

12.5 Individuals

Veronica Petrovsky
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, 13th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Response to "Draft Integrated Supplemental Plan Formulation Report/Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report" dated September 2001, American River Watershed, California Long Term Study

I entered a comment at the October 9, 2001 workshop held in the city of Folsom. The following are additional comments and concerns.

More thought needs to be put into the Folsom Lake levee raise and specifically the 3' concrete flood wall element of the plan to address the following issues: SAFETY, ACCESS, and APPEARANCE

SAFETY:

- 1) Lack of emergency access to injured or drowning person
- 2) Lack of emergency access to beaches and water areas to quell disturbances or intervene when a group of park users is not complying with park uses
- 3) Lack of emergency access to beach area to attend to wild fires or fires on the beach
- 4) Lack of emergency access to beach area by fire trucks and other rescue equipment
- 5) Creates obstructed view and opportunity for criminal activity such as attacks to joggers and walkers by hiding behind walls and accosting trail users and hiding from rangers and police.
- 6) Provides opportunity for park animals such as mountain lions to hide and make aggressive moves on joggers and walkers
- 7) Prevents visibility to trail users
- 8) Recently, park fees were reduced, which has increased attendance to the park. Residents and park officials are looking for ways to improve safety, and control increasing criminal activity, The use of a wall will defeat the ongoing attempt to address safety and diminish mischief and criminal activity

ACCESS:

- 1) Access for Equestrian activities and use
- 2) Access for shore and water use
- 3) Prevents movement of wild animals such as snakes and wildlife from either accessing the water or moving upland to dry areas.
- 4) May trap wildlife and park users in the event of high flows
- 5) Access for cycling, jogging and walking

APPEARANCE:

- 1) A concrete wall provides area for tagging and graffiti
- 2) A wall is not consistent with the character of the natural surroundings.
- 3) Only a levee has been use in the past and it blends with the natural surroundings
- 4) The wall as proposed does not blend in with the surrounding environment

DWYER-4

The walls will adversely impact local safety, security and result in unacceptable visual impact to the local community and recreational area The levee raise and floodwall element needs redesigning to avoid these impacts.

DWYER-5

The comment I wrote at the MEETING on October 9 2001 was that I felt that the Folsom lake project should hold more water or retain flood waters so we could improve our serious lack of water in Placer, El Dorado and Sacramento Counties. This recommendation to hold more water will not solve the water dilemma we are in, but is a move in the right direction. I learned at the MEETING that this studies subject was only flood control for the community of Sacramento. The Corps could not consider water collection because Congress had only allowed for the study of flood control.

DWYER-1

DWYER-6

When, the bill providing for the study of flood control in Sacramento was approved by Congress, it was well-intended and addressed the concerns of the day. Today the three county area, including El Dorado, Placer, and Sacramento County has two new pressing concerns, lack of water and power to add to this study. I see the study and possible construction of the long-term project as addressing only one of the three issues in our area. The subjects of flood control, water supply and power should be combined. In light of the redirection of government spending, the needs of the greater area, not just the Sacramento community, should be considered.

DWYER-2

DWYER-7

Rather than paying for flood control only, for the same dollar it takes to raise the levees couldn't we retain more water for year round use? Would there be an additional cost? The report talks about flood control benefits and impacts, but it does not discuss the consequence of failing to evaluate the retention of more water in Folsom. I feel this should be addressed.

DWYER-8

I feel the study should be updated to evaluate flood control, water supply and power. Federal funds should benefit many not just a few.

DWYER-9

Sincerely,


Gretchen Dwyer

DWYER-3

cc
Congressman
John T. Doolittle
2130 Professional Drive, Suite 190
Roseville, Ca. 95661-3738

12.5.1 DWYER – Gretchen Dwyer (October 29, 2001)

Response to Comment DWYER-1

The commentor states that issues of access, safety, and appearance of the levee raises and concrete wing walls were not adequately addressed. Overall, increasing the height of the dikes and wing dams will not result in any change to the existing access routes for personnel and vehicles that are authorized to use these areas. Existing access roads, ramps, stairs, trails, etc. will simply be extended upward to intersect the new grades. Therefore, the access and safety of these facilities will not change. The appearance of the landscape will change slightly with the construction of new features within the Folsom Lake area and have been addressed in the EIR. Comments and Responses DWYER-2, -3, and -4 address specific questions related to these issues.

Response to Comment DWYER-2

The comment specifically describes potential concerns with safety associated with the construction of the concrete flood wall. The wall will be only 3 feet high and not appreciably obstruct the visual line of sight for observations made by safety or emergency personnel. It is not an accurate assessment that the flood wall will provide haven for mountain lions and increase risk to human attacks, or criminal mischief. The location of the flood walls are expansive open areas devoid of vegetation and the minor imposition of the wall on the landscape would not increase the risks associated with mountain lions and crime. The observations by safety and emergency personnel of the landscape are typically conducted from a vehicle and the flood wall will not interfere with such observations. As stated above, access routes will be extended up to the elevation of the new facilities and thereby not change the access or interfere with maintaining public safety.

Response to Comment DWYER-3

The comment specifically describes potential concerns with access associated with the construction of the concrete flood wall. As stated above, access routes will be extended up to the elevation of the new facilities and thereby not change public access. Also, the dikes are not considered a planned route of access to the water for users of the park, therefore there would not be any impact. Wildlife impacts were discussed in the EIR/EIS and the dikes do not provide important wildlife values as corridors of migration, therefore, the floodwall would not adversely affect wildlife populations. It is not an accurate statement that the flood wall could trap park users and wildlife during high flows because the rate of change in water elevation would be relatively slow, even under the largest of flood flow inputs from rain and upstream river channels.

Response to Comment DWYER-4

The effects of the proposed flood control facilities on visual resources are discussed in Chapter 7.15 of the Draft SPFR/EIS/EIR. The Corps intends to construct a 3.5 foot-high wall on the wing dam and dikes that would not substantially change the visual character of the wing dams, dikes or surroundings. The Corps will evaluate various architectural designs and select an

appropriate treatment prior to construction of the walls. The raised dikes and floodwall would have less-than-significant effect on visual resources because the facilities would not interfere with views, and the incremental effect to the visual character of the landscape from the additional height of existing long linear dike features is considered minimal. Graffiti, should it occur, would be periodically cleaned off as part of routine maintenance procedures.

Response to Comment DWYER-5

The comment states that the safety and appearance impacts are unacceptable. Comment noted – however, as described above, public safety in the park will not be compromised by construction of the floodwall. The visual appearance impacts were disclosed and considered less than significant.

Response to Comment DWYER-6

The proposed project is not authorized for water supply, therefore, water supply storage and operations will not be changed. However, the project would not preclude or interfere with future projects of the Corps or the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation that might involve water supply storage or water supply operations.

Response to Comment DWYER-7

Section 566 of WRDA 1999 specifically stated “...LIMITATIONS. The study of the Folsom Dam and Reservoir undertaken under paragraph (1) shall assume that there is to be no increase in conservation storage at the Folsom Reservoir...”. Because of this specific guidance in the Congressional authorization, the study is not investigating water supply or power issues. With respect to the Congressional authorization water supply or power issues should not be a project purpose.

Please see Response to Comment ROBINSON-1.

Response to Comment DWYER-8

For information and full disclosure purposes, the Final Report includes a discussion on opportunities for water storage presented by each alternative. Potential water supply benefits, additional engineering work, and associated costs and impacts are discussed. The recommended plan includes Alternative 3, the seven-foot Folsom Dam raise. This raise is for flood control only; if the raise were to include water storage, additional studies, construction and mitigation work would be required.

Response to Comment DWYER-9

Please see Response to Comments DWYER-7, DWYER-8, and ROBINSON-1.

GARY W. ESTES
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PHONE: (970) 337-1621

October 29, 2001

Ms. Veronica Petrovsky
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, 13th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

SENT VIA FAX TO (916) 557-5138

Re: American River Watershed, California
Long-Term Study
Draft Supplemental Plan Formulation Report/EIS/EIR

Dear Ms. Petrovsky:

For ten years I have worked as a citizen activist to help the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA) achieve its goal of a high level of flood protection and my personal goal of doing it without building a dam at Auburn. For seven years, I represented Protect American River Canyons (PARC) on the Lower American River Task Force sponsored by SAFCA. These personal comments are offered on the Draft Long-Term Study.

1) Thank you for sending all the draft documents to me. I would like to receive a copy of the Final Supplemental Plan Formulation Report/EIS/EIR and all appendices when completed.

2) I am very pleased to support Alternative 3 – Seven-Foot Folsom Dam Raise/482-Foot Flood Pool Elevation and the National Environmental Restoration Plan. Together they are a winning combination of solutions for a number of stakeholders. SAFCA realizes its goal of providing flood protection for the Sacramento Area, which exceeds the 1-in-200 chance flood. The Bureau of Reclamation gets a fix for its Folsom Dam safety problem resulting from flooding. The justification for building a flood control dam on the American River at Auburn is lessened. Parts of the Lower American River floodplain ecosystem are restored to improve habitat for the flora and fauna negatively impacted by the construction of Folsom Dam and the levee system. Mechanizing the water temperature control shutters at Folsom Dam will help restore downstream fisheries.

3) The following suggested corrections are for Appendix B – Economics:

- a) On page 1, the abbreviation "GIS" in the third paragraph is not defined. Please define it for the lay reader.
- b) On page 5, under "Flood Inundation Damages" the following sentence does not make sense: "These damage relationships (with uncertainty) were estimated for the original non-damaging, the original 100 and 400-year flood plains."
- c) On page 5, under "Flood Inundation Damages" the following abbreviations should be defined: FEMA, TVA, and EAD.

d) On page 5, under "Stage-Damage Curves" please describe the "MONTE program." This is the first time it appears in the document and is important to understanding what follows.

4) The following suggested corrections are for Appendix C – Engineering:

- a) On page B-17, Figure 2, the labels pointing to the two confidence limit lines and the "100 yr Q" line are not aligned properly.
- b) On page B-11 and B-12, Table 4 is split between the two pages making it very difficult to read and compare the data. Please place Table 4 on one page and not split between back-to-back pages.
- c) On page B-21, Figure 6, the line labels for the "lower tie" and the "upper tie" do not match the legend identification of the two lines.
- d) On page B-24, Figure 9, the line showing the "raise 482" is small and dashed and difficult to see. It would be easier to see if it were bigger.
- e) On page B-28, Figure 13, the line labels to various lines have shifted and do not point to the correct line. It is confusing.
- f) On page B-29, Figure 14, "raise" is misspelled on line label for "145/160 + raise 482."

5) The heading on Table S-3 indicating "Alternatives 9.1 through 9.5" does not match the alternatives numbering on page S-12. I suggest changing the table heading to match the numbering on page S-12.

6) On page 2-10 of the Study, the last paragraph contains the reference "... using hydro-meteorological report (HMR) No. 58." The reference is to HMR No. 58 published by the National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland in October 1998. The correct spelling and title for this document is Hydrometeorological Report No. 58. Please correct the Study accordingly in several locations including Table 2-2 on page 2-11.

7) Please correct the list of printed references in Chapter 14, which is missing reference citations for the following documents:

Mentioned on page 2-9:
National Research Council. 1999. Improving American River Flood Frequency Analyses. National Academy Press. Washington, D.C.

Mentioned on page 2-10:
National Weather Service. 1998. Hydrometeorological Report No. 58 – Probable Maximum Precipitation for California – Calculation Procedures. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Silver Spring, MD.

8) According to an old saying, "Tell a lie long enough and it becomes the truth." This saying came to mind as I read the description of the February 1986 flood in the Long-Term Study (Study) on page 2-9, specifically, the following sentence:

"To accommodate the resulting runoff, releases from Folsom Dam were increased, eventually reaching 130,000 cfs, which is 15,000 cfs over the objective release."

Let us be honest about what really happened during the 1986 flood. Human error caused the near disaster spoken of in the Study. Human beings built the flood control system consisting of Folsom Dam and Reservoir along with the levee system downstream. We imperfect humans make the decisions when to release and when not to release water. The decisions made by the Folsom Dam operators in 1986 are what caused the releases to exceed 115,000 cfs, not the amount of rainfall.

The sentence in question fails to tell the true story of why the releases from Folsom Dam exceeded 115,000 cfs. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation failed to follow the release rules developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for Folsom Dam during the 1986 flood. There was a failure to match water releases with inflow. This failure was discussed in a report prepared by the National Research Council (NRC) in 1995 entitled, Flood Risk Management and the American River Basin: An Evaluation. The NRC report covers the "Operation of Folsom Dam in the 1986 Flood" on pages 46-47 and states, in part:

"... Folsom operators did not begin to evacuate the flood control storage volume, nor did releases from Folsom match the inflows to the lake. Operators expressed a major concern for the effect of large Folsom releases on recreational facilities in the lower American River floodway; releases were held to 20,000 cfs for 36 hours. This is inconsistent with the 1977 USACE flood control diagram in force at the time; the diagram states that when Folsom storage is in the flood control reservation the water 'shall be released as rapidly as possible' subject to ramping limits." (p. 46)

The NRC report concluded:

"If the Bureau of Reclamation had been able to more closely match outflow to inflows while inflows were less than 115,000 cfs, then releases into the American River would not have exceeded 115,000 cfs during the 1986 flood using the nominal storage capacity of the reservoir, even without anticipation of the Auburn cofferdam failure. Fortunately, disaster was averted by the use of extra surcharge storage in Folsom and the ability of the downstream channel and levee system to handles releases of 130,000 cfs. Lessons drawn from the 1986 experience should not be forgotten." (p. 47)

The Study's language should be changed to reflect the truth of what happened in 1986 regarding the water releases from Folsom Dam, or delete the sentence.

9) After the January 1997 flood, the Corps' Sacramento District performed a new statistical computation of the flood flow frequency distribution of the American River following Bulletin 17B. In response to questions, comments, and debates among various agencies and public groups to this flood frequency computation, "... the Corps requested the National Research Council (NRC) to perform an independent scientific assessment of flow-frequency relationships for the American River." (p. 2-9)

The Study later states:

"The NRC recommended that the frequency curve not be extended beyond the 0.5-percent-chance exceedance frequency. However, the extension of the frequency curve is necessary for the Corps to finalize the analysis of flood damage reduction alternatives for the American River below Folsom Dam. The NRC further recommended extending the curve to less frequent events by simulating

hypothetical events with watershed models to capture the maximum runoff potential for the basin." (p. 2-10)

In the next paragraph, the Study states:

"Also, the Corps did not develop watershed modeling studies to accomplish this extension. The Corps extended the frequency curve beyond the 0.5-percent level from station statistics for risk and uncertainty purposes." (p. 2-10)

From the Study's language quoted above, the Corps needed to extrapolate the frequency curves for two reasons (1) "to finalize the analysis of flood damage reduction alternatives" and (2) "for risk and uncertainty purposes." No reasons are given for this decision not to develop watershed-modeling studies. The Corps had over two and one-half years to perform these studies, as the NRC report was available on February 9, 1999. The Study should include the reasons why the Corps did not perform these studies recommended by the NRC.

Thank you for considering my comments. I look forward to receiving the Final Long-Term Study with appendices.

Sincerely,

Gary W. Estes
Gary W. Estes

ESTES-16
(Cont.)

ESTES-17
(Cont.)

ESTES-17

12.5.2 ESTES – Gary W. Estes (October 29, 2001)

Response to Comment ESTES-1

The Corps has added the commentor to the distribution list.

Response to Comment ESTES-2

The Corps recognizes that the commentor supports Alternative 3 and the National Environmental Restoration Plan.

Response to Comment ESTES-3

The acronym “GIS” has been defined in Appendix B, “Economics,” as Geographical Information Systems.

Response to Comment ESTES-4

The sentence may have been poorly written. The intent of the sentence was to define the flood plain basis for the damage estimates used in the stage-damage curves. The damages were based on three points: 1) the 100-year flood plains from the 1992 Feasibility Report, 2) the 400-year flood plains from the 1992 Feasibility Study, and 3) and a damage estimate for when the levees first start to fail just beyond the non-damaging or the \$0 frequencies listed in the 1992 Feasibility Study (which was around a 70 year for several sub-areas.) The reason these were labeled with the reference of “original non-damaging frequency, original 100-year and original 400-year flood plains,” was to differentiate their original frequencies from the current corresponding exceedance probabilities (which would be both less frequent than the originals due to changes in without project conditions and less recognizable to the lay reader.) Page 6 will be revised to better describe this process.

Please see Response to Comment ESTES-5.

Response to Comment ESTES-5

Appendix B, “Economics,” has been amended to define “FEMA” as Federal Emergency Management Agency and “TVA” as Tennessee Valley Authority. In addition, Appendix B has been revised to describe “EAD” as a non-risk based program developed by Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC) that was used for the 1992 Feasibility Study (no longer being used in this study). “EAD” has been defined in the text as Expected Annual Damages.

Response to Comment ESTES-6

The suggested editorial changes to Appendix B – Economics are reflected in the final SPFR/EIS/EIR. The “MONTE program” is a computer program that governs the calculation of levee failure probabilities used to generate the Stage Damage Curves displayed in the appendix. These failure probabilities focus primarily on hydrologic uncertainties and to a lesser extent on the performance of affected flood control facilities. A vast array of possible flow scenarios with

associated probabilities is combined with performance data to produce the integrated risk assessment information that is reflected in the Stage Damage Curves. Appendix B, “Economics” has been revised to include a description of the MONTE program.

Response to Comment ESTES-7

The suggested editorial changes to Appendix B – Economics are reflected in the final report.

Response to Comment ESTES-8

The suggested editorial changes to Appendix B – Economics are reflected in the final report.

Response to Comment ESTES-9

The suggested editorial changes to Appendix B – Economics are reflected in the final report.

Response to Comment ESTES-10

The suggested editorial changes to Appendix B – Economics are reflected in the final report.

Response to Comment ESTES-11

The suggested editorial changes to Appendix B – Economics are reflected in the final report.

Response to Comment ESTES-12

The suggested editorial changes to Appendix B – Economics are reflected in the final report.

Response to Comment ESTES-13

Alternative 9 is the National Ecosystem Restoration Plan. The individual components of the plan (the four Lower American River restoration sites and modification of temperature shutters) are designated as Alternative 9.1, Alternative 9.2, etc. Therefore, the alternatives are now numbered 9, instead of 13. The document has been revised to be consistent.

Response to Comment ESTES-14

The reference to HMR No. 58 is defined on page 2-10 of the Draft SPFR/EIS/EIR as *hydro-meteorological report (HMR) No. 58*. The correct spelling for this reference is *Hydrometeorological Report No. 58* and has been changed in the Final SPFR/EIS/EIR.

Response to Comment ESTES-15

Citations for the National Research Council (1999) and the National Weather Service (1996) have been added to the appropriate locations in Section 2.3.6. The citations for each reference are defined under “References” following Chapter 13.

Response to Comment ESTES-16

Comment noted. Folsom Dam operators exercised what they believed to be appropriate diligence in responding to the record flood of 1986. The operators decided during the early stages of the flood to maintain non-damaging releases in the range of 20,000 cfs even as inflows to the reservoir exceeded these outflows. This decision constrained their options in the later stages of the flood when operators increased releases to 130,000 cubic feet per second (cfs).

Response to Comment ESTES-17

There has been an extensive hydrologic modeling effort on the American River Watershed and no additional modeling was determined to be necessary.

Comments regarding the American River Watershed Long-Term Study, Folsom Dam Flood Storage project, dated September 2001:

Barry and Lynda Keller
7270 Sierra Drive
Granite Bay, CA 95746
Location: Lot 9, Lake Oak Estates Unit 1
Assessor's Map Bk. 47, Pg. 36
County of Placer

Pertinent relationship to project: Southern property boundary is shared with Folsom State Park boundary. Location is at the northern end of Dike 4 in the area known as Mooney Ridge.

We have read various articles in local news publications that have explained the progress of this project, we attended the open meeting at Lake Natoma Inn, held October 9, and we have reviewed the Summary Study provided at the meeting.

Preliminary comment:

In an ideal world, this project would be unnecessary because our residents, government agencies and elected officials would have had the foresight and determination to build the multi-use dam referred to on page S-5 of the Summary as the "NED Plan", more commonly known as Auburn Dam. The three primary benefits of that project; Water storage, flood control, and power generation, are now three major regional (and statewide) problems. It is our hope that the necessary momentum needed to bring the Auburn Dam project to eventual reality is not momentum based upon some form of catastrophic occurrence. Unfortunately, the reality of our current system is that this is just the scenario that will be required to bring the problems into clearer perspective. The power generation issue has created an incredible mess both in our state's method of controlling the power infrastructure, and in our financial condition. Local water districts are suing and counter suing the state, the federal government and its agencies, and each other as they battle for a stagnant level of supply, a situation that will explode during the next drought cycle. And, more to this particular letter, as indicated in the Summary Study, the region has narrowly escaped a catastrophic flood occurrence twice in very recent history. At some point in the near future, an astute observer of this situation will publicly comment that the combined value of the resources, lawsuits, contracts, quick fixes, and damage repair would have paid for the Auburn Dam with change left over.

KELLER-1

Comments regarding the Folsom Dam project:

- 1) We agree that Alternative 3 appears to be the most appropriate way to create the maximum benefit based upon the costs. It strikes a reasonable balance in providing for more flood control storage without requiring major dam site changes for the Folsom structure. It also includes modifications to L. L. Anderson Dam, which apparently is a weak spot in the system.

KELLER-2

- 2) It is obvious, based upon the Summary and our discussions with the representatives at the Natoma Inn meeting, that there needs to be some coordination in regards to the building of a bridge below the dam to accommodate traffic requirements during the project modification work. While the Summary considers the bridge temporary, discussions with the engineers indicated that they could potentially save millions if the bridge was "championed" by someone as a permanent structure. They are aware that there is momentum coming from other agencies, i.e. The Bureau of Reclamation, to build a permanent bridge below the dam, but they consider this issue to be outside of their specified project scope. There is no question that a downstream, permanent 4-lane bridge would be the ideal answer to many issues, however, the communication of this fact seems to be unfocused.
- 3) A major concern in terms of aesthetics is the proposed wall, to be added to the top of the dikes during the project, and expected to extend 3.5ft above the added berm material. Due to the fairly large number of people that walk and ride along these dikes, these walls may become a tempting target for graffiti artists (taggers). Also, the wall itself will be unsightly unless the concrete is poured into some form of contoured mold, perhaps to give it the look of a stone wall, as has been done with dividers and retaining walls near transportation corridors. Also, using an attractive tint in the mixture would help to minimize the stark look of the concrete. Another possibility that might reduce both of the problems is the use of fill dirt and landscaping on both sides of the wall to minimize the impact of the concrete and to discourage graffiti. An added benefit would be that the migration of species from one side of the wall to the other would be only minimally disturbed, where a 3.5 foot high wall will create migration problems for smaller creatures such as snakes and mice. Worse, they may end up populating the right-of-ways on top of the dikes as they travel up there and get stopped at the wall. It is important to remember that these walls will only come into possible use for their stated objective during significant water events. The rest of the time they will be either a) Irritating eyesores covered with graffiti and broken glass, or b) An integral piece of the lakeshore mechanism. We would much prefer the second choice.

KELLER-3

KELLER-4

KELLER-5

KELLER-6

In conclusion:

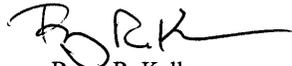
We live on a parcel above an intersection "roundabout" of several trails at the end point of Dyke 4, across the water from Beal's Point. Trails converge there from Cavitt School, Beal's Point, and Granite Bay, along with an often-used shoreline access trail. As you are probably aware, the road from Beal's Point is an aggregate surface, the trail from the roundabout to Granite Bay is a dirt road compatible with vehicle passage, and the remaining trails are simple dirt paths. Park users congregate at this spot frequently to rest and to wait for remaining members of groups that they are traveling with, and of course

KELLER-7

to enjoy the view. Living next to this spot and interacting with the people (and animals) that use this area has provided my family with an ideal perspective on the demographic fabric that exists here. Part of that interaction has included informing the park personnel or police of people in trouble (on the trail or in boats) or who are breaking park rules or laws. We have also helped with snakebite victims, riders minus their horses, and horses minus their riders. We accept this community responsibility without reservation as a natural condition of our location. We completely understand that this project to raise the level of flood control for the greater Sacramento region is necessary, and we have no intention of creating any delay. That said, we also feel that it is important that these issues that we have communicated in this letter be considered during the project's lifecycle.

KELLER-7
(Cont.)

We look forward to your reply.
Regards,


Barry R. Keller


Lynda K. Keller

12.5.3 KELLER – Barry & Lynda Keller (October 28, 2001)**Response to Comment KELLER-1**

Comment noted. The project alternatives will increase flood protection.

Response to Comment KELLER-2

Comment noted.

Response to Comment KELLER-3

Please see Response to Comments USBR-3 and USEPA-13.

Response to Comment KELLER-4

The effects of the proposed flood control facilities on visual resources are discussed in Chapter 7.15 of the Draft SPFR/EIS/EIR. The Corps intends to construct a 3.5-foot-high wall on the wing dam and dikes that would not substantially change the visual character of the wing dams, dikes, or surroundings. The Corps will evaluate various architectural designs and select an appropriate treatment prior to construction of the walls. The raised dikes and floodwall would have less-than-significant effect on visual resources because the facilities would not interfere with views, and the incremental effect to the visual character of the landscape from the additional height of existing long linear dike features is considered minimal. Graffiti, should it occur, would be periodically cleaned off as part of routine maintenance procedures.

Response to Comment KELLER-5

The wing dams and dikes are faced with large diameter roots and boulders and are generally steep. These characteristics are not conducive to wildlife migration. The dikes are not continuous around the perimeter of Folsom Reservoir and are separated by oak woodland and grasslands. These natural areas provide access routes for large and small animals to the reservoirs edge. The construction of the 3.5-foot floodwalls on the wing dams and dikes are not expected to adversely affect wildlife movement or migration because animals do not currently use the wing dams and dikes as migration paths and access to the reservoir would be maintained through open space areas.

Section 7.9.5, “Wildlife,” has been modified to include this discussion of effects on wildlife migration as a result of raising the wing dams and dikes.

Response to Comment KELLER-6

Please see Response to Comments KELLER-4 and KELLER-5.

Response to Comment KELLER-7

The Corps acknowledges the personal significance of the project area to the commentor and has addressed all comments provided by the commentor. Please see Response to Comments KELLER-1 through KELLER-6.

2250 Rockwood Drive
Sacramento, CA 95864
October 6, 2001

Director
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J St.
Room 1320
Sacramento, CA

Re: Community Meetings on Sacramento Flood Protection

Dear Sir:

My comments below might surprise you in view of the fact that I am one of the five Sacramento County Park Commissioners. As I will be out of town during your announced Community Meetings I will be pleased to discuss them further if you would like to call me on 485-8575. My views are as follows:

The only real solution to flood protection of Sacramento as well as water and power requirements due to the present*future growth of the Sacramento County and adjacent county areas is to build the Auburn Dam. As former Planning Engineer for the biggest company in California, Pacific Telephone Co., any other solution is shortsighted and irresponsible. I am well aware that you are under enormous political pressure to arrive at the temporary band-aid solution you have arrived at. It may solve the flood problems but not the enormous water and power demands that will be occurring over future years. From a drive around the huge subdivisions popping up all around this portion of northern California this should be apparent to anyone.

ROBINSON-1

Your solution will also result in the destruction of thousands of mature trees along our American River Parkway to raise these levees. It will also result in people building higher homes in order to view the river over the levees causing visual intrusion on our parkway.

ROBINSON-2

ROBINSON-3

I realize the opposition to the Auburn dam comes from environmentalists who oppose the Auburn dam. I, myself, am an avid kayacker and white water rafter. However, I am well aware that far more of the public would benefit from the lovely lake that would be formed by the Auburn Dam than the relative few who use that portion of the river. To say nothing of the millions of new homes that will need that water and hydroelectric power. I am sure that you realize all this and I sympathize with the position you find yourself in due to shortsighted political pressure.
Best Wishes, *D. M. Robinson* Theodore M. Robinson, Commissioner

ROBINSON-4

12.5.4 ROBINSON – Theodore M. Robinson (October 6, 2001)

Response to Comment ROBINSON-1

Construction of the Auburn Dam is not an alternative that is currently under investigation. However, it is still a viable alternative and could be implemented if the local and Congressional atmosphere allows this to happen. Because this is a Supplemental Plan Formulation Report, the information previously provided in the 1991 and 1996 reports continues to apply.

The construction of any of the flood control alternatives studied would not preclude building a multipurpose dam. A multipurpose dam could still include flood damage reduction benefits, and could be funded and built with any of the studied alternatives already in place.

Section 566 of WRDA 1999 specifically stated "...LIMITATIONS. The study of the Folsom Dam and Reservoir undertaken under paragraph (1) shall assume that there is to be no increase in conservation storage at the Folsom Reservoir...". Because of this specific guidance in the Congressional authorization, the study is not investigating water supply or power issues. It was agreed that with respect to the Congressional authorization, water supply or power issues should not be a project purpose. The primary reason for this restriction was that the potential Auburn Dam has highly-controversial issues that could delay authorization and implementation of flood control for the Sacramento area. Twice before, Congress has chosen not to pursue the flood control dam at Auburn. This current document is a means to provide Sacramento with a high level of flood protection in an expeditious manner.

Response to Comment ROBINSON-2

Section 7.8.10 of Section 7.8, "Vegetation" discloses effects of levee construction on vegetation. The analysis concluded that construction-related effects on oak woodlands would be considered significant. Mitigation Measure V-7 would compensate for the loss of these woodlands.

Response to Comment ROBINSON-3

Section 7.15, "Visual Resources," includes an evaluation of the effects on visual resources as a result of increasing the heights of levees along the Lower American River. The increases in levee heights as a result of construction of Alternative 7 would not be high enough to substantially degrade or change the character of views of the American River Parkway.

Response to Comment ROBINSON-4

Please see Response to Comment SADLER-3.

Flood control

Oct 15, 2001

Re; Flood Protection for Sacramento

I am a resident of Citrus Heights and I have read the draft report and talked with 2 of the Core Engineers at the community meeting in Davis. I feel they have done a thorough job compiling this report. They worked within the perimeters that were given them.

All of these alternatives include raising the Folsom Dam, which sits on an earthquake fault. Folsom dam could not be built today in its present location due to the fault. Does it make sense to raise it and increase the pressure inside?

If you want to spend 176 mil, pick Alternative 2. If it rains an excessive amount and the levees hold, you can assume a 7 mil benefit.

Alternative 3, nets 12 mil.

Alternative 4, nets 6 1/2 mil, and so on.

In other words we only benefit significantly if it rains.

We have another option, however; The Auburn Dam!!

It costs a lot more up front, that's true. But we benefit even if it does not rain excessively.

We reap hydroelectric power once the reservoir is filled. Does any one remember the rolling blackouts? Has anyone looked at their Utility bills lately?

Auburn Dam would furnish water for a thirsty population, including farmers and ranchers.

We have water cooling capability for the Salmon in the American river.

We have tripled the recreation facilities.

We have every bit of the flood protection that this Draft Report affords us plus, The Auburn Dam will give us back our money over time, and a profit from that time on.

The habitat between Auburn and Folsom remains unchanged. The rafting is enhanced.

There is no species in the proposed Auburn lake bed, that would not survive upstream or upbank.

There is no plant that could not be transplanted upstream or upbank.

It's time for our leaders to step up to the plate, quit playing politics and do what is right for the people of Sacramento and surrounding communities, and Build The Auburn Dam.

Larry Sadler

P.O. Box 2135

Orangevale, Ca. 95662

SADLER-1

SADLER-2

SADLER-3

12.5.5 SADLER – Larry Sadler (October 15, 2001)

Response to Comment SADLER-1

Seismic parameters are used for the design of dams built near earthquake faults. The current design for raising Folsom Dam takes seismic forces into consideration and as proposed meets all dam safety criteria.

Response to Comment SADLER-2

Comment noted. However, benefits for Alternative 3 are greater than benefits for Alternative 2, but the costs for these two plans are the same.

Response to Comment SADLER-3

Based on direction contained in Section 566 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (PL106-53), the Corps has evaluated the feasibility of increasing flood storage at Folsom Reservoir and modification of levees along the American River. Section 566 did not direct the Corps to further study constructing a dam on the North Fork of the American River. In turn, Draft SPFR/EIR/EIS evaluates the construction and operation related effects of raising Folsom Dam and increasing the conveyance capacity of the Lower American River floodway.

October 25, 2001

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

To whom it may concern:

I understand that the deadline for public comment on the Folsom Dry Raise and Lower American River Restoration is Monday October 29. Please include the following in the official record as my formal comments on the Draft Supplemental EIS/EIR on the Folsom Dam Raise.

I support a small dry raise of Folsom Dam but am adamantly opposed to any wet raise. Please ensure that the proposal does NOT grow beyond the engineering and environmental scope of the Corps proposal for a dry raise.

A wet raise would affect the Confluence Parkway on the North Fork American and Surprise, Recovery Room, and lower Hospital Bar Rapids on the South Fork American River, as well as raise new dam stability and seismic safety concerns at Folsom.

I also support the river restoration elements of the project. Restoring the once great salmon fisheries of the American is a high priority for me.

Thanks for supporting the American River and for considering my comments on this matter.

Sincerely,


Kathie Schmiechen
143 Summit Street
Auburn CA 95603

cc: Mayor Heather Fargo
Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency
Rep. Doug Ose
Senator Boxer
Senator Feinstein

SCHM-1

SCHM-2

12.5.6 SCHM – Kathie Schmiechen (October 25, 2001)

Response to Comment SCHM-1

Please also see Response to Comments ROBINSON-1 and DWYER-8.

Response to Comment SCHM-2

The recommended plan in the final report includes restoration features designed to benefit American River fall-run salmon and steelhead trout.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, Room 1320
Sacramento Calif.

Oct. 9, 2001

Stanley J Spalding
2256 El Cejo Circle
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
(916) 363-8600

Re: Sacramento Area Flood Protection

Gentlepersons:

In Oct 1998 I mailed the attached letter to the people listed. Outside of a few form letter type responses, I have not heard anyone address the issue that was raised in the last paragraph on page 2.

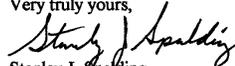
Has the problem of erosion and deposition of material in the lower American and Sacramento Rivers been address in the draft report? Especially in the reach of the Sacramento River between the mouth of the American River and the Sacramento Weir.

Can dredging be made in these reaches during normal flow?

I am concerned that raising the levees around Sacramento and West Sacramento will not solve the problem but would make the possibility of flooding more severe. Hopefully this issue has been addressed and my fears are not warranted.

Thank you for allowing me to express my opinion.

Very truly yours,


Stanley J. Spalding

2256 El Cejo Circle
Rancho Cordova, Ca. 95670
(916) 363 8600

Attachment: Letter dated Oct. 23, 1998

October 23, 1998

SPALDING-1 Sacramento Bee
Letters to the Editor
P.O. Box 15770

SPALDING-2 Sacramento, CA 95852-0770

RE: Sacramento Area Flood Protection

SPALDING-3 Dear Editor:

SPALDING-4 I am a retired sanitary engineer who has spent the last 40 years of his life working and residing in Sacramento County. As a taxpayer and concerned citizen of the community, I have decided to share some of my knowledge and advance some of my views regarding the subject of Sacramento Area Flood Protection.

Most everyone is in agreement that the Sacramento area is in need of additional flood protection. Several proposals have been proposed, studied and discussed. Although I haven't had the opportunity to review all of the engineering and environmental reports that have addressed the pros and cons for the several alternatives that have been proposed, I would like to express my opinion on the proposal that raises the levees in the Sacramento area.

As an engineer, I have reviewed the flows and characteristics of the lower American River (below Folsom Dam), several conditions occur to me that may have not been reviewed to the extent necessary in order to ensure the successful flood protection of the Sacramento area and other downstream communities and property.

As an engineer, my interest in the American River began in 1976 when I designed a three-barrel 48-inch inverted sewerage siphon under the American River as part of the Regional Sanitary Sewerage System of Sacramento County. In order to design a river crossing that would not fail in any respects, including erosion from high river flows, the design included research on the past history of this river. My research confirmed the adverse effects to the river caused by hydraulic mining in the late 19th and early 20th century. The amount of earth load washed down from the Sierra Foothills that was deposited in the downstream reaches was tremendous. This load reduced the carrying capacity of the American and Sacramento Rivers which in turn produced larger floods. After hydraulic mining shut down, high river flows have made major strides in eroding the sediment that was previously deposited. In addition, dredging the Sacramento and Lower American Rivers has helped to remove this material.

In 1955, Folsom Dam was built which has done a magnificent job of regulating the high flows in the American River. The design peak flow of 115,000 cfs has occurred in 1963, 1964, 1986, and 1997. The flow in 1986 was reported to be 135,000 cfs. From personal observations at several

locations in the vicinity of river mile 13 (miles above confluence with Sacramento River), the 1986 flow was 18 to 20 inches higher in elevation than in 1997.

Before the construction of Folsom Dam, topography from surveys conducted by the Corps of Engineers were compared to the topography used to design the siphon. This comparison was only made in the vicinity of the siphon by river mile 12. The amount of erosion that has occurred within the American River Parkway since the construction of Folsom Dam based on this comparison was startling.

I have often thought that with Folsom Dam preventing upstream erosion from traveling downstream, the Lower American River below Nimbus Dam would all become subject to the ocean tidal effect. At the present time, tidal action occurs only to river mile 4.7 which is in the vicinity of Cal Expo.

In 1977 when the flow in the river was regulated to 250 cfs due to drought conditions, I walked the 22.5 miles from the Sacramento River confluence to Nimbus Dam. The purpose of this trip was to observe the size of the cobbles that have been washed downstream due to high flows. The greater the distance from the Sacramento River, the larger the size of cobbles. This is logical and is the result of at least two reasons, higher velocities at the upper reaches due to steeper river bed slopes and the fact that as cobbles roll downstream, they in turn erode and become smaller and break up into smaller, pebbles, sand, and eventually silt. This results in eroding away the upstream portions of the river and depositing material in the downstream portions, plus the areas of the Sacramento River and Yolo Bypass that are impacted.

In 1977, during my excursion along the river, I came across Robertson's Sand and Gravel, a dredging operation that started in the 1800's between river mile 2.3 and mile 3.4. Talking with the owner of the operation, he told me the following:

His operation works as follows: he could remove up to 100,000 cu. yds. of material a year, or accumulated to 1,000,000 cu. yds. total in 10 years. At flows of 80,000 cfs, the dredged holes fill up with new material. At flows of 115,000 cfs, they fill up completely within one week's time. At flows greater than 35,000 cfs, some minor filling occurs. The exact flow which deposits material in the previous dredged area varies with the flow in the Sacramento River from other sources such as Shasta and Oroville Dams.

Robertson's Sand and Gravel operation has been suspended for many years due to concern that the operation was harmful to the environment. In my opinion, the suspension of this operation was a mistake in that now all of the material that was dredged is now slowly moving downstream. Lots of this material reaches the ocean but it seems to me that much of this material is being deposited prior to reaching the ocean. The deposition of this material between the existing levees (especially between the American River and the Sacramento Weir where flow is reversed at high flows) is reducing the capacity of the existing system.

Controlled dredging during normal conditions can alleviate this problem; however, during flood conditions a buildup of material can occur which can't be mitigated until the flooding condition has subsided.

The above paragraphs have explained a known condition that occurs within this river system. One of the proposals to correct the flooding potential of Sacramento is to raise the levees around Sacramento and all affected downstream property. The raising of these levees will then allow higher flows to be released from Folsom Dam, which in turn will cause increased amounts of

erosion within the upper reaches of the Lower American River causing an increase in deposition of material in the lower downstream facilities resulting in a reduction of capacity, which in turn will reduce the flood protection instead of increasing the protection.

The above condition is my main concern and the purpose of this letter. Hopefully, the conditions that I have addressed have been reviewed and considered.

An additional condition caused from increasing flows within the American River will result in greater damage to the American River Parkway and its many trails and riparian environment, which at the present design flow of 115,000 cfs is very severe. Just imagine what the damage would be like at a flow of 180,000 cfs.

Some additional comments regarding flood protection:

- Folsom Dam is slowly filling up with cobbles, pebbles, sand and silt resulting in a reduced storage capacity.
- Modifying the Dam to allow greater flows greater than 32,000 cfs to be released prior to the reservoir water surface level reaching the bottom of the main overflow gates is a no brainer and should be done ASAP.
- The water supply of California is a limited supply and it upsets me to observe extremely high flows being wasted during flood conditions
- I am an advocate of hiking trails and water recreation. Hiking along the north and middle forks of the American River is nice but not outstanding. In summer its very hot and the area is blessed with a great deal of poison oak, along with a large population of rattlesnakes. The comparison of the man-day use of Folsom Dam Reservoir compared to the man-day use of these stretches of the north and middle forks of the American River must be many magnitudes larger for the reservoir vs. the rivers.

The knowledge and views above are being shared with the parties receiving this letter in the hopes that it will help in arriving at the best solution to solve the problem of flood protection for the Sacramento area.

Very truly yours,

Stanley J. Spalding

SJS:amd

Attachment

ATTACHMENT

NAMES AND ADDRESSES RECIPIENTS OF FLOOD PROTECTION LETTER

Governor Pete Wilson State of California State Capitol Sacramento, CA 95814

Senator Barbara Boxer 1700 Montgomery Street, Suite 240 San Francisco, CA 94111

Senator Dianne Feinstein 525 Market Street, Suite 3670 San Francisco, CA 94105

Representative John T. Doolittle 2130 Professional Drive, Suite 190 Roseville, CA 95661

Representative Vic Fazio 722B Main Street Woodland, CA 95695

Representative Robert Matsui 650 Capitol Mall, Suite 9058 Sacramento, CA 95814

Representative Richard W. Pombo 3348 Mather Field Road, Suite A Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Ms. Illa Collin Chairman of the Board Sacramento County Board of Supervisors 700 H Street, Suite 2450 Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. Joe Serna, Jr. Mayor City of Sacramento 915 I Street, Suite 205 Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. F.I. (Butch) Hodgkins Executive Director Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency 1007 - 7th Street, 5th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814-3407

Sacramento Bee Letters to the Editor P.O. Box 15770 Sacramento, CA 95852-0779

12.5.7 SPALDING – Stanley J. Spalding (October 9, 2001)

Response to Comment SPALDING-1

Problems associated with erosion and deposition of material in the lower American and Sacramento Rivers are not directly addressed in the Draft SPFR/EIS/EIR. However, this matter was addressed in a previous study prepared for the Corps by Ayers Associates entitled *American and Sacramento Rivers, California Project – Geomorphic, Sediment Engineering, and Channel Stability Analyses*, December 1997. The study concluded that bed material sediment loads passing through the lower American River are small and bed material sediment yield to the Sacramento River is likely to be minimal even if a flood management plan involving higher objective releases from Folsom Dam is implemented.

Response to Comment SPALDING-2

Please see Response to Comment SPALDING-1.

Response to Comment SPALDING-3

Dredging near the confluence of the American and Sacramento Rivers would produce negligible flood control benefits while generating potentially significant water quality and bridge stability concerns. As indicated in the previous response, sedimentation in this reach of the river system is considered minimal and of little consequence to flood conveyance. Dredging could trigger serious turbidity problems and cause channel degradation and base lowering in areas where existing bridge piers (Highway 160 and the bicycle/pedestrian bridge) are only slightly above the current elevation of the channel bottom.

Response to Comment SPALDING-4

Raising levees around Sacramento and West Sacramento would be necessary to contain higher design flood control releases from Folsom Dam. This would allow dam operators to control larger floods in the American River watershed. Higher flows in the river could increase the damages associated with an unforeseen levee failure. However, the increased conveyance capacity afforded by the higher levees would reduce overall expected annual damages by comparison to the without-project condition.

Oct 3, 2001

Dear Chief Engineer,

SAFCA-VIA V5 Corps of Engineers

I believe the Folsom Dam is insufficient ~~to~~
to accept modification.

TIBBS-1

Added weight to the dam will cause catastrophic
failure.

TIBBS-2

Please enter this information to the minutes of
the ~~meeting~~ ^{original} 11th meeting being held at 1029 9th St
Sacramento.

Sincerely

Steve Wible

5825 Vito Ave

Sacramento Ca 95824-1428

PS The phone number listed is incorrect.

There is no zip number for the mailing address.

12.5.8 TIBBS – Luther W. Tibbs (October 3, 2001)

Response to Comment TIBBS-1

The proposed project underwent extensive review by the Corps, private consultants, and the California Division of Safety of Dams. The proposed design for the raise of Folsom Dam meets all dam safety criteria.

Response to Comment TIBBS-2

Please see Response to Comment TIBBS-1.

Celerity Power Services, Inc.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

To: **Veronica Petrovsky**
Fax number: 5577465

From: **Tom Treacy**
Fax number: 9783835383
Home phone:
Business phone: 9164177872

Date & Time: 10/15/2001 4:47:06 PM
Pages sent: 1
Re: American River Long Term Study

Veronica,
I didn't find any maps associated with the projects to raise the Folsom Dam. I only have one question. Is my property in any of the real estate acquisition zones noted in the proposed project?
Tom Treacy
1841 Garden Hwy.
Sacramento CA 95833
916-922-5274
tat@celeritypower.com

TREACY-1

869 Stillwater Rd., Ste. 1
West Sacramento CA 95691

12.5.9 TREACY – Tom Treacy (October 15, 2001)

Response to Comment TREACY-1

No properties along the Garden Highway would be in a real estate acquisition zone under the Federal supported plan, which proposes to raise Folsom Dam seven feet to provide a flood control pool of 482 feet.

**American River Watershed Long -Term Study
Folsom Dam Flood Storage
October 9, 2001
Lake Natoma Inn
702 Gold Lake Drive, Folsom, CA**

Comments: The plans were well displayed
& presented!

Is there no way we could
combine water shed/reservoir for the
greater Sacramento area? We are
addressing the flood concerns which
will impact many people but water
supply is also an issue that demands
our attention... Perhaps more in-stream detention?

NN1-1

12.5.10 NN1 – No name (October 9, 2001)**Response to Comment NN1-1**

Section 566 of WRDA 1999 specifically stated "...LIMITATIONS. The study of the Folsom Dam and Reservoir undertaken under paragraph (1) shall assume that there is to be no increase in conservation storage at the Folsom Reservoir...". Because of this specific guidance in the Congressional authorization, the study is not investigating water supply.

For information and full disclosure purposes, the Final SPFR/EIS/EIR includes a discussion on opportunities for water storage presented by each alternative. Potential water supply benefits, additional engineering work, and associated costs and impacts are discussed. The recommended plan includes Alternative 3, the seven-foot Folsom Dam raise. This raise is for flood control only; if the raise were to include water storage, additional studies, and construction and mitigation work would be required.

Community Meetings

Review Options for Increasing Flood Protection for Sacramento

October 9th

6:00 – 9:00 p.m.
Lake Natoma Inn
702 Gold Lake Drive
Folsom

October 10th

6:00 – 9:00 p.m.
Hattie Weber Museum
445 C Street
Davis

October 11th

6:00 – 9:00 p.m.
The Encampment Room
1029 9th Street, 4th Floor
Sacramento

You are invited to attend a Community Meeting to review options for increasing flood protection for Sacramento by raising Folsom Dam and/or raising downstream levees. These options, along with alternatives for environmental restoration, are evaluated in a draft report issued on September 14, 2001, by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, State Reclamation Board and the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency. The draft report is available for review at:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, 1325 J Street, Room 1320
- Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency, 1007-7th Street, 7th Floor
- Sacramento City Library, 828 I Street
- Folsom Public Library, 50 Natomas Street
- Woodland Public Library, 250 First Street
- <http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/cespk-pd/americanriver>

*BUILD SUBURBAN
DAM!!*

NN2-1

Comments on the draft report may be submitted at any of the Community Meetings, mailed to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers at the above address, or presented orally at a Public Hearing before a special joint meeting of the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency and the State Reclamation Board at the time and location noted below:

October 24, 2001
4:00 p.m.
Resources Building - First Floor Hearing Room
1416 9th Street (9th and N Streets)
Sacramento

For more information, contact Lois at (916) 874-8729.



SAFCA



12.5.11 NN2 – No name (No Date)**Response to Comment NN2-1**

The upstream detention dam is not an alternative that is currently under investigation. However, it is still a viable alternative and could be implemented if the local and Congressional atmosphere allows this to happen.

Section 566 of WRDA 1999 specifically stated "...LIMITATIONS. The study of the Folsom Dam and Reservoir undertaken under paragraph (1) shall assume that there is to be no increase in conservation storage at the Folsom Reservoir...". Because of this specific guidance in the Congressional authorization, the study is not investigating water supply or power issues. With respect to the Congressional authorization water supply or power issues should not be a project purpose.

The construction of any of the flood control alternatives studied would not preclude building a multipurpose dam. A multipurpose dam could still include flood damage reduction benefits, and could be funded and built with any of the studied alternatives already in place.