

## SECTION 404(b)(1) EVALUATION

Dyer County Little Levee Scour PL-84-99 Project  
Dyer County, Tennessee

### I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

a. Location. The Dyer County Levee is a non-Federal levee located in Dyer County, Tennessee, between the mainline Mississippi River Levee, the Mississippi River and the Obion River. The Dyer County Levee begins at the Mainline Levee east of Boothspoint and extends to the Obion River, between river miles 820 and 840. Scour has occurred along the riverside toe of the levee along a reach immediately adjacent to the left descending bank of the Chute of Island No. 21 of the Mississippi River. The Chute of Island 21 is a secondary channel in the Mississippi River located between River Miles 828.5 and 823.

b. General Description. The proposed levee rehabilitation consists of bank protection and reconstruction of the levee to pre-flood section and grade using Graded Stone C and 250 LB Riprap placed along the bank and riverside toe of the levee in the Chute of Island 21 of the Mississippi River. Stone would be delivered by barge, and the work would be performed by floating plant using barge mounted draglines or hydraulic excavators. The recommended work is separated into 3 areas based on the progression of bank failure. Area 1 is the most critical area extending for approximately 1,000 feet in length where active caving has progressed into the toe of the levee. Within Area 1, the levee would be reconstructed to pre-flood section and grade using Graded Stone C, and the Graded Stone C would extend down to the channel bottom with a minimum thickness of 4 feet establishing a slope of 1V:1.5H. A thickness of 2 feet of 250 LB Riprap would also be placed along the riverside slope of the levee. Area 2 is the next highest priority area extending approximately 1,500 feet downstream of Area 1. Within Area 2, Graded Stone C would be placed from top bank down to the channel bottom with a minimum thickness of 4 feet establishing a slope of 1V:1.5H. Area 3 extends approximately 1,500 feet upstream of Area 1. Within Area 3, Graded Stone C would be placed from top bank down to the channel bottom with a minimum thickness of 3 feet establishing a slope of 1V:1.5H. Prior to stone placement, some minor grading (approximately 900 cubic yards) will be required in the upstream portion of Area 3 where there is a vertical and actively caving, unstable bank. Any large woody debris encountered in the channel from the recent scour would be removed from the work area prior to stone placement and placed in the deeper portions of the Chute of Island No. 21.

c. Authority and Purpose. USACE has authority under Public Law 84-99 (PL 84-99), Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) (33 U.S.C. 701n) (69 Stat. 186) for emergency management activities. Under PL 84-99, the Chief of Engineers, acting for the Secretary of the Army, is authorized to undertake activities, including rehabilitation of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood. The proposed action is authorized as part of PL 84-99. The purpose of the proposed activities is to reconstruct the levee to the pre-flood section and grade and stabilize the active scour using stone protection.

d. General Description of Dredged and /or Fill Material.

(1) General Characteristics of Fill Material. In the extreme upstream limits of Area 3 where there is a vertical, actively caving and unstable bank, grading would be required to provide stable slopes prior to stone placement. This material would consist of recent alluvium deposits (mostly sands) and essentially the same material composing the substrate below the water line. Fill material for the reconstruction of the levee within Area 1 and for bank protection within Areas 1, 2, and 3 would consist of Graded Stone C. Two hundred and fifty pound riprap stone would also be placed along the riverside levee slope within Area 1 above the C-stone. Size requirements for the stone are shown below:

Graded Stone "C"	
Stone Weight (LBS)	Cumulative Percent (Finer by Weight)
400	100
250	70-95
100	50-80
30	32-58
5	15-34
1	0-15
NOTE: 5 percent of the material can weigh more than 400 pounds; however, no piece shall weigh more than 500 pounds.	

250-LB Riprap Stone	
Stone Weight (LBS)	Cumulative Percent (Finer by Weight)
>250	95-100
150-250	80-100
100-150	65-90
50-100	48-75
20-50	30-52
5-20	5-25
1-5	0-10
NOTE: up to 5 percent may be above 250 pounds, but no single stone may exceed 300 pounds.	

(2) Quantity of Material. Estimated quantities for Area 1 include approximately 40,000 tons of Graded Stone C placed a minimum of 4 feet thick and 3,300 tons of 250 LB Riprap placed 2 feet thick. Estimated quantities for Area 2 include approximately 46,000 tons of Graded Stone C placed at least 4 feet thick. Estimated quantities for Area 3 include approximately 47,000 tons of Graded Stone C placed at least 3 feet thick. Approximately 900 cubic yards of grading will be required prior to stone placement in Area 3.

(3) Source of Material. The material associated with bank grading would consist of recent alluvium deposits (mostly sands) and is essentially the same material composing the substrate below the water line. The Graded C Stone and 250-lb riprap used for the proposed activities would be obtained from quarries producing stone which meets USACE specifications.

e. Description of Proposed Discharge Sites.

(1) Location. The scour locations to be repaired are along the left descending bank of the Chute of Island No. 21 adjacent to the Dyer County Little Levee. The Chute of Island 21 is a secondary channel of the Mississippi River located between River Miles 828.5 and 823.

(2) Size. The scour area where stone would be placed has been separated into 3 areas based on the stages of failure and prioritization of work. Area 1 is the most critical area where active caving has progressed to the toe of the levee extending for approximately 1,000 feet. Within Area 1, Graded Stone C would be placed along the toe of the Dyer County Little Levee at

approximate elevation 260 feet NAVD down to the channel bottom at approximate elevation 210 feet. Additionally, 250-lb riprap would be placed along the levee toe above the C-stone up to an elevation of 262 feet NAVD. Area 2 is the next highest priority area extending approximately 1,500 feet downstream of Area 1. Within Area 2, Graded Stone C would be placed from top bank at approximate elevation 260 feet NAVD down to the channel bottom at approximate elevation 215 feet. Area 3 is the remaining area extending approximately 1,500 feet upstream of Area 1. Within Area 3, Graded Stone C would be placed from top bank at approximate elevation 260 feet NAVD down to the channel bottom at approximate elevation of 215 feet. Along an approximate 175 ft. reach of the upstream portion of Area 3, the vertical bank would be graded to a slope of 1V:2H prior to stone placement.

(3) Type of Habitat. The Chute of Island 21 is a secondary channel in the Mississippi River located between River Miles 828.5 and 823. It is approximately 4 miles in length and ranges in width from approximately 800 to 2,000 feet. A closure dike exists approximately one mile upstream from the downstream end of the chute, constructed to an elevation of 28 feet on the Caruthersville gage. Substrate in the channel of the chute consists nearly entirely of sands.

The scour area where rock would be placed consists of approximately 4,000 linear feet of an actively caving bank. Within the critical scour area (Area 1), approximately 1,000 feet of scour has occurred and encroached to the levee toe. Nearly all of the riparian vegetation has been recently scoured and lost into the channel. The substrate consists of recent alluvium (mostly sands). Within the downstream scour reach (Area 2), scour has occurred for a distance of approximately 1,500 feet downstream of Area 1 to some remnant riprap along the bank. Approximately half of the bank along Area 2 is scoured to a vertical slope in intermittent locations throughout this reach. Riparian vegetation extends from the levee toe to the bank. Overstory mostly consists of large cottonwood trees greater than 24 inches diameter breast height (dbh) and small (3-5 inches dbh) sugarberry trees. Understory consists nearly entirely of poison ivy standing approximately 3-5 feet in height and significant amounts of poison ivy vines covering the larger trees; some black willow saplings are also scattered throughout. The substrate along the bank consists of recent alluvium (mostly sands). Within the upstream scour reach (Area 3), scour has occurred for a distance of approximately 1,500 feet upstream of Area 1. Nearly the entire length of the riverbank is at a vertical slope. Riparian vegetation extending from the levee toe to approximately 100 feet riverward consists of the same community composition as Area 2, described above. Between the riverward limits of the riparian vegetation and the Chute of Island No. 21, a cleared agricultural field extends to top bank upstream approximately 300 feet in Area 3 and a fallow field extends downstream for another approximately 400 feet. An existing eddy is causing this upstream reach to remain active and the bank is actively being lost.

(4) Timing and Duration of Discharge. The goal is to complete the needed repairs prior to the upcoming 2017 spring flood season. River stages needed to float equipment and material into the chute are  $\geq 28$  feet on the Caruthersville gage. The proposed placement of rock along the bank and adjacent to the levee toe would take approximately 15-30 days. During construction, work typically occurs daylight to dark until completion.

f. Description of Disposal Method. Stone would be placed along the bank by a barge mounted crane or dragline equipped with either skip, grapple, clamshell, or rock bucket to a slope of 1 vertical on 1.5 horizontal. In the upstream portion of Area 3 where eddies are causing active bank failures, the bank will be graded down to a slope of 1V:2H prior to the placement of stone with the material by barge mounted draglines or hydraulic excavators.

## II. FACTUAL DETERMINATION

### a. Physical Substrate Determinations.

(1) Substrate Elevation and Slope. There would be an immediate change in substrate elevation and slope within the footprint of the rock protection. Within Area 1, the levee would be reconstructed to pre-flood section and grade using Graded Stone C. This includes a crown width of 14 feet at approximate elevation of 260 feet NAVD. Graded Stone C would continue down to the channel bottom at approximate elevation of 210 feet establishing a slope not steeper than 1V:1.5H. Above the Graded Stone C, 250-lb riprap would be placed up to an elevation of 262 NAVD. Within Area 2, Graded Stone C would be placed from top bank at approximate elevation of 260 feet NAVD down to the channel bottom at approximate elevation of 215 feet establishing a slope not steeper than 1V:1.5H. An approximately 175-ft. reach of the upstream portion of Area 3 with actively caving banks would be graded to 1V:2H prior to stone placement. Within the entire reach of Area 3, Graded Stone C would then be placed from top bank at approximate elevation of 260 feet NAVD down to the channel bottom at approximate elevation of 215 feet establishing a slope not steeper than 1V:1.5H

(2) Sediment Type. Any material graded during bank preparation consists of alluvium deposits (mostly sands) which is the same material that has recently fallen into the river due to bank caving and similar to what is located on the channel bottom. This material does not change the substrate type or composition in the immediate area of discharge or downstream. Stone placed along the bank is either Graded C Stone (approximately 1-400 pounds in size) or 250 pound riprap (approximately 1-250 pounds in size). Natural concentrations of stones this size are not typically found on the lower Mississippi River.

(3) Dredged and Fill Material Movement. Active bank caving is already occurring at the proposed project location within the Chute of Island No. 21. The amount of bank lost for the proposed grading activities in Area 3 would be less than what would be lost with no action at the project location. Extreme high flows may cause some stone to be dislodged from the bank in the future; however, no major failures are likely to occur. Stone size (Graded Stone C and 250 pound riprap) and thickness (3-4 feet) would minimize the potential for movement of the proposed rock fill.

(4) Physical Effects on Benthos. Due to the high velocities, actively caving banks, and sandy substrate, few or no mussels are likely to inhabit the project footprint or be affected by construction. Low densities of mayflies, chironomids, amphipods, and oligochaetes likely inhabit the sandy channel bottom along the Chute of Island No. 21. During construction, many of these macroinvertebrates in the immediate vicinity of the project are expected to drift

downstream. Following rock placement, the macroinvertebrate community composition would likely shift to high densities of hydropsychid caddisflies. Benthic fish would temporarily shift upstream or downstream during construction.

(5) Other Effects. N/A

(6) Action Taken to Minimize Impacts. To minimize impacts, work limits would only include areas where active scour poses a threat to the levee. Grading would be limited to the upstream 175-ft. reach of Area 3 where eddy effects are causing active bank loss. Every effort would be made to preserve all trees not interfering with construction. Vegetative clearing would only be the minimum necessary to key the rock into the bank (approximately 2 feet from top bank). Based on the sandy soils and extent of the active scour at these locations, the clearing/grading activities would not exceed what would be lost if no action is taken. Contractors are also responsible for an approved environmental protection plan for the prevention/control of pollution and habitat disruption that may occur to the environment during construction.

b. Water Circulation, Fluctuation, and Salinity Determination.

(1) Water.

(a) Salinity. No effect.

(b) Water Chemistry. No expected change.

(c) Clarity. Some sediments would be stirred up during bank preparation and when rock protection is deposited into the chute. However, due to the size of the receiving waters, no significant change in clarity is expected.

(d) Color. No expected change.

(e) Odor. No expected change.

(f) Taste. No expected change.

(g) Dissolved Gas Levels. No expected change.

(h) Nutrients. No expected change.

(i) Eutrophication. No expected change.

(j) Others as Appropriate. Not applicable.

(2) Current Patterns and Circulation.

(a) Current Patterns and Circulation. Some eddy effects occurring along the bank at the project location would be reduced. No other major changes in current patterns and circulation are expected.

(b) Velocity. No expected change.

(c) Stratification. Work would be conducted while river stages are between 28-46 feet on the Caruthersville gage and flow is passing through the chute. Stratification would not occur as a result of the proposed activities, and no changes to stratification are expected throughout other portions of the year.

(d) Hydrologic Regime. The proposed repairs would stabilize the active scour along the left descending bank of the Chute of Island No. 21 and reduce the risk of failure of the Dyer County Little Levee. No additional effects to the hydrologic regime are expected.

(3) Normal Water Level Fluctuations. The proposed repairs would reduce the risk of failure at the Dyer County Little Levee. The levee system provides flood risk reduction to a 4 percent (25-year frequency) chance exceedance flood or a Caruthersville Gage stage reading of 44 feet. The proposed repairs would not change the levee height or affect normal water level fluctuations.

(4) Salinity Gradients. No expected change.

(5) Action Taken to Minimize Impacts. To minimize impacts, work limits would only include areas where active scour poses a threat to the levee. Grading would be limited to the upstream 175-ft. reach of Area 3 where eddy effects are causing active bank loss. Every effort would be made to preserve all trees not interfering with construction. Vegetative clearing would only be the minimum necessary to key the rock into the bank (approximately 2 feet from top bank). Based on the sandy soils and extent of the active scour at these locations, the clearing/grading activities would not exceed what would be lost if no action is taken. Contractors are also responsible for an approved environmental protection plan for the prevention/control of pollution and habitat disruption that may occur to the environment during construction.

c. Suspended Particulate/Turbidity Determination.

(1) Expected Changes in suspended Particulates and Turbidity Levels in Vicinity of Disposal Sites. Some sediments (mostly sands) would be stirred up when the Graded Stone C is first deposited onto the riverbank. This minimal increase in turbidity would be transitory and not detectable from the surface. Material graded during bank preparation consists of alluvium deposits (mostly sands) which is the same material that has recently fallen into the river due to bank caving and similar to what is located on the channel bottom. Minor increases in sediment load would be expected with grading activities; however, any increases in turbidity would be transitory and minor compared to the natural sediment load of the river, especially during high river stages.

(2) Effects on Chemical and Physical Properties of the Water Column.

(a) Light Penetration. The temporary increase in turbidity during construction would be minor and of short duration. The proposed project would have no lasting effect on light penetration.

(b) Dissolved Oxygen. No change is expected.

(c) Toxic Metals and Organics. No change is expected.

(d) Pathogens. No change is expected

(e) Aesthetics. The majority of the rock would be placed below top bank and not be visible during portions of the year with high river stages. The project area would transition from an actively caving bank to a protected bank. Stone protection currently exists along the bank downstream of the project limits within the Chute of Island No. 21 and has since been covered with sediment deposition and riparian vegetation. Overall, there would be no significant impacts to the aesthetics of the project area.

(f) Others as Appropriate. None are noted.

(3) Effects on Biota.

(a) Primary Production. The proposed work should have no distinguishable effects on primary productivity.

(b) Suspension/Filter Feeders. Due to the high velocities, actively caving banks, and sandy substrate, few or no mussels are likely to inhabit the proposed areas of rock placement along the chute of Island No. 21.

(c) Sight Feeders. Resident fish are adapted to turbidity increases that occur with high water events. Project-related turbidity increases would be minor compared to these natural events. Since fish and other sight feeders are highly mobile, project impacts to sight-feeding organisms would be insignificant and short term.

(4) Actions Taken to Minimize Impacts. To minimize impacts, work limits would only include areas where active scour poses a threat to the levee. Grading would be limited to the upstream 175-ft. reach of Area 3 where eddy effects are causing active bank lost. Every effort would be made to preserve all trees not interfering with construction. Vegetative clearing would only be the minimum necessary to key the rock into the bank (approximately 2 feet from top bank). Based on the sandy soils and extent of the active scour at these locations, the clearing/grading activities would not exceed what would be lost if no action is taken. Contractors are also responsible for an approved environmental protection plan for the prevention/control of pollution and habitat disruption that may occur to the environment during construction.

d. Contaminant Determinations. Stones used for the bank protection are considered inert material. The bank is comprised of mostly sands; thus, any material introduced via grading would have low potential for pollutants. There is a low likelihood that any contaminants would be introduced or translocated due to construction.

e. Aquatic Ecosystems and Organism Determination.

(1) Effects on Plankton. Effects, if any, on plankton communities are expected to be insignificant and of short duration.

(2) Effects of Benthos. Due to the high velocities, actively caving banks, and sandy substrate, few or no mussels are likely to inhabit the project footprint or be affected by construction. Low densities of mayflies, chironomids, amphipods, and oligochaetes likely inhabit the sandy channel bottom along the Chute of Island No. 21. During construction, many of these macroinvertebrates in the immediate vicinity of the project are expected to drift downstream. Following rock placement, the macroinvertebrate community composition would likely shift to high densities of hydropsychid caddisflies. Benthic fish would temporarily shift upstream or downstream during construction.

(3) Effects on Nekton. Nekton would be temporarily displaced during construction but expected to return shortly after project completion. Resident fish in the Mississippi River are adapted to turbidity increases that occur with high water events. Minor increases in sediment load would be expected with grading activities; however, these effects would be transitory and minor compared to natural events in the Mississippi River. Since fish and other sight feeders are highly mobile, project impacts to sight-feeding organisms within the Chute of Island No. 21 of the Mississippi River would be insignificant and short term.

(4) Effects on Aquatic Food Web. Temporary reductions in benthic macroinvertebrate communities and drift from such a small area should not significantly impact the aquatic food web. These organisms would quickly colonize the area after construction.

(5) Effects on Special Aquatic Sites.

(a) Sanctuaries and Aquatic Sites. N/A

(b) Wetlands. Riparian vegetation (mostly cottonwood, black willow, and sugarberry) along the banks is actively being lost due to the bank erosion within the project footprint. There is no remaining riparian vegetation within Area 1 (the critical scour reach). Vegetative clearing would be the minimum necessary to key the rock into the bank (approximately 2 feet from top bank) in Areas 2 and 3. Based on the sandy soils and extent of the active scour at these locations, any loss of vegetation would be less than if no action is taken. Over time, similar riparian vegetation would return as sediment fills the interstitial spaces of the stone.

(c) Mud Flats. N/A

(d) Vegetated Shallows. N/A

(e) Riffle and Pool Complexes. None exist within the project area.

(6) Threatened and Endangered Species. Preliminary coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has indicated that the proposed activities would not likely adversely affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. Per the Endangered Species Act, informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cookeville, TN Office is currently underway for the proposed action, and no action will be taken until receipt of their determination and any special conditions required as part of that consultation.

(7) Other Wildlife. Some wildlife in the immediate area of construction may be temporarily displaced due to construction. However, since all work would be done from barges floating in the river, any disturbance would be minimal and short-lived.

(8) Actions Taken to Minimize Impacts. To minimize impacts, work limits would only include areas where active scour poses a threat to the levee. Grading would be limited to the upstream 175-ft. reach of Area 3 where eddy effects are causing active bank loss. Every effort would be made to preserve all trees not interfering with construction. Vegetative clearing would only be the minimum necessary to key the rock into the bank (approximately 2 feet from top bank). Based on the sandy soils and extent of the active scour at these locations, the clearing/grading activities would not exceed what would be lost if no action is taken. Contractors are also responsible for an approved environmental protection plan for the prevention/control of pollution and habitat disruption that may occur to the environment during construction.

f. Proposed Disposal Site Determinations.

(1) Mixing Zone Determination. Construction would occur when river stages are between 28-46 feet on the Caruthersville gage resulting in water depths (surface depth to channel bottom) between approximately 33-51 feet within the Chute of Island No. 21 near the project limits. Fill material would be placed in depths varying from less than one foot to the depth of the channel bottom (a maximum of approximately 51 feet depending on river stages at the time of construction). Water velocities are expected to be approximately 6 cubic feet per second. Flow direction is generally downstream, although localized eddy currents may be present in some locations. Natural turbulence is characteristic of the lower Mississippi River. Stratification would not occur as a result of the proposed bank stabilization measures. The proposed activities would take place over approximately 15-30 days. Minor increases in sediment load would be expected with the proposed activities; however, any increases in turbidity would be transitory and minor compared to the natural sediment load of the river, especially during high river stages.

(2) Compliance with Applicable Water Quality Standards. Section 401 water quality certification has been requested from the State of Tennessee for the proposed activities.

(3) Potential Effects on Human Use Characteristics.

(a) Municipal and Private Water Supply. N/A

(b) Recreational and Commercial Fishing. Fishing should not be affected by the proposed work.

(c) Water Related Recreation. N/A

(d) Aesthetics. The majority of the rock would be placed below top bank and not be visible during portions of the year with high river stages. The project area would transition from an actively caving bank to a protected bank. Stone protection currently exists along the bank downstream of the project limits within the Chute of Island No. 21 and has since been covered with sediment deposition and riparian vegetation. Overall, there would be no significant impacts to the aesthetics of the project area.

(e) Parks, National Historical Monuments, National Seashore, Wilderness Areas, Research Sites and Similar Preserves. No sites exist within the footprint of the proposed project.

g. Determination of Cumulative Effects on the Aquatic Ecosystem. No significant adverse cumulative effects are anticipated beyond those discussed above in Section II.

h. Determination of Secondary Effects on the Aquatic Ecosystem. No significant adverse secondary effects are anticipated beyond those discussed above in Section II.

### **III. FINDING OF COMPLIANCE OR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE RESTRICTIONS ON DISCHARGE**

a. No significant adaptations of the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines were made relative to this evaluation.

b. The purpose of the proposed activities is to reconstruct the levee to the pre-flood section and grade and stabilize the active scour using stone protection. No practicable alternatives to the proposed discharges were identified that would have less adverse effect on the aquatic ecosystem.

c. Section 401 water quality certification has been requested from the State of Tennessee for the proposed activities.

d. The proposed project is not likely to adversely impact the endangered Indiana bat, threatened northern long-eared bat, interior least tern, pallid sturgeon, or fat pocketbook pearly mussel. Per the Endangered Species Act, informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cookeville, TN Office is currently underway for the proposed action, and no action will be taken until receipt of their determination and any special conditions required as part of that consultation.

- e. The proposed work would not significantly affect human health and welfare, the municipal water supply, or commercial or sport fishing. No long-term impacts on plankton communities; breeding, spawning, or nursery habitats; or shellfish areas are expected. No adverse impacts to wetlands should occur due to the proposed actions. No other special aquatic sites are located in the proposed work areas.
- f. No significant adverse impacts to aquatic life or terrestrial wildlife, dependent on aquatic ecosystems, are expected due to the proposed project.
- g. The proposed work should not cause significant adverse impacts on ecosystem diversity, productivity, or stability.
- h. No adverse impacts on recreational, aesthetic, or economic values are anticipated. The proposed repairs would lower the risk of failure of the Dyer County Little Levee.
- i. To minimize impacts, work limits would only include areas where active scour poses a threat to the levee. Grading would be limited to the upstream 175-ft. reach of Area 3 where eddy effects are causing active bank loss. Every effort would be made to preserve all trees not interfering with construction. Vegetative clearing would only be the minimum necessary to key the rock into the bank (approximately 2 feet from top bank). Based on the sandy soils and extent of the active scour at these locations, the clearing/grading activities would not exceed what would be lost if no action is taken. Contractors are also responsible for an approved environmental protection plan for the prevention/control of pollution and habitat disruption that may occur to the environment during construction.
- j. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(a)(1), the District Archaeologist has determined that this project has no potential to cause effects to historic properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Thus, no further Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act consultation is required. However, if prehistoric or historic artifacts, human bones, or other archaeological materials subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) are found during construction, all activities are to cease immediately in that area and the Memphis District Archaeologist, shall be contacted. State Historic Preservation Officer and tribal NAGPRA representatives, the local sheriff, etc., will be contacted as required by state and federal law.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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