

**Comments
for the
Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement**

Thank you for your interest and comments regarding the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). All comments have been carefully read and incorporated into the Final SEIS document when possible. All letters, emails, and public hearing comments are included in this appendix. Reference is made to the spreadsheet which provides the list of individuals, agencies, stakeholders and neighborhood associations which have provided feedback to the Draft SEIS.

During the review of the comments, the Corps observed many questions were similar in nature. A list of the public's concerns was created and comment responses were written based on that list. Those responses are included in this appendix and are titled "Comment Responses".

The spreadsheet in this appendix lists those names of commenters with the appropriate Corps of Engineers' letter response next to it. Commenters are listed alphabetically by last name or agency/organization name. For an example in using the table, Jane Doe may find her name in the first column. In the third column and same row as her name appears, the USACE Response Identifier may have the letters A-D listed. This means that Jane Doe submitted comments regarding the Draft SEIS and that Corps' comment responses A (Drinking Water) and D (Tree Clearing) are applicable.

If more than one response was received from a unique stakeholder, group, or agency; each of the responses was included in Appendix E but the entity name was consolidated into a single line item on the spreadsheet.

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Adelson	Lori	A-D	Written
Anderson	Carlie	D-I-M-N	Email
Antoniades	Ellen	A-I-O-S-T	Oral
Antoniades	Ellen	A-I-L-N	Written
Appel	Andrew	A-D-H-M-I	Email
Appel	Susan	A-D-E	Email, Oral
Arling	Greg	W	Written
Arling	Priscilla	W	Written
Asher	James	F-V	Email
Axler	Daniel	W	Email
Bachmann	Eleanor	A-D-I-W	Email
Bachmann	Eleanor	C-L-M-O-T-V	Written
Badgley	Brent	A-E-H-I-T-W	Email
Badgley	Diane	A-E-H-I-T-W	Email
Bailey	Bill	F	Oral
Barcom	Bradley	C-L-O	Oral
Barcom	Bradley	A-B-I-O-V	Email
Barth	John	W	Email, Oral
Barton	Nancy	C-F-H-I	Email, Written
Bentley	Kelly	I	Written
Beranek	Bill	See Response Letter	Email
Bloede	Megan	A-E-H-I-J-T	Written
Bloede	Neil	A-E-H-I-J-T	Written
Boerger	Peter	J-O-U	Email, Oral
Boggs	Burl	C-L	Email
Boggs	Lois June	C-L	Email
Boone	Lynn	W	Written
Brabant	Margaret	A-C-H-L-N-U	Email, Written
Brady	Mildred	C-J-O	Written
Brady	Philip	C-J-O	Written
Brining	Steve	W	Email
Broad Ripple Village Association		See Response Letter	Written
Brummer	Patricia	W	Written
Buckner	Andrew	T-W	Email

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Buckner	Mary K.	T-W	Email
Bungard	Christopher	C-E-H-I-V	Email
Burt (with Willenbrock)	Amanda (with Paul)	H-J-P	Email
Burton (Marion County Alliance...)	Catherine A.	See Response Letter	Email, Written
Butler Tarkington Neighborhood Association		See Response Letter	Written
Butler University		See Response Letter	Written (2)
Byers	Meiching	W	Written
Caldwell	Carol A.	A-C-D-E-K-P-T	Email
Canal Society of Indiana (Chuck Huppert)		See Response Letter	Email
Cardamon	Paul	G-W	Email, Written
Carlson	Christine N.	A-D-I-V	Email
Carlson	Will	W	Oral
Carlson	Will	A-I-O	Written
Carlson	Will	A-E-I-K-W	Email
Carmody	Jeanne	W	Written
Carpenter	Sam	A-C-H-L	Email, Written
Carr	Dennis	A-C-D-E-I-K-P-T	Email
Carr	Tamara	L	Oral
Carter	Cameron	I-V	Email
Cattell	Zach	L-O-Q-T	Oral
Cattell (with Herriman)	Rebecca (with Bart and Beth)	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email w/attachment
Cattell (with Herriman)	Zach (with Bart and Beth)	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email w/attachment
Catus	Robert	A-C-H-M-O	Written
Chatten	Mark	A-C-E-I-J-L-O-U	Oral
Chatten	Mark	D-F-L-M-N-U	Email
Chrapla (with Reich)	Andrew (with Marlene)	D	Email
Citizens Water		See Response Letter	Written
Cohen	Francie	W	Email
Connolly	Kevin	A-I-R-V	Email
Cook (with Griffith)	Betty (with David)	W	Email
Darraha	Phillip	W	Email
Daugherty	Dave	F-L	Email

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Daugherty	Dave	C	Oral
Davis	Stefan S.	W	Email
Davis-Gregory	Mary	C-K-O	Email, Written
Delaney	Ed	C-H-J-L-U	Oral
Dempsey	Ann	A-B-C-D-E-I-K-P-T	Email
Denning	Candace	O-U	Email
Dixon	Jennifer	A-D-E-H-J-P-T-V-W	Email
Drew	Margaret A.	C-E-F-I-L-U	Email
Eback	Marilyn	C-F-L	Written
Elliot	Bryan	D-H-I	Email
Elrod	Jonathan	A-C-O	Oral
Etienne	Duane	W	Oral
Faesi	Emma	C-F-L	Written
Falco	Nancy	A-E-I-L	Written
Falco	Robert	L-O	Oral
Falco	Robert N	F	Written
Faulkenberg	Dennis	A-D-E-I-L-O	Written
Faulkenberg	Lillian	A-D-E-I-L-O	Written
Faulkenberg	Dennis	A-I-K-O-P-R	Oral
Feltman	Chris	W	Written
Fitzgerald	Larry	K-L	Written
Fleetwood	George	A-J-P-T-U	Oral
Fleetwood	George	A-D-H-I-J-T-U-W	Email
Fleetwood	Hank	A-D-H-I-J-T-U-W	Email
Fleetwood	Jenny	A-D-H-I-J-T-U-W	Email
Floyd	Donna	A-L-M-T	Oral
Floyd	Donna	L	Written
Fox	Bethany, Dr.	W	Email
Fox	Joseph	W	Email
Fraser (with Wadsworth)	Patty (with Patricia)	H-W	Email
Freije	Nichole	D-J-K	Email
Friends of the White River		See Response Letter	Written
Gadski	Mary Ellen	I-U	Written
Gaff-Clark	Carla	L-O	Oral

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Garden	Art	A-E-F-I-L	Email
Geib	Miriam	A-E-U	Email
Goeglein	Maggie	C-F-L	Email
Graves	Gail	A-I-O	Written
Gregory	Mick	A-C-H-K-L-O	Email
Griffith (with Cook)	David (with Betty)	W	Email
Guernsey	Richard	E-U	Email
Hamaker	Cathy	C-D-H-I-R-T	Oral
Hamaker	Cathy	A-D-F-I-M-N	Email
Hamann	Bradley	A-E-K-P	Email
Hanna	Jason	I-J-W	Email
Harness	Renee	A-B-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Harper	Edwin T.	L-V-W	Email
Harper	Esther K.	L-V-W	Email
Harrison (with Lindgren) - Citizens Water	Jeffrey (with Lindsay C.)	A-B-I-P-R-T	Written
Hartt	Michael	I-L	Email
Hernly	Jan	T-W	Email
Herriman	Bart	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email
Herriman	Bart	F-H-L-Q	Oral
Herriman (with Cattell)	Bart (with Zach and Rebecca)	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email
Herriman (with Cattell)	Beth (with Zach and Rebecca)	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email
Herrmann	Angela	A-C-D-F-H-L	Written
Higi	Paul	D	Email, Written
Hoffa	Mary Lou	W	Email
Hunter	Jayme	F-L	Email, Written
Hunter	Marilynn	A-C-F-H-L-O	Email, Written
Hunter	Stuart	F-L	Written
Huppert (Canal Society of Indiana)	Chuck	See Response Letter	Email
Hurt	Catherine	C	Written
Hyatt	Susan	C-N	Written
Indiana Department of Natural Resources		See Response Letter	Email

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Indiana Department of Natural Resources		See Response Letter	Email, Written
Indianapolis Department of Public Works		See Response Letter	Written
Jaffe	Tracey	A-D-J-P-T-U	Email
James	Nicole	E-F-H-I-L	Written
Jennings	Ruth	F	Written
Johnston	Jim	W	Email
Kahlo	Clarke	D	Oral
Kane	Joan	V-W	Email
Kendall	Kandy	W	Email
Kidwell	Sharon A.	A-E-I-K	Email
Kimball	Glen	L-W	Email
Kinsey	Madalyn	A-B-D-E-K-P-T-U	Email
Kolp	Jeff	A-C-E-K-T-U-V	Written
Krajeck	Elizabeth	A-P-T-W	Email
Laycock	Robert	A-D-I-K	Email, Written
Laycock	Sara	A-D-I-K	Email, Written
Linder	David	B-C-D-F-H-I-J-L-O-U	Email
Linder	Vandra	B-C-D-F-H-I-J-L-O-U	Email
Lindgren (with Harrison) - Citizens Water	Lindsay C.(with Jeffrey)	See Response Letter	Written
Little (Meridian Street Foundation)	Sheila	See Response Letter	Email, Written
Loescit	Kristin	D-I	Written
Lowe	Harriet	F	Email, Written
Lowe	Richard	F	Email, Written
Lowe	Harriet	A-B-C-F-H-I-L-N-T-V	Email, Written
Lowe	Jennifer	D-I-J-K-T-V	Email
Lowe	Richard	A-C-F-H-N	Email, Written
Maloney	Tim	D-M-O	Oral
Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations, Inc. (Catherine Burton)		See Response Letter	Email, Written
Marshall	Dan	C-L	Written

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Marshall	Evan	C-L	Written
McKillip (with Shorter) - Midtown Indianapolis, Inc.	Michael (with Kathryn)		
McLeaish	Linda	W	Oral
McManus	Scot M.	B-D	Written
McNew	Jeanne	J-L	Written
McNew	Ron	A-D-H-L	Written
McNew	Ron	W	Oral
Meek (with White)	Kathleen (with Katie)	D-H-U	Email
Meridian Street Foundation (Sheila Little)		See Response Letter	Written
Midtown Indiananapolis, Inc. (Shorter and McKillip)		See Response Letter	Email, Written
Mikels	Mary	A-L-N	Written
Miller	Kyle	W	Email
Mogle	Sue	C-L	Oral
Mogle	Sue	L-M-O	Written
Mogle	Sue	D-E-I-K-L-M-O	Email
Mooney	Judy	W	Email
Mooney	Michael	W	Email
Mooney	Mike	W	Oral
Morris	Jill	U-W	Email
Moss	Jake	F-L	Email
Myers	Patrick	A-C-I-O-U	Written
Nation	Tim	W	Email
National Park Service		See Response Letter	Written
Natural Resources Conservation Service		See Response Letter	Written
Niec	Hank	D-E-J	Written
Oakley (with Axler)	John (with Dan)	W	Email
Orr	Don	B-D-E-I-L	Written
Orr	Susan	B-D-E-I-L	Written
Pacala	Jenifer	F-H-L	Email, Written
Pilon	Simone	C-H-I	Written

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Platacis	Dzintra	C-H-F	Written
Polito	James A.	W	Email
Porter	Marilyn	A-K-L	Written
Poulson	Alice	F-L	Written
Poyser	Jim	W	Email
Pratt	Glen	A-I	Oral
Prell	Linda	W	Written
Proce	Elizabeth	W	Email
Rago	Beth	C-F-H-O-V	Email
Raynor	Dianne	C-H-L	Email, Written
Redmond	Paul	W	Oral
Reich (with Chrapla)	Marlene (with Andrew)	D	Email
Rhodes	Michelle L.	A-B-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Riegel	Lucy	C-J-O	Written
Riegel	Robert	C-D-J-L	Written
Ritter	Claudia	W	Written
Ritter	Ric	C-H-L	Written
Roscoe	Shelby	A-C-D-R-J-K-M-P-U	Email
Ryan	Travis	D-E-U	Email, Oral
Savage-Zimmerman	Carrie	A-C-D-H-O	Written
Schumacher	Alison	A-C-H-L	Email, Written
Scott	Sylvia	A-K-L	Oral
Seest	John A.	W	Email
Seufert	Carolyn	A-C-E-I-L-P	Written
Seufert	Joe	R-W	Email
Sharples	Margaret	A-C-E-K-L-U	Written
Sharples	Peg	W	Oral
Sharples	Peg	A-C-U	Written
Sholly	Jon	C-F-L	Written
Sholly	Nicole	C-F-L	Written
Shorter (with McKillip) - Midtown Indianapolis, Inc.	Kathryn (with Michael)	See Response Letter	Written
Sindelar	Lisa	A-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Smith	Vic	O-U	Oral

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Sosa (with Yerian)	Amelia (with Kenneth)	C-F-H-O	Email, Written
South	Jeremy	A-V-W	Email
Spencer	Linda	A-L-U	Email
Sprunger	Josi	A-D-I-J-K-P-T	Email
Stewart	Jeremy	W	Oral
Stoops	Becky	C-F-L	Email, Written
Strunk	Kevin	D-N	Email, Oral
Strunk	Kevin	E-L-N-S	Written
Taylor	Greg	H-M	Oral
Thompson	William	C-H	Email, Written
Todd	Julie	D-F-N-O	Written
Tomey	Carol	C-F-L	Written
Tomey	Robert	L	Oral
Town of Rocky Ripple		See Response Letter	Written
Traynor	Mike	A-D-E-M-O-T-U	Email
Turner	Will	W	Email
U.S. Department of the Interior - Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance		See Response Letter	Email
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency		See Response Letter	Written
Valley	Lara	A-C-L-V	Email
Van Tyle, Ph.D.	W. Kent	A-B-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Wadsworth	William I.	H-W	Email
Wadsworth (with Fraser)	Patricia (with Patty)	H-W	Email
Waite	David	A-D-I-J-P	Email
Waite	Virginia	A-D-I-J-P	Email
Walker	Mary L.	A-B-C-D-E-F-H-I-K-U	Email
Walker	Mary	A-E-K-L-O-U	Oral
Walter	Sarah	A-B-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Wann	Vickie	D-H-J	Email
Weber	Mary	F	Oral
Weber	Mary	A-L-N	Email
Webster	Channing	W	Written
Welton	Matthew	O-T	Written

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Wetzel	Alissa C.	E-I-K	Email
White (with Meek)	Katie (with Kathleen)	D-H-U	Email
Whitener	Rick	A-E-H-I-U	Email
Wickham	Ann	C-F-H-L	Email, Written
Willenbrock (with Burt)	Paul (with Amanda)	H-J-P	Email
Wilson	Richard	A-D	Written
Wright	Megan	A-K-L	Written
Yates	Mary Ann	E-F-H-K-L	Email, Written
Yerian (with Sosa)	Kenneth (with Amelia)	C-F-H-O	Email, Written
Zwirn	Enid	A-D-E-L-K-T-P-U	Email
Zwirn	Les	A-D-E-L-K-T-P-U	Email

Stakeholder Comment Responses

A. Drinking Water

Comment: The proposed design would pose a threat to city water supply if there was a flood. The City of Indianapolis acquires 60% of its water from the Citizens Water Canal. Absent protection, if the Citizens Water Canal flooded a large portion of the water would be polluted or lost thereby reducing the City's potable water supply.

Response: The White River is currently used as one source of drinking water for the City of Indianapolis. Water in the Canal is pumped from the White River and treated at the White River Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North, White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the Canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. This water would be treated at the treatment plant before being distributed to the City. With this project, water will still be treated during a flood event in the same manner as it is treated currently. Therefore, treatment of the city's drinking water will not be impacted by the construction of this project.

B. Canal Bank Stabilization

Comment: The Citizens Water Canal could be compromised by a major flood that could possibly wash away the unprotected bank.

Response: For the area immediately downstream of the Riviera Club at river mile 240.2 of the White River, the velocities of the channel and left descending overbank area are about 6.3 feet per second for the 300-year flood event per hydraulic modeling. These velocities are based upon all flows traveling downstream along the White River. Based on the modeling, interbasin flow from the White River into the canal would occur at an approximate 50-year flood event. Velocities along the channel and left overbank area approaching the canal are minimal for several hydraulic reasons including the many mature trees overgrowing the overbank areas which are not required to be removed for the Phase 3B tree clearing. For these low velocities, there would be no scouring on the west bank berm of the canal.

C. Access to Rocky Ripple During a Flood

Comment: In the event of a flood warning, the proposed sandbag closures of the 52nd and 53rd Street bridges would prevent any and all traffic into and out of Rocky Ripple, including emergency vehicles.

Response: The existing Rocky Ripple levee is constructed to a 25-year flood elevation and the local streets become inundated during a 25-year flood event. Currently, river gauges on the White River provide a three-day advance notice of pending flood events for residents living within the floodplain, such as the Town of Rocky Ripple, to safely evacuate. Vehicular traffic to and from Rocky Ripple would be impacted at the 25-year flood event level. The proposed project would not affect these existing conditions. Ingress and egress via the 52nd and 53rd Street bridges, will be unaffected by less than 100-year flood events. As part of the project,

Stakeholder Comment Responses

sandbags would not be placed across the bridges until the flood water reaches the 100-year flood elevation.

D. Tree Clearing

Comment: Removal of the trees will destroy the aesthetic quality of the area and is unacceptable. Besides, portions of the completed project in Warfleigh and Broad Ripple do not currently meet FEMA requirements.

Response: The removal of vegetation from the project is necessary to meet current Corps criteria and to ensure the levee's long-term integrity. Root systems from trees and bushes can create pathways for seepage to penetrate levees. When a tree root penetrates the soil of a levee, water can travel along the root and erode or loosen the soil along the seepage path and carry the soil away. As each soil particle is removed, the seepage path increases in size and can carry more water flow. More water flow will carry away more soil particles and the process continues to grow over time. This can result in the eventual outlet of water on the landward side of a levee. If the cycle is not stopped, the water can create a large enough path to breach the levee. Therefore, based on Corps of Engineers guidance, vegetation must be removed 15 feet from the levee toe or floodwall face. The tree clearing is required for the levee and floodwall system to be certified by the Corps of Engineers and a Letter of Map Revision to be issued by FEMA. It is important to realize that mitigation will occur as a result of the vegetation clearing. The mitigation is discussed in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. The Corps has also added decorative elements to the floodwall to offset the loss of vegetation as its general appearance. From an engineering and public safety perspective, a project meeting current engineering standards is in the best interest of the Sponsor and the public.

E. Holcomb Gardens

Comment: Holcomb Gardens will be destroyed by this project.

Response: The Corps of Engineers identified Holcomb Gardens as a unique resource within the path of the Westfield Boulevard Alternative as early as April of 2009 and included it our consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (IN SHPO) and other consulting parties. Based on its current design, only the eastern side of Holcomb Gardens would be affected if the Westfield Boulevard Alternative is selected as the proposed action.

The eligibility of Holcomb Gardens to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has yet to be determined. In a letter dated August 13, 2012, the IN SHPO, in response to our submission of the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, shared their view that the Holcomb Gardens were a "contributing resource within the Butler University Historic District."

We do not disagree with this conclusion. However, a formal assessment of this cultural resource and others will greatly assist in determining its historical significance and eligibility to the NRHP.

Stakeholder Comment Responses

Therefore, if the Westfield Boulevard Alternative is selected, the Corps will conduct a formal assessment of Holcomb Gardens to determine its historical significance and eligibility to the NRHP and continue consultation with IN SHPO.

F. Existing Rocky Ripple Levee

Comment: The Rocky Ripple Alternative would force the removal of most of Rocky Ripple's homes and trees along the White River. The Corps should be able to build an alternative without taking our homes. There is enough room to construct a floodwall and levee system between the existing Rocky Ripple Levee and the White River. Why not work with the existing earthen levee and canal structures?

Response: The Rocky Ripple Levee was constructed in the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration in conjunction with the City of Indianapolis. The levee is overgrown with vegetation (i.e. trees and bushes). Moreover, several homes are built into the levee itself. Based on Corps of Engineers levee safety criteria, a vegetation free zone must exist 15 feet from the toe of the levee for operation/maintenance, inspection and monitoring of the levee. This means all structures that are within this 15' vegetation free zone would need to be removed. The footprint of the existing Rocky Ripple Levee (built to a 25-year flood elevation) is not wide enough for a new levee (300-year flood elevation) to be built to current Corps of Engineers design criteria. Also, environmental restrictions do not allow the Federal government to build a levee or floodwall on the edge of the White River.

G. Project Delays

Comment: This project continues to languish. It has been 21 years since the original DPW/USACE/resident meeting concerning this project. I would like to see the final phase completed as quickly and cost effectively as possible.

Response: Your concerns regarding project delays are shared by the Corps of Engineers. Two of the three phases of the project have been completed. However, the full benefits of this project cannot be realized until all three sections are complete and a Letter of Map Revision issued by FEMA. The benefits of this project to those living behind the levee/floodwall system will be reduced risk to flooding and potential reduction/elimination of flood insurance rates. We realize residents and businesses located behind completed phases of the project look forward to the completion of Phase 3B. Please note that the Corps of Engineers and the City of Indianapolis are working together to identify feasible alternatives that will tie into high ground and will complete the final phase of this project.

Stakeholder Comment Responses

H. Property Values and Commercial Impacts

Comment: The proposed project would adversely affect the property values in the project area and may adversely impact commercial activity in the project area.

Response: The purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area and to reduce impacts where possible. After completion of the final phase of the project, the project will be certified and FEMA will issue a Letter of Map Revision. While the average value of properties being protected by the project may increase, there is no factual evidence to suggest that the project would negatively affect any property values. Likewise there is no reason to believe the project would have a substantial negative impact on the indicators that determine value (age, size, condition, location, character, etc). In addition based on hydraulic modeling the project would not cause induced flooding for areas not protected by the project. Therefore, at this time it is not believed that the project will result in an inverse condemnation of any properties. In addition there is no factual evidence to support that commercial activity will be negatively impacted by the project.

I. Scope of the Project for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project

Comment: The Corps needs to change the scope of the project to include protection of the Citizens Water Canal.

Response: When the Corps of Engineers is tasked with design and construction of a project, the authority from Congress provides the purpose and scope of the project. Since Federal tax dollars are being utilized, the Corps of Engineers cannot include additional items of work without approval from Congress. The purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area. The Corps understands the importance of the Citizens Water Canal and has made every effort to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts to it.

J. Aesthetics of the Floodwall

Comment: The floodwall will be unsightly. The overall aesthetics of the neighborhood will be compromised.

Response: The cap and facing of the floodwall would be designed with a facing or texture similar to native stone that would complement the local area and would minimize the negative aesthetics impacts. Other completed phases of the project have decorative concrete facings on the floodwall.

Stakeholder Comment Responses

K. Incremental Justification of Protection of the Athletic Fields

Comment: The Butler University's athletic fields will be destroyed by a flood. The project should protect the athletic fields.

Response: Incremental costs required to extend the protection project around the Butler University athletic fields would not be justified on the basis of benefits in the form of net contributions to National Economic Development. Benefits, in this case probability weighted damages averted, would likely be restricted to minor cleanup costs in the relatively unlikely event of a serious flood. Furthermore, providing protection to a currently undeveloped area for the purposes of reducing annualized flood damages to potential future developments would in effect be incentivizing further development in an area prone to flood risk.

L. Rocky Ripple Economic Analysis

Comment: The Rocky Ripple residents expect the same level of flood protection as other tax-paying citizens. The Corps needs to determine an alternative that will include the Rocky Ripple community.

Response: Many alternatives were considered in the 1996 General Reevaluation Report including Rocky Ripple. Although the Rocky Ripple Town Council opted out of the project in 1996, at the request of the Council and the City of Indianapolis, an additional floodwall and levee alternative for the Town of Rocky Ripple was presented in the 2012 Draft SEIS. Our preliminary cost analysis of the alternative showed that it would require an additional \$33 million above the proposed actions. In addition, the Rocky Ripple Alternative does not provide a positive annual net benefit. A benefit to cost ratio (BCR) was prepared for the Rocky Ripple Alternative which was determined to be less than one. Federal taxpayer dollars cannot be used for projects with a BCR less than 1.0 unless approved, authorized and funds appropriated by Congress. Therefore, further detailed design on this alternative was not considered.

M. 300-Year Level Protection

Comment: The Corps should build the remainder of the flood protection project at less than a 300-year level of protection so that the Town of Rocky Ripple would have some protection from a flood event above 25-year elevation.

Response: The Corps of Engineers does not automatically construct a plan that provides a 100-year level of protection to meet FEMA criteria for levee certification. The final design for this project, as well as all Corps of Engineers projects, is based upon the National Economic Development (NED) plan which is the plan that provides the maximum net benefits of all plans studied. For the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project, the NED plan that produced the maximum net benefits was the alternative that provides a 300-year level of protection. There are times when the NED plan is not constructed, but a locally preferred plan is used in lieu of this plan. For instance, if a Sponsor cannot afford the higher level of

Stakeholder Comment Responses

protection, then the Corps of Engineers may construct a less expensive project. Conversely, if the Sponsor would prefer to have a plan providing greater level of protection, then this would also be considered with the Sponsor paying the additional funds for design and construction for the more expensive plan.

Phases 3A and 3C levees and floodwalls were constructed to a 300-year level of protection. To construct a portion of the Indianapolis floodwall/levee system at an elevation less than the 300-year flood event, would allow the entire area to be flooded at more frequent flood events than originally designed.

In the 2011 Environmental Assessment, the level of protection indicated for the Westfield Boulevard Alternative was to be a 100-year level, but this was in error. The document should have shown the level of protection to be 300-year.

N. Design Standards

Comment: The Corps of Engineers should not be using design standards from Hurricane Katrina for this project.

Response: The Corps of Engineers uses the best information available to design and construct levees and floodwalls. Every flood event, including the storm surge produced by Hurricane Katrina, provides the Corps with information on the performance of a levee or floodwall system. This information adds to our expertise in levee and floodwall design. The design standards that the Corps uses to design and construct levee and floodwall systems are always improving. Improvements to levee design from Hurricane Katrina apply to this project and were correctly utilized, despite the project area not being near a coast or in an area subject to hurricanes.

The Corps of Engineers design standards are important to levee reliability, certification, and public safety. If Sponsors and the public are given a choice, they would not knowingly accept a project that did not meet minimum design standards because this would jeopardize certification and potentially prevent a Letter of Map Revision by FEMA.

O. Cost Analysis of Alternatives

Comment: The cost estimates for the alternatives do not appear to be correct especially the Rocky Ripple Alternative costs which appear to be inflated.

Response: A concept level cost analysis was prepared for each alternative. Pricing was derived from construction contracts awarded by the Louisville District in the region within the past ten years having similar components, and comparable scopes. Those awarded contract values were adjusted to current pricing levels to provide the values indicated in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. Estimating practices identified in ER 1110-2-1302, Civil Works Cost Engineering and ETL 1110-2-573, Construction Cost Estimating Guide for Civil Works provided the procedural framework for the estimating process used.

Stakeholder Comment Responses

P. Graffiti, Vandalism, and Public Safety

Comment: Construction of a floodwall would prevent visual line of sight security for people using the towpath. The wall would also encourage graffiti.

Response: Public safety is always an important design feature with the Corps of Engineers and was definitely considered in the design of this project. It's recognized that monitoring human activity along the canal could be a problem especially along the length of the floodwall adjacent to the canal as part of the Westfield Boulevard Alternative with heights of the floodwall about 6 feet tall. As part of a potential solution, the City of Indianapolis is pursuing a betterment to this area where the height of the floodwall would vary from about four feet near Capitol Street to less than one foot further downstream on the canal with removable panels used above this wall at times of flooding. The removable panels will be stored in a separate secure area near the project area.

Please note that the canal towpath is not entirely visible from Westfield Boulevard due to the 80 foot wide strip of vegetation located between the canal and road.

The City of Indianapolis carries out an aggressive campaign against graffiti and maintains a substantial graffiti removal program to restore structures damaged by graffiti. It is important to realize that all finished concrete surfaces of the project will be treated with an anti-graffiti finish. This coating has been used on Phases 3A and 3C of the project.

Q. General Re-evaluation Report (GRR)

Comment: The Corps should complete a General Re-evaluation Report in order for Rocky Ripple to be included in the project.

Response:

The Corps should complete a General Re-evaluation Report in order for Rocky Ripple to be included in the project.

Response: By law the Corps can recommend implementation of a proposed alternative only if it provides more benefits to the nation than costs. Additionally, projects must meet the nation's environmental planning objectives and comply with current Administration policy and guidance. At the request of the non-Federal project sponsor the Rocky Ripple Alternative described in the SEIS was evaluated by the Corps. The analysis showed that the benefit to cost ratio was substantially less than 1.0. In other words, the cost of the alternative was significantly greater than the benefits gained. Based on the Corps' analysis of the circumstances at this location, inclusion of Rocky Ripple in the recommended project is not within the authority of the Corps. The completion of another GRR could not change the benefit to cost analysis to the extent that protection measures sufficiently viable to be included in the recommended Federal project could be identified for Rocky Ripple.

Stakeholder Comment Responses

R. Canal Access for Maintenance

Comment: This plan threatens the maintenance of the canal.

Response: The Corps of Engineers and the City of Indianapolis realize the maintenance of the Canal is important. During the planning process for this project, meetings were held with stakeholders to obtain their input. From the documentation of the minutes of a meeting which occurred on 1 September 2009 with the City of Indianapolis, the Department of Water, and Veolia Water of Indianapolis, the canal closure gate structure was discussed. At that meeting, the Department of Water stated that they do not foresee any problems with the maintenance of the canal with the gate structure in place. As the project is developed, additional meetings will be held with Citizens Water.

S. Soil Stability Analysis

Comment: The soil conditions adjacent to the towpath between the canal and the White River should have further review.

Response: The Corps did look at construction of a floodwall alternative along and adjacent to the existing towpath of the canal in the 1996 GRR. The Corps Geotechnical Engineer was able to determine from the core borings that unsuitable material was located adjacent to the canal and that construction of a “towpath alignment” would not be feasible. Since the soil material has not changed since that time, no additional studies are necessary.

T. Pipes and Sluice Gates

Comment: The proposed design proposes a sluice gate to be located on a sewer line. In the event of a flood, sewers could back up into an estimated 5,000 homes.

Response: Under existing conditions for combined sanitary and storm sewer pipes, raw sewage and floodwater may flow back into the pipes during a flood event. With this flood damage reduction project in place, Corps guidance recommends adding a sluice gate to large pipes to perform as a positive cut-off and prevent backflow from the White River from occurring. However, although the sluice gate will eliminate the backflow from the White River, it will not eliminate or prevent sewage back up from occurring.

U. Recreational and Environmental Impacts

Comment: Local Residents use the towpath every day for recreation. We would lose an important part of our leisure activities. The wildlife along the canal would be compromised.

Response: Currently the towpath trail adjacent to the canal provides walking, jogging, and biking opportunities for local residents as part of the Indianapolis Greenway. During construction of an alternative located adjacent to the towpath, it will be unsafe for walkers, joggers, or bicyclers to cross through the construction zone. Therefore, for safety reasons, use

Stakeholder Comment Responses

of the towpath during construction may be restricted. However, after construction of the project, recreational activity on the towpath can resume.

For additional information on environmental impacts to include wildlife, please refer to the Final SEIS document, Section 6.0, Environmental Consequences.

V. Induced Flooding

Comment: This project will induce flooding to homes, including Rocky Ripple.

Response: The purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area and to reduce impacts where possible. After completion of the final phase of the project, the project will be certified and FEMA will issue a Letter of Map Revision. Based on hydraulic modeling there will be no induced flooding as a result of the construction of the levee or floodwall system.

W. Thank You

Comment: Thank you for allowing the public to provide input to this project. We would like to request an extension for the SEIS review period.

Response: Thank you for your comments regarding the Draft SEIS. Your comments have been noted. For additional information, feel free to review the above comment responses.

The original Notice of Availability (NOA) for the DSEIS was published in the Federal Register on Friday, June 29, 2012. The end of the public review was set as Monday, August 13, 2012, allowing for a 46 day period. In response to a request from Indianapolis Department of Public Works an amended NOA was published in the Federal Register on Friday, July 20, 2012, which extended the comment period until through Friday, August 31, 2012. This 18 day extension provided for a total comment period of 64 days. A second amended notice was published on Friday, August 24, extending the comment period an additional 28 days through the close of business Friday, September 28, 2012. This last extension was also done at the request of the City of Indianapolis to allow more review time following the public hearing held on Thursday, August 23, 2012. In total the comment period on the DSEIS was open 92 days. During this time period additional requests to extend the comment period were received but not granted as the total public review and comment period had already exceeded 90 days.

**USACE Response Letters to
Sponsor/Agency/Organization Comments:**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Hydrology & Hydraulic
Design Section

Dr. William Beranek, Jr. PhD
Beranek Analysis LLC
6479 Robinsrock Drive
Indianapolis, Indiana 46268

Dear Dr. Beranek:

This is in response to your comments regarding “Technical Observations on June 12, 2012 Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction, Indianapolis, Indiana” dated September 28, 2012.

Thank you for taking the time and effort to address the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Indianapolis Flood Damage Reduction project and allowing us the opportunity to respond to your comments and questions. The Corps admits that the evaluation process required by law and our supporting regulations for flood projects such as the Indianapolis White River effort can appear both complex and confusing to the general public. But the Corps’ has used its expertise in all facets of planning, design and construction of flood risk management projects to provide the project that best meets the community’s needs within the authority of the Corps of Engineers to implement. The Corps responds to your comments and proposals as follows:

Section I. Introduction

Paragraph A.

While the Corps of Engineers acknowledges your concerns over the infrastructure of the Citizens Water Canal, the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is not projected to adversely affect the integrity of the canal, its function, or operation as it currently exists. The White River is currently used as one source of drinking water for the City of Indianapolis. Water in the Canal is pumped from the White River and treated at the Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the Canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. With this project, water will still be treated during a flood event in the same manner as it is treated currently.

The Citizens Water Canal is a historic property that has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service's Keeper of the Register. The Canal has changed considerably since its creation in the late 19th century. While the downtown segment and the Broad-Ripple segment running through the project are currently separated from each other and may possess separate water supplies, they are part of the same historic property. In terms of consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA only, they must be treated as one cultural resource.

The authority for the Corps of Engineers to participate in the design and construction of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is provided by specific acts of Congress. The scope of this authorized project is generally limited to the reduction of flood damages to homes and businesses in the project area. Activities related solely to the protection of the Canal, but which are not directly related to features associated with the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project, are beyond the legal authority of the Corps to implement under the cost sharing for this project.

The Corps understands the importance of the Citizens Water Canal and that it is a critical asset to the City. Every effort is being made to avoid, minimize and, if necessary, mitigate any unavoidable impacts to the Canal. But the Corps has no authority to act beyond that specific responsibility, no matter how beneficial such other actions might be.

Paragraph B.

The discussion in your document regarding the “decision criteria” used for “approving the design of the flood project”, reflects common misperceptions of the requirements the Corps must meet in recommending flood projects to Congress.

First, the approved design for this project as well as all Corps of Engineer projects is based upon the National Economic Development (NED) plan as defined in the *Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies*. This is the plan that provides the maximum net benefits (annualized project benefits minus annualized project costs) *to the nation* and not just any plan that “achieves a positive benefit-cost ratio”. For the Indianapolis North project the plan that produced the maximum net benefits of all plans studied was the alternative plan providing 300-year (0.33 per cent annual chance of exceedance) level of protection.

Second, the Corps does not automatically construct a plan that provides 100-year (1.0 per cent annual chance of exceedance) level of protection to meet FEMA criteria for levee certification under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). While many communities desire a project sufficiently large so as to afford their constituents the opportunity to purchase flood insurance at substantially reduced cost, this is not an objective that the Corps uses to guide formulation of alternative project plans. This is a local or regional benefit that does not figure into the Corps computation of NED benefits for the Federally recommended project. For this project in

Indianapolis the NED plan happened to meet this local desire, but was not specifically formulated to do so.

Third, our regulations require that we use “incremental” analysis when formulating and evaluating possible project alternatives. Under this procedure the NED plan is not identified by continually adding components until we find the largest possible project that still has a positive benefit-cost ratio. By definition a project formulated on this basis would have only one dollar more in annualized benefits than annualized costs. Rather, NED incremental analysis requires that we look at various configurations of project alternatives that can perform as fully functioning independent projects, and compare the *net* benefits of each possible plan against the other plans. The plan with the largest net difference in benefits to costs is the NED plan. One example of this procedure can be seen in the circumstance of Rocky Ripple. Rocky Ripple, Butler-Tarkington, Broad Ripple, and Warleigh are all located within the floodplain of the White River. But a fully functional plan could be and was formulated that protected all of the communities other than Rocky Ripple. The additional costs of extending the line of protection under this smaller plan to incorporate Rocky Ripple within the protected area exceed, by a substantial margin, the additional benefits gained under this incremental change. For this reason we cannot recommend inclusion of the Rocky Ripple project component as part of the NED plan.

There are times when the NED plan is not constructed, with a locally preferred plan used in lieu of this plan. For instance, if a community cannot afford the higher level of protection, then the Corps may construct a less expensive project under the same cost sharing ratio as the NED plan. Conversely, if the local sponsor would prefer to have a plan providing greater level of protection, then this could also be considered, but only with the local sponsor paying all of the additional costs for design and construction for this more expensive plan.

There were many instances in your report where you mentioned the 300-year level of protection with an additional 2.1 feet of freeboard. In the mid 1990’s, the Corps of Engineers went to a risk based analysis for the design and construction of our flood risk management projects. (Note the change of Corps of Engineer terminology from “flood damage reduction” to “flood risk management”.) This risk-based analysis takes into consideration the many uncertainties that are inherent in any flood risk management project (FRM). For FRM projects that involve certification of levees, FEMA agreed with the Corps’ risk-based management analysis, with leaders from both agencies agreeing to the amount of freeboard required.

For any Corps of Engineer projects, the design and construction of the top of levee is based upon a 90% certainty that if a 100-year flood was to occur, it would be contained within the levee if that elevation included 3.0 feet or more of freeboard. If 90% certainty produced a top of levee elevation less than 3.0 feet, then FEMA would require 95% certainty with the stipulation that a minimum of 2.0 feet is required. There are various publications that list the agreements that the Corps has with FEMA regarding Risk & Uncertainty (R&U) analysis. For instance, there is a Director of Civil Works Memorandum titled “Guidance on Levee Certifications for the National Flood Insurance Program”, dated 10 April 1997 that details the two agencies agreement. Also, a Corps of Engineers Engineering Circular, (EC) 1110-2-6067, entitled USACE Process for the

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Levee System Evaluation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, dated 31 August 2010 also discusses this agreement. Accordingly, for FEMA purposes, 2.1 feet of freeboard is required for 95% certainty that a 100-year flood will not overtop this levee. This same amount of freeboard is also used by the Corps for the 300-year level of protection until the Corps can complete a more comprehensive study regarding this freeboard issue for levels of protection other than 100-year.

The Corps did consider an alternative in the 1996 GRR for the alignment to follow the west bank of the Citizens Water Canal. Unfortunately, a Corps of Engineer geotechnical engineering evaluation determined that the soil was unsuitable for construction of the levee and wall for the level of protection required.

In your letter, you state that there is no reason why the Westfield Boulevard Variation-Canal Gated Structure Relocation was eliminated from further consideration. You also state in your letter that you guess the rejection of the extra expense is because the Corps determined that the cost of preventing the wash out of the Canal in the 300-year flood would be more than the cost of repairing structural damage to the canal and addressing damage to Indianapolis businesses and residences from several day loss of water. That assumption is incorrect. The June 2012 Draft SEIS states the alternative was eliminated from further consideration due to an additional \$2.1 million dollars in cost. (Note the 2013 Final SEIS amount shows the difference to be \$2.97M) However, the Gated Structure Relocation Variation was developed, in part, as a result of comments received on the 2011 Environmental Assessment in which it was requested the floodwall be located on the west bank of the Canal berm in the vicinity of Butler-Tarkington neighborhood which would reduce the aesthetic impacts. Since the Westfield Boulevard Variation and the Westfield Boulevard Alternative provides the same benefits, and the City has not indicated a preference for pursuing a betterment for the variation, the more costly alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

The authority for the Corps of Engineers to participate in the design and construction of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is provided by specific acts of Congress. The scope of this authorized project is generally limited to the reduction of flood damages to homes and businesses in the project area. Activities related solely to the protection of the Canal, but which are not directly related to features associated with the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project, are beyond the legal authority of the Corps to implement under the cost sharing for this project.

Section II. Technical Questions About the Westfield Boulevard Option

Paragraph A.

Your report states your concerns about performing maintenance and operation of the project once complete. It should be noted that per the Project Cooperation Agreement between the Government and the City of Indianapolis, the City is required to perform all maintenance work once the project is turned over to them. The Corps of Engineers will develop an Operation and

Maintenance (O&M) Manual listing all the responsibilities that the local sponsor must perform to keep the project working properly, including times when maintenance work should be performed such as operation of the gate across the canal or sluice gates within the culverts. The sponsor will keep records of this preventative maintenance work as well as maintenance work performed after high-water events. If it is determined by the Corps that this work is not being performed, the community can be removed from the Rehabilitation Inspection Program (RIP) and not receive federal funds for repairs to the project. As a worst-case scenario, the community could be removed from the National Flood Insurance program (NFIP) as further deterrents.

As stated above, it is the local sponsor's responsibility to perform maintenance of the project such as the operation of the gate across the canal or sluice gates within the culverts. This can be performed at times that are best suited for the project and maintenance personnel. In addition to these normal routine responsibilities, there may be isolated incidents of false closures due to predicted flood rises in the White River that do not actually occur. Such occurrences should be rare. For instance, since the catastrophic flood of March 1913, there have only been a handful of high-water events that have occurred in the last 50 years, those being the April 1964 event and the December 1990 event. For these few high-water events that do occur necessitating the need for closures, it's considered good practice for maintenance personnel to stay familiar with these emergency procedures. False closures are not expected. During severe weather, there is a definite possibility that power could be interrupted during flooding conditions. For this condition, most of the sluice gates can be operated by hand. For the canal gates as well as the large sluice gates, generators are being considered by the City as a backup plan for this possibility.

Public safety is always an important design feature with the Corps of Engineers and was definitely considered in the design of this project. It's recognized that monitoring human activity along the canal could be a problem especially along the length of the floodwall adjacent to the canal as part of the Westfield Boulevard Alternative with heights of the floodwall about six feet tall. Please note the canal towpath is not currently visible from Westfield Boulevard due to the 80 foot wide strip of vegetation located between the canal and the road. Your concerns regarding, sabotage, vandalism or terrorism is shared with the Corps and the City of Indianapolis. For those reasons, the upstream intake structure is secure from the public. The downstream closure will also be secure.

Paragraph B.

Another concern mentioned in this report as well as the Citizens Water letter dated August 17, 2012 is in regard to the potential erosion and failure of the canal where floodwaters from the White River can overtop high ground near Capitol Avenue at the bend of the White River near mile 240.2, referred to as the high banks region. For this region, the velocities of the White River channel and left descending overbank area are about 6.3 feet per second for the 300-year flood per hydraulic modeling. These velocities are based upon all flows traveling downstream along the White River and overbank areas before interbasin flow into the canal would occur at an approximate elevation of about 715 feet msl or at a frequency equal to about a 50-year event. Velocities along the channel and left overbank area approaching the canal are minimal for

several hydraulic reasons including the many mature trees overgrowing the overbank areas. For these low velocities, there should be no scouring on the west side of the west bank berm of the canal taking place. For flood events greater than a 50-year flood with computed velocities greater than 5.7 feet per second, flows for both "existing" and "with project" conditions can overtop this high ground at about elevation 715 and enter the canal. However, based upon surveyed data, low water elevations within the canal at this location are about 711 to 712 feet msl due to a low flow dam just downstream of the canal on the White River. (For various frequency floods this elevation would be even greater.) With this low head difference between elevations 715 and 711-712, velocities along the east side of the west bank berm of the canal would be minimal with failure of the canal not expected based upon hydraulic modeling and analysis conducted by the Corps. However, further discussion to determine the need for armoring the banks of the White River and of the canal at this location are proceeding.

Additional concerns in your report regarding White River flows entering the canal and traveling southward is the possibility of the canal developing the characteristic of a mill race due to the flow constrictions caused by the floodwall on the east side of the canal and the canal towpath on the west side of the canal. The Corps projects that this will not occur for two reasons. Geotechnical analysis for the White River levee adjacent to Rocky Ripple indicates that there is an 85% chance of failure for this levee for floods equal to a 25-year flood. For frequency floods approaching and equal to the 50-year flood level, this percent chance would be even greater with weir flow occurring over the levee and flooding the protected areas of Rocky Ripple up to the canal. Geotechnical analysis also determined that the soil along the canal toe path was unsuitable for construction of the levee and wall for the level of protection required and would be susceptible to failure. With overtopping of the Rocky Ripple levee, potential failure of the Rocky Ripple levee, and potential failure of the toe path, constricted flood flows along the canal isn't considered probable.

This project does not enhance damages to the Canal or to the properties downstream. There is no factual evidence to suggest that the completion of this project will have a negative affect on any property, or the value thereof. In addition, based on hydraulic modeling, the project would not cause induced flooding for areas not protected by the project.

Paragraph C.

Another concern mentioned in this report as well as the Citizens Water letter dated August 17, 2012 is in regard to the potential erosion and failure of the canal where floodwaters from the White River can overtop high ground near Capitol Avenue at the bend of the White River near mile 240.2, referred to as the high banks region. For this region, the velocities of the White River channel and left descending overbank area are about 6.3 feet per second for the 300-year flood per hydraulic modeling. These velocities are based upon all flows traveling downstream along the White River and overbank areas before interbasin flow into the canal would occur at an approximate elevation of about 715 feet msl or at a frequency equal to about a 50-year event. Velocities along the channel and left overbank area approaching the canal are minimal for several hydraulic reasons including the many mature trees overgrowing the overbank areas. For

these low velocities, there should be no scouring on the west side of the west bank berm of the canal taking place. For flood events greater than a 50-year flood with computed velocities greater than 5.7 feet per second, flows for both "existing" and "with project" conditions can overtop this high ground at about elevation 715 and enter the canal. However, based upon surveyed data, low water elevations within the canal at this location are about 711 to 712 feet msl due to a low flow dam just downstream of the canal on the White River. (For various frequency floods this elevation would be even greater.) With this low head difference between elevations 715 and 711-712, velocities along the east side of the west bank berm of the canal would be minimal with failure of the canal not expected based upon hydraulic modeling and analysis conducted by the Corps. However, further discussion to determine the need for armoring the banks of the White River and of the canal at this location are proceeding.

Additional concerns in your report regarding White River flows entering the canal and traveling southward is the possibility of the canal developing the characteristic of a mill race due to the flow constrictions caused by the floodwall on the east side of the canal and the canal towpath on the west side of the canal. The Corps projects that this will not occur for two reasons. Geotechnical analysis for the White River levee adjacent to Rocky Ripple indicates that there is an 85% chance of failure for this levee for floods equal to a 25-year flood. For frequency floods approaching and equal to the 50-year flood level, this percent chance would be even greater with weir flow occurring over the levee and flooding the protected areas of Rocky Ripple up to the canal. Geotechnical analysis also determined that the soil along the canal toe path was unsuitable for construction of the levee and wall for the level of protection required and would be susceptible to failure. With overtopping of the Rocky Ripple levee, potential failure of the Rocky Ripple levee, and potential failure of the toe path, constricted flood flows along the canal isn't considered probable. Therefore, as stated in your report, sections of the right bank berm of the canal are not likely to happen as a result of construction of this project.

As set forth earlier, the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is not projected to adversely affect the integrity of the canal, its function, or operation as it currently exists.

Paragraph D.

It is proposed that removable panels be used for the Westfield Boulevard Alternative and the 56th Street Alternative. In reference to your comments, for the Westfield Boulevard Alternative, the partial removal wall will be approximately 4.0 feet and will provide a flood risk management for a 100-year flood event. At the 100-year flood elevation, the Corps Levee Safety Officer will certify the project. However, the removable wall is considered a betterment under the existing Project Cooperation Agreement and the additional costs will be incurred by the City of Indianapolis. With the removable panels in place, the wall will provide reduced risk to flooding to a 300-year level.

Paragraph E.

The report states that sandbag closures cannot be used for levee certification per 44 CFR 65.10. This CFR states that “All openings must be provided with closure devices that are structural parts of the system during operation and design according to sound engineering practice.” Many interpret that this was written with the intent that projects that require human intervention should not be certified. However, there are many Corps of Engineer projects nationwide that use stop logs, truss type closures, and sandbag closures that are certified for FEMA projects. Also, EC 1110-2-6067, USACE Process for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Levee System Evaluation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, dated August 31, 2010, states that sand bag closures can be used for levee certification. FEMA is in agreement with the procedures included in this EC for certification of levees by the Corps of Engineers.

You state in your report that the use of sand bags on 52nd and 53rd Streets is problematic and dangerous. You also state that because of the sandbags, people will be unable to leave before the flood crest. The existing Rocky Ripple levee is constructed to a 25-year flood elevation and the local streets become inundated during a 25-year flood event. Vehicular traffic to and from Rocky Ripple would be impacted at the 25-year flood event level. The proposed project would not affect these existing conditions. Ingress and egress, via the 52nd and 53rd Street bridges, will be unaffected by less than 100-year flood events. As part of the project, sandbags would not be placed across the bridge until the floodwater reaches the 100-year flood elevation. Therefore, your statement in your report which states the sandbags will prevent emergency response vehicles from entering Rocky Ripple to provide life-saving assistance is incorrect. The factual data of this project is that the roads in Rocky Ripple will already be inundated before the sandbags are put into place.

You state in your report that City public safety officers may be busy arresting people for conversion of City sandbags for personal use and may jeopardize protection for a 100-year flood event. The Corps of Engineers will develop an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual listing all the responsibilities that the City of Indianapolis Department of Public Works must perform to keep the project working properly including times when maintenance work should be performed such as placing sandbags across the 52nd and 53rd Streets. The City will be responsible for enforcing law & order during flood events.

Section III. Technical Concept for a More Appropriate Solution

Paragraph A.

The Corps of Engineers acknowledge your concerns to protect the Citizens Water Canal. The authority for design and construction of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is provided by Congress since Federal tax dollars are being utilized. The scope of this project is to reduce flood damage to homes and businesses in the authorized area of the project. The Corps does not have the authority to add design features outside of the project scope that increases project costs. The Corps understand the importance of the Citizens Water Canal and that it is a

critical asset to the City. However, the protection of the Canal is outside of the scope of work for this project. Every effort is being made to avoid, minimize and mitigate any impacts to the Canal.

Relocation of the Canal gate structure to the vicinity of Ripple Road/Graceland Avenue will cost an additional \$2.97 million over the Westfield Boulevard Alternative. If the City is interested in pursuing the Westfield Boulevard Variation, it is considered a betterment in which the City would be responsible for paying the additional design and construction costs of this more expensive alternative.

Paragraph B.

The Corps did look at this alternative in the 1996 GRR for the alignment to follow the west bank of the Citizens Water Canal. Unfortunately, a Corps of Engineer geotechnical engineer determined that the soil was unsuitable for construction of the levee and wall for the required 300-year level of protection. An alignment which follows the right hand berm of the Canal as proposed in your letter does not provide protection for the 300-year level flood. This alternative would allow floodwaters to flow around the levee and inundate the interior of the project area. Any levee or floodwall constructed to a level less than the 300-year flood event would negate the completed Phases of the project.

Paragraph C.

The existing Rocky Ripple levee is overgrown with vegetation. Moreover, several homes are built into the levee itself. Based on Corps of Engineers levee safety criteria, a vegetation free zone must exist 15 feet from the toe of the levee for operation/maintenance and monitoring of the levee. The Corps of Engineers cannot construct projects that do not meet Corps of Engineers Levee Safety criteria. This means all structures located within 15 feet of the toe of the levee or the floodwall face would need to be removed.

Additionally, the Corps 'Congressional authority is to provide reduced risk of flooding to a 300-year flood event. The Corps does not have the authority to spend Federal tax dollars on a project that does not have a positive benefit to cost ratio. However, another agency can pursue a separate project which incorporates Rocky Ripple and Butler University and provides flood protection at a level less than 300-year flood event.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Mark Wolf and Brooke Klejnot
Broad Ripple Village Association
6311 Westfield Boulevard, Suite 101
Indianapolis, Indiana 46220-1789

Dear Mr. Wolf and Ms. Klejnot:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

In regards to your concerns of the Phase 3B Levee project jeopardizing the safety of the Rocky Ripple residents, please realize that the purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area and to reduce impacts where possible. After completion of the final phase of the project, the project will be certified and FEMA will issue a Letter of Map Revision. Based on hydraulic modeling there will be no induced flooding as a result of the construction of the levee or floodwall system. This assures existing conditions at Rocky Ripple will not change when the project is completed.

Furthermore, river gauges on the White River provide a three-day advance notice of pending flood events for residents living within the floodplain, such as the Town of Rocky Ripple, to safely evacuate. Vehicular traffic to and from Rocky Ripple would be impacted when the local streets become inundated at the 25-year flood event level. The proposed project would not affect these existing conditions. Ingress and egress via the 52nd and 53rd Street bridges, will be unaffected by less than 100-year flood events. As part of the project, sandbags would not be placed across the bridges until the flood water reaches the 100-year flood elevation.

The White River is currently used as one source of drinking water for the City of Indianapolis. Water in the Canal is pumped from the White River and treated at the White River Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North, White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the Canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. This water would be treated at the treatment plant before being distributed to the City. With this project, water will still be treated during a flood

event in the same manner as it is treated currently. Therefore, treatment of the city's drinking water will not be impacted by the construction of this project.

To clarify, the "Broad Ripple Village Association" is not a "cultural" or historical district eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. Rather it is an economic revitalization effort supported by the City of Indianapolis and Midtown Indianapolis, Inc. to capitalize on available grants (TIF, Brownfields Remediation, etc.) for commercial development. The proposed action for the Phase 3A and 3C vegetation clearing will help support this effort by minimizing risk and damages related to periodic flooding.

The beauty of Holcomb Gardens and the Citizens Water Canal will be preserved to the greatest extent possible. When the Corps of Engineers is tasked with design and construction of a project, the authority from Congress provides the purpose and scope of the project. Since Federal tax dollars are being utilized, the Corps of Engineers cannot include additional items of work without approval from Congress. The purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area. The Corps understands the importance of the Citizens Water Canal and has made every effort to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts to it. However, the removal of vegetation from the project is necessary to meet current Corps criteria and to ensure the levee's long-term integrity. Root systems from trees and bushes can create pathways for seepage to penetrate levees. When a tree root penetrates the soil of a levee, water can travel along the root and erode or loosen the soil along the seepage path and carry the soil away. As each soil particle is removed, the seepage path increases in size and can carry more water flow. More water flow will carry away more soil particles and the process continues to grow over time. This can result in the eventual outlet of water on the landward side of a levee. If the cycle is not stopped, the water can create a large enough path to breach the levee. Therefore, based on Corps of Engineers guidance, vegetation must be removed 15 feet from the levee toe or floodwall face. The tree clearing is required for the levee and floodwall system to be certified by the Corps of Engineers and a Letter of Map Revision to be issued by FEMA. It is important to realize that mitigation will occur as a result of the vegetation clearing. The mitigation is discussed in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. The Corps has also added decorative elements to the floodwall to offset the loss of vegetation as its general appearance. From an engineering and public safety perspective, a project meeting current engineering standards is in the best interest of the Sponsor and the public.

The Corps acknowledges that the completed project will represent a new element to the setting of Broad Ripple, Monon, Warleigh and surrounding communities. We have tried to minimize the visual effects to the canal through design changes. The cap and facing of the floodwall would be designed with a facing or texture similar to native stone that would complement the local area and minimize the negative aesthetics impacts. Other completed phases of the project have decorative concrete facings on the floodwall. We realize these modifications may not satisfy every concern relating to aesthetics, however, the Corps will not construct a project that jeopardizes the integrity of the entire flood protection system.

We would like to assure you and the citizens you represent, that we have taken your concerns into consideration while we continue to develop the best possible solutions to reduce flooding for this area of Indianapolis.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Jeremy Stewart, President
Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood Association
P.O. Box 88234
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

Dear Mr. Stewart:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

As part of its planning process for conducting studies of new projects, the Corps must determine if a plan meets Federal interest and policy guidance, is economically supportable, and meets the Corps's environmental planning objectives. In the 2012 Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS), another General Reevaluation Review (GRR) was thought to be required if the Rocky Ripple Alternative or the 56th Street Alternative were pursued. The Corps confirmed that Rocky Ripple Alternative was not a viable alternative due to its cost above the National Economic Development plan. However, implementation of the 56th Street Alternative would be within the existing discretionary authority of the Corps on this project due to its lower cost, the level of protection (300-year) and the positive cost to benefit ratio. Thus, preparation of a new or supplemental GRR is not required for the 56th Street Alternative or the Illinois Street Variation.

In regards to your concerns of the Phase 3B Levee project jeopardizing the safety of the Rocky Ripple residents, please realize that the purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area and to reduce impacts where possible. After completion of the final phase of the project, the project will be certified and FEMA will issue a Letter of Map Revision. Based on hydraulic modeling there will be no induced flooding as a result of the construction of the levee or floodwall system. This assures existing conditions at Rocky Ripple will not change when the project is completed.

Furthermore, river gauges on the White River provide a three-day advance notice of pending flood events for residents living within the floodplain, such as the Town of Rocky Ripple, to safely evacuate. Vehicular traffic to and from Rocky Ripple would be impacted when the local streets become inundated at the 25-year flood event level. The proposed project would not affect these existing conditions. Ingress and egress via the 52nd and 53rd Street bridges, will be

unaffected by less than 100-year flood events. As part of the project, sandbags would not be placed across the bridges until the flood water reaches the 100-year flood elevation.

The White River is currently used as one source of drinking water for the City of Indianapolis. Water in the Canal is pumped from the White River and treated at the White River Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North, White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the Canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. This water would be treated at the treatment plant before being distributed to the City. With this project, water will still be treated during a flood event in the same manner as it is treated currently. Therefore, treatment of the city's drinking water will not be impacted by the construction of this project.

The Corps acknowledges that the completed project will represent a new element to the setting of Broad Ripple, Monon, Warfleigh and surrounding communities. We have tried to minimize the visual effects to the canal through design changes. The cap and facing of the floodwall would be designed with a facing or texture similar to native stone that would complement the local area and minimize the negative aesthetics impacts. Other completed phases of the project have decorative concrete facings on the floodwall. We realize these modifications may not satisfy every concern relating to aesthetics, however, the Corps will not construct a project that jeopardizes the integrity of the entire flood protection system.

Public safety is always an important design feature with the Corps of Engineers and was definitely considered in the design of this project. It's recognized that monitoring human activity along the canal could be a problem especially along the length of the floodwall adjacent to the canal as part of the Westfield Boulevard Alternative with heights of the floodwall about 6 feet tall. As part of a potential solution, the City of Indianapolis is pursuing a betterment to this area where the height of the floodwall would vary from about four feet near Capitol Street to less than one foot further downstream on the canal with removable panels used above this wall at times of flooding. The removable panels will be stored in a separate secure area near the project area. Please note that the canal towpath is not entirely visible from Westfield Boulevard due to the 80 foot wide strip of vegetation located between the canal and road. The City of Indianapolis carries out an aggressive campaign against graffiti and maintains a substantial graffiti removal program to restore structures damaged by graffiti. It is important to realize that all finished concrete surfaces of the project will be treated with an anti-graffiti finish. This coating has been used on Phases 3A and 3C of the project.

Under existing conditions for combined sanitary and storm sewer pipes, raw sewage and floodwater may flow back into the pipes during a flood event. With this flood damage reduction project in place, Corps guidance recommends adding a sluice gate to large pipes to perform as a positive cut-off and prevent backflow from the White River from occurring. However, although the sluice gate will eliminate the backflow from the White River, it will not eliminate or prevent sewage back up from occurring.

The Citizens Water Canal and the Holcomb Gardens of Butler University are two affected cultural resources by the proposed actions for the Phase 3B Levee alignment. We are currently in consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) for these historic properties. These resources are also important aspects of the Indianapolis Greenways, which traverse the project at various points.

The beauty of the Citizens Water Canal will be preserved to the greatest extent possible. The Corps will work closely with consulting parties to avoid, mitigate, or minimize adverse affects to the Citizens Water Canal by the project. The canal gate structure is an important element of the anticipated flood protection and cannot be omitted. In order for the project to be certified and a Letter of Map Revision to be issued by FEMA, the levee must be constructed to current design criteria. This will require removal of trees along the toe of the levee. It is important to realize that mitigation will occur as a result of the tree removal. This mitigation is discussed in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

After completion of the final phase of the project, the project will be certified and FEMA will issue a Letter of Map Revision. While the average value of properties being protected by the project may increase, there is no factual evidence to suggest that the project would negatively affect any property values. Likewise there is no reason to believe the project would have a substantial negative impact on the indicators that determine value (age, size, condition, location, character, etc). In addition, based on hydraulic modeling the project would not cause induced flooding for areas not protected by the project. Therefore, at this time it is not believed that the project will result in an inverse condemnation of any properties. In addition there is no factual evidence to support that commercial activity will be negatively impacted by the project.

Thank you for your comments regarding the Draft SEIS. Your comments have been noted. The original Notice of Availability (NOA) for the DSEIS was published in the Federal Register on Friday, June 29, 2012. The end of the public review was set as Monday, August 13, 2012, allowing for a 46-day period. In response to a request from Indianapolis Department of Public Works an amended NOA was published in the Federal Register on Friday, July 20, 2012, which extended the comment period until through Friday, August 31, 2012. This 18-day extension provided for a total comment period of 64 days. A second amended notice was published on Friday, August 24, extending the comment period an additional 28 days through the close of business Friday, September 28, 2012. This last extension was also done at the request of the City of Indianapolis to allow more review time following the public hearing held on Thursday, August 23, 2012. In total, the comment period on the DSEIS was open 92 days. During this time period additional requests to extend the comment period were received but not granted as the total public review and comment period had already exceeded 90 days.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Richard J. Michal
Butler University
Planning, Design, & Construction
4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

Dear Mr. Michal:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

The Corps of Engineers identified Holcomb Gardens as a unique resource within the path of the Westfield Boulevard Alternative as early as April of 2009 and included it our consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (IN SHPO) and other consulting parties. Based on its current design, only the eastern side of Holcomb Gardens would be affected if the Westfield Boulevard Alternative is selected as the proposed action.

The eligibility of Holcomb Gardens to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has yet to be determined. In a letter dated August 13, 2012, the IN SHPO, in response to our submission of the draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, shared their view that the Holcomb Gardens were a "contributing resource within the Butler University Historic District."

We do not disagree with this conclusion. However, a formal assessment of this cultural resource and others will greatly assist in determining its historical significance and eligibility to the NRHP.

Therefore, if the Westfield Boulevard Alternative is selected, the Corps will conduct a formal assessment of Holcomb Gardens to determine its historical significance and eligibility to the NRHP and continue consultation with IN SHPO. Please realize throughout this process, the Corp will strive to preserve the Holcomb Gardens to the greatest extent possible.

We would like to assure you that the Army Corps of Engineers has taken your concerns into consideration while we continue to develop the best possible solutions to reduce flooding for this area of Indianapolis.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Richard J. Michal
Butler University
Planning, Design, & Construction
4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

Dear Mr. Michal:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

1. Fair Market Value estimates for real estate required to support the Phase 3B- Westfield Boulevard Alternative that is owned by Butler University were derived from Appraisal Reports dated April 2011 submitted to the Real Estate Division by the City of Indianapolis, DPW. The value estimates for preliminary real estate requirements to support the Rocky Ripple Alternative were developed by the Real Estate Division through the use of gross value data (land + improvements) dated April 2011 provided by the Marion County Assessor's Office via the Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Infrastructure System (IMAGIS) Program Manager
2. The previous 1996 analysis/report was the last detailed evaluation of with and without project impacts to Butler Tarkington. This analysis was done using a now out-of-date methodology, but the values and characteristics of structures in the Butler-Tarkington neighborhood were based on field surveys and valuation using the Marshall and Swift Real Estate Valuation Service. For the DSEIS, a much lower intensity "concept-level" analysis of the 56th Street alignment, used Marion County Property Assessor's Office structure valuation data, Google Earth imagery, a Digital Elevation Model, and parcel data to assemble a structure inventory for the same area. This inventory was used in the analysis of 56th Street as a baseline for comparison. The actual economic justification for the Westfield Blvd alignment, however, is contained in the 1996 economics appendix.
3. All of the alternatives are designed for a 0.35% chance, 300-year level of protection. For the Westfield Boulevard alternative, at Station 73+00, located near the shed between Holcomb Gardens and the baseball field, the design flood elevation equals 715.2 feet NGVD with a proposed top of wall elevation of 717.36 feet NGVD. This higher elevation for the top of wall provides assurance that the floodwall will not be overtopped for this design flood due to the uncertainties that are inherent in H&H analysis and to meet FEMA criteria. With an existing ground elevation of 713.7 at this site and a top of wall of 717.36, the height of the wall will be

approximately 3.7 feet eventually tying into high ground past the Butler University track near the maintenance facility building.

We would like to assure you that the Army Corps of Engineers has taken your concerns into consideration while we continue to develop the best possible solutions to reduce flooding for this area of Indianapolis.



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May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Charles B. Huppert
Canal Society of Indiana
P.O. Box 10808
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46854-0808

Dear Mr. Huppert:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

The Corps welcomes the Canal Society of Indiana's request to participate as a consulting party for affects to historic properties by the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction project in Marion County, Indiana. Your knowledge and interest in the Indianapolis Central Canal, which will be affected by the proposed undertaking, is valuable, and will certainly help guide our consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

We look forward to working with you as we strive to develop the best possible solutions to reduce flooding for this area of Indianapolis.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Lindsay C. Lindgren and Jeffery Harrison
Citizens Water
1220 Waterway Blvd.
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202

Dear Ms. Lindgren and Mr. Harrison:

The Corps of Engineers' responses to your concerns are numbered below to match your letter dated August 17, 2012.

1. The NED costs computed and documented in the Economics Appendix of the Interim Feasibility Report included annual operations and maintenance costs of the proposed project, including additional operations costs of the gate structure. Benefits and/or costs for the Central Canal itself would only have been incorporated into a benefit/cost analysis insofar as they would be directly impacted by the presence of the proposed project. No such impacts were included in the 1996 analysis because no significant impacts to the Central Canal are foreseen by the Corps to result from the project. The economic analysis performed complies with all standard Corps guidance and policy and with the requirements of NEPA. Additionally, the Corps will work closely with the Indiana SHPO to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to the Citizens Water Canal by the project.

When the Corps of Engineers is tasked with design and construction of a project, the authority from Congress provides the purpose and scope of the project. Since Federal tax dollars are being utilized, the Corps of Engineers cannot include additional items of work without approval from Congress. The purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area. The Corps understands the importance of the Citizens Water Canal and has made every effort to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to it.

2. The Corps of Engineers agree the canal structure will need to be routinely maintained to ensure the gates operate correctly and to avoid any hydraulic restrictions on the canal. The gates will become a part of the levee system which will be the responsibility of the City of Indianapolis to operate and maintain. The proposed canal gate closure structure was coordinated with the City of Indianapolis, the Department of Water and Veolia Water of Indianapolis. Reference is made to the meeting which occurred on September 1, 2009 in which Hal Gurkin

(Department of Water), Ed Malone and Douglas Buffington (both with Veolia Water) attended. In order to avoid any malfunction of the gates, the canal closure gate structure will be tied into a telemetry system which allows the upstream intake structure to communicate with the downstream gate structure. The minutes of the meeting were emailed to Mr. Gurkin on October 22, 2009. Additional coordination regarding the water level sensors was discussed with Hal Gurkin and Douglas Buffington at the March 23, 2010 meeting with the City of Indianapolis, the Department of Water, and Veolia Water of Indianapolis. The minutes of the meeting were emailed to Mr. Buffington and Mr. Gurkin on April 23, 2010.

3. For the Westfield Boulevard Alternative, the plans incorporate two pump stations (not three) that discharge directly into the canal. As discussed in meetings with the Department of the Water and Veolia Water of Indianapolis which occurred from June 30, 2010 through June 26, 2012, the pump stations will be discharging seepage from under the floodwall during large flood events. This will be the same water which is in the canal but has seeped under the floodwall system. The pump stations do not pump overland flow into the canal.

The White River is currently used as one source of drinking water for the City of Indianapolis. Water in the canal is pumped from the White River Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. This water would be treated at the treatment plant before being distributed to the City. With this project, water will still be treated during a flood event in the same manner as it is treated currently. Therefore, treatment of the City's drinking water will not be impacted by the construction of this project.

4. There are four pipes south of the Riviera Club which are in question by your letter. Currently, flooding conditions occur on these pipes. In the event of a major flood, two potential situations exist: either backwater from the White River will enter through these pipes without a flap gate and flood the area, or for pipes with a flap gate, the water will backup. The construction of this project does not change existing conditions. The addition of the sluice gates ensure positive cut-off and prevent backflow from the White River from occurring. However, although the sluice gate will eliminate backflow from the White River, it will not eliminate or prevent sewage back up from occurring.

Below is a chart outlining the existing conditions and with project conditions.

Comparison of Impacts of Phase 3B Project on Local Pipe System			
	Existing Conditions	With Project Conditions	Result
132 " RCP	This 132" RCP discharges from the LS 507 located behind the Riviera Club. This existing 132 inch RCP has two flap gates that prohibit backwater from the White River from entering the protected area.	Project adds a sluice gate which provides same impact as the flap gate.	No Change
60 inch RCP	Pipe has been abandoned in place	Project will remove pipe, thereby reducing any flooding from backwater through this pipe	Improved
72 inch RPM	This 72" RPM (also known as CSO 205) allows floodwaters from the White River to potentially backflow and flood portions of the community.	Project will add a sluice gate which will temporarily back-up water behind the gate when closed during flooding conditions.	No Change
84" brick/72" sliplined	On this 72" pipe there is no flap gate to prevent backwater from the White River from entering the pipe. This pipe will allow water from the White River to backflow and flood portions of the community.	Project will add a sluice gate which will temporarily back-up water behind the gate when closed during flooding conditions.	No Change

5. For the area downstream of the Riviera Club at mile 240.2 of the White River, the velocities of the channel and left descending overbank area are about 6.3 feet per second for the 300-year flood per hydraulic modeling. These velocities are based upon all flows traveling downstream along the White River and overbank areas before interbasin flow into the canal would occur at an approximate elevation of about 715 feet msl or at a frequency equal to about a 50-year event. Velocities along the channel and left overbank area approaching the canal are minimal for several hydraulic reasons including the many mature trees overgrowing the overbank areas. For these low velocities, there would be no scouring on the west side of the west bank berm of the canal taking place.

For flood events greater than a 50-year flood with computed velocities greater than 5.7 feet per second, flows for both "existing" and "with project" conditions can overtop this high ground at elevation 715 and enter the canal. However, based upon surveyed data, low water elevations within the canal at this location are about 711 to 712 feet msl due to a low flow dam just downstream of the canal on the White River. (For various frequency floods this elevation would be even greater.) With this low head difference between elevations 715 and 711-712,

velocities along the east side of the west bank berm of the canal would be minimal with failure of the canal not expected based upon hydraulic modeling and analysis conducted by the Corps of Engineers.

6. Public safety is always an important design feature with the Corps of Engineers and was definitely considered in the design of this project. It's recognized that monitoring human activity along the canal could be a problem especially along the length of the floodwall adjacent to the canal as part of the Westfield Boulevard Alternative with heights of the floodwall about 6 feet tall. As part of a potential solution, the City of Indianapolis is pursuing a betterment to this area where the height of the floodwall would vary from about four feet near Capitol Street to less than one foot further downstream on the canal with removable panels used above this wall at times of flooding. The removable panels will be stored in a separate secure area near the project area.

Please note that the canal towpath is not entirely visible from Westfield Boulevard due to the 80 foot wide strip of vegetation located between the canal and road.

The City of Indianapolis carries out an aggressive campaign against graffiti and maintains a substantial graffiti removal program to restore structures damaged by graffiti. It is important to realize that all finished concrete surfaces of the project will be treated with an anti-graffiti finish. This coating has been used on Phases 3A and 3C of the project.

7. The proposed floodwall on the Westfield Boulevard alignment will be located between the canal and Westfield Boulevard. In some areas along the proposed alignment, overland flow already drains to the canal. As part of this project, we must ensure water is not ponding against the riverside of the floodwall during normal conditions. Therefore, there will be areas immediately adjacent to the proposed I-wall which need to be re-graded to ensure positive flow. This will result in insignificant amounts of additional run-off into the canal.

The Corps of Engineers understands your concern about additional storm water being directed into the canal and would like to provide further information to you. Generally, for all areas along the canal in addition to the "high banks region", possible inundation of the canal can be caused by an overtopping flood from the White River in the Rocky Ripple area or from a non-overtopping flood where flood waters are caused by runoff from the headwaters of the drainage basin of the canal or from the backwater of the White River entering the canal. For possible failure of the west bank of the canal based upon an overtopping flood, these flood flows would flow perpendicular to the River in the direction of the canal. However, for this overland flow into the Rocky Ripple area, there are many homes that would obstruct the flows to the canal with floodwaters only ponding within Rocky Ripple with insignificant velocities reaching the canal. There should be no appreciable velocities along the slope of the canal that would cause failure of the canal berm.

If the concern is for a non-overtopping event along the canal with runoff caused from upstream conditions, there should be no change from that of existing conditions without the floodwall in place. Runoff from the east side of the canal would still enter the canal through

culverts along the floodwall just as it does under existing conditions through the berms while the runoff along the west side of the canal would do likewise whether with or without our project in place.

If the concern is backwater from the White River where the canal enters the River, it should be pointed out that the sluice gate near the confluence would prohibit floodwaters from backing into the canal and causing possible inundation. With some backwater occurring prior to the closure of this gate, this would tend to dampen the velocities within the canal.

For the above situations, when comparing "existing conditions" versus "with project conditions", it should be noted there is no increase in discharge with the project in place. Because of the tremendous amount of volume of water for a large flood event on the White River, the overbank areas adjacent to the White River would fill before the peak of the flood event arrives for both of these conditions with the peak flow remaining the same for both conditions. For these situations, hydraulic modeling has indicates velocities will remain the same for both existing and with project conditions, all at insignificant non-damageable levels according. At this time, there are no apparent situations where flow velocities would reach a level that could cause failure of the west bank of the canal.

8. The Corps of Engineers and the City of Indianapolis realize the maintenance of the Canal is important. In the September 1, 2009 meeting with the City of Indianapolis, the Department of Water (Hal Gurkin), and Veolia Water of Indianapolis (Ed Malone and Douglass Buffington) the canal closure gate structure was discussed. At that meeting, the Department of Water stated that they do not foresee any problems with the maintenance of the canal with the canal structure in place. If conditions have changed on the canal since this September 1, 2009 meeting, please advise.

Thank you for your input to this project.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Ms. Lori Miser
Director, City of Indianapolis
Department of Public Works
City County Building, Room 2460
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Ms. Miser:

Thank you for your letter dated July 16, 2012 regarding the Indianapolis White River North Flood Damage Reduction Project. Per your request in the letter, the comment period for the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement was extended a second time to September 28, 2012.

Thank you for your input to this project. When completed, it will bring many benefits to the City of Indianapolis.



REPLY TO
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U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
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P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Ms. Lori Miser
Director, City of Indianapolis
Department of Public Works
City County Building, Room 2460
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Ms. Miser:

Thank you for your letter dated June 25, 2012 regarding the Indianapolis White River North Flood Damage Reduction Project. Per your request in the letter, the comment period for the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement was extended to August 31, 2012.

Thank you for your input to this project. When completed, it will bring many benefits to the City of Indianapolis.



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U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
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P.O. BOX 59
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May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Ms. Lori Miser
Director, City of Indianapolis
Department of Public Works
City County Building, Room 2460
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Ms. Miser:

Thank you for your letter dated July 18, 2012 regarding the Indianapolis White River North Flood Damage Reduction Project. Your input to the mitigation of this project is important to the Corps of Engineers and the preservation of environmental resources.

We appreciate your cooperation with us on this important project and look forward to working with your office on the development of the mitigation plans and the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Kevin Hardie
Friends of the White River
P.O. Box 90171
Indianapolis, Indiana 46290

Dear Mr. Hardie,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

Please realize that any vegetation removal will be held to the absolute minimum required to meet current Corps criteria and to ensure the levee's long-term integrity. Root systems from trees and bushes can create pathways for seepage to penetrate levees. When a tree root penetrates the soil of a levee, water can travel along the root and erode or loosen the soil along the seepage path and carry the soil away. As each soil particle is removed, the seepage path increases in size and can carry more water flow. More water flow will carry away more soil particles and the process continues to grow over time. This can result in the eventual outlet of water on the landward side of a levee. If the cycle is not stopped, the water can create a large enough path to breach the levee. Therefore, based on Corps of Engineers guidance, vegetation must be removed 15 feet from the levee toe or floodwall face. The tree clearing is required for the levee and floodwall system to be certified by the Corps of Engineers and a Letter of Map Revision to be issued by FEMA. From an engineering and public safety perspective, a project meeting current engineering standards is in the best interest of the Sponsor and the public. It's also important to note that mitigation will occur as a result of the vegetation clearing. Details of this mitigation are discussed in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Furthermore, the closest habitat improvement project on the White River which was funded through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Partners in Fish and Wildlife Program is well upstream of the Corps project site, in the Oliver's Woods Nature Preserve. The Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project will not impact this area.

We would like to assure you we have taken your concerns into consideration while we continue to develop the best possible solutions to flooding for this area of Indianapolis.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Catherine A. Burton
Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations, Inc.
P.O. Box 1082
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Dear Ms. Burton:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

The Corps did look at construction of a floodwall alternative along and adjacent to the existing towpath of the canal in the 1996 General Reevaluation Report. The Corps Geotechnical Engineer was able to determine from the core borings that unsuitable material was located adjacent to the canal and that construction of a "towpath alignment" (between the White River and the Citizens Water Canal) would not be feasible. Since the soil material has not changed since that analysis was conducted, a towpath alignment remains unfeasible.

Another alternative that would move the levee closer to the White River is the Rocky Ripple Alternative, which was included in the June 2012 DSEIS. Our preliminary cost analysis of this alternative showed that it would require an additional \$33 million above the proposed actions. In addition, the Rocky Ripple Alternative does not provide a positive annual net benefit. A benefit to cost ratio (BCR) was prepared for the Rocky Ripple Alternative which was determined to be less than one. Federal taxpayer dollars cannot be used for projects with a BCR less than 1.0 unless approved, authorized and funds appropriated by Congress. Therefore, further detailed design on this alternative was not considered.

Treatment of the city's drinking water will not be impacted by the construction of this project. Water in the Citizens Canal is pumped from the White River and treated at the White River Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North, White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the Canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. This water would be treated at the treatment plant before being distributed to the City. With this project, water will still be treated during a flood event in the same manner as it is treated currently.

We would like to assure you we have taken your concerns into consideration while we continue to develop the best possible solutions to reduce flooding for this area of Indianapolis.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

James A. Glass
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology
402 W. Washington Street, W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Dr. Glass:

The Corps acknowledges receipt of your letter, dated August 13, 2012, that there are potential affects to historic properties, within or near the White River Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project. Consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, as amended) is ongoing, but may conclude with a Memorandum of Agreement after the signing of the Record of Decision for the Final Supplement Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS).

As for historic properties, the Corps concurs with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (IN SHPO) that there is an adverse affect to the Citizens Water Canal, known as the Indianapolis Central Canal, by all of the alternatives for the Phase 3B Alignment. The presence of a canal gate structure and floodwall within or near the canal represents a new element to this historic property and needs consultation in order to resolve. Moreover, we acknowledge the conclusion of the National Park Service's Keeper of Register that the canal was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Additional historic properties, entirely structural, may be directly or indirectly affected by the Proposed Actions of the project (Westfield Boulevard and Illinois Street Variation), but the level of documentation for these resources and their eligibility to the NRHP vary greatly. The Butler/Hinkle Fieldhouse, a National Historic Landmark and National Register Historic Property, is located within a view of the Westfield Boulevard Alternative. The Holcomb Gardens section of the Butler University Historic District and the northern reaches of the Butler-Fairview Historic District are documented in a 1999 publication of Indiana Landmarks titled Washington Township Marion County Interim Report and may be affected by the Westfield Boulevard Alternative. They possess elements that meet the Criteria of Significance for listing to the NRHP, but have not been formally nominated. Potential, but unnamed, historic districts are also noted within internal records of the IN SHPO in the Warfleigh area. No evaluation or documentation of these historic properties has been conducted. They are generally in the area of

the Proposed Actions of the Phase 3B Alignment and the Phase 3A/Warfleigh section of the vegetation clearing effort. The Corps will work with consulting parties to identify these potential historic properties and, if required, assess effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effect, if any.

Archaeological resources affected by the project are located within the Rocky Ripple Alternative of the Phase 3B Alignment. As this alternative is not being considered as a “Proposed Action” for the FSEIS, there is no anticipated affect on these cultural resources.

Based on the Corps of Engineers 1996 General Reevaluation Report, it is estimated the existing Phase 3A/Warfleigh section of the levee was constructed in the 1930s.

Thank you for your cooperation.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

J. Matthew Buffington
State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Mr. Buffington:

Thank you for your cooperation and comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project in Indianapolis, Indiana. All of your comments in the letter we received August 30, 2012 were taken into consideration as Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) was developed. The following comments needed a specific response, as they may not be addressed in the FSEIS:

Comment 3

A vegetation variance for the completed sections would preserve mature riparian woodlands; however such a variance is not considered likely to be granted and the City of Indianapolis chose not to pursue such. The Corps criteria do have negative impacts to the wooded riparian habitat corridor. This is acknowledged in the SEIS. The Corps is keeping the clearing to the minimum necessary to comply with ETL 1110-2-571. Mitigation for those impacts that cannot be avoided will be implemented.

Comment 4

Any placement of riprap will be done in accordance with state and federal guidelines for such.

Again, thank you for your cooperation with the Corps of Engineers while we continue to develop the best possible solutions to reduce flooding for this area of Indianapolis.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
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P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Lindy Nelson
U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Custom House, Room 244
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106-2904

Dear Mr. Nelson:

This letter was written in response to your letter dated August 9, 2012.

Streams, Wetlands and Riparian Impacts

1. The areas available for routing a levee and floodwall are very limited by multiple concerns including utilities (especially major sanitary sewer lines), roads, houses, canal, and geotechnical considerations. The Corps has made an effort to limit impacts given all these constraints.
2. The Corps will attempt to abide by this recommendation.
3. The Corps appreciates this recommendation and anticipates working with the USFWS and other involved parties to finalize the mitigation plan.

Migratory Birds

Comment noted. Refer to response 1 above.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Comment noted.

Summary Comments

Comments noted.

Thank you for your input and cooperation on this important project.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Kenneth A. Westlake
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5
77 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

Dear Mr. Westlake:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' responses below are organized to match the format of your letter dated October 2, 2012.

Information Discrepancies/Project Alternatives

1. The 2011 Environmental Assessment erroneously stated the proposed project would be designed to a 100-year level of protection. This likely occurred due to a miscommunication at the USACE between engineers and those writing the environmental document. The level of protection has never changed from a 300-year event.
2. At the time of this analysis there was an authorized alignment for a levee/floodwall that extended generally down the corridor of the existing water canal and terminated at high ground downstream of the Rocky Ripple area. This alignment was the general result of the request in 1996 by Rocky Ripple to be left out of the project due to potential real estate acquisition requirements under the originally proposed project. Recently, the project sponsor (City of Indianapolis) requested that the Corps reevaluate the possibility of modifying the current design in order to bring Rocky Ripple back within the project protection area. The analysis shows that under current standards this is not economically viable by a substantial margin.

As per the Corps of Engineer 1996 General Reevaluation Report, Volume I, Section IV, Paragraph B., information conveyed by the Rocky Ripple community stated that relocation of homeowners is not an option. Furthermore, it was stated by Rocky Ripple residents that "any forced relocation would be more detrimental to the town than a flood could ever be." Therefore, any full buy-out option was not considered any further.

Environmental Impacts/Mitigation

1. Section 4.0 of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) serves as an explanation and history of environmental mitigation throughout the life of the project beginning with the 1996 GRR and EIS. Section 8 of the final SEIS will contain detailed mitigation information. The proposed mitigation projects therein will be general in nature until the City of Indianapolis acquires all required mitigation lands.

2. No detailed environmental surveys have been conducted since the 1996 EIS/1997 ROD as mentioned. Several site visits were made by district biologists, archaeologists, and other scientists and engineers to confirm conditions existing today are essentially the same as those described in the 1996 EIS. The hydraulic data is not out of date. Further, the project will provide protection to the 300-year flood level, far in excess of the 100-year flood event line.

3. The White River is currently used as one source of drinking water for the City of Indianapolis. This water is treated at the White River Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North, White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. Water in the Canal is pumped from the White River upstream on the Phase 3C portion of the project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. Therefore, treatment of the city's drinking water will not be impacted by the construction of this project. Likewise, the construction of this project will not increase the likelihood of septic overflows from the Rocky Ripple neighborhood.

Environmental Permitting

List has been added as recommended.

Public Comments

1. The Louisville District followed NEPA and COE regulation implementing same in the preparation and circulation of the February 2011 EA and the June 2012 DSEIS. As provided in both law and regulation an EA leads to a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or the decision to prepare an EIS. Due to the public interest in the completion of this project the Louisville District decided to prepare an EIS. This decision meant that the COE did not prepare a FONSI and therefore did not prepare responses to comments received on the EA. The Louisville District did include the section of removable wall along Westfield Boulevard in response to comments regarding aesthetics including cutting off the view of the canal along that stretch of floodwall. Louisville District also included in the DSEIS a 56th Street alternative in response to comments on the EA, specifically those comments indicating opposition to any flood protection project that did not include Rocky Ripple and/or was located adjacent to the canal. These comments came predominantly from residents of the Rocky Ripple and Butler-Tarkington neighborhoods. This alternative was suggested by the local sponsor. As current COE regulation does not simply allow the addition of Rocky Ripple to the project almost 20 years following their withdrawal, the 56th Street alternative addressed the Butler-Tarkington neighborhood stated

desire to not be included as the project was proposed, i.e., a floodwall along Westfield Boulevard and/or the canal. The comments received on the EA are not included in the SEIS as such were on the EA, not the SEIS. Further all comments cover the same objections or questions covered by the comments received on the DSEIS and reproduced herein.

Wetlands and Floodplains

1. Wetlands were described in the 1996 EIS under which Sections 3A, 3C and the currently under construction segment of Section 3B were determined in compliance with NEPA through the signing of the 1997 ROD. The recommended alternatives in the SEIS do not cross any stream, only the canal. The required tree clearing is parallel to the already completed sections. While the area is between the flood protection project and the river, there are no wetlands impacted. An unrelated project in the same general area did not identify any regulated wetlands at the project site between the river and canal immediately downstream of Rivera Club and upstream of Rocky Ripple. An Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact dated April 28, 2006, relating to Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) 205 Relocation, DPW Project CS-11-004, was prepared and circulated by the City of Indianapolis.
2. The quoted sentence acknowledges the simple fact that if an area of any size is not protected by any project alternative then it is part of the floodplain. The amount of floodplain storage lost would depend upon the elevation of any given flood as that determines how much of this largely residential part of Indianapolis would be subject to flooding. All of the recommended discussion is found throughout the SEIS in appropriately titled sections.
3. Additional narrative information has been added. Refer to Section 9.8.
4. As noted in 7.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS, subjects where there is “very little or no cumulative impacts” are not discussed. Therefore wetland impacts are not discussed as none are impacted. Likewise floodplain impacts consist of reducing or not the likelihood of developed neighborhoods being flooded. Completion of project will not contribute to development as the area is already developed.
5. All alternatives addressed in the SEIS require a canal closure structure. This structure was not identified in the 1996 General Re-evaluation Report. Therefore a Section 404(b)(1) evaluation will be prepared when the engineering details are sufficient to complete an evaluation of its impacts to the Waters of the U.S.

Historic Properties

1. Correspondence related to consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) for the alternatives of the Phase 3B Alignment and Phase 3A and 3C vegetation clearing are provided with this Final SEIS.
2. At this time the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed undertaking (i.e. the alternatives of the Phase 3B Alignment and Phase 3A and 3C vegetation clearing) is the footprint

of the construction and clearing for the Proposed Actions within the FSEIS. A visual affect by the alternatives of Phase 3B Alignment may create a larger or second APE that is greater than the footprint of the construction and clearing, but this will be determined through consultation.

As for affected historic properties, the Citizens Water Canal, also known as the Indiana Central Canal, has been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service's Keeper of the Register. All of the alternatives of the the Phase 3B Alignment cross the canal with a gate structure and run along the historic property with a floodwall. Such fits the definition of an "adverse affect" to this historic property under the statute and regulatory guidance (36CFR part 800), and unfortunately are unavoidable. Additional historic properties may be affected by the Westfield Boulevard Alternative as well, namely the Hinkle Fieldhouse at Butler University which is a National Historic Landmark. The only avenue for the Corps to resolve adverse affects to these historic properties is through the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

The MOA may not be completed prior to the signing of a Record of Decision (ROD) for construction of any of the alternatives for the Phase 3B Alignment is pending receipt of additional Congressional funding. Only tree and vegetation clearing on the Phase 3A and 3C, and the portion of Phase 3B from Kessler Boulevard to the northern property boundary of the Riviera Club, (essentially Friedman Park) are currently funded.

Because of this situation, the Corps will add specific language to the Record of Decision that no construction will commence until the completion of the consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA and/or the signing of a MOA among consulting parties to mitigate adverse affects to historic properties eligible for, or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

3. We have added information on Holcomb Gardens within the FSEIS. To be clear, Holcomb Gardens is considered a contributing element of the Butler University Historic District which was first reported on by the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana in 1999. The gardens border the path of the Westfield Boulevard Alternative across Butler University.

Though not individually listed to, or determined eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, the IN SHPO and several local residents have identified Holcomb Gardens as a historic property to be assessed and included in the consultation under Section 106.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Bradley T. Barcom,
Town of Rocky Ripple
Town Hall
930 West 54th Street
Rocky Ripple, Indiana 46208

Dear Mr. Barcom:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

In regards to your concerns of the Phase 3B Levee project jeopardizing the safety of the Rocky Ripple residents, please realize that this project complies with Title 14 (Natural and Cultural Resources) Article 28 (Flood Control) of the Indiana Code, which states specifically, this project will not restrict the capacity of the floodway in anyway. This assures existing conditions at Rocky Ripple will not change when the project is completed. Based on the Corps' hydraulic modeling, alternatives considered for Phase 3B would not cause an increase in depth or duration of floodwaters within Rocky Ripple.

Furthermore, in the event of an extreme flood event, a flood warning system will notify residents three days in advance for a safe evacuation. Sandbags will be placed across the bridges as the floodwater reaches the 100-year flood elevation. The existing Rocky Ripple levee is constructed to a 25-year flood elevation and the local streets become inundated during a 25-year flood event. Currently, river gauges on the White River provide a three-day advance notice of pending flood events for residents living within the floodplain, such as the Town of Rocky Ripple, to safely evacuate. Vehicular traffic to and from Rocky Ripple would be impacted at the 25-year flood event level. The proposed project would not affect these existing conditions. Ingress and egress via the 52nd and 53rd Street bridges, will be unaffected by less than 100-year flood events. As part of the project, sandbags would not be placed across the bridges until the floodwater reaches the 100-year flood elevation.

The purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area and to reduce impacts where possible. After completion of the final phase of the project, the project will be certified and FEMA will issue a Letter of Map Revision. While the average value of properties being protected by the project may increase, there is no factual evidence to suggest that the project would negatively

affect any property values. Likewise, there is no reason to believe the project would have a substantial negative impact on the indicators that determine value (age, size, condition, location, character, etc). In addition based on hydraulic modeling the project would not cause induced flooding for areas not protected by the project. Therefore, at this time it is not believed that the project will result in an inverse condemnation of any properties. In addition, there is no factual evidence to support that commercial activity will be negatively impacted by the project.

The removal of vegetation from the project is necessary to meet current Corps criteria and to ensure the levee's long-term integrity. Root systems from trees and bushes can create pathways for seepage to penetrate levees. When a tree root penetrates the soil of a levee, water can travel along the root and erode or loosen the soil along the seepage path and carry the soil away. As each soil particle is removed, the seepage path increases in size and can carry more water flow. More water flow will carry away more soil particles and the process continues to grow over time. This can result in the eventual outlet of water on the landward side of a levee. If the cycle is not stopped, the water can create a large enough path to breach the levee. Therefore, based on Corps of Engineers guidance, vegetation must be removed 15 feet from the levee toe or floodwall face. The tree clearing is required for the levee and floodwall system to be certified by the Corps of Engineers and a Letter of Map Revision to be issued by FEMA. It is important to realize that mitigation will occur as a result of the vegetation clearing. The mitigation is discussed in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. The Corps has also added decorative elements to the floodwall to offset the loss of vegetation as its general appearance. From an engineering and public safety perspective, a project meeting current engineering standards is in the best interest of the Sponsor and the public.

Under existing conditions for combined sanitary and storm sewer pipes, raw sewage and floodwater may flow back into the pipes during a flood event. With this flood damage reduction project in place, Corps guidance recommends adding a sluice gate to large pipes to perform as a positive cut-off and prevent backflow from the White River from occurring. However, although the sluice gate will eliminate the backflow from the White River, it will not eliminate or prevent sewage back up from occurring.

When the Corps of Engineers is tasked with design and construction of a project, the authority from Congress is very clear on the purpose and scope of the project. Since Federal tax dollars are being utilized, the Corps of Engineers cannot include additional items of work without approval from Congress. The purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area. The Corps of Engineers understands the importance of sewer installation in Rocky Ripple and protecting the Canal and Butler University athletic fields, but unfortunately, these are outside the scope of work for this project.

The Citizens Water Canal is a historic property that has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service's Keeper of the Register. The Canal has changed considerably since its creation in the late 19th century. While the downtown segment and the Broad Ripple segment running through the project are currently separated from each other and may possess separate water supplies, they are part of the same historic property. In terms of consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA only, they must be

treated as one cultural resource. The Corps understands the importance of the Citizens Water Canal and has made every effort to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts to it.

The White River is currently used as one source of drinking water for the City of Indianapolis. This water is treated at the White River Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North, White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. Water in the Canal is pumped from the White River upstream on the Phase 3C portion of the project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. Therefore, treatment of the city's drinking water will not be impacted by the construction of this project.

As part of its planning process for conducting studies of new projects, the Corps must determine if a plan meets Federal interest and policy guidance, is economically supportable, and meets the Corps's environmental planning objectives. In the DSEIS, another GRR was thought to be required if the Rocky Ripple Alternative or 56th Street Alternative was pursued. However, upon further review, it was determined that the District Commander has the authority to recommend a plan and/or alternative without a GRR or Limited Reevaluation Report (LRR) if the plan and/or alternative has no change in the level of protection, has a positive annual net benefit, with no increase in costs. The 56th Street Variation meets these criteria and, therefore, will not require a new GRR or LRR. However, the Rocky Ripple Alternative would require a new GRR or LRR.

Incremental costs required to extend the protection project around the Butler University athletic fields would not but justified on the basis of benefits in the form of net contributions to National Economic Development. Benefits, in this case probability weighted damages averted, would likely be restricted to minor cleanup costs in the relatively unlikely event of a serious flood. Furthermore, providing protection to a currently undeveloped area for the purposes of reducing annualized flood damages to potential future developments would in effect be incentivizing further development in an area prone to flood risk.

Thank you for your comments regarding the Draft SEIS. Your comments have been noted. The original Notice of Availability (NOA) for the DSEIS was published in the Federal Register on Friday, June 29, 2012. The end of the public review was set as Monday, August 13, 2012, allowing for a 46-day period. In response to a request from Indianapolis Department of Public Works an amended NOA was published in the Federal Register on Friday, July 20, 2012, which extended the comment period until through Friday, August 31, 2012. This 18-day extension provided for a total comment period of 64 days. A second amended notice was published on Friday, August 24, extending the comment period an additional 28 days through the close of business Friday, September 28, 2012. This last extension was also done at the request of the City of Indianapolis to allow more review time following the public hearing held on Thursday, August 23, 2012. In total, the comment period on the DSEIS was open 92 days. During this time period, additional requests to extend the comment period were received but not granted as the total public review and comment period had already exceeded 90 days.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Jane Hardisty
Natural Resources Conservation Service
6013 Lakeside Blvd.
Indianapolis, Indiana 46278

Dear Ms. Hardisty:

Thank you for your help and cooperation in our effort to develop the best possible solution to flood protection for this area of Indianapolis.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

May 31, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Shelia Little
Meridian Street Foundation
P.O. Box 88451
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208-0451

Dear Ms. Little:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

Concerns of drinking water pollution caused by the completion of the Phase 3B Levee project are unwarranted. Water in the Canal is pumped from the White River and treated at the White River Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North, White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the Canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. This water would be treated at the treatment plant before being distributed to the City. With this project, water will still be treated during a flood event in the same manner as it is treated currently. Therefore, treatment of the city's drinking water will not be impacted by the construction of this project.

The Citizens Water Canal is a historic property that has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service's Keeper of the Register. The Canal has changed considerably since its creation in the late 19th century. While the downtown segment and the Broad Ripple segment running through the project are currently separated from each other and may possess separate water supplies, they are part of the same historic property. In terms of consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA only, they must be treated as one cultural resource. The Corps understands the importance of the Citizens Water Canal and has made every effort to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts to it.

The aesthetic nature of the Citizens Water Canal will be preserved to the greatest extent possible. However, the removal of vegetation from the project is necessary to meet current Corps criteria and to ensure the levee's long-term integrity. Root systems from trees and bushes can create pathways for seepage to penetrate levees. When a tree root penetrates the soil of a levee, water can travel along the root and erode or loosen the soil along the seepage path and carry the

soil away. As each soil particle is removed, the seepage path increases in size and can carry more water flow. More water flow will carry away more soil particles and the process continues to grow over time. This can result in the eventual outlet of water on the landward side of a levee. If the cycle is not stopped, the water can create a large enough path to breach the levee. Therefore, based on Corps of Engineers guidance, vegetation must be removed 15 feet from the levee toe or floodwall face. The tree clearing is required for the levee and floodwall system to be certified by the Corps of Engineers and a Letter of Map Revision to be issued by FEMA. It is important to realize that mitigation will occur as a result of the vegetation clearing. The mitigation is discussed in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. From an engineering and public safety perspective, a project meeting current engineering standards is in the best interest of the Sponsor and the public.

The Corps acknowledges that the completed project will represent a new element to the setting of Broad Ripple, Monon, Warfleigh and surrounding communities. We have tried to minimize the visual effects to the canal through design changes. The cap and facing of the floodwall would be designed with a facing or texture similar to native stone that would complement the local area and minimize the negative aesthetics impacts. Other completed phases of the project have decorative concrete facings on the floodwall. We realize these modifications may not satisfy every concern relating to aesthetics, however, the Corps will not construct a project that jeopardizes the integrity of the entire flood protection system.

Regarding your concerns about the flood wall attracting graffiti, the City of Indianapolis carries out an aggressive campaign against graffiti and maintains a substantial graffiti removal program to restore structures damaged by graffiti. It is important to realize that all finished concrete surfaces of the project will be treated with an anti-graffiti finish. This coating has been used on Phases 3A and 3C of the project.

We would like to assure you we have taken your concerns into consideration while we continue to develop the best possible solutions to reduce flooding for this area of Indianapolis.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

June 3, 2013

Planning, Programs and
Project Management Division
Civil Project Management Branch

Kathryn Shorter and Michael McKillip
c/o Central Indiana Community Foundation
615 N. Alabama, Suite 119
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Ms. Shorter and Mr. McKillip:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers appreciates your comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

In regards to your concerns of the Phase 3B Levee project exposing the Rocky Ripple community to loss of property and life, please realize please realize that the purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to reduce flooding risk to homes and businesses in the project area and to reduce impacts where possible. After completion of the final phase of the project, the project will be certified and FEMA will issue a Letter of Map Revision. Based on hydraulic modeling there will be no induced flooding as a result of the construction of the levee or floodwall system. This assures existing conditions at Rocky Ripple will not change when the project is completed.

Induced flooding is considered a taking and acquisitions would be necessary to avoid an inverse condemnation situation. However, alternatives considered for Phase 3B would not cause an increase in depth or duration of flood waters within Rocky Ripple. The existing conditions would be expected to continue, and as a result, a physical takings analysis has not been prepared.

The White River is currently used as one source of drinking water for the City of Indianapolis. Water in the Canal is pumped from the White River and treated at the White River Water Treatment Plant which is 3.75 miles downstream from the proposed Indianapolis North, White River Flood Damage Reduction Project. During a flood event, the water that will inundate the Canal downstream at the Phase 3B portion of the project will be the same water that is pumped from the White River upstream. This water would be treated at the treatment plant before being distributed to the City. With this project, water will still be treated during a flood event in the same manner as it is treated currently. Therefore, treatment of the city's drinking water will not be impacted by the construction of this project.

The Corps acknowledges that the completed project will represent a new element to the setting of Broad Ripple, Monon, Warleigh and surrounding communities. We have tried to minimize the visual effects to the canal through design changes. The cap and facing of the floodwall would be designed with a facing or texture similar to native stone that would complement the local area and minimize the negative aesthetics impacts. Other completed phases of the project have decorative concrete facings on the floodwall. We realize these modifications may not satisfy every concern relating to aesthetics, however, the Corps will not construct a project that jeopardizes the integrity of the entire flood protection system.

The Citizens Water Canal and the Holcomb Gardens of Butler University are two affected cultural resource by the proposed actions for the Phase 3B Levee alignment. We are currently in consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) for these historic properties. These resources are also important aspects of the Indianapolis Greenways, which traverse the project at various points.

The beauty of the Citizens Water Canal will be preserved to the greatest extent possible. The Corps will work closely with consulting parties to avoid or minimize adverse affects to the Citizens Water Canal by the project. The canal gate structure is an important element of the anticipated flood protection and cannot be omitted. In order for the project to be certified and a Letter of Map Revision to be issued by FEMA, the levee must be constructed to current design criteria. This will require removal of trees along the toe of the levee. It is important to realize that mitigation will occur as a result of the tree removal. This mitigation is discussed in the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Please note that the canal towpath is currently not entirely visible from Westfield Boulevard due to the 80 foot wide strip of vegetation located between the canal and Westfield Boulevard. The City of Indianapolis carries out an aggressive campaign against graffiti and maintains a substantial graffiti removal program to restore structures damaged by graffiti. It is important to realize that all finished concrete surfaces of the project will be treated with an anti-graffiti finish. This coating has been used on Phases 3A and 3C of the project.

After completion of the final phase of the project, the project will be certified and FEMA will issue a Letter of Map Revision. While the average value of properties being protected by the project may increase, there is no factual evidence to suggest that the project would negatively affect any property values. Likewise there is no reason to believe the project would have a substantial negative impact on the indicators that determine value (age, size, condition, location, character, etc). In addition based on hydraulic modeling the project would not cause induced flooding for areas not protected by the project. Therefore, at this time it is not believed that the project will result in an inverse condemnation of any properties. In addition there is no factual evidence to support that commercial activity will be negatively impacted by the project.

We would like to assure you and the citizens you represent, that we have taken your concerns into consideration while we continue to develop the best possible solutions to reduce flooding for this area of Indianapolis.

Sponsor-Agency-Organization Comments:



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov



August 13, 2012

Wm. Michael Turner
CELRL-PM-P-E (Room 708)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, Kentucky 40201-0059

Federal Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Re: Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement regarding Phase 3B (South Warleigh Section) of the White River-Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction project (DHPA #5180)

Dear Mr. Turner:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has conducted an analysis of the materials dated June 21, 2012 and received on June 29, 2012 for the above indicated project in Indianapolis, Washington Township, Marion County, Indiana.

Thank you for providing us with a copy of the draft Environmental Assessment. In regard to buildings and structures within the area of potential effect, we noted that the Butler University Historic District (Site #097-296-18001-042), which we believe to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and the Butler/ Hinkle Fieldhouse (Site #097-296-11140) which has been designated a National Historic Landmark, will be affected by the proposed project. We also note that Central Canal was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register on April 25, 1985. In terms of the proposed aesthetic treatment for the floodwall along Westfield Boulevard, extending onto Butler University property, we believe that a stone treatment as shown in the preliminary renderings provided would be appropriate. We note that the floodwall to be constructed at Butler University will be relatively low in height and be faced to have a stone appearance. The route appears to cross the eastern edge of the Holcomb Gardens, a 1950 formal garden designed by Indianapolis landscape architect A.W. Brayton that is a contributing resource within the Butler University Historic District. There may be an effect on the Holcomb Gardens from introducing the flood wall; another site visit would probably clarify this.

With respect to the section of floodwall along the Central Canal, it is our understanding that a permanent wall would be constructed on the berm side of the canal, opposite the historic canal towpath. The proposed height of the permanent portion of flood wall has been reduced to 4 feet or less by incorporating removable panels that could be temporarily installed to increase its height when flood events are anticipated. This approach reduces the visual impact of the floodwall on the setting of the Central Canal. However, considering the historic appearance and setting of the Central Canal, we believe that the introduction of new elements, including placing a gate structure across the canal, constructing a floodwall along the southern bank of the canal, and removing mature trees, may result in effects on the Central Canal, which has been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

In terms of other eligible resources, we believe that a potential extension of the previously identified Butler-Fairview Historic District exists north of 52nd Street between the Central Canal and the east side of Illinois Street. The Butler-Fairview District was identified as a possible district in the 1999 *Washington Township Marion County Interim Report* (p. 74). However, based on a recent site visit by staff, we believe that the area within the above boundaries meets National Register Criteria A and C. It illustrates the development of Fairview Park and Butler University during the 1920-50 period and contains houses of smaller scale representing both period details from Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival architectural sources and post-World War masonry and brick ranch houses.

From survey records in our office, we also have identified a potential historic district in the Warfleigh area, bounded by the Central Canal on the south; Meridian Street on the west; Riverview Drive on the north; and College Avenue on the east. This district appears to meet National Register Criteria A and C. It represents an expansion of Indianapolis as Broad Ripple grew as a commercial area between the 1920s and 1950. Some of the earliest houses date to 1915 and are Craftsman in style. Later structures, especially in the northern section of the district, are styled with Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival details. Other houses represent the Colonial Garrison, Cape Cod, and post-World War II ranch house types. A final area, between Meridian on the east; the Central Canal on the south; and Hill Street, Illinois Street, and Riverview Drive on the west and north, needs further study.

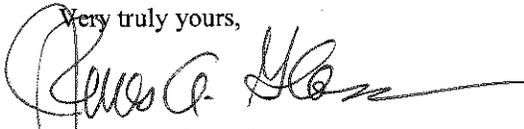
In terms of effects on eligible resources of the vegetation clearance proposed along the current floodwall between Kessler Boulevard and College Avenue, it would be helpful to know the age of the current earthen levee along Riverview Drive.

In terms of archaeological resources, we concur with the assessment on pages 54 and 55 that the two sites recorded in the Westfield section do not appear eligible for inclusion for the National Register of Historic Places. However, six sites appear potentially eligible in the Rocky Ripple section and will need to be avoided or subjected to further archaeological investigations.

We look forward to continuing consultation regarding cultural resources for the proposed project including any unresolved Section 106 issues and any proposed mitigation areas. Once additional information is received, the Indiana SHPO will resume identification and evaluation procedures for this project. Please keep in mind that additional information may be requested in the future.

A copy of the revised 36 C.F.R. Part 800 that went into effect on August 5, 2004, may be found on the Internet at www.achp.gov for your reference. If you have questions about archaeological issues please contact Cathy Draeger-Williams at (317) 234-3791 or cdraeger-williams@dnr.IN.gov. If you have questions about buildings or structures please contact Chad Slider at (317) 234-5366 or cslider@dnr.IN.gov. Additionally, in all future correspondence regarding the above indicated project, please refer to DHPA #5180.

Very truly yours,



James A. Glass, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

JAG:CWS:CDW:cws

emc: Dr. Michele J. Curran, NHL Program, National Park Service
Keith Keeney, Corps of Engineers

THIS IS NOT A PERMIT

**State of Indiana
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Fish and Wildlife**

Early Coordination/Environmental Assessment

DNR #: ER-15583-1 **Request Received:** July 3, 2012

Requestor: US Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District
Colonel Luke T Leonard
CELRL-PM-P-E, Room 708
PO Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Project: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project, (Phase 3B between the Riviera Club & Butler Univ); DSEIS

County/Site info: Marion

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources has reviewed the above referenced project per your request. Our agency offers the following comments for your information and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

If our agency has regulatory jurisdiction over the project, the recommendations contained in this letter may become requirements of any permit issued. If we do not have permitting authority, all recommendations are voluntary.

Regulatory Assessment: On May 3, 2001, the Department approved Application No. FW-19540 for the Metro Indianapolis North Local Flood Protection Project along the West Fork White River (copy enclosed). Any new work proposed that is from the Riviera Club south property line to Butler University (as shown in Figure 6 and 11 of the DSEIS dated June 21, 2012) is outside the floodway and a permit is not required under the Flood Control Act (IC 14-28-1) for this project.

Natural Heritage Database: The Natural Heritage Program's data have been checked. The mussels below have been recorded within ½ mile west of the project:
A) **FEDERALLY & STATE ENDANGERED:**
1. Northern Riffleshell (*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*)
2. Snuffbox (*Epioblasma triquetra*)
3. Clubshell (*Pleurobema clava*)
4. Rough Pigtoe (*Pleurobema plenum*)
B) **STATE ENDANGERED:** Rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*)
C) **SPECIAL CONCERN:**
1. Round Hickorynut (*Obovaria subrotunda*)
2. Kidneyshell (*Ptychobranchnus fasciolaris*)

Fish & Wildlife Comments: None of the above mussel species are still found live near the project area; therefore, we do not foresee any impacts to these species as a result of this project.

Avoid and minimize impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources to the greatest extent possible, and compensate for impacts. The following are recommendations that address potential impacts identified in the proposed project area:

1) **Proposed Realignment:**
The Division of Fish and Wildlife supports the proposed floodwall realignment for the South Warfleigh Section. It would appear to have negligible impacts to significant fish, wildlife, and botanical resources within the project study area. However, there are significant concerns with the proposed levee alignment (Kessler Boulevard to Riviera Club segment) and along previously constructed Phases 3A and 3C because of the removal of riparian habitat.

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2) Tree Clearing:

Tree clearing along the existing wooded riparian corridor of West Fork White River and previously constructed segments of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is a significant concern that has not been adequately addressed to date.

The permit issued in 2001 (FW-19540) is currently out of compliance with the special conditions regarding tree cutting. Changes to the site should be made to bring it into compliance with the permit. Failure to bring this project into compliance with the permit may result in your file being forwarded to the Compliance and Enforcement Section of the Division of Water.

To date, the Corps has failed to properly mitigate for the original clearing impacts. Proposed mitigation included 14 acres of mature bottomland hardwoods and 15 acres of emergent wetland plantings. The currently proposed vegetation clearing will result in the conversion of an additional 6.4 acres along Phase 3A and 0.3 acres along Phase 3C from mature riparian forest to an open short grass landscape. The completion of Phase 3B from Kessler Boulevard to the southern end of the Riviera Club and adjacent to the Citizens Water Canal will require the removal of 6.84 acres of riparian woodlands, or 5.34 more than were estimated previously. Therefore, the final mitigation acreage is expected to be substantially more than the previously identified 29 acres (more likely in the range of 90 to 150 acres as indicated in the DSEIS).

3) The following are current guidelines for non-wetland forested impacts within the floodway:

Impacts that remove trees from a non-wetland, riparian area should be mitigated. Impacts to non-wetland forest over one (1) acre should be mitigated at a minimum 2:1 ratio. If less than one acre of non-wetland forest is removed in a rural setting, replacement should be at a 1:1 ratio based on area. Impacts to non-wetland forest under one (1) acre in an urban setting should be mitigated by planting five trees, at least 2 inches in diameter-at-breast height (dbh), for each tree which is removed that is 10" dbh or greater (5:1 mitigation based on the number of large trees).

A native riparian forest mitigation plan should use at least 5 canopy trees and 5 understory trees or shrubs selected from the Woody Riparian Vegetation list (copy enclosed) or an approved equal. A native riparian forest mitigation plan for impacts of less than one acre in an urban area may involve fewer numbers of species and sizes of trees, depending on the level of impact. Additionally, a native herbaceous seed mixture should be planted consisting of at least 10 species of grasses, sedges, and wildflowers selected from the Herbaceous Riparian Vegetation list (copy enclosed) or an approved equal. The DNR's Floodway Habitat Mitigation guidelines can be found online at: <http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/20120801-IR-312120434NRA.xml.pdf>.

The Division of Fish and Wildlife does not support the currently proposed action in relation to previously constructed Phases 3A and 3C as well as the proposed segment of 3B from Kessler Boulevard to the southern end of the Riviera Club and adjacent to the Citizens Water Canal. The No Action Alternative or the Vegetation Variance Alternative would allow either all or some of the trees that would otherwise be cleared to remain in place. On page 42 of the DSEIS, it is assumed from Manning's Equation that "[keeping] these trees within the outer portion of the vegetation free zone decreases the flow of the White River near the I-Wall during any potential high water events", which "eases the potential effects of scour and wave-wash along the levee and floodwall."

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Pages 34-37 of Chapter 5 in the DSEIS present evidence of the benefits and quality of the White River and its habitat value. It was stated that the White River contains a diversity of habitat, and that USFWS has described it as a "high quality fishery." From an assessment by IDEM in September 1996, the QHEI rated the Rocky Ripple area of the White River at 84 (out of 100), which indicates a fairly good diversity and quality of habitat. Section 5.6 "Terrestrial Resources" discusses the amount of riparian forest along the river and canal, as well as the many benefits of this forest type. It was stated that the riparian forest supports suitable habitat for a diversity of bat and bird species. Page 37 states "It is very likely that the Indiana bat uses the riparian woodlands within the area covered by the three phases of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project as summer habitat."

A vegetation variance for completed Phases 3A and 3C would preserve about 3.2 acres of mature riparian woodlands along the river. You must still comply with the special conditions placed on permit FW-19540. Since preparation of the September 1996 GRR and EIS for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Study and as a result of the flooding from Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, Louisiana, the Corps of Engineers revised its design standards for construction of floodwalls and levees. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' design criteria in Engineer Technical Letter (ETL) 1110-2-571, Guidelines for Landscape Planting and Vegetation Management at Levees, Floodwalls, Embankment Dams, and Appurtenant Structures, dated 10 April 2009, requires removal of all structures, trees and other deep-rooted vegetation within 15 feet of a floodwall or toe of an earthen levee. It is important to note that these guidelines were not in existence at the time of the original 1996 GRR and EIS or during the time Phases 3A and 3C were constructed between September 2002 and July 2004. This new Corps design criteria will have negative impacts to the wooded riparian habitat corridor along the White River by requiring the removal of trees and other deep-rooted vegetation within 15 feet. The Division of Fish and Wildlife currently recommends keeping as much of the wooded riparian corridor along West Fork White River as possible.

The proposed additional tree clearing is a significant concern for the Division of Fish and Wildlife particularly on sheets C102, C104, C105, C106, C107, and BC103. In these areas, the renderings provided seem to show the riparian corridor reduced to a single row of trees or less. In areas such as this, the benefits of a wooded riparian corridor for fish, wildlife, and botanical resources are severely reduced. In three locations along Phase 3A, the clearing will go to the river's edge for about 15% of the total length (i.e. approximately 1,140 linear feet). These areas will be protected with erosion control blankets and the ends of the blankets will be anchored in trenches in the riverbank. In areas where the riparian corridor is completely eliminated or reduced to only a single row of trees, cumulative impacts should be expected. These impacts include increased erosion, loss of remaining trees and the necessity to use hard-armoring in place of bio-engineered techniques when bank failure occurs. This is based on experience with similar construction on large river systems under past permits issued by the DNR.

4) The following are current guidelines for bank stabilization impacts in the floodway: Establishing vegetation along the banks is critical for stabilization and erosion control. In addition to vegetation, some other form of bank stabilization may be needed. While hard armoring alone (e.g. riprap or glacial stone) may be needed in certain instances, soft armoring and bioengineering techniques should be considered first. In many instances, one or more methods are necessary to increase the likelihood of vegetation establishment. Combining vegetation with most bank stabilization methods can provide additional bank protection while not compromising the benefits to fish and wildlife. Information about bioengineering techniques can be found at <http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/20120404-IR-312120154NRA.xml.pdf>. Also, the following is a USDA/NRCS document that outlines many different bioengineering

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techniques for streambank stabilization: <http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/17553.wba>
(Choose Handbooks; Title 210 Engineering; National Engineering Handbook; Part 650
Engineering Field Handbook. Choose Chapter 16 from next window).

Riprap must not be placed in the active thalweg channel or placed in the streambed in a manner that precludes fish or aquatic organism passage (riprap must not be placed above the existing streambed elevation). Riprap may be used only at the toe of the sideslopes up to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). The banks above the OHWM must be restored, stabilized, and revegetated using geotextiles and a mixture of grasses, sedges, wildflowers, shrubs, and trees native to Central Indiana and specifically for stream bank/floodway stabilization purposes as soon as possible upon completion.

The additional measures listed below should be implemented to avoid, minimize, or compensate for impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources:

1. Revegetate all bare and disturbed areas with a mixture of grasses (excluding all varieties of tall fescue), legumes, and native shrub and hardwood tree species as soon as possible upon completion.
2. Minimize and contain within the project limits inchannel disturbance and the clearing of trees and brush.
3. Do not work in the waterway from April 1 through June 30 without the prior written approval of the Division of Fish and Wildlife.
4. Do not cut any trees suitable for Indiana bat roosting (greater than 3 inches dbh, living or dead, with loose hanging bark) from April 1 through September 30.
5. Do not excavate in the low flow area except for the placement of piers, foundations, and riprap, or removal of the old structure.
6. Use minimum average 6 inch graded riprap stone extended below the normal water level to provide habitat for aquatic organisms in the voids.
7. Appropriately designed measures for controlling erosion and sediment must be implemented to prevent sediment from entering the stream or leaving the construction site; maintain these measures until construction is complete and all disturbed areas are stabilized.
8. Seed and protect all disturbed streambanks and slopes that are 3:1 or steeper with erosion control blankets (follow manufacturer's recommendations for selection and installation); seed and apply mulch on all other disturbed areas.

Contact Staff:

Christie L. Stanifer, Environ. Coordinator, Fish & Wildlife

Our agency appreciates this opportunity to be of service. Please contact the above staff member at (317) 232-4080 if we can be of further assistance.



J. Matthew Buffington
Environmental Supervisor
Division of Fish and Wildlife

Date: August 30, 2012

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MAILED

JUN 01 2001

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL
CONSTRUCTION IN A FLOODWAY

APPLICATION # : FW-19540

STREAM : West Fork White River

APPLICANT : Indianapolis Department of Capital Asset Management
Jim Shackelford
604 North Sherman Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46201

AGENT : U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
Linda Murphy
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

AUTHORITY : IC 14-28-1 with 310 IAC 6-1 and IC 14-29-1 with 310 IAC 21

DESCRIPTION : As part of the proposed Metro Indianapolis North Local Flood Protection Project, new flood protection structures will be constructed to raise flood protection along the White River. The project involves construction in four sections as listed below:

The Canal Towpath Section is approximately 3,512' in length and will have about 3,375' of sheet pile with concrete cap. This section is located along the northwest streambank of the Indianapolis Water Canal and along the southeast (left) overbank of the West Fork White River. The floodwall will have a maximum height of about 3' with flood protection varying uniformly from 717.90', NGVD, to 714.37', NGVD, (upstream to downstream).

The South Warleigh Section begins just south of the Riviera Club on Illinois Street and runs north to Kessler Boulevard, a reach of approximately 4,249' along the southeast streambank of the West Fork White River. Construction includes about 1,000' of sheet pile with concrete cap, 550' of new earth levee, 780' of T-wall, and 1,909' of Type II I-Wall. The maximum height of the new structures is approximately 10' with flood protection varying uniformly from 720.60', NGVD, to 718.10', NGVD (upstream to downstream).

The Warleigh Section begins at Kessler Boulevard and runs northeast to College Avenue, a reach of approximately 7,606' along the left bank of the West Fork White River. Proposed work includes raising about 2,400' of the existing levee with sheetpile and concrete cap, constructing 530' of earth levee, and installing 4,676' of modified sheet pile I-wall. The structures will have a maximum height of about 4' and provide flood protection varying uniformly from 725.60', NGVD, to 720.60', NGVD (upstream to downstream). Other work includes rehabilitation of the Warleigh Pump Station.

The Monon-Broadripple Section begins at College Avenue and continues upstream approximately 4,982' along the left bank of the West Fork White River to high ground, about 400' upstream of the Indianapolis Water Company Canal intake structure at Westfield Boulevard. Construction includes: installing approximately 4,880' of modified sheet pile I-Wall with textured concrete; repaving Westfield Boulevard to the level of the flood protection; and raising the Canal inlet structure. The maximum height of the floodwall is about 6' and provides flood protection varying uniformly from 728.10', NGVD, to 725.60', NGVD (upstream to downstream).

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Other project features include (1) The levees will have a 10' top width and 2 1/2 :1 side slopes; (2) Except for the Canal Towpath Section, toe drains will be installed along the landward toe of the existing and new earth levees, and along the base of new floodwalls; (3) Gate closures will be installed where the line of protection (of the floodwall) crosses roads and entrance driveways; (4) A 110' x 25' x 4'-6" high terrace will be constructed along the landward side of the floodwall adjacent to the Riviera Club; (5) Removal of existing septic tank leach field from a section along the levee; (6) Construction of two sewage lift stations; and (7) Placement of two outfall pipes along the riverbank. Details of the project are contained in plans and information received at the Division of Water on February 10, 1999, February 24, 1999, April 23, 1999, September 9, 1999, September 29, 1999, April 7, 2000, May 3, 2000, May 15, 2000, January 9, 2001, March 8, 2001 and April 6, 2001.

LOCATION

: **DOWNSTREAM:** Beginning about 400' upstream of the inlet structure for the Indianapolis Water Canal and continuing downstream for approximately 16,837' along the left (west, south, and southwest) streambank of the West Fork White River to a point about 4,200' downstream of the Kessler Boulevard stream crossing; and beginning on the northwest (right) streambank (Canal Towpath) of the Indianapolis Water Company Canal at a site 250' upstream of the 53rd Street stream crossing and continuing downstream for approximately 3,512' at Indianapolis, Washington Township, Marion County
NE¼, NW¼, NW¼, Section 14, T 16N, R 3E, Indianapolis West Quadrangle
UTM Coordinates: Downstream 4410000 North, 570550 East
UPSTREAM: W½, Section 36, T 17N, R 3E
UTM Coordinates: Upstream 4413550 North, 573500 East

APPROVED BY

: 
for Michael W. Neyer, P.E., Director
Division of Water

APPROVED ON : May 30, 2001

Attachments: Notice Of Right To Administrative Review
General Conditions
Special Conditions
Service List

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF RIGHT TO ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

APPLICATION #: FW- 19540

This signed document constitutes the issuance of a permit by the Natural Resources Commission, or its designee, subject to the conditions and limitations stated on the pages entitled "General Conditions" and "Special Conditions".

The permit or any of the conditions or limitations which it contains may be appealed by applying for administrative review. Such review is governed by the Administrative Orders and Procedures Act, IC 4-21.5, and the Department's rules pertaining to adjudicative proceedings, 312 IAC 3-1.

In order to obtain a review, a written petition must be filed with the Division of Hearings within 18 days of the mailing date of this notice. The petition should be addressed to:

Mr. Stephen L. Lucas, Director
Division of Hearings
Room W272
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

The petition must contain specific reasons for the appeal and indicate the portion or portions of the permit to which the appeal pertains.

If an appeal is filed, the final agency determination will be made by the Natural Resources Commission following a legal proceeding conducted before an Administrative Law Judge. The Department of Natural Resources will be represented by legal counsel.

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

GENERAL CONDITIONS

APPLICATION #: FW- 19540

- (1) If any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, federal law and regulations (16 USC 470, et seq., 36 CFR 800.11, et al) and State Law (IC 14-21-1) require that work must stop and that the discovery must be reported to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology within 2 business days

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Room W274
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Telephone (317) 232-1646 FAX (317) 232-8090

- (2) This permit must be posted and maintained at the project site until the project is completed
- (3) This permit does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility for obtaining additional permits, approvals, easements, etc. as required by other federal, state, or local regulatory agencies. These agencies include, but are not limited to

Agency	Telephone Number
Indianapolis Department of Capital Asset Management	(317) 327-4700
US Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District	(502) 315-6733
Indiana Department of Environmental Management	(317) 233-2471
Local city or county planning or zoning commission	

- (4) This permit must not be construed as a waiver of any local ordinance or other state or federal law
- (5) This permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for the effects which the project may have upon the safety of the life or property of others
- (6) This permit may be revoked by the Department of Natural Resources for violation of any condition, limitation or applicable statute or rule
- (7) This permit shall not be assignable or transferable without the prior written approval of the Department of Natural Resources. To initiate a transfer contact

Mr. Michael W. Neyer, PE, Director
Division of Water
Room W264
402 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Telephone (317) 232-4160, Toll Free (877) 928-3755
FAX (317) 233-4578

- (8) The Department of Natural Resources shall have the right to enter upon the site of the permitted activity for the purpose of inspecting the authorized work.
- (9) The receipt and acceptance of this permit by the applicant or authorized agent shall be considered as acceptance of the conditions and limitations stated on the pages entitled "General Conditions" and "Special Conditions"

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

APPLICATION #: FW- 19540

PERMIT VALIDITY : This permit is valid for 24 months from the "Approved On" date shown on the first page. If work has not been initiated by May 30, 2003 the permit will become void and a new permit will be required in order to continue work on the project.

This permit becomes effective 18 days after the "MAILED" date shown on the first page. If both a petition for review and a petition for a stay of effectiveness are filed before this permit becomes effective, any part of the permit that is within the scope of the petition for stay is stayed for an additional 15 days

CONFORMANCE : Other than those measures necessary to satisfy the "General Conditions" and "Special Conditions", the project must conform to the information received by the Department of Natural Resources on: February 10, 1999, February 24, 1999, April 23, 1999, September 9, 1999, September 29, 1999, April 7, 2000, May 3, 2000, May 15, 2000, January 9, 2001, March 8, 2001 and April 6, 2001 Any deviation from the information must receive the prior written approval of the Department.

Number	Special Condition
(1)	revegetate all bare and disturbed areas with a mixture of grasses (excluding all varieties of tall fescue), legumes, and native shrub and hardwood tree species as soon as possible upon completion; tree plantings along the toe of the existing levee must be regionally native hardwoods of container or ball and burlap stock; all levee sections that will be maintained must be planted with warm season grasses and wildflowers, and these areas can be mowed once annually in late fall or early spring
(2)	minimize and contain within the project limits all tree and brush clearing and provide the opportunity to utilize cleared trees of firewood and timber size; a multi-agency team consisting of representatives from Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Indianapolis Department of Capital Asset Management must mark trees that can be removed along the entire length of the project; tree marking must be completed prior to any tree removal or construction of this project; the marking will accurately identify and delineate the actual clear area needed to complete construction of this project
(3)	do not cut any trees suitable for Indiana bat roosting (greater than 14 inches in diameter, living or dead, with loose hanging bark) from April 15 through September 15
(4)	appropriately designed measures for controlling erosion and sediment must be implemented to prevent sediment from entering the stream or leaving the construction site; maintain these measures until construction is complete and all disturbed areas are stabilized; silt fences must be installed along the field delineated clear zones to control movement of sediment out of the construction zone
(5)	seed and protect all disturbed streambanks and slopes that are 3:1 or steeper with erosion control blankets (follow manufacturer's recommendations for selection and installation) or use an appropriate structural armament. seed and apply mulch on all other disturbed areas
(6)	plant five trees, at least 2 inches in diameter-at-breast height, for each tree which is removed that is ten inches or greater in diameter-at-breast height in the mitigation areas as outlined in sheets C-25 and C-26 dated August 7, 1998 received at the Division of Water on February 10, 1999

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

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- (7) replacement habitat areas must be planted no later than the first fall after impacts from construction occurs; a conservation easement must be provided to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources within 90 days after permit issuance that protects these areas in perpetuity; consult Department of Natural Resources Legal Staff (317-232-1291) for information on drafting of conservation easement
- (8) submit a report to the Environmental Biologist at the West Lafayette Office (Division of Fish and Wildlife, 3300 Soldiers Home Road, West Lafayette, IN 47906) by December 31 of each year to monitor the initiation, progress, and success of the replacement habitat areas. the report will include appropriate pictures of vegetative plantings, wetland areas, and hydrology controls; a narrative will describe the activity accomplished to date, acres planted, number planted, list of species planted on site, and estimated survival; reports will be submitted each year, even if work has not been initiated on the site, and continue to be submitted for a maximum of three years after work initiation, or until the replacement habitat areas are complete and determined to be successful; if after three years after work initiation the replacement habitat areas are not successful, the permit will be considered in violation, and another plan will be submitted for approval
- (9) do not disturb Marrott Park Nature Preserve or Williams Creek during construction of the project
- (10) except for the material used as backfill as shown on the above referenced project plans on file at the Division of Water, place all excavated material landward of the floodway *
- (11) do not leave felled trees, brush, or other debris in the floodway *
- (12) upon completion of the project, remove all construction debris from the floodway *
- (13) approval as a Flood Control Project is contingent upon the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) acceptance of the freeboard analysis contained in the Corps of Engineers Risk and Uncertainty Analysis for the design of the proposed flood control levee, floodwalls, and associated appurtenances
- (14) approval as a Flood Control Project is contingent on agreement by the City of Indianapolis to own, maintain and operate the flood control levee, floodwalls, and associated appurtenances in perpetuity
- (15) approval as a Flood Control Project is based on the plans submitted by the Corps of Engineers and received at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) February 10, 1999, and revised hydraulic analysis submitted March 8, 2001; subsequent revisions and/or modifications to the flood control levee, floodwalls, and associated appurtenances will require further review and approval by the IDNR
- (16) submit to the Division of Water as-built plans (certified by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Indiana) of the flood control levee, floodwalls, and associated appurtenances within ninety (90) days after completion of the project
- (17) project must remain within areas previously disturbed by construction activities, and no known historic buildings, structures, objects, districts, or archaeological sites listed in or eligible for inclusion in the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures or the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this project

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- (18) • NOTE: for regulatory purposes, the floodway is defined as that shown on Panels 30 and 35 of the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map for the City of Indianapolis dated June 3, 1988

Woody Riparian Vegetation

Common name	Scientific name	Midwest Wetland Status	Type of plant	Tree, Shrub, Vine	Indiana Region (N, C, S)	Coefficient of Conservatism	Comment
Box Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	FAC	Large Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	1	Only occasionally recommended
Black Maple	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	6	
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	FAC	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	1	Only occasionally recommended
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Ohio Buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	FAC	Large Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	S	3	
Common Paw Paw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	FAC	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	6	
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	FACW	Small Canopy Tree	T	N, S	2	
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	FAC	Medium Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Bitternut Hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	S*	4	Extreme southwestern counties
Shellbark Hickory	<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	8	
Shagbark Hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	FACW	Large Understory Tree	T	S	7	
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	FAC	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	3	
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	OBL	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	5	
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	FACU	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	3	
Alternate-leaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	FAC	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	8	
Roughleaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	FAC	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	2	
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	FACU	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	4	Susceptible to dogwood anthracnose
Pale Dogwood (formerly Silky Dogwood)	<i>Cornus obliqua</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	5	
Gray Dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	FAC	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	2	
Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea (aka (C. alba))</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N	4	
Hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>	FACU	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	4	
Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	FAC	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Downy Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	FAC	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	2	

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Adelson	Lori	A-D	Written
Anderson	Carlie	D-I-M-N	Email
Antoniades	Ellen	A-I-O-S-T	Oral
Antoniades	Ellen	A-I-L-N	Written
Appel	Andrew	A-D-H-M-I	Email
Appel	Susan	A-D-E	Email, Oral
Arling	Greg	W	Written
Arling	Priscilla	W	Written
Asher	James	F-V	Email
Axler	Daniel	W	Email
Bachmann	Eleanor	A-D-I-W	Email
Bachmann	Eleanor	C-L-M-O-T-V	Written
Badgley	Brent	A-E-H-I-T-W	Email
Badgley	Diane	A-E-H-I-T-W	Email
Bailey	Bill	F	Oral
Barcom	Bradley	C-L-O	Oral
Barcom	Bradley	A-B-I-O-V	Email
Barth	John	W	Email, Oral
Barton	Nancy	C-F-H-I	Email, Written
Bentley	Kelly	I	Written
Beranek	Bill	See Response Letter	Email
Bloede	Megan	A-E-H-I-J-T	Written
Bloede	Neil	A-E-H-I-J-T	Written
Boerger	Peter	J-O-U	Email, Oral
Boggs	Burl	C-L	Email
Boggs	Lois June	C-L	Email
Boone	Lynn	W	Written
Brabant	Margaret	A-C-H-L-N-U	Email, Written
Brady	Mildred	C-J-O	Written
Brady	Philip	C-J-O	Written
Brining	Steve	W	Email
Broad Ripple Village Association		See Response Letter	Written
Brummer	Patricia	W	Written
Buckner	Andrew	T-W	Email

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Buckner	Mary K.	T-W	Email
Bungard	Christopher	C-E-H-I-V	Email
Burt (with Willenbrock)	Amanda (with Paul)	H-J-P	Email
Burton (Marion County Alliance...)	Catherine A.	See Response Letter	Email, Written
Butler Tarkington Neighborhood Association		See Response Letter	Written
Butler University		See Response Letter	Written (2)
Byers	Meiching	W	Written
Caldwell	Carol A.	A-C-D-E-K-P-T	Email
Canal Society of Indiana (Chuck Huppert)		See Response Letter	Email
Cardamon	Paul	G-W	Email, Written
Carlson	Christine N.	A-D-I-V	Email
Carlson	Will	W	Oral
Carlson	Will	A-I-O	Written
Carlson	Will	A-E-I-K-W	Email
Carmody	Jeanne	W	Written
Carpenter	Sam	A-C-H-L	Email, Written
Carr	Dennis	A-C-D-E-I-K-P-T	Email
Carr	Tamara	L	Oral
Carter	Cameron	I-V	Email
Cattell	Zach	L-O-Q-T	Oral
Cattell (with Herriman)	Rebecca (with Bart and Beth)	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email w/attachment
Cattell (with Herriman)	Zach (with Bart and Beth)	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email w/attachment
Catus	Robert	A-C-H-M-O	Written
Chatten	Mark	A-C-E-I-J-L-O-U	Oral
Chatten	Mark	D-F-L-M-N-U	Email
Chrapla (with Reich)	Andrew (with Marlene)	D	Email
Citizens Water		See Response Letter	Written
Cohen	Francie	W	Email
Connolly	Kevin	A-I-R-V	Email
Cook (with Griffith)	Betty (with David)	W	Email
Darraha	Phillip	W	Email
Daugherty	Dave	F-L	Email

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Daugherty	Dave	C	Oral
Davis	Stefan S.	W	Email
Davis-Gregory	Mary	C-K-O	Email, Written
Delaney	Ed	C-H-J-L-U	Oral
Dempsey	Ann	A-B-C-D-E-I-K-P-T	Email
Denning	Candace	O-U	Email
Dixon	Jennifer	A-D-E-H-J-P-T-V-W	Email
Drew	Margaret A.	C-E-F-I-L-U	Email
Eback	Marilyn	C-F-L	Written
Elliot	Bryan	D-H-I	Email
Elrod	Jonathan	A-C-O	Oral
Etienne	Duane	W	Oral
Faesi	Emma	C-F-L	Written
Falco	Nancy	A-E-I-L	Written
Falco	Robert	L-O	Oral
Falco	Robert N	F	Written
Faulkenberg	Dennis	A-D-E-I-L-O	Written
Faulkenberg	Lillian	A-D-E-I-L-O	Written
Faulkenberg	Dennis	A-I-K-O-P-R	Oral
Feltman	Chris	W	Written
Fitzgerald	Larry	K-L	Written
Fleetwood	George	A-J-P-T-U	Oral
Fleetwood	George	A-D-H-I-J-T-U-W	Email
Fleetwood	Hank	A-D-H-I-J-T-U-W	Email
Fleetwood	Jenny	A-D-H-I-J-T-U-W	Email
Floyd	Donna	A-L-M-T	Oral
Floyd	Donna	L	Written
Fox	Bethany, Dr.	W	Email
Fox	Joseph	W	Email
Fraser (with Wadsworth)	Patty (with Patricia)	H-W	Email
Freije	Nichole	D-J-K	Email
Friends of the White River		See Response Letter	Written
Gadski	Mary Ellen	I-U	Written
Gaff-Clark	Carla	L-O	Oral

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Garden	Art	A-E-F-I-L	Email
Geib	Miriam	A-E-U	Email
Goeglein	Maggie	C-F-L	Email
Graves	Gail	A-I-O	Written
Gregory	Mick	A-C-H-K-L-O	Email
Griffith (with Cook)	David (with Betty)	W	Email
Guernsey	Richard	E-U	Email
Hamaker	Cathy	C-D-H-I-R-T	Oral
Hamaker	Cathy	A-D-F-I-M-N	Email
Hamann	Bradley	A-E-K-P	Email
Hanna	Jason	I-J-W	Email
Harness	Renee	A-B-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Harper	Edwin T.	L-V-W	Email
Harper	Esther K.	L-V-W	Email
Harrison (with Lindgren) - Citizens Water	Jeffrey (with Lindsay C.)	A-B-I-P-R-T	Written
Hartt	Michael	I-L	Email
Hernly	Jan	T-W	Email
Herriman	Bart	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email
Herriman	Bart	F-H-L-Q	Oral
Herriman (with Cattell)	Bart (with Zach and Rebecca)	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email
Herriman (with Cattell)	Beth (with Zach and Rebecca)	A-B-C-E-F-H-L-O-Q-U	Email
Herrmann	Angela	A-C-D-F-H-L	Written
Higi	Paul	D	Email, Written
Hoffa	Mary Lou	W	Email
Hunter	Jayme	F-L	Email, Written
Hunter	Marilynn	A-C-F-H-L-O	Email, Written
Hunter	Stuart	F-L	Written
Huppert (Canal Society of Indiana)	Chuck	See Response Letter	Email
Hurt	Catherine	C	Written
Hyatt	Susan	C-N	Written
Indiana Department of Natural Resources		See Response Letter	Email

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Indiana Department of Natural Resources		See Response Letter	Email, Written
Indianapolis Department of Public Works		See Response Letter	Written
Jaffe	Tracey	A-D-J-P-T-U	Email
James	Nicole	E-F-H-I-L	Written
Jennings	Ruth	F	Written
Johnston	Jim	W	Email
Kahlo	Clarke	D	Oral
Kane	Joan	V-W	Email
Kendall	Kandy	W	Email
Kidwell	Sharon A.	A-E-I-K	Email
Kimball	Glen	L-W	Email
Kinsey	Madalyn	A-B-D-E-K-P-T-U	Email
Kolp	Jeff	A-C-E-K-T-U-V	Written
Krajeck	Elizabeth	A-P-T-W	Email
Laycock	Robert	A-D-I-K	Email, Written
Laycock	Sara	A-D-I-K	Email, Written
Linder	David	B-C-D-F-H-I-J-L-O-U	Email
Linder	Vandra	B-C-D-F-H-I-J-L-O-U	Email
Lindgren (with Harrison) - Citizens Water	Lindsay C.(with Jeffrey)	See Response Letter	Written
Little (Meridian Street Foundation)	Sheila	See Response Letter	Email, Written
Loescit	Kristin	D-I	Written
Lowe	Harriet	F	Email, Written
Lowe	Richard	F	Email, Written
Lowe	Harriet	A-B-C-F-H-I-L-N-T-V	Email, Written
Lowe	Jennifer	D-I-J-K-T-V	Email
Lowe	Richard	A-C-F-H-N	Email, Written
Maloney	Tim	D-M-O	Oral
Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations, Inc. (Catherine Burton)		See Response Letter	Email, Written
Marshall	Dan	C-L	Written

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Marshall	Evan	C-L	Written
McKillip (with Shorter) - Midtown Indianapolis, Inc.	Michael (with Kathryn)		
McLeaish	Linda	W	Oral
McManus	Scot M.	B-D	Written
McNew	Jeanne	J-L	Written
McNew	Ron	A-D-H-L	Written
McNew	Ron	W	Oral
Meek (with White)	Kathleen (with Katie)	D-H-U	Email
Meridian Street Foundation (Sheila Little)		See Response Letter	Written
Midtown Indiananapolis, Inc. (Shorter and McKillip)		See Response Letter	Email, Written
Mikels	Mary	A-L-N	Written
Miller	Kyle	W	Email
Mogle	Sue	C-L	Oral
Mogle	Sue	L-M-O	Written
Mogle	Sue	D-E-I-K-L-M-O	Email
Mooney	Judy	W	Email
Mooney	Michael	W	Email
Mooney	Mike	W	Oral
Morris	Jill	U-W	Email
Moss	Jake	F-L	Email
Myers	Patrick	A-C-I-O-U	Written
Nation	Tim	W	Email
National Park Service		See Response Letter	Written
Natural Resources Conservation Service		See Response Letter	Written
Niec	Hank	D-E-J	Written
Oakley (with Axler)	John (with Dan)	W	Email
Orr	Don	B-D-E-I-L	Written
Orr	Susan	B-D-E-I-L	Written
Pacala	Jenifer	F-H-L	Email, Written
Pilon	Simone	C-H-I	Written

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Platacis	Dzintra	C-H-F	Written
Polito	James A.	W	Email
Porter	Marilyn	A-K-L	Written
Poulson	Alice	F-L	Written
Poyser	Jim	W	Email
Pratt	Glen	A-I	Oral
Prell	Linda	W	Written
Proce	Elizabeth	W	Email
Rago	Beth	C-F-H-O-V	Email
Raynor	Dianne	C-H-L	Email, Written
Redmond	Paul	W	Oral
Reich (with Chrapla)	Marlene (with Andrew)	D	Email
Rhodes	Michelle L.	A-B-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Riegel	Lucy	C-J-O	Written
Riegel	Robert	C-D-J-L	Written
Ritter	Claudia	W	Written
Ritter	Ric	C-H-L	Written
Roscoe	Shelby	A-C-D-R-J-K-M-P-U	Email
Ryan	Travis	D-E-U	Email, Oral
Savage-Zimmerman	Carrie	A-C-D-H-O	Written
Schumacher	Alison	A-C-H-L	Email, Written
Scott	Sylvia	A-K-L	Oral
Seest	John A.	W	Email
Seufert	Carolyn	A-C-E-I-L-P	Written
Seufert	Joe	R-W	Email
Sharples	Margaret	A-C-E-K-L-U	Written
Sharples	Peg	W	Oral
Sharples	Peg	A-C-U	Written
Sholly	Jon	C-F-L	Written
Sholly	Nicole	C-F-L	Written
Shorter (with McKillip) - Midtown Indianapolis, Inc.	Kathryn (with Michael)	See Response Letter	Written
Sindelar	Lisa	A-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Smith	Vic	O-U	Oral

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Sosa (with Yerian)	Amelia (with Kenneth)	C-F-H-O	Email, Written
South	Jeremy	A-V-W	Email
Spencer	Linda	A-L-U	Email
Sprunger	Josi	A-D-I-J-K-P-T	Email
Stewart	Jeremy	W	Oral
Stoops	Becky	C-F-L	Email, Written
Strunk	Kevin	D-N	Email, Oral
Strunk	Kevin	E-L-N-S	Written
Taylor	Greg	H-M	Oral
Thompson	William	C-H	Email, Written
Todd	Julie	D-F-N-O	Written
Tomey	Carol	C-F-L	Written
Tomey	Robert	L	Oral
Town of Rocky Ripple		See Response Letter	Written
Traynor	Mike	A-D-E-M-O-T-U	Email
Turner	Will	W	Email
U.S. Department of the Interior - Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance		See Response Letter	Email
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency		See Response Letter	Written
Valley	Lara	A-C-L-V	Email
Van Tyle, Ph.D.	W. Kent	A-B-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Wadsworth	William I.	H-W	Email
Wadsworth (with Fraser)	Patricia (with Patty)	H-W	Email
Waite	David	A-D-I-J-P	Email
Waite	Virginia	A-D-I-J-P	Email
Walker	Mary L.	A-B-C-D-E-F-H-I-K-U	Email
Walker	Mary	A-E-K-L-O-U	Oral
Walter	Sarah	A-B-C-D-E-J-K-M-P-T	Email
Wann	Vickie	D-H-J	Email
Weber	Mary	F	Oral
Weber	Mary	A-L-N	Email
Webster	Channing	W	Written
Welton	Matthew	O-T	Written

Last Name/Agency Name	First Name	USACE Response Identifier	Comment Type
Wetzel	Alissa C.	E-I-K	Email
White (with Meek)	Katie (with Kathleen)	D-H-U	Email
Whitener	Rick	A-E-H-I-U	Email
Wickham	Ann	C-F-H-L	Email, Written
Willenbrock (with Burt)	Paul (with Amanda)	H-J-P	Email
Wilson	Richard	A-D	Written
Wright	Megan	A-K-L	Written
Yates	Mary Ann	E-F-H-K-L	Email, Written
Yerian (with Sosa)	Kenneth (with Amelia)	C-F-H-O	Email, Written
Zwirn	Enid	A-D-E-L-K-T-P-U	Email
Zwirn	Les	A-D-E-L-K-T-P-U	Email

Woody Riparian Vegetation

Common name	Scientific name	Midwest Wetland Status	Type of plant	Tree, Shrub, Vine	Indiana Region (N, C, S)	Coefficient of Conservatism	Comment
Box Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	FAC	Large Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	1	Only occasionally recommended
Black Maple	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	6	
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	FAC	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	1	Only occasionally recommended
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Ohio Buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	FAC	Large Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	S	3	
Common Paw Paw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	FAC	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	6	
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	FACW	Small Canopy Tree	T	N, S	2	
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	FAC	Medium Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Bitternut Hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	S*	4	Extreme southwestern counties
Shellbark Hickory	<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	8	
Shagbark Hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	FACW	Large Understory Tree	T	S	7	
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	FAC	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	3	
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	OBL	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	5	
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	FACU	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	3	
Alternate-leaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	FAC	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	8	
Roughleaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	FAC	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	2	
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	FACU	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	4	Susceptible to dogwood anthracnose
Pale Dogwood (formerly Silky Dogwood)	<i>Cornus obliqua</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	5	
Gray Dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	FAC	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	2	
Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea (aka (C. alba))</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N	4	
Hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>	FACU	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	4	
Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	FAC	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Downy Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	FAC	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	2	

Dotted hawthorn	<i>Crataegus punctata</i>		Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	2	Okay in floodplains; not in extreme southwestern counties
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	FAC	Medium Understory Tree	T	S	2	
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	8	
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	FACU	Small Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	1	
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>		Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	FACU	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Smooth Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	FACU	Small Shrub	S	N, C, S	7	
Common Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	8	
Butternut (White Walnut)	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	FACU	Small Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	Scattered within range; susceptible to butternut canker
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	2	
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	5	
Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	S	4	
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Wild Sweet Crabapple	<i>Malus coronaria</i>		Medium Understory Tree	T	N, C, S		
Black Gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	FAC	Large Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	FACU	Medium Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Purple Chokeberry	<i>Photinia floribunda</i> (formerly <i>Aronia prunifolia</i>)	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N	8	
Black Chokeberry	<i>Photinia melanocarpa</i> (formerly <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>)	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	8	
Common Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	FACW	Small Shrub	S	N, C, S	7	
American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	3	
Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	FAC	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	1	Only occasionally recommended
Swamp Cottonwood	<i>Populus heterophylla</i>	OBL	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, S	8	Scattered within its range
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	FAC	Small Canopy Tree	T	N	2	
American Plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	UPL	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	4	Also along riverbanks
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	FACU	Small Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	1	
Common Hop-tree	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	FACU	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	4	
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	7	
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	FACU	Med.-Lg. Canopy Tree	T	S*	5	Far southern and southwestern counties
Shingle Oak	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	FACU	Medium Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	3	

Dotted hawthorn	<i>Crataegus punctata</i>		Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	2	Okay in floodplains; not in extreme southwestern counties
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	FAC	Medium Understory Tree	T	S	2	
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	8	
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	FACU	Small Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	1	
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>		Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	FACU	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Smooth Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	FACU	Small Shrub	S	N, C, S	7	
Common Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	8	
Butternut (White Walnut)	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	FACU	Small Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	Scattered within range; susceptible to butternut canker
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	2	
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	5	
Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	S	4	
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Wild Sweet Crabapple	<i>Malus coronaria</i>		Medium Understory Tree	T	N, C, S		
Black Gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	FAC	Large Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	FACU	Medium Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Purple Chokeberry	<i>Photinia floribunda</i> (formerly <i>Aronia prunifolia</i>)	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N	8	
Black Chokeberry	<i>Photinia melanocarpa</i> (formerly <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>)	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	8	
Common Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	FACW	Small Shrub	S	N, C, S	7	
American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	3	
Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	FAC	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	1	Only occasionally recommended
Swamp Cottonwood	<i>Populus heterophylla</i>	OBL	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, S	8	Scattered within its range
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	FAC	Small Canopy Tree	T	N	2	
American Plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	UPL	Small Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	4	Also along riverbanks
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	FACU	Small Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	1	
Common Hop-tree	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	FACU	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	4	
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	7	
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	FACU	Med.-Lg. Canopy Tree	T	S*	5	Far southern and southwestern counties
Shingle Oak	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	FACU	Medium Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	3	

Overcup Oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	OBL	Medium Canopy Tree	T	S*	7	Extreme southwestern counties
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	FAC	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Swamp Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	FACW	Med.-Lg. Canopy Tree	T	S*	7	Far southern and southwestern counties
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	FACU	Med.-Lg. Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	Also along well-drained riverbanks
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	FACW	Small Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	3	
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	4	
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	FACW	Large Canopy Tree	T	C, S	7	
Post Oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	FACU	Sm.-Med. Canopy Tree	T	S*	5	Seasonally swampy woods in SW counties
Staghorn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>		Large Shrub	S	N	2	
Pasture Gooseberry	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	FAC	Small Shrub	S	N, C, S	4	
Carolina Rose	<i>Rosa carolina</i>	FACU	Small Shrub	S	N, C, S	4	
Peachleaf Willow	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	FACW	Small Canopy Tree	T	N	4	
Sandbar Willow	<i>Salix interior</i>	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	1	
Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	OBL	Large Understory Tree	T	N, C, S	3	
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> (or <i>S. nigra</i> ssp <i>canadensis</i>)	FACW	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	2	
American Bladdernut	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	FAC	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	5	
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	OBL	Large Canopy Tree	T	S*	10	Only in Vanderburgh, Posey, Warrick, Knox, Gibson Co.
American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	FACU	Large Canopy Tree	T	N, C, S	5	
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	FAC	Medium Shrub	S	N	5	
Black Haw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	FACU	Medium Shrub	S	N, C, S	4	
Prickly ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	FACU	Medium Shrub	S	N	3	

Plant names and wetland status (Midwest region) from: Robert W. Lichvar and John T. Kartesz. 2009. *North American Digital Flora: National Wetland Plant List, version 2.4.0* (http://wetland_plants.usace.army.mil). U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center, Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, NH, and BONAP, Chapel Hill, NC. (accessed May 22, 2012)

Herbaceous Riparian Vegetation

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size / Class	Indicator
White Snakeroot	<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	wildflower	FACU
Hog-Peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	herbaceous vine	FAC
Ground-Nut	<i>Apios americana</i>	herbaceous vine	FACW
False Nettle	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	wildflower	OBL
Blue-Joint Grass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	grass	OBL
Emory's Sedge	<i>Carex emoryi</i>	sedge	OBL
Shoreline Sedge	<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i>	sedge	OBL
Lakebank Sedge	<i>Carex lacustris</i>	sedge	OBL
Larger Straw Sedge	<i>Carex normalis</i>	sedge	FACW
Hairy-Fruit Sedge	<i>Carex trichocarpa</i>	sedge	OBL
Fox Sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	sedge	FACW
Wild or Streambank Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum procumbens</i>	wildflower	FACW
Wood-Reed	<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	grass	FACW
Honewort	<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	wildflower	FAC
Wild Cucumber	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	herbaceous vine	FACW
Canada Wild Rye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	grass	FAC
Bottlebrush Grass	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	grass	FACU
Riverbank Wild Rye	<i>Elymus riparius</i>	grass	FACW
Virginia Wild Rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	grass	FACW
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	wildflower	OBL
Spotted Joe-Pye-Weed	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	wildflower	OBL
White Avens	<i>Geum canadense</i>	wildflower	FAC
Fowl Manna Grass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	grass	OBL
False Sunflower	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	wildflower	FACU
Orange Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	wildflower	FACW
Yellow Jewelweed	<i>Impatiens pallida</i>	wildflower	FACW
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	rush	OBL
Wood Nettle	<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	wildflower	FACW
Rice Cut Grass	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	grass	OBL
White Grass	<i>Leersia virginica</i>	grass	FACW
Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	wildflower	OBL
American Bugleweed	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	wildflower	OBL
Virginia Blue Bells	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	wildflower	FACW
Hairy Sweet-Cicely	<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	wildflower	FACU
Switch Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	grass	FAC
Wild Blue Phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	wildflower	FACU
Clearweed	<i>Pilea pumila</i>	wildflower	FACW
Green-Headed Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	wildflower	FACW
Brown-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	wildflower	FACU
Clustered Black-Snakeroot	<i>Sanicula odorata</i>	wildflower	FAC
River Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus fluviatilis</i>	bulrush	OBL
Soft-Stem Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	bulrush	OBL
Dark Green Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	bulrush	OBL
Wool-Grass	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	bulrush	OBL
Drooping Bulrush	<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>	bulrush	OBL
Cup-Plant	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	wildflower	FACW
Late Goldenrod	<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	wildflower	FACW

Prairie Cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	grass	FACW
Panicled Aster	<i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</i>	wildflower	FAC
Side-Flowering Aster	<i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum</i>	wildflower	FACW
American Germander	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	wildflower	FACW
Blue Vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	wildflower	FACW
Wingstem	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	wildflower	FACW

Plant names and wetland status (Midwest region) from: *Robert W. Lichvar and John T. Kartesz. 2009. North American Digital Flora: National Wetland Plant List, version 2.4.0 (http://wetland_plants.usace.army.mil). U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center, Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, NH, and BONAP, Chapel Hill, NC. (accessed May 22, 2012)*

scd



BROAD RIPPLE VILLAGE ASSOCIATION

6311 Westfield Boulevard, Suite 101
Indianapolis, IN 46220-1789
317.251.BRVA (2782)

September 27, 2012

President
Mark D. Wolf

Secretary
Elizabeth P. Marshall

Treasurer
Brenda C. Rising-Moore

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Directors
Richard D. Bees
Christine N. Carlson
Bridget M. Carson
Jonathan Gates
Thomas P. Healy
James G. Holland
Justin McKeand
Robert A. Sabatini
Jay Wetzel
Susan L. Zilisch

Executive Director
Brooke Klejnot

Dear Col. Leonard:

The Broad Ripple Village Association (BRVA), founded in 1969, represents approximately 3,000 residents and 700 businesses in Broad Ripple, a designated Cultural District located within the North Midtown Economic Development District. Our constituents are eager to support a flood wall completion plan that can be certified in a timely manner and that ultimately offers relief from the expense of flood insurance and/or flood proofing.

As the community organization advocating on behalf of the residents and businesses of Broad Ripple, the duly elected members of the BRVA Board of Directors have voted to withhold support for the recommendations made in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Phase 3b of the White River (North) Flood Damage Reduction Project Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("DSEIS"), dated June 29, 2012.

Concerns raised about the safety of Rocky Ripple residents, the gross clear-cutting of trees, the risk to the City of Indianapolis' drinking water supply, and the walling off of neighborhoods have convinced the Board that the negative impacts outweigh the potential benefits gained from completing any of the proposed recommendations, especially since neither certification, nor relief from flood insurance and flood proofing for our constituents is guaranteed.

The BRVA requests that the U.S Army Corps of Engineers re-evaluate the entire project and present alternatives that will minimize tree loss, protect Rocky Ripple, the Canal and Holcomb Gardens, and ensure that the residents and businesses of Broad Ripple are fully protected from a catastrophic flood event and are relieved from flood insurance and flood-proofing costs.

Sincerely,

Mark Wolf
President
Broad Ripple Village Association

Brooke Klejnot
Executive Director
Broad Ripple Village Association

CC: Lori Miser, DPW
John Oakley, DPW
Will Gooden, City-County Council District 3
John Barth, City-County Council At-Large
Mark Warner, City of Indianapolis

BTNA
P.O. Box 88234
Indianapolis, IN 46208

September 21, 2012



Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Dear Col. Leonard:

Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood Association ("BTNA") is a non-profit neighborhood organization representing Butler-Tarkington. BTNA voted on August 13, 2012, to oppose the recommendations made in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps") Phase 3b of the White River (North) Flood Damage Reduction Project Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("DSEIS"), dated June 29, 2012. BTNA supports responsible flood protection that not only incorporates Rocky Ripple, but also preserves the historic and natural setting of the Central Canal ("Canal") and Holcomb Gardens on the campus of Butler University.

BTNA requests that the comment period be extended by 90 days. Given the scope of the DSEIS more time is need for various entities and individuals to fully evaluate all of the proposals. Moreover, the initial notice in the Federal Register to conduct the SEIS did not include the 56th Street option which is a completely new option that was inserted into the DSEIS without previous notice as an option for review.

BTNA also believes the communities' objections to the proposed project and Rocky Ripple's expressed desire for flood protection warrants a wholesale reconsideration of the project to re-incorporate Rocky Ripple as part of the project. The current design would leave Rocky Ripple vulnerable to rising waters and expose over 300 households to loss of property and life. Additionally, a large segment of the Canal is not protected from flood waters as a result of the current design. Failure to protect the Canal from flooding poses an enormous risk to the health and welfare of all Indianapolis residents. The Canal provides roughly 60% of the city's fresh drinking water. If the Canal were flooded, a large portion would be lost or polluted and Indianapolis could face a shortage of potable water. Further, Citizens Energy Group has shared their concerns with BTNA that 5,000 homes could face sewer backups during a flood as a result of the proposed design.

Finally, BTNA is concerned with the overall aesthetics of the project. A concrete floodwall with a height of 4 feet in sections (with attachments to raise the height to 6 feet) will create both visual and physical barrier to the Canal. The Canal is truly a cultural gem and a focal point for our community. Residents, as well as visitors from outside Indianapolis, flock to the Canal to walk, run, fish, and bike along the towpath. Mostly, people just want to enjoy this unique natural setting in the middle of an urban area. The loss of hundreds of trees and the construction of a wall will irreparably destroy this section of the Canal and potentially destabilize the surrounding neighborhood. Walls attract litter, graffiti and other undesirable activity.

BTNA also believes this project will lower the property values in the immediate area and may negatively impact the nearby businesses at 56th and Illinois Street if foot traffic along the canal decreases as a result of this project.

BTNA requests that the Corps extend the comment period on the DSIES by 90 days to allow for a more comprehensive evaluation by the community. Further, BTNA requests the Corps to look for alternative that avoids crossing the Canal and provides flood protection for Rocky Ripple.

Attached is a copy of the resolution passed by the BTNA Board on August 13, 2012 as well as a list of petition signatures we have collected in opposition of the plan as proposed.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeremy Stewart", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Jeremy Stewart
President

Enclosures (2)

CC: Senator Richard Lugar
Senator Dan Coats
Congressman Andre Carson
State Senator Scott Schneider
State Senator Greg Taylor
State Rep. Ed Delaney
State Rep. Cindy Noe
Mayor Greg Ballard
Lori Miser - DPW

RESOLUTION OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
BUTLER-TARKINGTON NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

WHEREAS, the Louisville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the "USACE") prepared a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("DSEIS"), dated June 29, 2012, responding to community comments regarding the Environmental Assessment ("EA"), dated February 1, 2011, that proposed changes to Phase 3B of the Indianapolis, White River (North), IN Flood Damage Reduction Project (the "Project");

WHEREAS, in the DSEIS, the USACE recommends design and construction of an 8200-foot floodwall (the "Floodwall") and earthen levee on the East side of the Indianapolis Central Canal (the "Canal") along Westfield Boulevard beginning, approximately, South of the waste water treatment facility near the Riviera Club and terminating at high ground on the Butler University campus, which would exclude flood protection measures for the Town of Rocky Ripple;

WHEREAS, the proposed Floodwall would be connected to the earthen levee by a floodgate crossing the Canal to restrict the flow of water at, approximately, Capitol Avenue;

WHEREAS, the proposed Floodwall would be as high four (4) feet and could be increased to six (6) feet with attachments, and, along with the proposed floodgate, would obstruct views of, and access to, the Canal currently enjoyed by the residents of the Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood (the "Neighborhood");

WHEREAS, the USACE's Floodwall recommendation in the DSEIS would do irreparable damage to the historic Canal, which is designated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;

WHEREAS, the Canal provides approximately 60% of the drinking water for the City of Indianapolis;

WHEREAS, the Project does not preserve options for the future use of the Butler University Athletic Fields, thereby foreclosing university construction and growth along the river and encouraging growth into the Neighborhood;

WHEREAS, the USACE recommends the removal of trees within fifteen (15) feet on each side of the proposed Floodwall or earthen levee) for the Project;

WHEREAS, numerous residents of the Neighborhood have expressed their opposition to the DSEIS to members of the Neighborhood Association Board (the "Board"), and the Board believes that the proposed placement of the Floodwall would adversely affect the Neighborhood;

WHEREAS, the USACE is holding a public hearing for comment on August 23, 2012, and is accepting written comments regarding the DSEIS through Friday, August 31, 2012.

THEREFORE, BE IT:

RESOLVED, that the Board request that the USACE extend the DSEIS comment period by ninety (90) days in order for all citizens and entities impacted by the DSEIS to have adequate time to evaluate the DSEIS and submit comments to the USACE.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board petition its United States Congressmen and United States Senators to require the USACE to conduct a General Reevaluation Review of the Project in order for Rocky Ripple to be included within the scope of the Project.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board will communicate with all federal, state, and local elected officials to express opposition to the DSEIS and petition that they support a flood protection plan that includes Rocky Ripple and does not cross the Canal;

FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board will take all necessary and proper action to preserve and protect the historic structures of the Canal and Holcomb Gardens;

FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board requests the USACE and the City of Indianapolis provide full flood protection for the Town of Rocky Ripple by: (1) adopting an alignment generally consistent with the existing earthen levee in Rocky Ripple; and (2) reengineering the floodwall (as proposed in the Rocky Ripple alignment set forth in the DSEIS) to have as minimal impact as possible on existing structures in Rocky Ripple.

FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board requests the USACE and the City of Indianapolis include the Butler University Athletic Fields within the scope of the Project and provide full flood protection for the Butler University Athletic Fields.

FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board is authorized to take all necessary and reasonable actions, including legal action, to prevent the implementation of any and all proposals in the DSEIS that cross the Canal and shall communicate with any necessary person, public or private, to implement the resolutions written above.

THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (THE "CORPS") PREPARED AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DATED FEBRUARY, 2011 ("EA") REGARDING CHANGES TO PHASE 3B OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, WHITE RIVER (NORTH), IN FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECT (THE "PROJECT"). THE REDESIGN OF THE PROJECT ENTAILS THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN EARTHEN LEVEE AND FLOODWALL, WHICH CROSSES THE HISTORIC WHITE RIVER CENTRAL CANAL NEAR THE RIVERIA CLUB, CONTINUES SOUTHWEST ALONG WESTFIELD BOULEVARD AND TERMINATES AT HIGH GROUND ON BUTLER UNIVERSITY. SUCH PROPOSAL EXCLUDED THE TOWN OF ROCKY RIPPLE FROM FLOOD PROTECTION. BECAUSE OF OVERWHELMING PUBLIC OUTCRY FROM CITIZENS IMPACTED BY THE EA, THE CORPS PROPOSED A DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY ("DSEIS") TO EVALUATE SPECIFIC ALTERNATIVES FOR THE REALIGNMENT OF THE FLOODWALL, INCLUDING PROTECTING ROCKY RIPPLE. HOWEVER, THE CORPS' DSEIS RECOMMENDED THE SAME ROUTE AS SET FORTH IN THE EA WITH MINOR, COSMETIC REVISIONS TO ITS DESIGN AND ONCE AGAIN EXCLUDED ROCKY RIPPLE FROM THE PROJECT.

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Rachel E. Harrison</u>	<u>357 Berkley Rd.</u> <u>Indpls. IN 46208</u>	<u>BT/TK</u>
2. <u>Christylyn Beyer</u>	<u>5360 Central Ave</u> <u>Indpls. IN 46220</u>	<u>MK</u>
3. <u>Brian Harlan</u>	<u>4716 Rockwood</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
4. <u>Michael Brown</u>	<u>5255 N. Delaware</u> <u>Indpls. IN 46220</u>	<u>MK</u>
5. <u>Kelly Bentley</u>	<u>4629 Cornelius Ave.</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>B-T</u>
6. <u>Robert Buckley</u>	<u>4629 CORNELIUS AVE</u> <u>INDPLS IN 46208</u>	<u>B-7.</u>
7. <u>Deborah Stal</u>	<u>5228 N. Penn</u> <u>Ind 46220</u>	<u>MK</u>
8. <u>Marie Lawlor</u>	<u>605 E 46</u> <u>Indpls. 46205</u>	<u>MK</u>
9. <u>Lynn Davis</u>	<u>5320 Yellow Brickwy</u> <u>Indpls. 46254</u>	<u>BT</u>
10. <u>Ann DeLong</u>	<u>4445 Wash Blvd</u> <u>INDPLS IN</u>	<u>MK</u>

Please return to: Bart Herriman, 5340 Riverview Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46208, or Neil Bloede, 210 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46208

INDPLS IN

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Mary Ann Yates</u>	<u>4746 N. Haverley Ave</u> <u>INDPLS. 46208</u>	<u>BUTLER/TARKINGTON</u>
2. <u>Susan Orr</u>	<u>4815 N. ILLINOIS</u> <u>INDPLS. IN 46208</u>	<u>BUTLER TARKINGTON</u>
3. <u>CAROLYN SEUFERT</u>	<u>5006 N. KENWOOD</u> <u>INDPLS. IN 46208</u>	<u>BUTLER TARKINGTON</u>
4. <u>Wesley Bishop</u>	<u>1708 D. Central Ave Apt. 103</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46207</u>	<u>OLD NORTH</u>
5. <u>Jane L. Traynor</u>	<u>257W. Westfield Blvd</u>	<u>Better Tanukington</u>
6. <u>MIKE Traunor</u>	<u>5151 BOULEVARD PLACE</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
7. <u>Sylvia Patterson Scott</u>	<u>635 W. 42nd St</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
8. <u>Michelle Hale</u>	<u>334 Berkley Rd.</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
9. <u>JOHN BARTH</u>	<u>4832 GRACELAND 46204</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
10. <u>Catherine Clements</u>	<u>245 W. 44th St. 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>

Please return to: Bart Herriman, 5340 Riverview Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46208, or Neil Bloede, 210 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46208

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NAME	ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE	NEIGHBORHOOD
1. <u>Lucy E. Adams</u>	<u>6530 Mendham Hwy</u>	<u>Duane Hills</u>
2. <u>Hoster</u>	<u>4710 Hinckley Ave</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
3. <u>Hoster</u>	<u>4734 CAPITOL AVE INDPLS IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
4. <u>Rose Seckach</u>	<u>5458 N. Illinois St. Indianapolis, IN</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____

Please return to: Bart Herriman, 5340 Riverview Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46208, or Neil Bloede, 210 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46208

Copy

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Dennis Faulkenberg</u>	<u>177 W. Westfield Blvd</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
2. <u>Molly Adelman</u>	<u>215 W Westfield Blvd</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
3. <u>DERICK ADELMAN</u>	<u>215 W WESTFIELD BLVD</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
4. <u>Robert M Falco</u>	<u>5419 GRACELAND AVE</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
5. <u>Nancy Falco</u>	<u>5419 Graceland Ave</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
6. <u>Zach Cottle II</u>	<u>706 W 54th St</u> <u>Indpls 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Bred Barcom</u>	<u>731 W 53rd St 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
8. <u>Stephan Maillot</u>	<u>165 W. Westfield Blvd.</u> <u>Indpls. IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
9. <u>Jennifer Hetherwood</u>	<u>5530 N. CAPITOL AVE.</u> <u>INDPLS. IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
10. <u>George Adelman</u>	<u>5530 N. CAPITOL AVE.</u> <u>INDPLS. IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Ronald Fisher</u>	<u>7237 E Stop 11 Rd</u> <u>Indpls IN 46259</u>	<u>_____</u>
2. <u>Owen Boggs</u>	<u>5655 N. Capital Ave</u>	<u>BT</u>
3. <u>Molly Murphy Creamer</u>	<u>5030 Washington Blvd.</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46205</u>	<u>MKNA</u>
4. <u>Beene Smith</u>	<u>4466 N. Pennsylvania St</u> <u>INDPLS 46205</u>	<u>MKNA</u>
5. <u>John Z. Johnson</u>	<u>220 W 46th</u> <u>INDPLS 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
6. <u>Steve Orin</u>	<u>15097 Meritt Pass</u> <u>Noblesville, IN 46062</u>	<u>_____</u>
7. <u>Mark Nalad</u>	<u>354 N. Audubon</u> <u>Indy 46215</u>	<u>_____</u>
8. <u>Kip Tew</u>	<u>5777 Rolling Pines Ct</u> <u>Indy IN 46270</u>	<u>_____</u>
9. <u>Jami Parent</u>	<u>5111 N. Knwood Ave 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
10. <u>Karen A. Sinder</u>	<u>5045 N. CAPITAL AVE</u> <u>INDPLS. 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>

Please return to: Bart Herriman, 5340 Riverview Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46208, or Neil Bloede, 210 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46208

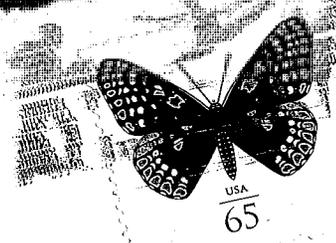
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1. <u>BART HERRIMAN</u>	<u>5340 RIVERVIEW DR.</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46208</u>	<u>ROCKY RIPPLE</u>
2. <u>NANX CARROW</u>	<u>5148 N CAPITOL AVE</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS IN 46208</u>	<u>BUTLER-TAYLINGTON</u>
3. <u>Enid Zosim</u>	<u>207 Buckingham Dr</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler-Taylinton</u>
4. <u>Molly Purcell</u>	<u>5515 N. CAPITOL AVE</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>OLD BUTLER / HICK</u>
5. <u>Shel Rueden</u>	<u>103 E. 50th</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46205</u>	<u>UKWA</u>
6. <u>Robert Jones</u>	<u>702 W 54th</u> <u>Rocky Ripple In</u>	<u>RR</u>
7. <u>Anthony Brink</u>	<u>7635 Merle Carla Way</u> <u>Indpls 46238</u>	<u>Pike</u>
8. <u>Walt Wilk</u>	<u>54th & Greenland Ave</u> <u>335 W. Westfield Blvd.</u>	<u>BT</u>
9. <u>Kern Connolly</u>	<u>Indianapolis</u> <u>IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
10. <u>Peg Sharples</u>	<u>5326 N Capitol 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>

Please return to: Bart Herriman, 5340 Riverview Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46208, or Neil Bloede, 210 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46208

INDIANAPOLIS IN 46208
22 SEP 2012 PM 1 L



From: BTNA
P.O. Box 88234
Indianapolis, IN 46208

To: Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL - PM - P-E
Louisville KY 40201-0059

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Document Mailer
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**BUTLER
UNIVERSITY**

*we've given some
to Mike Turner for
response*
**Planning, Design
and Construction**

4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208-3485
(317) 940-8466
Fax: (317) 940-8468

July 25, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

**RE: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project
Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS)**

Dear Colonel Leonard:

Butler University has received notification regarding the review period for the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project. The University is obviously significantly affected by the decisions made in determining the final selected alternatives of the Phase IIIB Levee. We plan on completing our review of the DSEIS and submitting requested comments on or before the close of the comment period on August 31, 2012.

During our initial review of the DSEIS, we have determined the following information which would greatly assist us in our review and preparation of comments:

- 1) Any land use and property value information for Butler University owned property tracts, including the Butler Athletic Fields and Holcomb Gardens, utilized in preparation of the DSEIS.
- 2) Any detailed benefit/cost (b/c) analyses information for the Westfield Boulevard alignment (proposed action), especially involving Butler University considerations.
- 3) The 0.35% percent design flood level for the White River at the Holcomb Gardens and Butler Athletic Fields.

We appreciate your timely consideration and response to our request. In the event that you have any questions or would like to discuss further, please contact me at 317-940-9445 (office) or rmichal@butler.edu (Email).

Sincerely,

Richard J. Michal, PE, MBA, M Arch, LEED-AP
Campus Engineer
Planning, Design & Construction
Butler University
4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46208



**BUTLER
UNIVERSITY**

**Executive Director
Facilities Management**

4600 Sunset Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46208-3485
(317) 940-8466
Fax: (317) 940-8468

September 28, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District, P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E, Room 708
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Re: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction

Dear Colonel Leonard:

Butler University has reviewed the design plans and *Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS)* for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project. We believe that the project as proposed adversely impacts our campus, particularly Historic Holcomb Gardens.

The following is the official position of our Board of Trustees:

"The Butler University Board of Trustees, after being briefed on the proposed North Flood Damage Reduction Project under consideration by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), voted February 2012 to oppose the construction of the wall beyond the property line of the Indianapolis Riviera Club. The University requests the Corps consider alternative options that would not impact historic Holcomb Gardens. The University stands ready to assist the Corps and the City of Indianapolis in furthering the dialogue on additional options to protect the properties in Butler-Tarkington and Rocky Ripple. The University is appreciative of the City of Indianapolis Department of Public Works in listening to our concerns as the Corps continues their technical review and public input on this project."

Officials from the University welcome the opportunity to meet with you to further discuss this project in more detail in an effort to develop the best possible outcome for this area of Indianapolis.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard J. Michal".

Richard J. Michal
Executive Director of Facilities
Butler University



A member of Citizens Energy Group

1220 Waterway Blvd. | Indianapolis, IN | 46202

www.citizenswater.com

August 17, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District, P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E, Room 708
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Re: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction

Dear Colonel Leonard:

Citizens Water (Citizens), owner of the water and wastewater systems in Indianapolis, has reviewed the design plans and *Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS)* for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction project (Project). We believe that the project as proposed has adverse impacts on the Indianapolis water and wastewater systems.

Citizens' drinking water system includes the White River Surface Water Treatment facility located in downtown Indianapolis. The White River Facility serves downtown Indianapolis and produces up to 60% of the drinking water needs for Central Indiana. This critical facility obtains its supply from the historic Central Canal. We feel that the Project potentially endangers the Central Canal, our primary drinking water source, and also could unnecessarily interrupt sanitary sewer service to approximately 5,000 households.

We have outlined concerns as follows:

1. Citizens has reviewed the Interim Feasibility Report, Volume II, Appendix A, Economics. This Feasibility Report does not assess the costs and benefits directly and indirectly related to the protection and continued operation of the Central Canal. Since the Canal is the only surface water source to the White River Facility, we believe that it should be included in the analysis.
2. Crossing of the canal with the gate structure. While the gates are designed to allow sufficient flow down the canal, they pose a risk of limiting the flow in the event of a malfunction. Further, the gates would need to be maintained on a regular basis to keep them free from weeds and debris that could cause hydraulic restrictions.
3. The plans currently incorporate three (3) pump stations that discharge directly to the canal. In general, Citizens' policy is to disallow discharges to the canal. We recommend redirecting these discharges to City storm drains or the White River. The water quality of these discharges are unknown and would need to be tested on a regular basis.
4. The proposed Broad Ripple-Riverside Interceptor Flood Gate would obstruct continuous sanitary sewer service to approximately 5000 upstream parcels. We believe this condition poses a significant health hazard. Citizens prepared a memorandum dated January 23, 2012 that details the adverse impacts, and submitted it to both the Indianapolis Department of Public Works and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District.
5. The current alignment of the floodwall creates a risk of scouring the west bank of the canal during a flood event. The scouring could cause a failure of the canal system, particularly in the area known as the "high banks region." Preliminary modeling suggests that river velocities will exceed 12 feet per second (fps) during a 300-year flood event. We feel these velocities could compromise the integrity of the canal banks and cause a possible failure.



A member of Citizens Energy Group

1220 Waterway Blvd. | Indianapolis, IN | 46202

www.citizenswater.com

August 17, 2012

6. The proposed floodwall will obstruct public view of the canal along Westfield Boulevard and will cause an increase in security risk due to more difficult monitoring of human activity along the canal.
7. The proposed floodwall may cause additional storm water run-off and erosion to the canal banks. Generally, the canal banks are finished with pervious material and are graded to sheet storm water away from the canal. The wall will increase the impervious area and direct storm water into the canal.
8. The floodwall will complicate maintenance along the canal for weed harvester access, regular patrolling, and mowing, particularly in the area between the wall and the canal. Citizens currently maintains an access point to the east bank, and it doesn't appear that provisions to maintain this access are provided in the proposed design.

In summary, the Corps' Project, as currently proposed, will adversely impact both the drinking water and wastewater systems owned and operated by Citizens because the Project does not protect the operation of Central Canal and could unnecessarily interrupt sanitary sewer service to approximately 5000 households.

Citizens Water would welcome the opportunity to meet with you to further discuss these items in more detail in an effort to develop solutions to these issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lindsay C. Lindgren'.

Lindsay C. Lindgren, PE
Vice President, Water Operations

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jeffrey Harrison'.

Jeffrey Harrison
Vice President, Capital Programs & Engineering

Cc: Bonnie Jennings, ACOE
Lori Miser, DPW
John Oakley, DPW



A member of Citizens Energy Group

1220 Waterway Boulevard
P.O. Box 1220
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District, P.O. Box 59
Attn: CELRL-PM-P-E, Room 708
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Technical Observations on June 12, 2012 Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction, Indianapolis, Indiana

**William Beranek, Jr. PhD
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317.313.9254**

Facilitator for Citizens Energy Group Water Technical Advisory Group

September 28, 2012

These comments are my personal comments informed by my role as facilitator for Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to the Water Utility component of Citizens Energy Group, the current owner of the public water supply canal in Indianapolis. the TAG is a long-standing panel (predating transfer of utility ownership from the City to Citizens) of technical professionals from environmental public interest groups, industrial water customers, engineering consultants, academia and government agencies that meets monthly to advise Citizens Energy Group professionals about technical matters related to operation of the public water utility.

The TAG has discussed for several years the potential risk to the integrity of the public water supply canal from a flood wall that crosses it with a gate.

When the draft SEIS was released in June 2012, the TAG devoted several technical subgroup meetings and parts of the full meeting to understanding in depth the proposal and its implications. TAG representatives have attended City public meetings, the Corps August 23 educational session and public hearing and spent hours in private discussions and study. We thank staff from the City DPW, the USGS, the IDNR flood management and Corps of Engineers for answering our technical questions about this complex matter.

These comments are not the position of Citizens Energy Group. Citizens Energy Group has formally submitted a letter with its own comments. The TAG agrees with those comments. I comments reflecting TAG technical opinions are instead a more in-depth attempt to understand the technical and legal constraints of the Corps, FEMA and the City that determined the recommendation of the Westfield Boulevard Option and then to craft an option that would overcome what we consider the technical deficiencies but still remain in the constraints. We offer for consideration a technical concept that would provide greater flood protection at lower cost, with greater sustainability and with much less collateral damage to other entities.

This report is a summary of TAG technical observations thus far and our recommendations.

- **One primary recommendation is that the Westfield Boulevard Option not be implemented as designed.** It should be replaced with an option that does not cross the canal nor cross a major sanitary sewer line. Passive flood control measures are superior to measures requiring active maintenance and operation of gates and valves by third parties for as many years as the flood control system is anticipated to function. The Westfield Boulevard Option introduces too great a public safety risk to be justified when reasonable alternatives exist.
- **A second recommendation is that it is critical to construct a flood wall between the canal and the bend of the river at Capitol Avenue.** The loose soil and construction debris at the Capitol Avenue bend of White River should be replaced with compacted clay and a suitable secure barrier to the 300-year-flood standard should be installed connecting the proposed earthen levee at the Riviera Club to the north end of Canal Boulevard so that a floodway surge making a direct hit at the canal would be blocked. The Westfield Boulevard Option not only does not protect the right berm of the canal from overtopping even the 50-year flood but serves to channel the flood waters down the canal as a mill race.

We appreciate all the hard professional work that has gone into the studies of the proposed option. We recognize the importance of improved structures for 100-year flood protection.

We are commenting on the Phase 3B of the flood protection plan that spans from the canal intake at Broad Ripple to the canal at Riviera Club that will complete the project to prevent a 300-year flood from entering the Broad Ripple, Warfleigh and Butler-Tarkington areas the Corps wishes to protect.

We appreciate your consideration of what we consider important technical aspects of and implication of the options available for wise flood protection in this area.

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I. Introduction

A. The Public Water Supply Canal is Essential Infrastructure to the Indianapolis Water Utility Customers in Central Indiana

We believe that the economic and public safety benefits of the public water supply canal were not adequately considered in the justification and design of the Westfield Boulevard Option of the flood control project. That may have been due to a misunderstanding of its unique function.

The canal transports water from the start of the flood control project at Broad Ripple to the White River Water Treatment Plant. The daily 70 to 100 mgd of water year round in the canal is dedicated completely to the drinking water treatment plant which in turn supplies the bulk of finished water for fire suppression and residential, commercial and industrial use for much of central and southern Marion County. The water system as a whole supplies a base load of 130 mgd with a summer peak of above 200 mgd. The canal is integral to the system.

The purpose of this canal as a dedicated public water supply conduit is important to emphasize because the SEIS twice described the canal as a cultural amenity for downtown. The downtown canal and mill race had originally been an integral a part of the Central Canal in 1835 (to power mills and transport goods). That downtown canal is no longer physically connected to the public water supply canal. The two canals have different water supplies, different purposes and different owners.

The public water supply canal has long been regarded by engineers as a critical asset to the water utility because it provides a gravity feed to the treatment plant. Compared to alternative means of transporting such large quantities of White River water continuously to the plant such as pumping it uphill from White River at its 16th Street dam, the canal has a great advantage because of its lack of dependency on electricity and enormous pumps, with lower costs, higher dependability and lower carbon foot print.

B. Decision Criteria for Flood Project

We understand the City of Indianapolis and the Corps of Engineers appear to have two different criteria for approving the design of the flood project.

- The US Army Corps of Engineers can justify its engagement if it achieves a positive benefit-cost ratio. Using its assumptions, it has determined that it can justify its engagement if the protection of Broad Ripple, Warfleigh and Butler-Tarkington is to a 300-year flood level with the Westfield Boulevard Option.

When the Corps designs to protect to the 300-year flood, adds an additional height, as we understand it, to be 95% certain the barrier will protect overflow on a FEMA flood profile 300-year flood. For this project the added height is 2.1 feet.

- The City of Indianapolis wishes to remove from the FEMA 100-year flood plain Broad Ripple, Warfleigh and Butler-Tarkington. The FEMA requirement to do that with an artificial flood protection barrier similarly requires an additional height to account for uncertainty. The nation-wide standard FEMA added height is three feet above the flood profile 100-year flood, although we understand that FEMA could use 2.1 feet in this area according to Corps calculation of 95% certainty.

In its benefit-cost analysis, the Corps states that it considers Broad Ripple, Warfleigh and Butler-Tarkington neighborhoods to be hydraulically isolated from Rocky Ripple. The benefit side of the entire flood project to a 300-year flood protection for those three neighborhoods is positive. Because of the hydrologic disconnect, it considers protection of Rocky Ripple as stand-alone project and it finds that building protection to post-Katrina standards to 300-year flood protection would not be a positive benefit-cost and therefore would be excluded from Corps funding.

This reasoning creates an apparent internal logical inconsistency. If the Corps considers Rocky Ripple hydraulically isolated from the three neighborhoods for the purpose of the benefit-cost analysis, then after the river is prevented from overflowing directly into Butler-Tarkington there should be no purpose for a flood wall along Westfield Boulevard into Butler for preventing flood water leaving Rocky Ripple to get into the Broad Ripple-Warfleigh-Butler-Tarkington flood plain. If there is a connection, then benefits and costs of Rocky Ripple protection should have been incorporated into the benefit-cost assessment of the entire project as a single piece, including potential losses to businesses at 56th and Illinois streets and in Broad Ripple.

The SEIS is silent about why the Corps of Engineers selected its 300-year flood as the design flood instead of the 100-year flood that achieves the City objective to remove certain neighborhoods from the FEMA 100-year flood plain. The Corps benefit-cost analysis itself for the project appears to be positive also for the 100-year flood protection which means that the Corps may engage in a project to

protect to 100-year flood. The practical significance is that although the Corps 300-year flood design value is the 95% certain value (i.e. flood profile 300-year + 2.1 feet) which equals the FEMA 100-year flood plain certification of a height of flood profile 100-year flood + 3 feet as default, FEMA would allow 2.1 feet increment in this area if that is what the Corps calculation determined the 95% certainty to be. If the Corps were designing its project to the 100-year flood (i.e. 100-flood + 2.1 feet), practically speaking that would mean that FEMA could certify flood plain removal using that height of the barrier which is about a foot lower than the Westfield Boulevard project design.

Neither the Corps nor the City of Indianapolis considered protection of the Public Water Supply Canal nor the Butler University property west of canal to be a part of this project.

In the SEIS report, the Corps did note that installing a flood wall between the short vulnerable section of the canal and the river at Capitol Avenue would add \$2.1 million to the Westfield Boulevard option and that increment increase caused it to be “eliminated” from its consideration. There is no explanation of the reasoning but we are guessing this rejection of the extra expense is because the Corps determined that the cost of preventing the wash out of the canal in the 300-year flood (and lesser magnitude floods) would be more than the cost of damage to Indianapolis business and residences from several day loss of water for fire suppression, general operational use and cost of reconstruction of the canal segment stemming from the Corps’ lack of recognition of the vital importance of the canal to the City’s water supply as noted above. In absence of details about the Corps’ reasoning, we question that assumption.

The Corps and City are proposing the Westfield Boulevard Option to be the least expensive option to achieve the minimum objectives as they have defined them.

We dispute that the Westfield Boulevard Option as proposed achieves either the minimum objective of the Corps for reasonable protection or of the City of Indianapolis for removal from 100-year flood plain. Further, the option increases public safety risk to Rocky Ripple residents and adds risk to public water supply of the City of Indianapolis.

Moreover, we believe there is an option to consider that would be significantly less expensive for the federal government, provide more protection for the canal, achieve the minimum objectives of the Corps of its level of protection for the 300-year flood and the City of eliminating FEMA 100-year flood plain designation for Broad Ripple, Warfleigh and Butler-Tarkington and leave the City free to repair the levee around Rocky Ripple and Butler University to a level much less expensive and intrusive than the alternative the Corps proposed and rejected.

II. Technical Questions About the Westfield Boulevard Option

The height of the proposed flood wall is the 300-year flood crest plus 2.1 feet. This achieves the Corps 95% certainty factor for protection. It is a foot above the minimum FEMA elevation for Corps-approved height for removal from 100-year flood plain (100-year flood plus 2.1 foot) and roughly the same height as the FEMA 100-year flood + three foot protection height for any project certified by nonCorps engineers. To be 95% certain of protecting against the 300-year flood, this height is the projected elevation of the flood profile 600 or 750-year flood in this area that has a 50% certainty factor.

For perspective, the 1913 flood was at the flood profile 100-year flood elevation over the Broad Ripple Dam. No flood since has yet come close that magnitude on this stretch of the river. It is policy judgment about risk and uncertainty balanced against cost and benefits that inform the decision about where, how strong and how high to put flood walls considering partial options such as purchasing and maintaining upstream undeveloped flood plains for wetlands as catchment basins.

A. Maintenance and Operation of Canal Gate and Sewer Valves Puts Public Water Supply and Sewage Management at Risk

We recommend that any flood control option not require a gate across the public water supply canal or a valve in a major sanitary sewer line.

The Westfield Boulevard Option is not a passive flood protection barrier, rather it has at least two components that in perpetuity must be maintained and operated by the local government in order for the system to provide the protection it is certified for. One is a gate to shut down the canal. The other is a valve to restrict flow of a major sewer interceptor. Both the canal and the sewer line are actively managed daily by an owner other than the local government as critical infrastructure to provide water and sewage handling for the community.

Such active flood control components are an inherent design deficiency for a flood protection system expected to last for a hundred years if not much longer. It was necessitated because of the Corps decision to move the flood wall away from the edge of the river in this section of the project.

The SEIS is silent on a plan to fund and assure adequate maintenance and operation of gates and valves for the many decades the flood protection is anticipated to apply. It is silent on how to maintain a cooperative working relationship for decades between two entities with different objectives.

The historic ability of the City of Indianapolis to keep up maintenance of levees themselves as priority has been weak to nonexistent depending on the ever changing City administrations. The GIFT report to Mayor Hudnut by the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce pointed out that storm water drainage in general and levee maintenance in particular was a neglected orphan in City priorities. Too often what storm water funds are available are used for fixing constituent flooding priorities.

Depending on local governments with their regular dramatically changing priorities and resource constraints to maintain the equipment and maintain institutional knowledge and responsibility to operate for an infrequent flood occurrence is not wise. Nationally and especially in Indiana and Indianapolis, there is effort to reduce the size of government in general and emergency response capacity in particular. Where a function is to be continued, the current preference is to sell the asset and responsibility or at least to outsource it to the private sector. It is especially difficult for institutional memory to be maintained for these kinds of gates and valves over a hundred years of constantly changing private sector managers and employees. Look at the changes in structure and priority of infrastructure management by the City just in the twenty years since the start of planning of this project.

The failure mode for gates and for valves is twofold 1) that they are not shut when they need to be shut and 2) that they are shut when they should not be shut. A more subtle problem is when things are working well. For the canal gate that is the number of false alarms (where shutting canal gate is done anticipating a possible flood but it remains shut for 12 – 24 hours before the threat is declared not to exist). The loss of water to the system for 12-24 hours plus the delay for water to flow down after the gate opens mean a distribution system with very low water pressure. That means main breaks as a high frequency of main breaks as system is repressurized. Either with false alarms, malfunction, premature shutting in anticipation of flood or acting according to flood plan design protocols during the period of high flood waters, shutting the sewer valve for 12 hours will cause backup of sewage into basements just by continued domestic sewer use.

Vandalism or even terrorism is a constant worry when providing security to guard the public water supply. A large gate in a highly visible public place is not following sound security principles. This is a classic attractive nuisance whose sabotage to close when it should not be closed could compromise public safety for hundreds of thousands. Sabotage or vandalism that prevents its closing when it should be closed prevents the protection from the flood with this design. On a smaller scale, misuse or vandalism of even a single fire hydrants operated by the water utility so that they are not available in

a building fire is an on-going challenge for the water utility that has limited resources to attend to it.

A large part of Broad Ripple experienced a foot high flood this spring due to exactly such vandalism of a storm water control valve.

Operation of canal gate and sanitary sewer valves will require electricity, power that may not be available during a severe weather emergency. Will fail-safe mode be to shut gates/valves or to open gates/valves? Either design poses public safety risks.

Moreover this option depends for its effectiveness on the awkward institutional arrangement of one organization (City of Indianapolis, or a future owner of the storm water utility) charged with maintaining and operating a device that could cripple the operations of a second organization (Citizens Energy Group, which owns the canal and the combined storm water and sanitary sewer collection system). Basic management principles avoid creating management situations with two entities responsible for part of the same component but with different objectives and different ownership/authorities. Even the federal authorities will compete regarding the gate and valve with US EPA acting to assure public water and sewage is managed properly and Department of Homeland Security acting to assure the flood barrier is always secure.

FEMA states that if the levees and barriers are not maintained in the future years, it will return the 100-year flood plain map designation to condition prior to flood barrier construction.

A far better flood protection option is one that depends to greatest extent on passive protection, not on gates and valves someone is responsible for. A solution depending on a flood wall crossing both a major sewer interceptor and a major public water supply aqueduct is not acceptable.

(Note that the valves in storm water sewers are less problematic because they do not interfere with sewage management or drinking water supply.)

B. Flood Wall at Capitol Avenue Enhances Risk of Damage to Canal and to Properties Downstream to Holcomb Gardens

At the river bend at Capitol Avenue, floods greater than 50-year flood will overtop the right berm of the canal in the Westfield Boulevard Option. The gate will be closed preventing that flood water from backing upstream in the canal.

This overtopping the right berm would happen now in absence of a flood wall on Westfield. However, without a flood wall, a substantial proportion of the flood waters would continue across Westfield Boulevard and into the Broad Ripple, Warfleigh, Butler-Tarkington 100-year flood plain. In other words without the Phase 3B flood wall, the Corps predicts great flooding. With the flood wall those waters will be blocked and diverted south down the flood wall and the canal.

This vulnerable section of the canal is roughly between Capitol Avenue and Graceland and is 715 foot elevation which is below the 50-year flood level at that point. Graceland roughly corresponds to north end of Canal Boulevard. Plus this river bend projects the full force of the flood way that surges into the canal at 45 degrees.

From the north end of Canal Boulevard and south to 52nd Street, the right bank under Canal Boulevard (718 feet) will likely serve as the right bank to this flood flow. The flood wall will serve as the left bank of that flow.

As the flood waters flow downstream between the right bank and the flood wall, the flow height will tend to decrease from the elevation of flood at Capitol Avenue but will not likely decrease as fast as that in the White River and certainly not as fast as the effective flood elevation from the White River as it travels a longer path in the bend around Rocky Ripple. Therefore the canal will develop the characteristic of a mill race above the river. Below 52nd Street, it is possible waters close to 716 feet in elevation from upper flood will overflow the 715 foot elevation of the right berm and flow into Rocky Ripple. Farther downstream, the flood wall and then Butler hill could constrain the flow so it could flood Holcomb Gardens. Continuing down gradient, the mill race canal (whose bottom has slight slope down gradient but is virtually flat compared to drop of White River) would likely cause the canal to run full to its banks and could be overtopped by excess flow from upstream at any point down to the treatment plant. The treatment plant has no way to accept more than the fraction of the canal flow at that point that it can use. If the canal were not full as the flood waters reach the plant, it would back up until the canal was full and then the combination of continued flood water inflow with the barrier at the plant would cause overflow from canal banks.

A flood control solution that does not have a flood wall in configuration to divert water into the canal as a mill race with unpredictable flooding damage impact is a technically better solution than the Westfield Boulevard Options.

C. Failure to Protect Public Water Supply Canal from Floodway Surge at River Bend at Capitol Avenue and Westfield Boulevard Misses Key Benefit for Flood Protection

The Westfield Boulevard Option leaves a section of the public water supply canal vulnerable to destruction at the river bend at Capitol Avenue from 45 degree floodway surge.

The 50-year flood overtops the right berm of the canal by 0.5 foot at that point.

The 100-year flood crest exceeds the right bank of the canal by 1.8 foot at that location. The loose dirt and construction debris between the river and canal is likely to erode to a significant degree with potential to allow undercutting of canal. Even if undercutting is not significant, the exposed right bank of the canal is unlikely to withstand the 45 degree flood way surge.

Therefore, the section of right bank berm of the canal roughly between Capitol Avenue and Graceland would either collapse or be overtopped. Either way, with the Westfield Boulevard Option, the canal becomes a mill race for the flood waters starting at 716.5 feet. It is those waters in flood-wall-created mill race that could threaten Holcomb Gardens.

Corps personnel orally have indicted both

- 1) that core borings on the right hand berm of the canal in this area show that the berm would not maintain its integrity when exposed to the temporary 100-year flood (rising to between 1.5 feet to 3 feet below the top of the tow path berm) and
- 2) that the right hand berm will remain intact enough in 100-year flood and even 300-year flood to contain water for transportation to the water utility treatment plant until after the flood recedes when the canal gate is reopened.

Obviously both of these estimations cannot be true.

Downstream of that section, the berm would not be exposed to fast-moving floodway waters but instead to slow-rising flood inundation water.

The right bank of the canal is 3 to 1.5 foot higher than the 100-year flood level from Canal Boulevard south to Holcomb Gardens. The flood would be directed by the flood wall south in the canal between the right bank and the flood wall. This high water from the Capitol Avenue breach or overtopping of canal could cause a water management challenge for the water utility down gradient as the canal reaches the plant.

After the flood water recedes below 711 feet, any breaches in the canal mean the water would drain from the canal and the drinking and fire suppression water supply to the downtown and southern part of the service area would be compromised for days until the bank is reconstructed and water is reintroduced. This failure to protect the canal could cause tens of millions of dollars of damage from loss of business, loss of fire suppression water and canal repair.

D. Removable Panels Are Insufficient Long-Term Flood Protection Measure for Removal of Property from FEMA 100-year Flood Plain

The SEIS report describes an option of full height removable panels for an extra \$900,000 which it rejects because "(T)his additional cost is not in the Federal interest and is not eligible for cost sharing nor does it provide protection that would be certifiable by the LSO." (The LSO is the Corps Safety Officer who certifies artificial barriers for purpose of removal of FEMA 100-year flood plain designation.)

The SEIS report also discusses an option with removable panels on top of a "knee wall" that is permanent and four feet tall or less in height. The total height of the combined knee wall plus removable panel is to the Corps "300-year-flood" protection. There is a picture of the partial removable panel option but there is no discussion of cost.

However, the SEIS report says that the Corps will not approve any removable panel above the knee wall for certifying FEMA 100-year flood plain removal. In fact at the canal gate the knee wall height is two feet below the 100-year flood height.

Therefore the Westfield Boulevard Option is would not achieve the City objective to remove Broad Ripple, Warfleigh and Butler-Tarkington from FEMA 100-year flood plain.

E. Openings in Flood Wall for to be Closed by Sand Bags Blocking Access to Rocky Ripple

The Corps can meet its internal criteria for a 300-year-flood plus 2.1 foot flood wall by allowing the openings to be closed by a local government trusted to fill the gaps with a mound of sand bags with an adequate height and width. These would be across 52nd Street and 53rd Street, the sole two vehicular entry/exit roads into Rocky Ripple that is otherwise bounded between the canal and river.

However, our understanding is that the City cannot meet its objective to remove 100-year flood plain designation using sand bags to close openings. FEMA at 44 CFR 65.10 explicitly cannot certify an area out of 100-year flood plain if openings in an otherwise acceptable barrier are designed to be filled by a pile of sand bags.

Therefore the Westfield Boulevard Option cannot meet the City objective of removing Broad Ripple, Warfleigh and Butler-Tarkington from the FEMA 100-year flood plain. Openings must be closed with mechanical gate, like the gate in the flood wall through the northern loop of the first phase of this flood wall.

The implementation step of placing sand bags on 53rd Street and 52nd Street is an especially problematic and dangerous task in addition to being an ethically dubious policy decision. In practice, for safety of workers and effectiveness of the measure, the sand bags must block the road well in advance of any possible flood crest anticipated to be of concern. Designated officials in City of Indianapolis government would be responsible to know about the openings in the flood wall that need closing and to monitor flood potential 24/7. They would be empowered to order the IMPD to close the two roads and the Department of Public Works to block the two roads with sand bags to a height of four to seven feet depending on flood anticipated. The sand bags would prevent emergency response vehicles from entering Rocky Ripple during the time it would otherwise be safe to enter to provide life-saving assistance. The sand bag barrier would also prevent any vehicles in Rocky Ripple from exiting. In such situations during the anticipation of a possible flood of unknown height, some people of Rocky Ripple will wish to remain to try to protect their property by sand bagging weak sections of levee, sand bagging their houses or moving belongings to upper floors. These people will be unable to exit in vehicles before the flood crest hits. The integrity of the sand bag barrier across the roads could be compromised by people trying to dismantle it for their own protection (or to remove the sand bags for their own use). That will force City public safety officers into positions against Rocky Ripple residents trying to protect their own public safety. Managing the logistics of arresting significant numbers of people and devoting public safety officers to fighting upset people during disaster response is not a normal component for emergency response or for soliciting cooperation in evacuation.

With State and local officials in disaster response mode and on alert for water rescue across the area, this will be a critical distraction for unified incident command.

A mechanical gate would satisfy FEMA certification of 100-year flood plain removal and be much safer to implement but it would add cost to the option and does not address the ethical/social issue of trapping vehicles and people in a flood area and the potential for altercation at the barriers that remain with the Westfield Boulevard Option.

III. Technical Concept for a More Appropriate Solution

We propose a solution that fixes defects of Westfield Boulevard Option, achieves Corps and City flood protection objectives, cost the federal government less and provides greater protection than at present for Rocky Ripple and Butler University.

This is a concept piece that depends on hydrologic modeling, elevation surveys and engineering studies to affirm its validity and cost estimates. Such an evaluation may discover even superior options for adequate flood protection in this area.

For analysis we divide the right berm of the canal between the Riviera Club earthen levee south into three sections with different characteristics for flood management:

Section A: from Riviera Club earthen levee to north edge of Canal Boulevard

715 feet elevation; 100-year flood is 716.8 feet down to 716 feet

exposed narrow berm; will overtopping and vulnerable to collapse from direct surge

Section B1: "northern section" from north edge of Canal Boulevard to 52nd Street

718 feet elevation; 100-year flood is from 716 feet down to 713.3 feet

berm on wide hill with paved road; secure without protection

Section B2: "southern section" from dip in tow path just south of 52nd Street bridge

715 feet elevation; 100-year flood is from 713.3 to 713 at Holcomb to 711.5 at CTS

berm mostly exposed; subject only to temporary rising and receding backwater

(For comparison to Corps design flood, FEMA flood profile 300-year flood is plus or minus one foot above the 100-year flood in tis area.)

A. Replace Soil and Install Flood Wall to Protect Canal from Floodway Surge at Capitol Avenue (Section A of canal berm)

The 300-year floodway surge could be blocked from the canal by extending the flood wall from the Riviera Club levee to Canal Boulevard using the FEMA elevation for 100-year plus 3 foot. This not only **protects the canal berm from the flood water overtopping in floods as low as 50-year flood and causing downstream flood damage along canal but also from the possible collapse against weight of 100-year or 300-year floodway surge. In this concept, no river waters enter the canal at these floods.**

The Corps estimated in the SEIS it would cost \$2.1 million to install a wall between the canal and the river as far as Graceland which is roughly to Canal Boulevard. It could be the Corps hesitated to recommend this due to the loose soil and construction debris between the river bend and the canal; that is the very reason it is critical to fix this for long-term stability.

B. Use Existing Right-Hand Berm of Canal South From Canal Boulevard as Natural Flood Barrier With or Without Minor Modifications

South from the north edge of Canal Boulevard to Holcomb Gardens, the canal can be divided into two sections for planning purposes (B1 and B2). The two sections are divided by 52nd Street. South of 52nd Street the tow path drops in elevation. It is important to emphasize that the elevation of the White River 100-year flood steadily drops while the canal maintains its elevation with only a very gradual slope. So as a rule of thumb, the same elevation canal berm increases in effectiveness as flood barrier the farther down gradient it is in the system. Because the repositioned flood wall prevents overtopping of the canal right berm in Section A, the sole flood waters of concern in the canal Sections B1 and B2 are backwater from Rocky Ripple.

1. **Section B1 of canal right berm: The northern section** of the canal berm is three feet higher (718 feet) than the southern section (715 feet). It sits on a natural hill at northeast corner of Rocky Ripple that extends at the same elevation roughly 100 to 250 west from edge of the canal. A paved road is on the berm. (100-year flood roughly 715.5 feet at north edge of Canal Boulevard to 714.5 at 53rd and 713.3 just south of 52nd Street)

This section is above the 300-year flood plus 2.1 feet (718 feet) for Corps LSO certification to be excluded from the FEMA 100-year flood plain. The geologic integrity is likely to be similar to Kessler Boulevard east of the bridge that the Corps is using as a part of the flood control plan for this project. Both Kessler Boulevard and this section could experience similar flood way effects but the design of the flood wall proposed in this plan between the levee at Riviera Club and the connection to the hill at Canal Boulevard perhaps could be extended into Rocky Ripple a short distance to ameliorate whatever that effect could be.

2. **Section B2 of canal right berm: The southern section** beginning just south of 52nd Street has a lower right hand canal berm (715 feet). This section will only experience slowly rising water at right angles to White River flowing across Rocky Ripple; it will not bear surging floodway waters nor direct hits of surges.

On current FEMA 100-year flood maps, FEMA appears to be judging the 715 foot canal berm adequate to block the 100-year flood (713.3 at 52nd to 713 at Holcomb Gardens) from overtopping the berm. That seems a reasonable assumption for FEMA/IDNR to have made given the heights, the fact that the canal tow path berm is made of clay and has been containing canal water since 1835, especially given the temporary nature of the crest of the 100-year flood in this area.

Could FEMA consider the canal berm to be a natural feature and therefore not require the extension in order to exclude neighborhoods from the 100-year flood plain?

Could the tow path be elevated from 52nd Street south to maintain the same 718 elevation for 200 feet and then gradually reduce elevation so that it is always flood profile 100-year flood plus 2.1 feet?

We have heard that the Corps has evaluated soil core borings along the canal berm whose results do not allow it to consider the berm soil adequate to support a structure to withstand the 300-year flood plus 2.1 feet (716.4 feet) and therefore it could not certify the berm adequate and fund a project including that.

- We would ask whether the borings were taken in the right bank tow path clay berms south of 52nd Street to Holcomb Gardens.
- If borings were taken of the berm in this area were they to assess integrity of the exposed right bank here against temporary slowly rising 100-year flood waters as opposed to the integrity of soil deep under the canal tow path with respect to ability to support a 300-year flood + 2.1 foot flood wall?

If the Corps and FEMA agrees to that, this means that after a 300-year flood wall connecting the Riviera Club levee and the Canal Boulevard plugs the gap, then Broad Ripple, Warfleigh and Butler-Tarkington areas are not in the 100-year flood plain. There is no need to install and maintain a gate across the canal, maintain a valve in a sanitary sewer serving 5000 and to sand bag two openings to the flood wall. This eliminates need for Westfield flood wall. If the actual cost of constructing a legitimate flood wall to protect the floodway surge at the bend is closer to \$3 or 4 million instead of \$2.1 million, that would be much lower than the \$9.4 million of the Westfield option.

Note that with a 100-year flood plus 3 foot flood wall from Broad Ripple to Canal Boulevard, the problem of river overflowing its banks into directly into Broad Ripple, Warfleigh or Riviera Club parking lot from 100-year flood is solved. The only back flow possible would be from over canal south of 52nd Street. The higher elevation 100-year floods that otherwise would have flooded directly from river banks is now blocked; river flooding can only reach back up from below 52rd street (i.e. a flood of roughly 713.5 feet elevation goes over or through a 715 foot canal berm, across a 60 foot wide canal and into a part of Butler-Tarkington designated by FEMA as a 500-year flood plain). The 100-year flood must move through the FEMA 500-year flood plain before reaching the isolated segments of FEMA 100-year year flood plain that connects then to Warfleigh. So even with no additional improvement to the canal south of 52nd Street, practically speaking a reasonably certain level of 100-year flood physically is blocked from flowing from Rocky Ripple into the flood profile 100-year flood area of Butler-Tarkington.

It seems to us there are a number of less intrusive and less expensive technical solutions to the flood protection objectives sought by the Corps and by the City.

It is especially relevant to repeat here that in the Corps' preliminary investigation of existing hydraulics of the left and right bank flood plains of the White River for the Corps benefit-cost analysis of the late 1990's, the Corps determined that the flood plain of the Town of Rocky Ripple was hydraulically isolated from the flood plain of the "Warfleigh" flood plain which it determined to be the flood plain shared by the combined neighborhoods of Butler-Tarkington, Warfleigh, Broad Ripple and Monon. From the subsequent analysis, apparently the 0.2% flood was used for that determination of isolation (which is greater magnitude than 300-year flood).

If the Rocky Ripple flood plain is indeed hydraulically isolated from the "Warfleigh" flood plain, once the final gap at the river bend where the river could leave its banks to flood the "Warfleigh" flood plain is securely plugged in our proposal between the canal and river to current Corps standards consistent with the other flood wall structures in the project, then it seems that the Corps would consider its project complete to its standard without further attention to sections of the canal right berm south of the northeast edge of Canal Boulevard nor have a purpose for a flood wall along Westfield Boulevard.

C. Improve Flood Protection of Existing Levees Around Rocky Ripple and Butler Property

The protection of Rocky Ripple could then be accomplished with or without the Corps of Engineer engagement by repairing the existing levee along the river to less than the post-Katrina Corps standards or less than the 300-year + 2.1 elevation.

Protection to the flood profile 100-year flood or 300-year flood for instance with steel piling could help the Rocky Ripple community greatly from routine flooding.

Because no properties would be condemned and no big earthen levees need be constructed, this could be accomplished for much, much less than the Corps alternate Rocky Ripple extension of \$45.5 million which would be built to Corps post-Katrina standards. The CEG sanitary sewers could be brought in to allow replacement of septic systems according to existing STEP plans.

Since a flood wall from river at the south edge of Rocky Ripple back east surrounding the town is roughly the same linear feet distance as the existing levee in disrepair protecting the Butler property along the river, for the same cost as merely protecting Rocky Ripple, Butler property could also have better protection by having its levee repaired levee. This levee along the river could be connected to the right bank of the canal at the river bend by CTS.



M E R I D I A N
S T R E E T
F O U N D A T I O N

September 23, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Dear Col. Leonard:

The Meridian Street Foundation (MSF) is a 501(c) (3) not-for-profit charitable organization founded in 1960. Our primary goal is to help support the preservation of the historic, scenic and aesthetic character of North Meridian Street between Westfield Boulevard and 40th Street (Primary Preservation Area; the North Meridian Street Historic District) and the surrounding area in which it lies (Secondary Preservation Area). The Meridian Street Preservation Commission (MSPC; formed by state statute in 1971) governs the Preservation Areas. The MSF Board met on September 11, 2012 and agreed to oppose the recommendations made in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps") Phase 3b of the White River (North) Flood Damage Reduction Project Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("DSEIS"), dated June 29, 2012 because the proposal will essentially disrupt the historic, scenic and aesthetic character of our near neighborhoods. The Indiana Central Canal, which provides up to 60% of the drinking water for Central Indiana, has been a long cherished region, an attraction to Indianapolis by visitors and provides a footpath between neighborhoods. According to the National Park Service (April 25, 1985) (36 CFR Part 63.3), the Indiana Central Canal is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The addition of a flood wall with the planned vegetative clearing will obstruct the view and create a physical access barrier to the Canal as well as provide a magnet for graffiti.

Moreover, the MSF Board agrees in principle with BTNA, Midtown Indianapolis Inc. and Butler University in their opposition to the current proposal. We look forward to a less severe and more preservationist natural look to the Indiana Canal that will continue the feel of an established neighborhood. We wish to continue to work with the USACE on future proposals.

Sincerely,

Sheila P. Little

Sheila P. Little, President
Meridian Street Foundation



Sept. 28, 2012

Col. Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
PO Box 589
ATTN:CERL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201

This letter is a comment on the Draft Supplement EIS for Indianapolis, White River (North) IN Flood Damage Reduction Project, Phase B.

Friends of White River is a not-for-profit river advocacy group, established in 1985, with membership throughout central Indiana. More than 700 of our members and supporters are involved with the river in the area that would be impacted by the above project as currently being proposed.

Friends strongly believes that additional discussion and study of the approach to best provide for flooding protection is required, given the impact on a wide variety of stakeholders. As was the case with our previous comments on previous phases, we remain strongly opposed to any extensive tree removal and resulting habitat damage now under consideration.

Past work, accomplished after dialogue involving numerous neighborhood, cultural and environmental organization, provided for a project that had widespread community support. In our estimation, none of the alternatives presently under consideration represent a consensus and would result in disastrous impacts on a community we have worked closely with in the past, the Town of Rocky Ripple. They would also destroy significant habitat improvement in that area that was funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through its Partners in Fish and Wildlife Program.

We urge your support for a solution that has more support from the community at large, rather than one that literally divides its neighborhoods and destroys a recovering ecosystem for a variety of threatened fish and avian species.

Sincerely,

Kevin Hardie
Executive Director

The Canal Society of Indiana

Post Office Box 10808
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46854-0808

Charles B. Huppert
Member, Board of Directors
3904 Blackburn Lane, Apt. 12
Burtonsville, MD, 20866-1206
301-421-4020 (Voice)

March 14, 2011

William Michael Turner
CELRL-PM-P-E (Room 708)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Col. Keith A. Landry
District Engineer
US Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Keith A. Keeney
via email
keith.a.keeney@usace.army.mil

RE: Metro Indianapolis, White River (North), IN Flood Damage Reduction Project, Phase 3B

Dear Messrs. Turner, Landry and Keeney:

Please consider this request to designate the Canal Society of Indiana, Inc. as a consulting party to the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act for the subject flood control project pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §800.3(f)(3). The Canal Society of Indiana is an Indiana corporation with the stated purpose as follows:

Organized on May 22, 1982 as a not-for-profit corporation, the Canal Society of Indiana was established to bring together those who share a common interest in Indiana's historic canals. The Society helps focus attention on these early interstate waterways through a variety of programs. Its aim is to provide interpretation of the era, to preserve canal bed and structural remains, and to support restoration of historic canal related sites.

As a result we believe that we fall within the definition of an "additional consulting party" as mentioned at 36 C.F.R. §800.2(c)(5).

Your proposed flood control project plan traverses the Indiana Central Canal in one of its most original and undisturbed locations with an earthen levee, a steel gate structure and a concrete flood wall. That earthen levee and gate structure would require you to close off and reroute this historic canal's original towpath at the point of that gate. The Indiana Central Canal in the proposed project area was designated as eligible to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 25, 1985. See

Messrs. Turner, Landry and Keeney
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
March 14, 2011
Page 2

enclosure. As such, the Indiana Central Canal is an historic property as defined at 36 C.F.R. §800.16(l)(2). Accordingly, we request the Section 106 designation as a consulting party.

My contact information is in the letterhead hereof. Additionally, my email address is: cbh@iquest.net. Additionally we have a local Indianapolis contact as follows:

Dennis Faukenberg
177 West Westfield Boulevard
Indianapolis, IN 46208-1548
317-259-7679 (home)
317-822-9207 (office)
Email: dfaulkenberg@appianadvisors.com

I appreciate your consideration of this request so that we may have appropriate input on this issue which is of great importance to the Canal Society of Indiana and its members.

Sincerely,

Charles B. Huppert
Member of the Board and designated agent
Canal Society of Indiana

Cc: Dr. James A. Glass, Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
Mr. John M. Fowler, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Mr. Tom McCulloch, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
The Honorable Gregory A. Ballard, Mayor, City of Indianapolis

Encl. (1)

EO. 11593

Yellow

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Name of property: Indiana Central Canal

Location: Indianapolis, Marion County

State: IN

Request submitted by: DOT/UMTA Joel P. Ettinger

Date received: 3-28-85

Additional information received: 4-24-85

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Eligible

Not Eligible

No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

Eligible Applicable criteria:

Not Eligible

Comments:

36 CFR Part 63.3
Determination

Documentation insufficient

(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

For *Ruth L. Sawyer*
Keeper of the National Register
Determined Eligible

Date: 4-25-85



Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations, Inc.
P.O. Box 1082 * Indianapolis, IN 46206
(317) 862-1316 * www.mcanaindy.org

(established 1990)

COLONEL LUKE T. LEONARD
DISTRICT COMMANDER
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
LOUISVILLE DISTRICT
PO BOX 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E
LOUISVILLE, KY 40201

September 26, 2012

RE: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project

Dear Colonel Leonard,

The Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations implores the US Army Corps of Engineers to reconsider the proposed design of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project and place the proposed levee BETWEEN White River and the Central (Whitewater) Canal. This placement will provide the desired protection to surrounding areas without placing the canal at risk.

In addition to being a unique environmental and historical feature of Indianapolis, the Central Canal is the source of more than half of the drinking water for the downtown metropolitan area. Should a flood event occur, it is IMPERATIVE that this source be protected. Intentionally positioning the levee so that flood waters from White River will overtake the canal is intentionally making the decision to put that drinking water source at risk. The potential for contamination to the Canal can be drastically reduced by placing the levee BETWEEN the Canal and the River to PREVENT flood waters from reaching the canal rather than DIRECTING the flood waters into the Canal.

It is also more prudent to place the wall closer to the River to minimize the migration of the solid debris that can accumulate during a flood event. That debris is not only a contaminating factor but can also cause physical damage to the Canal and surrounding properties as it forces it's way through the flooded areas.

There is a reasonable, logical, functional alternative placement for the levee that will accomplish the needed flood control AND protect the integrity of the Central Canal. We believe it is the duty of the U.S. Government and the Army Corps to seek the optimum placement for this levee that will provide long-term protections for property, drinking water and the ecology. That placement should be at the river NOT along the Canal.

Sincerely,

Catherine A. Burton, President



Department of Public Works
Indianapolis

Gregory A. Ballard, Mayor

200 E. WASHINGTON ST., SUITE 2460
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204

July 16, 2012

Wm. Michael Turner CELRL-PM-P-E
Chief, Environmental Resources Section
Planning Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Re: Request for Additional Extension of Draft Supplemental Environmental Assessment Report Public
Comment Period

Metro Indianapolis White River North Flood Damage Reduction Project

Dear Mr. Turner:

Thank you for extending the required public comment period requested in my letter to you dated June 25, 2012. As I stated previously, the City of Indianapolis is strongly committed to this project and the goal to provide flood protection to its Indianapolis neighborhoods and communities. As stated in my earlier letter the City has carried out three local public outreach events to assist in getting the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) information out to local residents and businesses and encourage their participation in the Corps process. The last of the three DPW open house events was held on Saturday July 14, 2012. Several comments from the resident participants, as well as elected officials, expressed concern that additional time should be allowed following the Corps Public Hearing, scheduled for August 23, 2012, for the submission of public comments. The current closing date for the public comment period is August 31, 2012. Because of the many requests received during the DPW public open house events I am requesting the Public Comment Period be extended for an additional four week period to close on September 30, 2012.

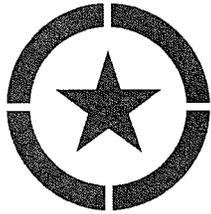
The City is making this request on behalf of the resident requests for additional time to review and provide comments to the Corps following the Corps Public Hearing to be held on August 23, 2012. It is my hope that you will grant the additional extension request from the City.

The City appreciates your commitment to continue to work together for the success of this project and its benefits to our community. I look forward to our continuing partnership in the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact John K. Oakley, Assistant Administrator at 317-327-8469 or via email at john.oakley@indy.gov.

Sincerely,

Lori B. Miser
Director
Department of Public Works
City of Indianapolis



Department of Public Works

Indianapolis

Gregory A. Ballard, Mayor

200 E. WASHINGTON ST., SUITE 2460
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204

July 18, 2012

Wm. Michael Turner CELRL-PM-P-E
Chief, Environmental Resources Section
Planning Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Re: Commitment to Mitigation Efforts

Metro Indianapolis White River North Flood Damage Reduction Project

Dear Mr. Turner:

Please accept this letter as confirmation that the City of Indianapolis is committed to working with the Corps to determine feasible and acceptable mitigation areas for the proposed Indianapolis White River North Flood Damage Reduction Project. We understand the mitigation requirement could range from 90 to 150 acres and is dependent upon final resource agency review and determination of final impacted area. We also understand the the mitigation is related to the impact to riparian woodlands and the primary purpose of the mitigation will be the preservation and/or restoration of riparian woodlands and their benefits to wildlife resources.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact John K. Oakley, Assistant Administrator at 317-327-8469 or via email at john.oakley@indy.gov.

Sincerely,

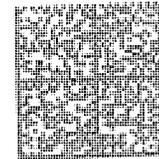
Lori B. Miser

Director

Department of Public Works
City of Indianapolis



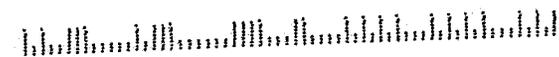
Department of Public Works
2460 City County Building
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204



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Wm. Michael Turner CELRL-PM-P-E
Chief, Environmental Resources Section
Planning Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

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Department of Public Works

Indianapolis

Gregory A. Ballard, Mayor

June 25, 2012

Wm. Michael Turner CELRL-PM-P-E
Chief, Environmental Resources Section Planning Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Re: Request for Extension of Draft Supplemental Environmental Assessment Report Public
Comment Period

Metro Indianapolis White River North Flood Damage Reduction Project

Dear Mr. Turner:

The City of Indianapolis is strongly committed to this project and the goal to provide flood protection to its Indianapolis neighborhoods and communities. To this end, we would like to ensure that sufficient time is allowed for outreach to the effected residents and to collect public input needed to effectively move this project toward completion. The Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Assessment Report affects a substantial area involving several community organizations and neighboring communities. Department of Public Works staff has scheduled three local public outreach events to occur in the next several weeks to assist in getting the report information out to local residents and businesses and encourage their participation in the Corps process.

It is the City's belief that a time extension is warranted for public outreach and for review of the study and its findings and recommendations regarding additional design and alignment alternatives. Therefore, by this letter, the City of Indianapolis is respectfully requesting the Draft Supplemental Environmental Assessment Statement report comment period be extended from 45 to 60 days ending on or near August 28, 2012, depending on the actual date of public availability.

In closing, let me reiterate the City's commitment to the success of this project and its benefits to our community. I look forward to our continuing partnership in the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact John K. Oakley, Assistant Administrator at 317-327-8469 or via email at john.oakley@indy.gov.

Sincerely,

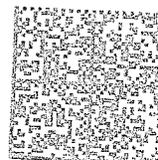
Lori B. Miser
Director
Department of Public Works
City of Indianapolis

Phone: 317.327.4000 | 2460 City County Building
Fax: 317.327.4954 | 200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
www.indy.gov



Department of Public Works
2460 City County Building
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS

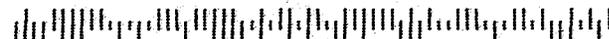


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Wm. Michael Turner CELRL-PM-P-E
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

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Department of Public Works

Indianapolis

Gregory A. Ballard, Mayor

November 12, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District, P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E, Room 708
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Re: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project

Dear Colonel Leonard:

I would like to thank you and your staff for taking the time to meet with our team on October 23rd. We appreciated the opportunity to discuss the project and the process. As you know, given the resounding opposition from the local community, we do not support moving forward with the Westfield Boulevard alignment. We discussed potential options and the need to conduct further analyses so that we can arrive at a solution that meets the needs of our residents. We have initiated community conversations and are engaging key stakeholders to begin that examination. We will provide periodic updates to your staff as we move forward.

At our meeting we also discussed Segment 3B, which has an awarded contract and consists of the base bid and Options 1 and 2. Given that Segment 3B is needed for any future alignment of flood protection, we would like to proceed with the base bid and Option 2. We do not want to proceed with Option 1 at this time.

We appreciate your partnership in this important project. Please let me know if there is anything else you need from us in order to proceed with Segment 3B.

Sincerely,

Lori Miser, Director

cc: Michael Turner, ACOE
Bonnie Jennings, ACOE
John Oakley, DPW

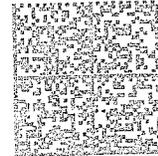
Phone: 317.327.4000
Fax: 317.327.4954

2460 City County Building
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
www.indy.gov



Department of Public Works
2460 City County Building
200 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

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FIRST CLASS

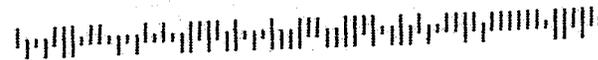


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Wm. Michael Turner
Chief, Environmental Resources
Louisville District
US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

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August 23, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Dear Col. Leonard:

Midtown Indianapolis, Inc. ("Midtown") is a nonprofit community development organization representing areas that include Butler-Tarkington, Meridian Kessler, Meridian Street Foundation, and Broad Ripple Village. The Midtown board voted on August 20, 2012, to oppose the recommendations made in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps") Phase 3b of the White River (North) Flood Damage Reduction Project Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("DSEIS"), dated June 29, 2012. Midtown supports responsible flood protection that not only incorporates Rocky Ripple, but also preserves the historic and natural setting of the Central Canal ("Canal") and Holcomb Gardens on the campus of Butler University.

Midtown requests that the comment period be extended by 90 days. Given the scope of the DSEIS more time is needed for various entities and individuals to fully evaluate all of the proposals. Moreover, the initial notice in the Federal Register to conduct the SEIS did not include the 56th Street option so that is a completely new option that was inserted into the DSEIS without previous notice as an option for review.

Midtown also believes the communities' objections to the proposed project and Rocky Ripple's expressed desire for flood protection warrants a wholesale reconsideration of the project to re-incorporate Rocky Ripple as part of the project. The current design would leave Rocky Ripple vulnerable to rising waters and expose over 300 households to loss of property and life. Additionally, a large segment of the Canal is not protected from flood waters as a result of the current design. Failure to protect the Canal from flooding poses an enormous risk to the health and welfare of all Indianapolis residents. The Canal provides roughly 60% of the city's fresh drinking water. If the Canal were flooded, a large portion would be lost or polluted and Indianapolis could face a shortage of potable water.

Finally, Midtown is concerned with the overall aesthetics of the project. A concrete floodwall with a height of 4 feet in sections (with attachments to raise the height to 6 feet) will create both visual and physical barrier to the Canal. The Canal is truly a cultural gem and a focal point for our community. Residents, as well as visitors from outside Indianapolis, flock to the Canal to walk, run, fish, and bike along the towpath. Mostly, people just want to enjoy this unique

natural setting in the middle of an urban area. The loss of hundreds of trees and the construction of a wall will irreparably destroy this section of the Canal and potentially destabilize the surrounding neighborhood. Walls attract litter, graffiti and other undesirable activity. Midtown is currently engaged in the development of the Art 2 Art initiative to connect the Indianapolis Art center with the Indianapolis Museum of Art through use of the Canal towpath and the wall would have a serious impact of the viability of the project.

Midtown also believes this project will lower the property values in the immediate area and may negatively impact the nearby businesses at 56th and Illinois Street if foot traffic along the canal decreases as a result of this project.

Midtown requests that the Corps extend the comment period on the DSIES by 90 days to allow for a more comprehensive evaluation by the community. More importantly, Midtown requests the Corps to look for an alternative that avoids building a wall along the Canal and provides flood protection for Rocky Ripple.

Sincerely,



Kathryn R. Shorter
President



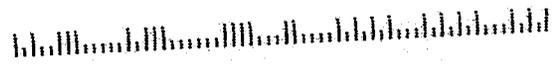
Michael A. McKillip
Executive Director

**MIDTOWN
INDIANAPOLIS**

c/o Central Indiana Community Foundation
615 N. Alabama, Suite 119
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

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United States Department of Agriculture



Natural Resources Conservation Service
6013 Lakeside Blvd.
Indianapolis, IN 46278

July 10, 2012

Wm. Michael Turner
Chief, Environmental Resources
Planning Branch
Department of the Army
U.S. Army Engineer District, Louisville
Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Dear Mr. Turner:

The proposed project to clear vegetation between the Riviera Club and Butler University with regards to the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project in Marion County, Indiana as stated in your letter received June 29, 2012, will not cause a conversion of prime farmland in Indiana.

If you need additional information, please contact Lisa Bolton at 317-295-5842.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jane E. Hardisty".

JANE E. HARDISTY
State Conservationist

Helping People Help the Land

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
6013 LAKESIDE BOULEVARD
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46278

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

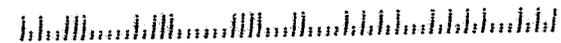


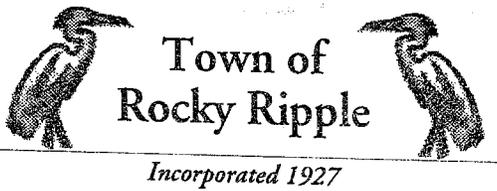
Wm. Michael Turner
Department of the Army
Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

PM

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40201005953





To whom it may concern:

Although each of us on the Rocky Ripple Town Council have already commented personally with regards to the Army Corp of Engineers DSEIS proposal, we would like to take this opportunity to speak as a unified body on behalf of our town.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a signed resolution created by the Rocky Ripple Town Council opposing the current Westfield Alignment proposal and proposing the adoption of the Rocky Ripple Alignment.

Additionally, you will find copies of a petition that was passed around during a community event where we rallied to peacefully protest the proposed Westfield Alignment of the levee. We gathered over 700 signatures of men, women, and children. These are actual signatures from citizens for Rocky Ripple and surrounding communities who want their voices heard and who want to preserve the Central Indiana Canal and Rocky Ripple by opting for the Rocky Ripple Alignment.

Additionally, the town has created a website for the inclusion of Rocky Ripple in the Army Corp of Engineer's flood protection project: www.rr4floodprotection.org

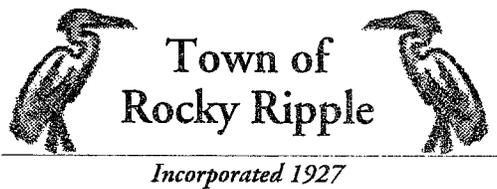
As well as unanimous support from the citizens of Rocky Ripple for the inclusion of Rocky Ripple in the ACE flood wall project, all surrounding communities and involved parties have come out formally against the proposed Westfield Alignment. These entities include the Butler Tarkington Neighborhood Association, Butler University, Citizens Water, and the Broad Ripple Neighborhood Association, just to name a few. In a nutshell there is no community entity that supports the ACE proposed alignment of the floodwall.

On behalf of the Rocky Ripple Town Council, I'd like to thank you for time and re-consideration.

Sincerely,

Bradley T. Barcom

Rocky Ripple Town Council Representative



RESOLUTION OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOARD OF THE TOWN OF ROCKY RIPPLE

WHEREAS, the Louisville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the, "USACE") prepared a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("DSEIS"), dated June 29, 2012, responding to community comments and outcry regarding the Environmental Assessment ("EA"), dated February 1, 2011, that proposed changes to Phase 3B of the Indianapolis, White River (North), IN Flood Damage Reduction Project (the, "Project");

WHEREAS, the DSEIS studied specific alternative alignments for the Project, including the existing earthen levee surrounding the Town of Rocky Ripple ("Rocky Ripple"), which was built over eight-five (85) years ago, is badly deteriorating and provides little protection for residents of Rocky Ripple during high water incidents;

WHEREAS, instead of including Rocky Ripple in the Project, the DSEIS once again excludes Rocky Ripple from flood protection by recommending the USACE design and build a 8200-foot floodwall (the "Floodwall") and earthen levee on the East side of the Indianapolis Central Canal (the "Canal") along Westfield Boulevard beginning, approximately, South of the waste water treatment facility near the Riviera Club and terminating at high ground on the Butler University campus;

WHEREAS, the Floodwall will be connected to the earthen levee by a Floodgate crossing the Canal to restrict the flow of water at, approximately, Capitol Avenue;

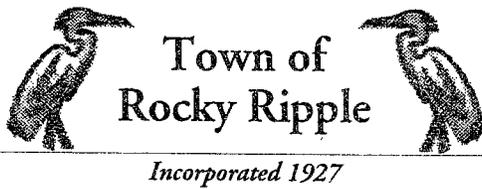
WHEREAS, the recommended Floodwall will be as high as four (4) feet tall along Westfield Boulevard and can be increased to six (6) feet with attachments;

WHEREAS, the recommended Floodwall will essentially wall off Rocky Ripple and permanently relegate Rocky Ripple to a floodway;

WHEREAS, the DSEIS recommendation by the USACE will do irreparable damage to Rocky Ripple and its residents by (i) placing lives and properties in danger in the event of a high water incident by failing to provide full flood protection for Rocky Ripple and by placing sandbags at the only exits from Rocky Ripple, the 52nd and 53rd Street bridges, preventing ingress and egress; (ii) significantly decreasing the property values in Rocky Ripple; and (iii) further delaying the installation of sewers in Rocky Ripple, or causing raw sewage to enter basements in Rocky Ripple once sewers are installed;

WHEREAS, the DSEIS recommendation by the USACE will also do irreparable damage to one of our community's greatest amenities, the Central Canal, which is designated as eligible for the National Register for Historic Places;

WHEREAS, not only will the Floodwall prevent our neighbors in the Butler Tarkington Neighborhood from viewing and accessing the Central Canal, thus lowering their property values, but in the event of a high water incident, the integrity of the Central Canal would be jeopardized, placing at risk sixty percent (60%) of the City's drinking water;



WHEREAS, the DSEIS recommends the removal of trees and structures (15" feet on each side of the Floodwall or earthen levee) for the entire Project, and the USACE predicted that twenty two (22) homes in Rocky Ripple would be fully or partially removed in the event USACE constructed an earthen levee along the existing earthen levee in Rocky Ripple;

WHEREAS, numerous residents of Rocky Ripple have expressed their opposition to the DSEIS to members of the Rocky Ripple Town Board (the "Board") and the Board believes that the proposed placement and design of the Floodwall will adversely affect Rocky Ripple;

WHEREAS, the USACE is holding a public hearing for comment on August 23, 2012 and is accepting written comments regarding the DSEIS until the close-of-business, Friday, August 31, 2012.

THEREFORE, BE IT:

RESOLVED, that the Board request that the USACE extend the DSEIS comment period by ninety (90) days in order for all citizens and entities impacted by the DSEIS to have adequate time to evaluate the DSEIS (and its supporting documentation) and submit comments to the USACE.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board petition its United States Congressmen and United States Senators to require the USACE to conduct a General Reevaluation Review of the Project in order for Rocky Ripple to be re-included within the scope of the Project.

FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board requests the USACE and the City of Indianapolis provide full flood protection for Rocky Ripple by: (1) adopting an alignment generally consistent with the existing earthen levee in Rocky Ripple; and (2) reengineering the floodwall (as proposed in the Rocky Ripple alignment in the DSEIS) to have as minimal impact as possible on existing structures and homes in Rocky Ripple.

FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board requests the USACE and the City of Indianapolis include the Butler University Athletic Fields within the scope of the Project and provide full flood protection for the Butler University Athletic Fields.

FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board is authorized to take all necessary and reasonable actions, including legal action, to prevent the implementation of any and all proposals in the DSEIS that permanently wall off Rocky Ripple into a floodway and do not provide full flood protection for Rocky Ripple and shall communicate with any necessary person, public or private, to implement the resolutions written above.

Robert Tomey, President

Carla Gaff-Clark

Brad Barcom

THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (THE "CORPS") PREPARED AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DATED FEBRUARY, 2011 ("EA") REGARDING CHANGES TO PHASE 3B OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, WHITE RIVER (NORTH), IN FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECT (THE "PROJECT"). THE REDESIGN OF THE PROJECT ENTAILS THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN EARTHEN LEVEE AND FLOODWALL, WHICH CROSSES THE HISTORIC WHITE RIVER CENTRAL CANAL NEAR THE RIVERIA CLUB, CONTINUES SOUTHWEST ALONG WESTFIELD BOULEVARD AND TERMINATES AT HIGH GROUND ON BUTLER UNIVERSITY. SUCH PROPOSAL EXCLUDED THE TOWN OF ROCKY RIPPLE FROM FLOOD PROTECTION. BECAUSE OF OVERWHELMING PUBLIC OUTCRY FROM CITIZENS IMPACTED BY THE EA, THE CORPS PROPOSED A DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY ("DSEIS") TO EVALUATE SPECIFIC ALTERNATIVES FOR THE REALIGNMENT OF THE FLOODWALL, INCLUDING PROTECTING ROCKY RIPPLE. HOWEVER, THE CORPS' DSEIS RECOMMENDED THE SAME ROUTE AS SET FORTH IN THE EA WITH MINOR, COSMETIC REVISIONS TO ITS DESIGN AND ONCE AGAIN EXCLUDED ROCKY RIPPLE FROM THE PROJECT.

I OPPOSE THE CURRENT PROJECT AND SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING MEASURES: (1) A NINETY (90) DAY EXTENSION OF THE COMMENT PERIOD TO THE DSEIS, WHICH IS NECESSARY FOR ALL CITIZENS IMPACTED BY THE DSEIS TO HAVE ADEQUATE OPPORTUNITY TO CONSIDER THE DSEIS (AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION) AND SUBMIT COMMENTS; (2) CONGRESS CONDUCTING A GENERAL REEVALUATION REVIEW IN ORDER FOR ROCKY RIPPLE TO BE REINCLUDED IN THE PROJECT; (3) THE CORPS AND THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS PROVIDING FULL FLOOD PROTECTION FOR ROCKY RIPPLE BY: (A) ADOPTING AN ALIGNMENT GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH THE EXISTING EARTHEN LEVEE IN ROCKY RIPPLE; AND (B) REDESIGNING THE FLOODWALL (AS PROPOSED IN THE ROCKY RIPPLE ALIGNMENT IN THE DSEIS) TO HAVE LESS AN IMPACT ON STRUCTURES IN ROCKY RIPPLE.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Dennis Faulkenberg</u>	<u>177 W. Westfield Blvd</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
2. <u>Molly Adelman</u>	<u>215 W Westfield Blvd</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
3. <u>DERRICK ADELMAN</u>	<u>215 W WESTFIELD BLVD</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46208</u>	
4. <u>Robert M Falco</u>	<u>5419 GRACELAND AVE</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
5. <u>Nancy Falco</u>	<u>5419 Graceland Ave</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
6. <u>Zach Cottell</u>	<u>706 W 54th St</u> <u>Indpls 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Bred Barcom</u>	<u>731 W 53rd St 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
8. <u>Stephen Maillet</u>	<u>165 W. Westfield Blvd.</u> <u>Indpls. IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
9. <u>Jennifer Fleetwood</u>	<u>5530 N. CAPITOL AVE.</u> <u>INDPLS. IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
10. <u>George J. Fleetwood</u>	<u>5530 N. CAPITOL AVE.</u> <u>INDPLS. IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>

Please return to: Bart Herriman, 5340 Riverview Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46208, or Neil Bloede, 210 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46208

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1. <u>Jill Faulkenberg</u>	<u>177 W. Westfield Blvd</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
2. <u>Maria Beggs</u>	<u>5555 N. CAPITOL AVE</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
3. <u>Sharon Kidwell</u>	<u>5474 N. CAPITOL AVE</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
4. <u>MARA OMTZEN</u>	<u>5509 N CAPITOL AVE</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
5. <u>Carl Calup</u>	<u>4907 N. Kenwood Ave</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
6. <u>Arn Boger</u>	<u>5430 N. CAPITOL AVE</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
7. <u>Peter Boerger</u>	<u>305 W 46th St</u> <u>Indianapolis 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
8. <u>Renee Harness</u>	<u>5414 N. Capitol Ave</u> <u>Indianapolis IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
9. <u>DENNIS CARR</u>	<u>5414 N. Capitol Av</u> <u>INDPLS IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
10. <u>Les Zwiern</u>	<u>207 Buckingham Dr 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>BART HERRIMAN</u>	<u>5340 RIVERVIEW DR.</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46208</u>	<u>ROCKY RIPPLE</u>
2. <u>NANCY CARROW</u>	<u>5148 N CAPITOL AVE</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS IN 46208</u>	<u>BUTLER-TAKINGTON</u>
3. <u>Eric Zorn</u>	<u>207 Buckingham Dr.</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler-Takington</u>
4. <u>Molly Purcell</u>	<u>5515 N. CAPITOL AVE</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>BT</u>
5. <u>Neil Bloede</u>	<u>103 E. 50th</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46205</u>	<u>UKVA</u>
6. <u>Robert Jones</u>	<u>702 W 57th</u> <u>Rocky Ripple IN</u>	<u>RR</u>
7. <u>Anthony Brude</u>	<u>7635 Monte Carlo Way</u> <u>Indpls 46278</u>	<u>Pike</u>
8. <u>Walt Wills</u>	<u>54th & Graceland Ave</u> <u>335 W. Westfield Blvd.</u>	<u>BT</u>
9. <u>Kerni Connolly</u>	<u>Indianapolis</u> <u>IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
10. <u>Peg Sharples</u>	<u>5326 N. Capitol 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>

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1. <u>Marilyn Porter</u>	<u>5320 N. Capitol Ave.</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
2. <u>Janet K Thompson</u>	<u>5531 N. Kenwood Ave</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
3. <u>Ron McNew</u>	<u>5524 N. Kenwood Ave.</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
4. <u>Jeannie McNew</u>	<u>5524 N. Kenwood Av.</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
5. <u>DOUG IRMENSTEIN</u>	<u>5311 BOWLEMAN PL</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
6. <u>John Hurley</u>	<u>4925 N. Capital Ave</u> <u>Indianapolis 46208</u>	<u>Butler Tarkington</u>
7. <u>Gale/Anne Helft</u>	<u>5102 N Capital Av</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
8. <u>TRINA PALOSINO</u>	<u>5054 N. Capital</u> <u>City 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
9. <u>Concise Heald</u>	<u>5764 Kenwood</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
10. <u>VINCE HENW</u>	<u>5164 N. KENWOOD</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>MARY ANN YATES</u>	<u>4746 N. Hivesley Ave</u> <u>INDPLS. 46208</u>	<u>BUTLER/TARKINGTON</u>
2. <u>SUSAN ORR</u>	<u>4815 N. ILLINOIS</u> <u>INDPLS. IN 46208</u>	<u>BUTLER TARKINGTON</u>
3. <u>CAROLYN SEUFERT</u>	<u>5006 N. KENWOOD</u> <u>INDPLS. IN 46208</u>	<u>BUTLER TARKINGTON</u>
4. <u>Wesley Bishop</u>	<u>1308 N. Central Ave Apt. 103</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46207</u>	<u>OLD WORTH</u>
5. <u>Geneb Lygna</u>	<u>257 W. Westfield Blvd 46208</u>	<u>Butler Tarkington</u>
6. <u>MIKE TRAYNOR</u>	<u>5151 BOULEVARD PLACE</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
7. <u>Julia Patterson Scott</u>	<u>635 W 42nd St</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
8. <u>Michelle Rhodes</u>	<u>334 Berkley Rd</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
9. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Jayce Krager</u>	<u>Louisville, KY</u> <u>314 Hillcrest Ave 40206</u>	<u>former RR resident</u>
2. <u>Aldrey Westerfeld</u>	<u>314 Hillcrest Ave</u> <u>Louisville, KY 40206</u>	<u>Former RR resident</u>
3. <u>Daniel Kunz</u>	<u>629 E. 52nd Street</u> <u>Indpls. IN 46220</u>	<u>MK resident</u>
4. <u>Rich Mathiesen</u>	<u>14817 Senator way</u> <u>CARMEL, IN 46032</u>	<u>Village Farms</u>
5. <u>Jim Bogusz</u>	<u>5738 Crestview</u> <u>Indy, IN 46220</u>	<u>Canterbury</u>
6. <u>Linda B. Smith</u>	<u>5255 Boulevard Place</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>Butler-Turkington</u>
7. <u>CARL SMITH</u>	<u>5255 BOULEVARD PL</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS 46208</u>	<u>BUTLER TURKINGTON</u>
8. <u>Dave Bossen</u>	<u>6570 Dawsonhale</u> <u>Indy 46220</u>	<u>OXBOW</u>
9. <u>Sharon Bossy</u>	<u>6570 Dawsonhale</u> <u>Indy 46220</u>	<u>S Bossy</u>
10. <u>BC Gooden</u>	<u>6015 Crestview AV</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>

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1. <u>Anne Layne</u>	<u>257 W. Westfield</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
2. <u>Phil P. ...</u>	<u>5151 Boulevard Pl</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
3. <u>ERIC McFall</u>	<u>6948 Evanston</u>	<u>BR</u>
4. <u>P. Myers</u>	<u>504 W. 52nd</u>	<u>R/R</u>
5. <u>Don Hall</u>	<u>3250 E 76th</u>	<u>BR</u>
6. <u>Adeline Beining</u>	<u>5325 Clarendon Rd</u>	<u>R/R</u>
7. <u>OTB ...</u>	<u>5015 N. Illinois</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
8. <u>Aden ...</u>	<u>5015 N. Illinois</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
9. <u>John Baratt</u>	<u>5136 Kenwood</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
10. <u>Hannah Wolf Smith</u>	<u>690 W. Ash St.</u>	<u>Zionsville</u>

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Zionsville
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1. <u>Cathy Hunt</u>	<u>5212 Riverview Dr. 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
2. <u>Samara Jan</u>	<u>5302 Lester St. 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>LINDSAY RUSSO</u>	<u>5310 Lester St. 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
4. <u>Ryan Conry</u>	<u>530 Lester St. 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
5. <u>Oliver Sackem</u>	<u>5211 Crown St</u>	<u>— —</u>
6. <u>Brenda Marcum</u>	<u>5205 Crown St</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Julie Morris</u>	<u>500 Ripple Rd</u>	<u>—</u>
8. <u>A.M.</u>	<u>4168 N. PARK AVE INDY, IN 46205</u>	<u>NR</u>
9. <u>Anna Boyd</u>	<u>5318 Sunset Ave Indy, IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
10. <u>Jim Poyser</u>	<u>5220 Riverview</u>	<u>Rocky Rip</u>

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1. <u>Susan C. John</u>	<u>702 W. 53rd St</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple'</u>
2. <u>Keston D Jones</u>	<u>6451 Sunset Lane</u> <u>Indy, IN 46260</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>Mike Smith</u>	<u>5251 Clarendon</u> <u>Indps, IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
4. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5531 Pennsylvania St</u> <u>INDOPLS IN 46220</u>	<u>MERIDIAN KESSLER</u>
5. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5650 N. Illinois St</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46208</u>	<u>ROCKY RIPPLE INVESTAL</u> <u>PROPERTY</u> <u>Meridian Kessler owner</u>
6. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5375 Patterson St</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Martha Schultz</u>	<u>6002 W. 54th St</u> <u>Indy IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
8. <u>Mindy Welch</u>	<u>650 W. 54</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
9. <u>Daniel Keut</u>	<u>1480 E. 71st St.</u> <u>Indpls IN 46220</u>	<u>Ravenswood</u>
10. <u>Thomas Hardy</u>	<u>1738 E 71st St., 46220</u>	<u>Ravenswood</u>

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1. <u>Riley McManus</u>	<u>5153 Lester St.</u>	<u>RR</u>
2. <u>Paul Atkinson</u>	<u>1122 N. Bolton Ave</u>	<u>Community Heights</u>
3. <u>Sue Mosler</u>	<u>507 W 54th St Indpls IN</u>	<u>RI2</u>
4. <u>Robert Catus</u>	<u>507 W. 54th St INDpls IN</u>	<u>RR</u>
5. <u>Earl Graves</u>	<u>4713 Grove Land Ave</u>	<u>But. Park</u>
6. <u>Hannah Meils</u>	<u>5326 Riverview Dr Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>CHAD BRACKEN</u>	<u>5326 RIVERVIEWE 5361 BYRAM AVE.</u>	<u>ROCKY RIPPLE!</u>
8. <u>Karen Meils</u>	<u>5326 Riverview Dr. Indpls. IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
9. <u>Barbara Schudler</u>	<u>5156 Lester St Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple!!</u>
10. <u>Emma Fossi</u>	<u>702 W 51st St 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>

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1. <u>Tatjana Gordon</u>	<u>3515 Salem St., 46208</u>	<u>Crown Hill</u>
2. <u>Margaret Brabant</u>	<u>538 Ripple Rd. INDIANAPOLIS IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>JAYME Hunter</u>	<u>903 W. 54th St Indpls, Ind.</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
4. <u>Stu Hunter</u>	<u>Stu Hunter</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
5. <u>Jim Moran</u>	<u>5801 N. Grey</u>	<u>Leindaler</u>
6. <u>John Kip</u>	<u>5330 Byram Ave.</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>2311 E. 65th Street Indpls, IN</u>	<u>Dawnbury</u>
8. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5151 RIVERVIEW</u>	<u>RR</u>
9. <u>Neil Cain</u>	<u>5330 Byram Ave Rocky Ripple</u>	<u>RR</u>
10. <u>Lauren Frederick</u>	<u>5330 Byram Ave.</u>	<u>RR</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Inannon Heffernan</u>	<u>51044 Guilford Ave.</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46220</u>	<u>Forest Hills</u>
2. <u>Nicole Sholly</u>	<u>829 W 52nd St.</u> <u>Indianapolis IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>Jon Sholly</u>	<u>829 W. 52nd St.</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
4. <u>Ric Ritter</u>	<u>5340 Crown St</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
5. <u>JAKE MOSS</u>	<u>5206 Crown St.</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
6. <u>Brent John</u>	<u>702 W. 53rd St.</u> <u>Indpls. IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Janis Hentrup</u>	<u>5217 N Annette St</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
8. <u>Chris Carlson</u>	<u>6380 N. Park</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>Broad Ripple-Warleigh</u>
9. <u>Megan Wright</u>	<u>5326 Annette St</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
10. <u>Julie Todd</u>	<u>5146 Riverview Dr</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Dawn Louig</u>	<u>5309 Patterson St.</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple!</u>
2. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>835 W. 53rd St.</u> <u>Indianapolis IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>Andrew Wisper</u>	<u>1528 Redcliff Dr</u> <u>Noblesville, IN 46166</u>	<u>Kingsly</u>
4. <u>Ron McNew</u>	<u>5524 N. Kenwood</u> <u>Indpls - In. 46208</u>	<u>B7NA</u>
5. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5377 Clarendon Rd.</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
6. <u>Michael Conard</u>	<u>5314 Clarendon Rd</u> <u>Indpls. 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Julie Smith</u>	<u>5251 Clarendon Rd</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
8. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5040 Riverview Dr</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>Rocky "</u>
9. <u>Steve Caresky</u>	<u>Bean Rd</u>	<u>Indy</u>
10. <u>Maureen Dobie</u>	<u>8411 W 53rd</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple biz</u>

Dave
Dausheer

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Bill Cummings</u>	<u>5217 N Graceland</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
2. <u>Randall Strate</u>	<u>157 W. Westfield Blvd</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
3. <u>Jillian Fijar</u>	<u>619 W. 44th St</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
4. <u>Taylor Hughes</u>	<u>619 W. 44th St</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
5. <u>Ally Pauszek</u>	<u>619 W 44th St</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
6. <u>Jip Prapaisilapa</u>	<u>619 W 44th St.</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
7. <u>Cindy Martin</u>	<u>5337 N Capitol</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u> <u>clwhoth@gmail.com</u>
8. <u>Kelsey Martin</u>	<u>5337 N. Capitol</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
9. <u>Amy Meyer</u>	<u>614 Orange</u> <u>Indpls</u>	<u>Bates Woods</u>
10. <u>Pamela Devine</u>	<u>905 Sarasota Dr</u> <u>Lafayette, IN 47909</u>	<u>BT</u>

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1. <u>Shannon West</u>	<u>5313 Clarendon Rd</u> <u>INDY IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
2. <u>MARK A LOESCH</u>	<u>5230 Boulevard Pl</u> <u>Indy IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler Kensington</u>
3. <u>Brian Loeck</u>	<u>5230 Boulevard Pl</u> <u>Indy IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler Kensington</u>
4. <u>RANDY FRITZ</u>	<u>603 W 53 RD ST</u> <u>ROCKY RIPPLE 46208</u>	<u>ROCKY RIPPLE</u>
5. <u>Rowan Milton</u>	<u>603 W 53 RD ST</u> <u>Rocky Ripple 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
6. <u>James Davis</u>	<u>5211 Annette St.</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Jim Davis</u>		<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
8. <u>Kelly Jones</u>	<u>5750 E Washington St</u> <u>Indy IN</u>	<u>Irvington</u>
9. <u>Quentin Bracken</u>	<u>5326 River View Dr.</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
10. <u>M Sael</u>	<u>5228 Annette St.</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>

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1. <u>Kelly Heffernan</u>	<u>15710 Allisonville Rd.</u> <u>Noblesville, IN 46062</u>	<u>Wellingtons</u>
2. <u>Annie Horvath</u>	<u>654 W 54th</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
3. <u>Delaney King</u>	<u>5145 Patterson St.</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
4. <u>Michael Kaster</u>	<u>5148 Patterson ST</u> <u>Indy IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
5. <u>Lara Vallety</u>	<u>5125 Crown St</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
6. <u>Jeremy South</u>	<u>5125 Crown St.</u> <u>Indy IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
7. <u>Ann Johnston</u>	<u>542 Purple Rd</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208.</u>	<u>RR.</u>
8. <u>Neil Bloede</u>	<u>542 Purple Rd.</u>	<u>RR</u>
9. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>4825N RURAL</u> <u>INDPLS IN 46208</u>	<u>BRECKTON</u>
10. <u>Shannn Greene</u>	<u>5306 Patterson St.</u>	<u>RR</u>

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1. <u>Jeff Johnson</u>	<u>5260 Potters Pkwa</u> <u>Indianapolis 46234</u>	<u>Feg/Arceek</u>
2. <u>Kristi Stohler</u>	<u>4902 Riverview</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>Caroline Dove</u>	<u>5108 Annette St.</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
4. <u>Cheryl Leitz</u>	<u>3501 Broadway St.</u>	<u>None</u>
5. <u>Tom Sartz</u>	<u>3501 Broadway St</u>	<u>None</u>
6. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>836 W 54th</u>	<u>RR</u>
7. <u>Lindsay Man</u>	<u>5199 Clarendon</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
8. <u>Diana Hauswilde</u>	<u>5319 Crown St</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
9. <u>Janet Souders</u>	<u>5311 BYRAM AVE</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
10. <u>Alex Redmond</u>	<u>830 W 54th</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Mary Davis Coyle</u>	<u>5367 N Riverview Dr</u> <u>Indpls In 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
2. <u>Mich Gregory</u>	<u>5367 RIVERVIEW DR</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>Cherrie Rachel</u>	<u>BINEGAR</u>	<u>RR</u>
4. <u>Renee Eu</u>	<u>5343 BYRAM AVE</u> <u>5240 Byram Ave</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
5. <u>John Blakely</u>	<u>5240 Crown St</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
<u>Juli Ann D. Blakely</u>	<u>5240 CROWN ST</u> <u>INDOPLS IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Dave Bow</u>	<u>5228 Riverview</u> <u>Indpls, 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
8. <u>ERICA LOVELAND</u>	<u>5102 Canal Blvd.</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
9. <u>KIMMA LOVELAND</u>	<u>5102 CANAL BLVD</u> <u>IND. IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
10. <u>Emily Wingate</u>	<u>5102 Canal Blvd.</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>KAREN Slattery</u>	<u>5785 N. Washington Blvd</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46226</u>	<u>MKN</u>
2. <u>Natalie Dobie</u>	<u>5347 Clarendon Rd</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>Beth Rizzo</u>	<u>529 W. 54th St</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
4. <u>Zerrin</u>	<u>5372 Canal Blvd.</u>	<u>Rocky R</u>
5. <u>Carol White</u>	<u>5360 Canal Blvd</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
6. <u>Judy Hays</u>	<u>38 E. 55th St</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>MKN</u>
7. <u>Stacy C. Zotto</u>	<u>1102 E. 49th Street</u>	<u>South Broadripple</u>
8. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>6810 Bretton Circle</u>	<u>Pike</u>
9. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>8310 NASHUA DR</u> <u>46260</u>	<u>PIKE</u>
10. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>6301 CENTRAL Ave</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>Indripple</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Jane Serge</u>	<u>320 Spring Ridge Cr</u>	<u>Carmel</u>
2. <u>Ward Plussman</u>	<u>4902 Mtn Creek Rd</u> <u>Chatt TN 37415</u>	<u></u>
3. <u>Paula Berard</u>	<u>4902 Mtn Creek Rd</u> <u>Chatt, TN 37415</u>	<u></u>
4. <u>Erica Kuchinski</u>	<u>51 E Westfield</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46220</u>	<u>Mendham Kessler</u>
5. <u>Suzely Weiss</u>	<u>11063 LATONIA LN</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS 46280</u>	<u>LOXINGTON FARMS CARMEL</u>
6. <u>Andy Mill</u>	<u>528 E 86th ST</u>	<u>M-K</u>
7. <u>Keith Cruz</u>	<u>3057 N College Ave</u> <u>Indy 46205</u>	<u>MFC</u>
8. <u>Travis Cunniff</u>	<u>5433 Broadway</u> <u>46226</u>	<u>Mendham Kessler</u>
9. <u>Ellen Greenspan</u>	<u>1468 Golden Hill Dr</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>Golden Hill</u>
10. <u>Jay Beebe</u>	<u>245 W. 44TH ST 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>

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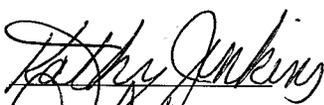
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Jill Wavel</u>	<u>5878 Dapple Trace</u>	<u>Saddle Brook</u>
2. <u>Jordan Star</u>	<u>5878 Dapple Trace</u>	<u>Saddle Brook</u>
3. <u>Doug Steert</u>	<u>5878 Dapple Trace Indpls 46228</u>	<u>Saddle Brook</u>
4. <u>Eric Hylie</u>	<u>5431 N. Kenwood Dr</u>	<u>Butler Turbington</u>
5. <u>Justin Metcalf-Button</u>	<u>4737 Boulevard Indy 46208</u>	<u>Butler</u>
6. <u>John Sands</u>	<u>5699 N Odessa</u>	<u>MUNA</u>
7. <u>Michael Burck</u>	<u>4732 Curran Ln S</u>	<u>Butler</u>
8. <u>Rick Beardley</u>	<u>12750 Plum Creek</u>	<u>Carmel</u>
9. <u>Steve Bowman</u>	<u>85 W. Westfield</u>	<u>Butler</u>
10. <u>Sam Aldred</u>	<u>4232 Rockwood Ave</u>	<u>Butler Turbington</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. Julie McKenna	9145 Kinlock Dr. 46252	Lantern Hills
2. Florian Strambu	430 Indiana Ave. 46202	Downtown
3. Emelsson	6010 Compton St 46200	B. Rip
4. Lena Snethen	5662 Broadway St. Indy 46220	M-K
5. 	7199 Wash. Blvd.	Meridian Hills
6. 	"	"
7. 	5930 Carrollton	B. Rip
8. 	6849 Fourwindct Brownsburg 46112	
9. 	6847 Fourwindct Brownsburg 46112	
10. Glorinda Lawson	725 E. 64th St. Apt. A-2	BR

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. Elizabeth Hannan	5317 Carrollton Ave	M-K
2. Donna Summers	10 East 71st Indpls IN 46220	Meridian Hills
3. Jeff W	8013 Stonehenge Ct W #180 Indy, IN 46260	86 th 40 th Ditch Broad Ripple
4. [Signature]	6171 Rosslyn Ave INDY IN	Ripple
5. Ann Jay	7435 CENTRAL 46240	MERIDIAN HILLS
6. Nathan Corn	5853 Rosslyn	Broad Ripple
7. Eunice Choi	5853 Rosslyn	Broad ripple
8. Nila Nealy	3148 Waterloo Circle Indianapolis IN 46268	Hooked Creele
9. Rachel Ratliff	4980 Morton 46131	Southside
10. John Severns	7031 Washington Blvd 46226	Arden/ Broad Ripple

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1. <u>Thi M. Ehlen</u>	<u>8820 Nora Lane</u>	<u>Nora</u>
2. <u>Shelley Newby</u>	<u>1675 E 81st St.</u>	<u>Nora</u>
3. <u>CINDY Zweber-Free</u>	<u>4810 N. Meridian ST</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA - MIDTOWN</u>
4. <u>Colleen Fanning</u>	<u>6134 Carrollton Ave</u> <u>Indy IN 46220</u>	<u>BR</u>
5. <u>Carol Mecke</u>	<u>8077 N. ILLINOIS</u> <u>INDPLS 46260</u>	<u>MH</u>
6. <u>Alan Mecke</u> <u>ALAN</u>	<u>8077 N. ILLINOIS</u> <u>INDPLS, 46260</u>	<u>MH</u>
<u>Walter W. Mecke</u>	<u>5040 Illinois</u> <u>Indpls., 46208</u>	<u>BT</u>
8. <u>Jessica R. Miller</u>	<u>1425 E. 81st</u>	<u>NORA</u>
9. <u>Stephanie Miller</u>	<u>1425 E 81st</u>	<u>NORA</u>
10. <u>Tom Mevz</u>	<u>6909 Rockville</u>	<u>Indy</u>

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1. <u>J. R. [Signature]</u>	<u>7548 Morningstar</u>	<u></u>
2. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>7548 Morningstar Dr.</u>	<u></u>
3. <u>Clinton J. Walker</u>	<u>5135 Winthrop Ave</u>	<u>SoBro</u>
4. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>7775 Springhill</u>	<u>Mer. Hills</u>
5. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>4664 Greenshire</u>	<u></u>
6. <u>John J. [Signature]</u>	<u>5701 N. DELAWARE ST</u>	<u></u>
7. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5768 Wash of the Blvd.</u>	<u>MK</u>
8. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>9223 BARCROFT IN PLS, IN 46210</u>	<u>NORA</u>
9. <u>Charles d. Sterne</u>	<u>4549 Coburn Ave. Inapls In 46228</u>	<u>Greenshire</u>
10. <u>Maureen S. Slick</u>	<u>839 N Bauman St</u>	<u>Chapel Hill</u>

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1. <u>C. Anderson</u>	<u>4958 RiverView</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
2. <u>Ann Wickham</u>	<u>5400 Canal Blvd Rocky Ripple</u>	<u>R.R.</u>
3. <u>N. Abraham</u>	<u>3905 N. Mendian Indianapolis, IN</u>	<u>B.R.</u>
4. <u>Robert Scott</u>	<u>3121 N. Skyline Indianapolis 46208</u>	<u>N.W. Indy</u>
5. <u>Mike Nolte</u>	<u>209 Berkley Rd 46208</u>	<u>B.T.</u>
6. <u>Constance Voutsikakis</u>	<u>805 West 54th street Indpls, IN 46208</u>	<u>R.R.</u>
7. <u>Peggy Esselman</u>	<u>2403 N. Pennsylvania St Indpls, IN 46205</u>	<u>Fall Creek Place</u>
8. <u>Diana Gibbons</u>	<u>4601 N. Excelsior Ave INDPLS, IN 46205</u>	<u>South B. Rip</u>
9. <u>Ben Hester</u>	<u>906 Purledge Conroy Dr. Lafayette, IN</u>	<u>Lafayette, IN</u>
10. <u>James Gray</u>	<u>Oakland Rd 46240</u>	<u>NORA</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Josh Graham</u>	<u>5276 Haverford Ave</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46220</u>	<u>So. Broad Ripple</u>
2. <u>Sarah Schumacher</u>	<u>5276 Haverford Ave</u>	<u>South Broad Ripple</u>
3. <u>Tim House</u>	<u>5870 Nurvaldo Ave</u>	<u>South Broad Ripple</u>
4. <u>Emma D'Arcy</u>	<u>8275 Lakeshore Trail</u>	<u>Castleton</u>
5. <u>Sarah Shannon</u>	<u>6757 Waterstone Drive</u> <u>Indianapolis IN 46268</u>	<u>Pike Township</u>
6. <u>Dusty Shannon</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>Pike</u>
7. <u>Sandra Maher</u>	<u>5225 N. Blvd. Pl.</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN</u>	<u>Butler-Tarkington</u>
8. <u>Bill Nowlin</u>	<u>595 Elk Court</u> <u>Westville IN 46385</u>	<u>Family in Pike</u>
9. <u>Tim Maher</u>	<u>5225 N. Boulevard Pl.</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler Tarkington</u>
10. <u>Stacy McGraw</u>	<u>1130 Hawks Ln INDY 46220</u>	<u>So. Broad Ripple</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Chelsea Bachus</u>	<u>27 Northview Dr</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46205</u>	<u>BT BT</u>
2. <u>Alex Cantu</u>	<u>920 E 62nd St</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46220</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
3. <u>Maddy Lupton</u>	<u>2525 Knollwood Dr</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46228</u>	<u>Nottingham Park</u>
4. <u>Anna M. Smith</u>	<u>P.O. Box 1138 Indpls IN</u> <u>46201</u>	<u>JRVINGTON</u>
5. <u>Bruce Rapoff</u>	<u>6124 HILLSIDE AVE</u> <u>46270</u>	<u>BROADRIPPLE</u>
6. <u>Rachel McKinney</u>	<u>5746 N Rural</u> <u>Indpls. 46220</u>	<u>BroadRipple</u>
7. <u>William Pluter</u>	<u>6477 Oakwood Way</u> <u>Indianapolis</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
8. <u>Sue Paez</u>	<u>6477 Oakwood Way</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>BR</u>
9. <u>Melinda Zure</u>	<u>566 E Green St</u> <u>B Remsburg</u>	<u>Brambling</u>
10. <u>Carla Gregory</u>	<u>900 Fenster Ct</u> <u>Indpls 46234</u>	

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>MARK CRATTEN</u>	<u>5509 N CAPITAL AVE</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS, IN</u>	<u>B.T.</u>
2. <u>Lisa Bless</u>	<u>7626 Old Oakland</u> <u>Blvd East</u>	<u>LB</u>
3. <u>Ambrose Cruttell</u>	<u>6109 Haverford Ave.</u>	<u>B.R.</u>
4. <u>Bill D. Adams</u>	<u>1110 Westfield Ct</u>	<u>BR</u>
5. <u>Tommy Raab</u>	<u>620 W. 72nd Indy</u>	<u>MH</u>
6. <u>Sean Daugherty</u>	<u>620 W 72nd Indy</u>	<u>MH</u>
7. <u>Jason Munk</u>	<u>6075 Ralston Ave (Indy)</u>	<u>BR</u>
8. <u>Rebecca Brezio</u>	<u>6701 N College Ave.</u>	<u>BR.</u>
9. <u>Robert Ventura</u>	<u>7750 Deep red</u> <u>46240</u>	<u>Royal Pines</u>
10. <u>Jeff Sandoe</u>	<u>501 Blue Ridge Rd. 46208</u>	<u>B.T.</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Kelli W</u>	<u>220 E. Village Dr</u> <u>Carmel In 46032</u>	<u>Carmel</u>
2. <u>Laurel Pitt</u>	<u>1537 S Alabama St.</u> <u>Indianapolis IN 46225</u>	<u>Batos Hendricks</u>
3. <u>Dianne Dixon</u>	<u>3409 E. 68th St</u> <u>Indy IN 46220</u>	<u>Creekwood</u>
4. <u>Jean Ellen Miller</u>	<u>5524 Sporen Run</u> 46268	<u>Robin Run</u>
5. <u>Tara Scrim</u>	<u>30 W Columbine Ln</u> <u>Westfield, IN 46074</u>	<u>Westfield</u>
6. <u>Michael Axler</u>	<u>805 West 59th St</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Ashleigh Burdewicz</u>	<u>1192 Greenbriar Dr.</u> <u>Greenwood, IN 46142</u>	<u>Greenwood</u>
8. <u>Cham Hunt</u>	<u>6737 Dora Rd</u> <u>Bradford</u>	<u>Judith</u>
<u>Jinda Hirsch</u>	<u>6737 Dora Rd.</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>71st & Allisonville</u>
10. <u>Patti Wright</u>	<u>523 E. Vermont</u>	<u>Lockerbie</u>

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1. <u>Swanhard</u>	<u>1771 Sadel Creek Rd</u> <u>Fishers, IN 46037</u>	
2. <u>Gadski, ME</u>	<u>4231 N Illinois</u> <u>Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
3. <u>Amy Steele</u>	<u>7479 N. Pennsylvania</u> <u>46240</u>	
4. <u>Linda Russell</u>	<u>7102 N. Penn.</u> <u>46240</u>	<u>M. Hills</u>
5. <u>Carol Sherbourne</u>	<u>7418 N WASH</u> <u>46240</u>	<u>MH</u>
6. <u>Jon Adelen</u>	<u>4225 N ILLINOIS</u> <u>46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
7. <u>May J. Rath</u>	<u>7402 Somerset Bay</u>	<u>Newport Bay</u>
8. <u>Jack & Carolyn Eaton</u>	<u>7607 Newport Bay Dr. Ind</u>	<u>Newport Bay</u>
9. <u>Marya Kultz</u>	<u>6120 Guilford Ave</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
10. <u>Joni Zortman</u>	<u>6120 GUILFORD AVE</u>	<u>BROAD RIPPLE</u>

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1. <u>Connie Pitner</u>	<u>5374 Sunset Ave</u> <u>Indy 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
2. <u>Nikki Royer</u>	<u>Clinton, IN</u>	<u></u>
3. <u>Audrey McReynolds</u>	<u>5505 Broadway</u> <u>Indy, IN 46220</u>	<u>MK</u>
4. <u>Christie McNabb</u>	<u>1207 Niccystone Ave</u> <u>Indy 46201</u>	<u>downtown</u>
5. <u>Kas [unclear]</u>	<u>3939 Ruckle St.</u> <u>Indy 46205</u>	<u>MK</u>
6. <u>Joel Dent</u>	<u>3939 Ruckle St.</u> <u>Indy 46205</u>	<u>Meridian Kessler</u>
7. <u>MARK WADG</u>	<u>4350 Ashwood Dr</u> <u>INDY 46260</u>	<u>M/W</u>
8. <u>Plan. [unclear]</u>	<u>3510 N. Penn</u> <u>Indianapolis 46205</u>	<u>NE</u>
9. <u>SYLVIA DYAR</u>	<u>6639 N. EWING ST.</u> <u>INDY IN 46220</u>	<u>TERRA VISTA.</u>
10. <u>Jackie King</u>	<u>7316 Beacherwood DR</u> <u>46260</u>	<u></u>

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1. <u>Margaret Hite</u>	<u>5220 Oak Leaf Drive</u> <u>Indianapolis 46220</u>	<u>So Bro</u>
2. <u>Mhd Abrell</u>	<u>10815 Belair Dr</u> <u>Indy 46280</u>	<u>Lexington Farms</u>
3. <u>Chris Riedy</u>	<u>10815 Belair Dr.</u> <u>Indpls. IN 46280</u>	<u>Lexington Farms</u>
4. <u>John Hughes</u>	<u>5040 Illinois</u> <u>Indianapolis</u>	<u>BT</u>
5. <u>Kara Martin</u>	<u>6105 Guilford Ave</u> <u>Indpls 46220</u>	<u>Broadripple</u>
6. <u>Brittany Hagen</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Broadripple</u>
7. <u>Meredith Beck</u>	<u>1104 W 72nd</u> <u>46260</u>	<u>Westlane Terrace</u>
8. <u>Jen Dunbar</u>	<u>6011 Rosslyn Ave</u>	<u>Broadripple</u>
9. <u>Katie Bogan</u>	<u>1347 A N. Park</u>	<u>ONS</u>
10. <u>Derek Glass</u>	<u>1347 A N. Park</u>	<u>ONS</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Christine Thompson</u>	<u>5768 Washington Blvd</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>MY</u>
2. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>820 FOREST BLVD NDR</u>	<u>Windcombe</u>
3. <u>Christine Cooper</u>	<u>820 Forest Blvd NDr.</u>	<u>Windcombe</u>
4. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>718 Timber Mill Rd</u> <u>46260</u>	<u>Timber Mill</u>
5. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>8838 E 10th Ave</u>	<u>Woods</u>
6. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>3566 Laurelwood Circle</u> <u>46240</u>	<u>Clawson Cove</u>
7. <u>Greg M-16</u>	<u>5329 Grassland Ave</u>	<u>Butler Park</u>
8. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5329 GRASSLAND AVE</u>	<u>BUTLER PARK</u>
9. <u>Alvin Carlson</u>	<u>6183 Crittenden Ave</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
10. <u>Megan Garver</u>	<u>6183 Crittenden Ave</u>	<u>Broad Rip.</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Grace Mera</u>	<u>Swilford Ave</u>	<u>Forest Hills</u>
2. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>200 W. 49th</u>	<u>ISI</u>
3. <u>Samira Shah-Cooper</u>	<u>6183 W. Waterfront Way, McClard St, IN</u>	<u>Bay Creek</u>
4. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>804 W Hampton Indianapolis, IN 46201</u>	<u>Butler University</u>
5. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>1030 W Hampton Dr. Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler University</u>
6. <u>William Kevin Fajardo</u>	<u>200 W. 49th</u>	<u>ISI</u>
7. <u>Marcy's Jason Dwy</u>	<u>725 W Hampton Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler University</u>
8. <u>Jordan Ludwig</u>	<u>737 W Hampton Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler University</u>
9. <u>Anastasia Luc</u>	<u>630 W. Hampton Dr Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler University</u>
10. _____	_____	_____

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NAME	ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE	NEIGHBORHOOD
1. <u>Maggie Boeglein</u>	<u>5345 Lester St. Indianapolis, IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
2. <u>JASON HANNA</u>	<u>5345 LESTER ST. INDIANAPOLIS 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. _____	_____	_____
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Sarah Green</u>	<u>6261 Riverview Dr</u> <u>46260</u>	<u>Wartleigh</u>
2. <u>CRAIG BUEHNER</u>	<u>8775 N. PENNSYLVANIA</u> <u>46240</u>	<u>NORA</u>
3. <u>Deb Buehner</u>	<u>8775 N. Penn</u> <u>46240</u>	<u>Nora</u>
4. <u>Brian Case</u>	<u>12785 Timber</u> <u>Shelby</u>	<u>FISHERS</u>
5. <u>Lynnda Roseman</u>	<u>4412 N Park</u>	<u>Meridian-Kessler</u>
6. <u>Chad Trevino</u>	<u>5101 CONTRAC</u> <u>46205</u>	<u>Meridian Kessler</u>
7. <u>Chad</u>	<u>6126 Compton St apt 22</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
8. <u>Anita Westcott</u>	<u>6126 Compton St apt 20</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
9. <u>Kate Juergens</u>	<u>6026 E. 1st St.</u> <u>Indianapolis</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>James Booser</u>	<u>117 Westfield Ct. West</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
2. <u>Lisa Goldberg</u>	<u>603 W 53rd St</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>Wesley Wm</u>	<u>850 W. 77th S. Dr.</u>	<u>Shady Knoll</u>
4. <u>Patty Barga</u>	<u>929 Forest Blvd S Dr.</u>	<u>Windcombe</u>
5. <u>Elizabeth Howard</u>	<u>6432 N. Park Ave.</u>	<u>Union Hill</u>
6. <u>James L. McDonald</u>	<u>5032 Arabian Run</u>	<u>Saddlebrook Indpls</u>
7. <u>Ashley Schmell</u>	<u>1306 Hoyt Ave</u>	<u>Fountain Sq.</u>
8. <u>John Gull</u>	<u>1306 HOYT AVE</u>	<u>Ft. Sq.</u>
9. <u>Robert E. Place</u>	<u>5817 KINGSLEY</u>	<u>BR. RIPPLE</u>
10. _____	_____	_____

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Laura Czajkowski</u>	<u>6114 Pawel 3rd</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
2. <u>Melli Hoppe</u>	<u>6001 Broadway</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
3. <u>Megan</u>	<u>1239 Tecumseh</u>	<u>Windsor Park</u>
4. <u>Janice</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>" "</u>
5. <u>DAN HOPPE</u>	<u>6001 Broadway</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
6. <u>Liz Boyd</u>	<u>2809 Sunfield</u>	<u>Kessler</u>
7. <u>IAKE BOYD</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>" "</u>
8. <u>James Jones</u>	<u>5154 Canvinton</u>	<u>Forest Hills</u>
9. <u>Steph Statelut</u>	<u>909 E 58th St</u>	<u>Forest Hills</u>
10. _____	_____	_____

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Stephanie</u>	<u>5558 Cornelia Ave</u> <u>Indianapolis IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler-Tarkenton</u>
2. <u>Mike Strong</u>	<u>842 W 54th St</u> <u>Rocky Ripple 46208</u>	<u>R.R</u>
3. <u>Marie Brown</u>	<u>5314 Sunset Ave.</u> <u>Rocky Ripple, IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
4. <u>Jeffrey Wilby</u>	<u>5314 Sunset Ave.</u> <u>Rocky Ripple, IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
5. <u>Alan Pa</u>	<u>5401 CANAL BLVD</u> <u>RR, IN 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
6. <u>Helen Dreib</u>	<u>4670 Hinesley Ave</u>	<u>BT</u>
7. <u>Allena Ford</u>	<u>7300 54th St</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
8. <u>Janet Hill</u>	<u>7300 54th St</u> <u>INDIANAPOLIS 46208</u>	<u>RR</u>
9. <u>ERIC WALKER</u>	<u>317</u>	
10. _____	_____	_____

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1. <u>Barbara M Green</u>	<u>1311 Fox Hill Dr</u> <u>46228</u>	<u>Sunset Hills</u>
2. <u>Ranjani Larman</u>	<u>8902 E. 18th St</u> <u>46219</u>	<u>East side</u>
3. <u>Carolyn Whitack</u>	<u>1540 West 72nd St</u> <u>46240</u>	<u>east side</u>
4. <u>Harnet Lowe</u>	<u>5108 Riverview Dr</u> <u>46205</u>	<u>RR</u>
5. <u>Annals</u>	<u>5114 N. Park Ave</u> <u>46205</u>	<u>MR. Kesler</u>
6. <u>Kathy Lay</u>	<u>6754 Shore Island</u> <u>46226</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
7. <u>Reg O'Grady</u>	<u>6754 Shore Island</u> <u>46226</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
8. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____
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NAME

ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE

NEIGHBORHOOD

1. Scott Humphreys

3950 Broadway ST
Indpls, IN 46205

~~North~~ Mendian Kessler

2. Erin Humphreys

3950 Broadway St
Indpls, IN 46205

Mendian Kessler

3. RHESA Hanson

1281 Munson Ct
Indpls IN 46260

North Indy

4. Carol Filkins

5038 Allisonville
Indianapolis, IN 46205

Glendale

5. NANCY BARTON

533 Ripple Rd
Indpls 46208

Rocky Ripple

6. [Signature]

5140 Riverview Drive

Rocky Ripple

7. Becky Jones

5740 Riverview

Rocky Ripple

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Judith Bushor</u>	<u>7166 Harbour Isle</u> <u>Judy 46246</u>	<u>Harbour Club</u>
2. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>6215 LANDROUBERT</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>Avalon Hills</u>
3. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>2547 E 68th St.</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>North Brook Ripple</u>
4. <u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5445 Winthrop Ave #6220</u>	<u>Northview</u>
5. <u>Patt Norton</u>	<u>6010 N. Oakland Ave</u>	<u>Wider/Kessler</u>
6. <u>Kate Appel</u>	<u>1669 W. Grand St.</u>	<u>Meridian Hills</u>
7. <u>Mackenzie Smith</u>	<u>8399 Lakeshore Circle</u> <u>46251</u>	<u>North Indy</u>
8. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>John Hill</u>	<u>2227 Embassy Row</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN</u>	<u>"West Side"</u>
2. <u>Kyle Chais</u>	<u>5243 N. Delaware St</u>	<u>"Meridian Kessler"</u>
3. <u>Agnes Phelps</u>	<u>5821 PRAIRIE CREEK DR.</u> <u>Indpls, IN 46254</u>	<u>Northwest</u>
4. <u>Nick Baker</u>	<u>5803 Brackton Dr.</u> <u>Indy, IN 46220</u>	<u>Broadripple</u>
5. <u>Rachel Kesting</u>	<u>4455 Marcey Lane</u> <u>Indpls IN 46205</u>	<u>Broadripple</u>
6. <u>John Rist</u>	<u>9217 Thushwood Ln</u> <u>Indpls IN 46250</u>	<u>Castleton</u>
7. _____	_____	_____
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NAME

ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE

NEIGHBORHOOD

1. Janet Cooper

801 W 52nd
58 years

Rocky Ripple

2. John

1008 Cedar St
INDY

Rocky Ripple

3. Art Bracken

5214 ANNETTE ST

ROCKY RIPPLE

4. Mary Jo Jack

8801 Madess

Indianapolis 46227

5. TALL REDMOND

5205 1/2 BYRAM

Rocky Ripple 46208

6. Nancy Schell

5028 Riverview Dr.

Rocky Ripple

7. _____

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NAME	ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE	NEIGHBORHOOD
1. <u>Margaret Hepp</u>	<u>929 N. Leland</u>	<u>Wagon Outside</u>
2. <u>Ruth Jennings</u>	<u>5306 Bryan Ave</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
3. <u>Ben Rto</u>	<u>780 N. Water</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
4. <u>Dave Helton</u>	<u>106 Parkridge Dr. Danville, IN</u>	<u>Dave Helton</u>
5. <u>KEVIN Zimmerman</u>	<u>237 W. WESTFIELD</u>	<u>BUTLER - TARIKINGTON</u>
6. <u>Saundra White Kucher</u>	<u>9976 Gwin Dr INDIANAPOLIS, IN</u>	<u>Walden Pond</u>
7. _____	_____	_____
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1. <u>Lesley Stockton</u>	<u>5242 Roland</u> <u>46228</u>	<u>Knolton Estates</u>
2. <u>MICHAEL HAWK</u>	<u>6110 ROSILYN AVE</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>BROADRIPPLE</u>
3. <u>Grace Chual</u>	<u>5414 Winthrop Ave</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>Broad Ripple</u>
4. <u>Pat Reynolds</u>	<u>8903 Gerking Ct.</u> <u>46256</u>	<u>Lawrence</u>
5. <u>Steve Pludebaum</u>	<u>3773 E 62nd</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>Glendale Glendale</u>
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Laina Winslow</u>	<u>29 Thornleigh Dr</u> <u>Brownsburg, IN</u>	<u>Brownsburg</u>
2. <u>Jamie Fahrner</u>	<u>5205 Norwaldo Ave.</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46220</u>	<u>South. B. Ripple</u>
3. <u>Mallory Post</u>	<u>815 E 53rd St</u> <u>Indy, IN 46220</u>	<u>So. Brip</u>
4. <u>AMY SEREGNY</u>	<u>908 E 52nd St</u> <u>46205</u>	<u>So Bro</u>
5. <u>Kate Berk</u>	<u>835 W 52nd St</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
6. _____	_____	_____
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Richard R. Kins III</u>	<u>242 West 54th Street</u> <u>INDPS, IN 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Rocky Ripple</u>
2. <u>Stella Brickel</u>	<u>1738 E. 7th</u> <u>Indpls. IN 46220</u>	<u>Ravenswood</u>
3. <u>Jay & Kelly Bullis</u>	<u>2540 140th St.</u> <u>Galesburg, IN</u>	<u>-</u>
4. <u>Kim Watterfield Bullis</u>	<u>2540 140th St</u> <u>Galesburg, IN</u>	<u>-</u>
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NAME	ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE	NEIGHBORHOOD
1. 	3228 Annette St 46208	Rocky Ripple
2. 	5326 Sunset Ave	Rocky Ripple
3. 	402 E 57 th	
4. _____	_____	_____
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Chelsea Switzer</u>	<u>5055 Guilford Ave</u> <u>Indianapolis, IN 46220</u>	<u>Forest Hills Ext.</u>
2. <u>ADAM GARDNER</u>	<u>5370 CLAREMONT</u> <u>RD</u>	<u>RR</u>
3. _____	_____	_____
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>MAUREEN Jordan</u>	<u>350 W. HAMPTON DR</u>	<u>BUTLER/TARKINGTON</u>
2. <u>BRIAN J. ASHBY</u>	<u>902 N. PENNSYLVANIA ST #104</u>	<u>DOWNTOWN</u>
3. <u>Kevin Quadrozzi</u>	<u>902 N. Penn. St. #104</u>	<u>Downtown</u>
4. <u>Jeff Mlynski</u>	<u>246 Riverwalk Dr. Apt I</u>	<u>Indy - West</u>
5. <u>Tom Hott</u>	<u>500 W 62nd St Indpls IN 46220</u>	<u>Crusader West</u>
6. <u>Steve Nelson</u>	<u>4840 Park Indy IN 46203</u>	<u>So. Bro</u>
7. <u>Catherine Lalness</u>	<u>404 E. 4th St Indpls</u>	<u>Loeb Nature and Learning MK - R Uinner</u>
8. <u>Pam Mowery</u>	<u>18322 Forest Oak Dr IND PL 46239</u>	<u>FAR EAST SIDE</u>
9. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>ZACH HARRIS</u>	<u>5820 Hillside Ave</u>	<u>Glendale</u>
2. <u>Susan Cloe</u>	<u>5255 N. Illinois</u> <u>Indianapolis</u>	<u>Butler</u>
3. <u>Sarah Zauber</u>	<u>5912 Central</u>	<u>Blacksburg/He/MK</u>
4. <u>Jane Weber</u>	<u>77 W Westfield</u>	
5. <u>Birbaugh</u>	<u>5111 Pennsylvania</u>	<u>MKV</u>
6. <u>Carl DUNCAN</u>	<u>599 W. Westfield Blvd.</u>	<u>Butler</u>
7. <u>Margie Shettle</u>	<u>1750 W. 58th St.</u> <u>46228</u>	<u>Crow's nest</u>
8. _____	_____	_____
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>John Gehring</u>	<u>2329 465th</u>	<u>Meridian</u>
2. <u>George Brenner</u>	<u>5356 N. Broadway St Indianapolis IN 46220</u>	<u>Meridian</u>
3. <u>Tom Dinwiddie</u>	<u>5940 Wash. Blvd. Indpls</u>	<u>"</u>
4. <u>Glenn M. Kamball</u>	<u>22 W. 57th St Indpls IN 46208</u>	<u>Meridian/Kessler</u>
5. <u>Pam Reul</u>	<u>5656 N. Ill. St 46208</u>	<u>"</u>
6. <u>Judy Reed</u>	<u>5879 N. Delaware 46220</u>	<u>Meridian/Kessler</u>
7. <u>Allina VanKersen</u>	<u>4460 Heaney Ct 46228</u>	<u>"</u>
8. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>Miriam Leib</u>	<u>4737 Cordelia Ave</u>	<u>Butler-Tank</u>
2. <u>Leann Oakley</u>	<u>1037 E Forest Creek Dr Lafayette 46239</u>	<u>Eastside</u>
3. <u>MICHAEL PEARO</u>	<u>5374 RIVERVIEW DR 46208</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
4. <u>CATHERINE DUBINSKI</u>	<u>5304 CROWN ST.</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
5. _____	_____	_____
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1. <u>Jake Moss</u>	<u>5206 Crown St.</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
2. <u>Dan Tamey</u>	<u>4225 Boulevard</u>	<u>Ripple</u>
3. <u>Megan Haff</u>	<u>4225 Boulevard</u>	<u>Ripple</u>
4. <u>Thomas Turner</u>	<u>5014 N Kenwood Ave</u>	<u>Butter-Takington</u>
5. <u>Anne McDougal</u>	<u>5151 Lester</u>	<u>Rockey/Ripple</u>
6. <u>Steve Schultz</u>	<u>602 W. 54th St</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
7. <u>Paul Willenbrock</u>	<u>5406 N. Kenwood Ave</u>	<u>Butler/Tack</u>
8. <u>Luther Garcia</u>	<u>846 W. 56th St</u>	<u>Hickland</u> <u>Kester</u>
9. <u>James P. Kelly</u>	<u>541 Annette St.</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>
10. <u>Resett</u>	<u>5137 Lester Ave</u>	<u>Rocky Ripple</u>

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NEIGHBORHOOD</u>
1. <u>D.R. Raynor</u>	<u>5406 Canal Blvd</u> <u>Indy 46208</u>	<u>R.R.</u>
2. <u>Ingrid Sato</u>	<u>4370 Cooper Rd.</u> <u>Indy 46228</u>	<u>Wynedale, Ind.</u>
3. <u>Tabuya Sato</u>	<u>4396 Cooper Rd.</u>	<u>44th & Cooper Rd.</u>
4. <u>Chun Jung</u>	<u>5390 Cannolter</u>	<u>B.R.</u>
5. <u>Zen Moore</u>	<u>321 W. 40th</u>	<u>Butler/Tarkington</u>
6. <u>A. Fernandez</u>	<u>6247 Road Evans Road</u> <u>Indy 46220 317-205-1961</u>	<u>B.R.</u>
7. <u>Su-MEE OOI</u>	<u>5509 N CAPITOL AV</u> <u>IN 46208</u>	<u>Butler-T</u>
8. <u>Meg Rich</u>	<u>5501 Haverford</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>BR</u>
9. <u>Die Writler</u>	<u>5828 outer BANK Rd.</u>	<u></u>
10. <u>Joyce Calhoun</u>	<u>8673 Dartmouth Rd</u>	<u>GB</u>

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1. <u>Zachary Werner</u>	<u>1504 N Pennsylvania St</u> <u>1504 N Pennsylvania St</u>	<u>Northside</u>
2. <u>Kate Salatin</u>	_____	_____
3. <u>JMJC</u>	<u>3317 Bay Park</u> <u>46240</u>	<u>NORTH side</u>
4. <u>Jim Nieldin</u>	<u>626 Northview</u> <u>46220</u>	<u>No Bro</u> <u>Broadripple</u>
5. <u>Sam Mizurich</u>	<u>Avon, CO</u>	_____
6. <u>Diane Hancock</u>	<u>327 Buckingham Dr. 46208</u>	<u>BTNA</u>
7. <u>M. K. C.</u>	<u>4475 Mosely Lane #192</u> <u>46205</u>	<u>Manan/Kaysone</u>
8. <u>Marcia Baker</u>	<u>753 N Graham Ave</u> <u>46219</u>	<u>Livingston</u>
9. <u>DIANE LIHON</u>	<u>5225 Luzzano Ln</u> <u>Indpls 46220</u>	<u>Sobro</u>
10. _____	_____	_____

Please return to: Bart Herriman, 5340 Riverview Dr., Indianapolis, IN 46208, or Neil Bloede, 210 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46208

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Neighborhood</u>
Erin McConaha	5703 Rosslyn Ave.	
Felicia Rogers	2008 Chelsea Village	Nora
LaDonna Dunlap	7093 N. Park Ave.	Arden
Marthe O. Browne	8916 Flagship Cir.	Masthead
Laurie Fleen	543 W 79th St	Nora
Natalie Killeen	5145 N. Delaware	MKNA
CARA Underwood	2011 N N J	HERROW MORTON
Steve J Buntin	302 Bangor Dr.	South Indy
Debbie Pital	5425 W. 71 st St.	N/W side
Ed KASSIG	5966 NEWING INDY	B' RIP

Name	Address	Neighborhood
Holly Simpson	245 W 46th 46208	BT
ANN ROSE	2026 OLDFIELDS CIR N, JR 46228	Wynndale
Paul Hoop	6785 Page Blvd Franklin IN 46220	Spirit Lake
Carol Thibault	Indpls., IN. 46239	BT
Jill McElya	6001 Crestview INDY, IN 46220	BRip
Emily Gasser	5933 Cape Cod Ct Indpls IN 46250	Ivy Ridge
Lisa Wynn Kris Wynn	7764 Prairie View 46256 2547 E 6th St 46220	North Side NO BRO
Terri Moore Jones	5861 HAVERFORD AVE 46220	Canterbury
BEN RICCHIO	110 BERKELEY ROAD	BUTLER/TAPPANWATER
W. Lynn II	4627 BROADWAY ST.	MKNA
DAVID G. VANDERKEL 60 West	4415 Broadway St -	Oliver Johnson Wood
Bob Johnston	610 W. 54th 46208	RR



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Custom House, Room 244
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106-2904



August 9, 2012

9043.1
ER 12/0478

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District
PO Box 59
Attn: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201

Dear Colonel Leonard:

The Department of the Interior (Department) has reviewed the June, 2012 Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction project in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana. The Department offers the following comments and recommendations for your consideration.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The Draft EIS provides a good overview of each of the alternatives, with sufficient information provided to allow the reader to understand the components of each of the proposals.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

Streams, Wetlands and Riparian Impacts

A continuous earthen levee will be constructed along the White River from Kessler Boulevard to the Waterworks Canal. The previous plan had 2 T-wall sections, which have been eliminated. The new design will result in additional tree removal.

The floodwall realignment along the east side of the canal will result in greater loss of riparian trees along the canal, but will avoid tree loss on the west side of the canal in the White River riparian zone, for a distance of approximately 1000 feet south of Capitol Avenue and between 53rd Street and 54th Street. The south end of the floodwall on Butler University property passes through an area of scattered trees with a grassed groundcover, then for about 250 feet through an area of dense woods.

The area of greatest impact is still the levee section south of Kessler Boulevard through the forest riparian zone of the river in Friedman Park, especially between the sports complex and the river where essentially all of the existing riparian trees will be removed. The current plan will result

in increased tree removal in that area by replacing the T-wall sections with earthen levee. The National Wetland Inventory maps depict part of the area between the existing levee and the river as wetland. Consistent with our original recommendations for the EIS, we recommend the following mitigation measures:

1. Set the levee and floodwall as far from the river and canal as possible throughout the entire section.
2. Construct all equipment access and staging areas in previously disturbed areas.
3. The compensatory mitigation site has not yet been determined. We recommend replacement of lost riparian forest at a 3:1 acreage ratio along the White River, or a major tributary in an area where the riparian forest buffer is in need of enhancement. Please provide this office a copy of the mitigation plan for review before finalizing it.

Migratory Birds

The aforementioned wetland and riparian impacts will adversely affect migratory bird habitat. We are not aware of any species of conservation concern in the project area, however the project should be designed to minimize loss and fragmentation of habitat and to avoid migratory nesting season to the extent possible.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The FWS concurs that the federally listed species identified in the Draft EIS constitute an accurate listing of the species known to be present within the project area.

The proposed project is within the range of the Federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*). Indiana bats hibernate in caves in winter, then disperse to reproduce and forage in spring and summer in relatively undisturbed forested areas usually associated with water resources. Recent research has shown that they will inhabit fragmented landscapes with adequate forest for roosting and foraging. Young are raised in nursery colony roosts in trees, typically near drainageways in undeveloped areas.

There is suitable summer habitat for this species along the White River corridor, including the project area, and there are current records of Indiana bats within a few miles of the project. Although the project will not eliminate enough habitat to affect this species, to avoid incidental take from removal of an occupied roost tree, we recommend that tree-clearing for earthen levee construction be avoided during the period April 1 - September 30. If this measure is implemented we concur that the proposed project is not likely to adversely affect the Indiana bat.

This precludes the need for further consultation on this project as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. If project plans are changed significantly, please contact our office for further consultation.

SUMMARY COMMENTS

The Department has a continuing interest in working with the US Army Corps of Engineers. For matters related to fish and wildlife resources and federally listed threatened and endangered species, please continue to coordinate with Mr. Scott Pruitt, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 620 South Walker Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47403, telephone: (812) 334-4261.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide these comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lindy Nelson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Lindy Nelson
Regional Environmental Officer

cc:
Scott Pruitt, FWS



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

SEP 27 2012

OCT 2 2012

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

E-19J

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
Attn: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, Kentucky 40201

**RE: Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Indianapolis North Flood
Damage Reduction, Indianapolis, Marion County, IN; CEQ # 20120201**

Dear Colonel Leonard:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has received and reviewed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS), dated June 2012, for proposed modifications to central Indianapolis flood damage reduction measures previously approved for implementation under USACE's 1996 Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Study Environmental Impact Statement (1996 EIS). This letter provides our comments on the SDEIS, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA Implementing Regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508), and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

The 1996 EIS analyzed flood damage reduction measures to address flooding issues along the White River in central Indianapolis. Specifically, the project studied protection of residential and commercial properties along a three-mile stretch of the White River. The measures that were ultimately approved for implementation in the 1996 EIS and by the 1997 Record of Decision (1997 ROD) included a combination of earthen levees and constructed floodwalls to protect the Indianapolis communities of Monon-Broad Ripple, Warleigh, and South Warleigh. The Town of Rocky Ripple withdrew from the project during formulation of the 1996 EIS. As a result, USACE revisited the alignment for a portion of the project, known as the South Warleigh section, and developed plans to relocate this segment of the project to the south and east of the Town of Rocky Ripple along the 19th Century Indianapolis Citizens Water Canal & Towpath (Canal).

The entire project alignment as previously approved was divided into three phases (Phase 3A, 3B, and 3C) due to funding constraints and real estate acquisitions. Phase 3A, the Warleigh

section, consists of 7,600 linear feet of floodwall/levee on the existing Warfleigh levee; this section was completed in 2004. Phase 3B, the South Warfleigh Section, includes construction of floodwall and earthen levee along the east bank of the White River from Kessler Boulevard to termination on high ground at the downstream end of the project. The section of Phase 3B from Kessler Boulevard to and through the Riviera Club property was addressed in the 1996 EIS/1997 ROD¹. Phase 3C, the Monon-Broad Ripple section, consists of 4,800 linear feet of floodwall/levee and was completed in 2009.

In early 2011, USACE prepared an Environmental Assessment (2011 EA) to evaluate existing conditions from 2010 and potential impacts associated with modifications to features approved in the 1996 EIS. As a result of the public interest, comments, and concerns received on the 2011 EA, USACE prepared this SDEIS in lieu of finalizing the EA and preparing a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

This SDEIS was prepared to evaluate alternatives to and impacts from proposed modifications to project features, a proposed realignment of a portion of the South Warfleigh (3B) section², and proposed additional tree clearing along completed portions of Section 3A and Section 3C. The SDEIS also noted the need for alternate mitigation sites than those described in the 1996 EIS as well as additional mitigation requirements due to project changes.

Changes to the Phase 3B South Warfleigh section of the project proposed in the SDEIS were prompted by technical issues. The 1996 EIS and General Reevaluation Report (GRR) showed the floodwall and levee alignment for Phase 3B terminating at the southern end of the Riviera Club property. However, the existing ground elevation at that location is lower than the elevation required to provide a 300-year level of protection³. As a result, the downstream end of the 1996 project alignment would no longer provide the full flood risk management benefits of the recommended plan. As such, USACE determined that the downstream end of the floodwall needed to be extended beyond the southern limits of the Riviera Club property and terminate at a higher existing ground elevation in order to provide a 300-year level of protection. The SDEIS evaluated five (5) build alternatives as well as a no-action alternative (which would continue the acceptance of the original plans as evaluated and approved in the 1996 EIS).

The SDEIS also proposes tree clearing in completed Phase 3A and 3C to meet current levee safety standards required for technical certification of the project by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Certification of the levee by FEMA is required for issuance of a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) that modifies Flood Insurance Rate Maps through the National Flood Insurance Program. Certification, and subsequent flood map revisions, could result in reduction and/or elimination of flood insurance requirements or costs for property owners protected by the project.

¹ This SDEIS studies proposed realignment for portions of Phase 3B south of the Riviera Club, in addition to other proposed modifications.

² The portion of Phase 3B from Kessler Boulevard south to and through the Riviera Club was addressed in the 1996 EIS. Its construction does not preclude implementation of the alternative alignments described in the SDEIS, which start at the lower (south) end of the Riviera Club property. These two sections comprise Section 3B.

³ The purpose of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project is to provide the affected area protection at a minimum level of an annual 0.35 percent chance of being exceeded; this is commonly referred to as the 300-year level of protection.

Based on our review of the document, EPA has assigned this Draft Supplemental EIS a rating of “EC-2” (**Environmental Concerns – Insufficient Information**). EPA has assigned this rating based on several issues: 1) information discrepancies; 2) insufficient information concerning mitigation for wetland and water resource impacts; 3) wetland and floodplain concerns; and 4) insufficient information on potential issues to historic properties. We recommend that USACE address these issues further in the Final Supplemental EIS. A summary of the rating system used in EPA’s evaluation of the document is enclosed with this correspondence. EPA’s comments on the SDEIS are as follows:

INFORMATION DISCREPANCIES/PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

1. The SDEIS stated that the project proposes to provide a minimum 300-year level of flood protection. However, the 2011 EA states that the project would “provide a minimum level of flood protection to an annual one percent chance of exceedance (100-year level of protection).”

Recommendation: In the Supplemental Final EIS (SFEIS), EPA recommends that USACE clarify the narrative change from 100-year protection to 300-year protection.

2. The SDEIS states that the Rocky Ripple alternative was dropped from further consideration due to cost (\$50,300,000 estimated) and because the benefit/cost ratio of this alternative was estimated to be less than 1:1. The SDEIS did not include an alternative proposing full buyout of homes within the Rocky Ripple area; it is unclear to EPA why this was not studied as a potential alternative.

Recommendation: In the Supplemental Final EIS (SFEIS), EPA recommends that USACE provide additional information on why buyouts were not considered as a feasible alternative to be studied.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS/MITIGATION

1. The SDEIS states that mitigation committed to in the 1997 ROD is no longer feasible and that changes to the environment and to the project scope will require more mitigation acreage than was initially planned. As such, (a) new environmental mitigation site(s) must be developed. However, Section 4.0 (Environmental Mitigation) of the SDEIS did not contain any conceptual mitigation.

Recommendation: EPA cannot provide substantive comments on proposed mitigation as no information on mitigation was provided in the SDEIS. The SFEIS should include detailed conceptual mitigation information, including location maps, narrative descriptions, ratio information, planting plans, maintenance and monitoring information, and information on how mitigation has been coordinated with other agencies such as the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Discussion of how the mitigation site(s) follow requirements of the USACE Mitigation Rule (33 CFR 332) should also be included. Mitigation information for all types of impacts, including wetland, stream, and open water, should be discussed

in the Final Supplemental EIS. Mitigation information provided should enable reviewers to understand whether proposed mitigation projects will be a good fit to replace functions and values that will be lost as a result of the proposed project.

2. There is no evidence in the SDEIS that any updated environmental surveys (for fish, wildlife resources, wetlands, and trees/forested acreage) have been completed since the 1996 EIS/1997 ROD. Furthermore, it is unclear whether or not the hydraulic data (on which the extent of the 100-year flood event line is determined) is out of date. EPA assumes this 1990s data is what is still being utilized to confirm/calculate flood reduction benefits.

Recommendation: EPA recommends that USACE commit to, and undertake, updated fish and wildlife surveys, tree surveys, and a wetland delineation, and provide this information in the SFEIS. EPA also requests additional information on the date(s) of hydraulic data utilized in calculations made for modifications proposed in the SDEIS.

3. The Canal is the primary source of drinking water for the City of Indianapolis. This fact was not mentioned in the SDEIS. It would appear that there is the potential for impacts to drinking water with the proposed project; Citizens Water, which pulls about 60% of Indianapolis' drinking water supply from the Canal, has voiced concerns about the proposed project, saying, "We feel that the project potentially endangers the Central Canal...and also could unnecessarily interrupt sanitary sewer service to approximately 5,000 households."⁴ Furthermore, the project as proposed, in a flood event, would allow for flood water and septic overflows (from the Rocky Ripple neighborhood) to directly enter the Canal as the floodwall would put the Canal drinking water source essentially on the "wrong side of the flood."

Recommendation: Additional information on the potential for water quality impacts, including drinking water impacts, reliability, and safety, should be added to the SFEIS.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING

1. Section 9.8 of the SDEIS does not include a full list of required state and local approvals required to implement the project.

Recommendation: EPA recommends that this section be expanded to list all required permits (and their issuing agencies) that will be required for project implementation.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

1. The SDEIS states that numerous comments were received on the 2011 EA, and that modifications were made to address concerns. However, the SDEIS did not contain an appendix of the actual comment letters (or a summary therein) nor did it contain USACE responses to comments received. Furthermore, the SDEIS did not contain information on how (or what) modifications were made to project alternatives by USACE, due to comments

⁴ Bores, Michael. (August 23, 2012). Rocky Ripple, Butler-Tarkington residents, Citizens Water object to proposed flood wall. The Indianapolis Star. Retrieved from <http://www.indystar.com/article/20120823/NEWS/120823025/Rocky-Ripple-Butler-Tarkington-residents-Citizens-Water-object-proposed-flood-wall>.

received on the 2011 EA. It is not clear if these modifications were made solely due to comments received on the 2011 EA or if the modifications were made for other reasons.

Recommendation: In the SFEIS, EPA recommends that the following information be added to the document:

- Additional narrative information on what modifications were made to project alternatives based on comments to the 2011 EA or to the SDEIS;
- An appendix of received comments on the 2011 EA, including USACE responses to these comments; and
- An appendix of received comments on the SDEIS, including USACE responses to these comments.

WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAINS

1. The SDEIS states that USFWS has reported “no known wetlands” in the project vicinity, and that the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps do not show wetlands in the project vicinity. However, comments on the SDEIS made by the USFWS (in a U.S. Department of the Interior [USDOJ] letter dated August 9, 2012) state, “The National Wetland Inventory maps depict part of the area between the existing levee and the river as wetland.” Information provided by the SDEIS is contradictory to information provided in the August 2012 USDOJ letter. Furthermore, information provided by USACE does not conclusively determine the presence (or absence) of regulated waters, including wetlands, within the project’s footprint.

Recommendation: A formal wetland delineation (or field investigation by USACE regulatory staff) should be completed in order to know definitively where wetlands (and streams and other regulated Waters of the United States) are located. These results should be included in the SFEIS and taken into account during development of mitigation measures. If applicable, EPA recommends that figures be provided in the SFEIS to show any newly-delineated wetland areas and to include stream centerlines and linear footages of stream impacts.

2. The Environmental Consequences (Section 6.0 and following) section of the SDEIS, in Section 6.2 - Floodplains, states, “Completion of the project under any alternative would reduce floodplain area available for flood storage.” No additional information on specific floodplain impacts (acreage, etc.) broken out by alternative was provided. Additionally, no information on specific environmental consequences that could be expected due to project implementation was provided, nor was any discussion of environmental permitting for floodplain impacts provided. Furthermore, no discussion of floodplain mitigation requirements, or mitigation proposals, was provided.

Recommendation: EPA recommends that this section be expanded to provide additional information on specific floodplain impacts (acreage, etc.) broken out by alternative, information on specific environmental consequences that could be expected due to project implementation, and a discussion of environmental permitting requirements. The document should also discuss permitting requirements for floodplain impacts, mitigation requirements, and mitigation proposals (or commitments) for floodplain impacts.

3. EPA is aware that an IDNR Construction in a Floodway Permit (FW-19540) was issued on May 30, 2001. The SDEIS did not mention this permit, whether or not it is still valid, or how the proposed project modifications will affect this previously-issued permit.

Recommendation: In the SFEIS, EPA recommends that USACE add narrative information on required coordination with IDNR with regard to permit modifications and mitigation requirements.

4. The Cumulative Impacts section of the SDEIS (starting on p.63) did not discuss cumulative impacts to wetlands or floodplains.

Recommendation: In the SFEIS, EPA recommends that the cumulative impacts section be expanded to account for these environments.

5. The project will require the placement of fill material into Waters of the U.S./Waters of the State; however, the SDEIS did not include a Section 404(b)(1) evaluation. EPA understands that a 404(b)(1) evaluation was completed for the 1996 EIS; however, that evaluation was completed 18 years ago and should be revisited.

Recommendation: In the SFEIS, EPA recommends that USACE include an updated Section 404(b)(1) evaluation for the proposed placement of fill material into Waters of the U.S. as would be required by the proposed project modifications. EPA also recommends that the SFEIS include information on how the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines (avoidance, minimization, mitigation) have been applied with regard to both stream and wetland impacts.

HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. The SDEIS states, “effects to historic properties include the 19th Century Citizens Water Canal and towpath and various properties related to Butler University...” No additional information on coordination with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was provided.

Recommendation: In the SFEIS, please provide copies of all correspondence sent to and received from the SHPO regarding consultation for adverse impacts to historic properties or properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. (NRHP).

2. The SDEIS is unclear on the defined Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project, although it is clear that SHPO consultation is required for both the modifications to the alignment of Phase 3B of the levee project as well as for proposed vegetation clearing. Furthermore, the SDEIS states on page 54 “The primary cultural resource affected by this alignment is the 19th century Citizens Water Canal and its two restored historic walking bridges.” The SDEIS is not clear on how these resources may be affected, whether or not the effects are considered adverse, and how any adverse effects on historic properties may be avoided, reduced, or mitigated.

Recommendation: In the SFEIS, please provide additional information on the type of impacts to listed resources, the type of impact(s) (adverse or not), and how adverse

impacts will be avoided, reduced, or mitigated. If a Memorandum of Agreement has been signed with the SHPO regarding adverse impacts, please include that document with the SFEIS.

3. The SFEIS did not mention potential impacts to Holcomb Gardens (Gardens) on the Butler University property. Furthermore, it is not clear if the Gardens are formally listed on the NRHP or are eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Recommendation: In the SFEIS, EPA recommends that additional narrative discussion on potential impacts to the Holcomb Gardens be added to the document. Information on the listing or eligibility for listing on the NRHP should also be discussed, in addition to whether or not the Gardens will be affected by the proposed project.

To further minimize impacts to wetlands and sensitive aquatic habitats, EPA recommends the following measures be implemented during construction and committed to in both the SFEIS and the forthcoming ROD:

- Construction in winter/frozen conditions, if/when feasible;
- Minimized widths of temporary access roads/paths;
- Use of removable materials for construction of temporary access roads/paths (e.g. timber mats) in wetland areas in lieu of “fill” materials such as stone, riprap, or wood chips;
- Use of timber mats to distribute the weight of construction equipment in order to minimize soil rutting and compaction;
- Use of vehicles and construction equipment with wide tires or rubberized tracks, or low ground-pressure equipment, to further minimize wetland impacts during construction;
- Use of long-reach excavators, where appropriate, to avoid driving, traversing, or staging in wetland areas; and
- Use of cofferdams and dam/pump arounds to isolate work areas in the Canal and White River from active flow.

In addition to minimizing wetland, lake, and stream impacts through thoughtful design of final construction plans, EPA recommends that you commit to the following measures in the SFEIS and ROD for implementation during construction:

- Complying with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations that control the prevention of pollution of the environment, including those related to the introduction or spread of invasive species or pathogens in waterways;
- Conducting and scheduling work operations to avoid or minimize siltation of streams, lakes, and wetlands;
- Avoiding driving into/crossing actively flowing streams or operating machinery on the bed of actively flowing streams unless specifically approved to do so by all appropriate regulatory agencies;
- Removing all steel and all concrete pieces or other debris larger than 5 inches in any dimension that fall into any stream, lake, or wetlands;
- Installing non-sediment producing dikes, cofferdams, or other barriers to separate work areas or pits from, and to keep sediment from entering, lakes, wetlands, or actively flowing streams (if work areas or pits are located in or adjacent to a work area or pit); maintaining these

barriers during construction to minimize the siltation or filling of the waterway or wetland, and removing all barriers post-construction.

Please send one paper copy and one CD-ROM copy of the SFEIS to my attention once it becomes available. If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Ms. Liz Pelloso, PWS, of my staff at 312-886-7425 or via email at pelloso.elizabeth@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Kenneth A. Westlake, Chief
NEPA Implementation Section
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

Enclosure: *Summary of EIS Rating Definitions*

cc: Wm. Michael Turner, USACE-Louisville District (w/enclosure)
Greg McKay, USACE-Louisville District (w/enclosure)
Laban Lindley, USACE-Louisville District (w/enclosure)
Mike Massone, Indianapolis DPW (w/enclosure)
Samantha Groce, IDEM-401 WQC (w/enclosure)
Markita Shepherdson, IDNR-Division of Water (w/enclosure)
Lindsay Lindren, Citizens Water (w/enclosure)
Ben Hunter, Butler University (w/enclosure)

SUMMARY OF RATING DEFINITIONS AND FOLLOW UP ACTION¹

Environmental Impact of the Action

LO - Lack of Objections

The EPA review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal. The review may have disclosed opportunities for application of mitigation measures that could be accomplished with no more than minor changes to the proposal.

EC - Environmental Concerns

The EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment. Corrective measures may require changes to the preferred alternative or application of mitigation measures that can reduce the environmental impacts. EPA would like to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

EO - Environmental Objections

The EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that must be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative or a new alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

EU - Environmentally Unsatisfactory

The EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts. If the potential unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage, this proposal will be recommended for referral to the CEQ.

Adequacy of the Impact Statement

Category 1 - Adequate

The EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis or data collecting is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.

Category 2 - Insufficient Information

The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for the EPA to fully assess the environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action. The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussion should be included in the final EIS.

Category 3 - Inadequate

EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which should be analyzed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. EPA believes that the identified additional information, data analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage. EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the NEPA and/or Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS. On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ.

¹ From EPA Manual 1640: Policy and Procedures for the Review of the Federal Actions Impacting the Environment

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency
Region 5
77 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use
\$300

S SUBURBAN
IL 604

28 SEP 2012
PM 7 L

neopost
09/28/2012
US POSTAGE

FIRST-CLASS MAIL

\$00.45⁰



ZIP 60604
041L11215631



Greg McKay
USACE - Louisville District
Regulatory Branch
PO Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059



Printed on Recycled Paper

Stakeholder Written Comments:

08/18/2012

Lori Miser
Director, Indianapolis Department of Public Works

RE: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project, White River (North), Phase III

Dear Ms. Miser:

I am writing to express my concern and opinions regarding the above-named Project. I live in Rocky Ripple, Indiana.

I AM OPPOSED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANY OF THE THREE ALIGNMENTS DESCRIBED IN THE CORPS' DSEIS PUBLISHED JUNE 2012.

THE ROCKY RIPPLE ALIGNMENT TAKES HOMES, WHICH I OPPOSE.

THE WESTFIELD ALIGNMENT EXCLUDES ROCKY RIPPLE FROM FLOOD PROTECTION, WHICH I OPPOSE.

THE WEST 56TH STREET ALIGNMENT EXCLUDES ROCKY RIPPLE FROM FLOOD PROTECTION, WHICH I OPPOSE.

AS A TAX PAYING CITIZEN, I EXPECT THE SAME LEVEL OF FLOOD PROTECTION AS ANY OTHER TAX PAYING CITIZEN WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT. I URGE THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, AND MY STATE AND LOCAL LEGISLATORS TO FIND A FLOOD PROTECTION SOLUTION THAT WILL INCLUDE AND PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY IN ALL AFFECTED COMMUNITIES, WITHOUT FORCED TAKING OF ANY HOMES.

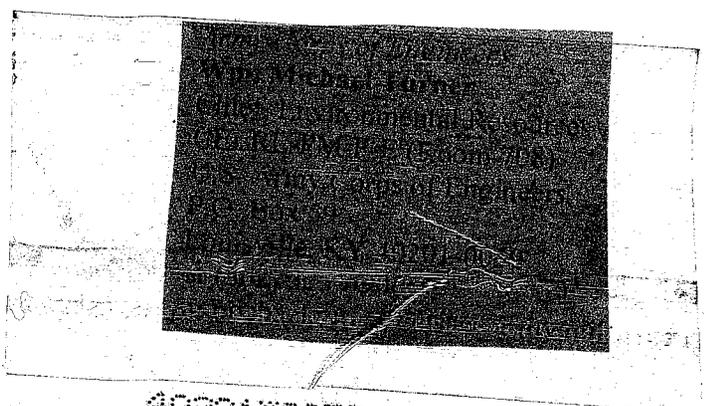
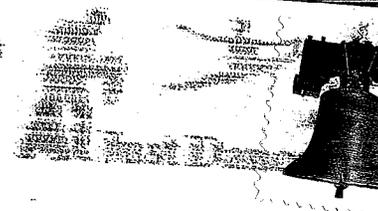
Respectfully Submitted,



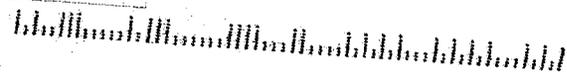
Alice Poulson
5211 Crown Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208



Alice Poulsen
5211 Crown St.
Indianapolis, IN 46208



40201X0053



COLONEL LUKE T. LEONARD
DISTRICT COMMANDER
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
LOUISVILLE DISTRICT
PO BOX 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E
LOUISVILLE, KY 40201

August 31, 2012

Dear Colonel Leonard,

I am writing to ask that Rocky Ripple be included in the flood protection projects now being developed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

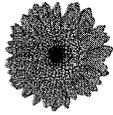
- The economic cost of a flood event will be far greater and cause more damage should the flood wall be placed along the canal rather than along the White River. If the wall is placed on the canal, residents of Rocky Ripple will be trapped from leaving their homes with their property. Because the earthen levee that currently runs along the White River has a high potential for failure, there is also a likelihood of flashflooding within Rocky Ripple that could not only cause loss of property but also loss of life.
- Should the wall go up along the canal as currently proposed by the Army Corps of Engineers, there will be an immediate hit to property values within Rocky Ripple. Current residents will lose much of the equity in their homes and the property tax base will decrease. The very opposite will be true if the wall is built along the White River as it should be.
- Not only will the town of Rocky Ripple be jeopardized by a flood wall along the canal, so will the city of Indianapolis' drinking water.
- During the public comment period, the public has spoken with a clear and loud voice. We are very much against the plan as proposed by the Corps to put a wall along the canal which will also wall off Rocky Ripple into the flood zone. My husband attended the public comment session at North United Methodist Church and it was clear that not only Indianapolis officials but also Indianapolis citizens are clearly against the project as is currently proposed by the Corps.

The reasons of economic ruin, potential for loss of life, polluted drinking water and the public outcry against the proposed wall are strong enough reasons to change the direction of the Army Corps of Engineers' plan to allow Rocky Ripple to share the protection provided by a tax-funded flood wall. But they do not include the greatest reason to provide flood protection to Rocky Ripple in addition to surrounding communities. The greatest and most obvious reason is that to exclude one community is to cast them aside and state they and the people that live within that community do not have enough value to be included in this flood protection project. To exclude Rocky Ripple goes against the very mission of the Corps, which is to protect citizens from natural disasters. Because it seems you hold so much of our future in your hands, we ask you to change your plan, and include Rocky Ripple in your flood protection initiative.

Sincerely,



Alison Schumacher
5348 Lester Street
Indianapolis, IN 46208



Alison J. Schumacher
 5348 Lester St.
 Indianapolis, IN 46208

INDIANAPOLIS IN 460

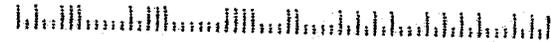
10 SEP 2012 PM 6 L



*Planning
 Attorney Mike
 Turner*

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
 District Commander
 US Army Corps of Engineers,
 Louisville DISTRICT
 Po Box 59
 Attn: CeLR-L-PM-P-E
 Louisville, KY 40201

40201005953



angela herrmann 702 West 52nd Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers,
Louisville District
PO Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201

23 September 2012

Colonel Leonard:

I'm writing to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Indianapolis, White River (North), IN Flood Damage Reduction Project Phase 3B.

In review of the documents, I am totally opposed to the options presented by the Army Corps of Engineers. Indeed, doing nothing would be best if these are our only options.

I recognize that many highly educated people work with the Army Corps. That said, I am confident that a solution can be reached--created in partnership with those representing Rocky Ripple, Butler University, Citizens Water, and the City of Indianapolis--that does not:

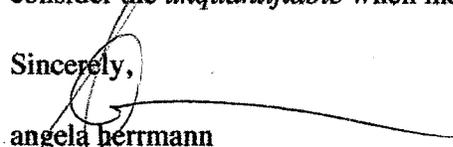
- endanger a community and its citizens
- devalue or destroy homes and property
- compromise the city's drinking water
- underestimate the value of mature trees, birds, and turtles

I am interested in seeing a revised plan that provides flood protection for all citizens and all property.

I have lived in Rocky Ripple since 1999 and very much appreciate an enviable quality of life that has attracted many new residents to the neighborhood since my arrival. I recognize that "quality of life" cannot be economically quantified any more than "quality" can be defined (see *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance* by Robert Pirsig).

That said, when designing projects that impact people and their surroundings, I urge you to consider the *unquantifiable* when making decisions about our community.

Sincerely,


angela herrmann

cc: Lori Miser, Director, Indianapolis Department of Public Works
Congressman André Carson

August 27, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers,
Louisville District
PO Box 59
Attn: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201

Re: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project, White River (North) Phase III

As a 15 year resident of Rocky Ripple I do want flood protection without the removal of my neighbors' homes. The taking of resident's homes is unfair and financially devastating to our residents and to the community's tax base.

With the implementation of either the Westfield or the 56th Street alignments, most if not all interior homes would be impacted by a major flood, as this wall would transform Rocky Ripple into a flood bowl: river water would flow into Rocky Ripple without a way to flow out once river waters receded, thus increasing public health issues.

FLOOD PROTECTION

WITHOUT COMMUNITY DESTRUCTION

Save our homes


Ann Wickham
5400 Canal Blvd
Indianapolis, IN 46208

14 August, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
PO Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201

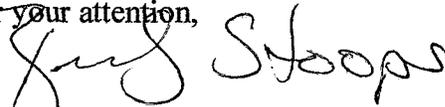
RE: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project, White River (North), Phase III

Dear Colonel Leonard:

In line with one of the US Army Corps of Engineers' stated vital public missions...REDUCE RISK FROM NATURAL DISASTERS...please do not build a wall along the canal at Westfield Blvd. and effectively wall Rocky Ripple into the White River. You may or may not be aware that in 1937, the WPA worked in tandem with the City of Indianapolis to build an earthen levee to protect Rocky Ripple from flood. As a result of this levee being built, and the threat of flood alleviated, hundreds of homes were built in rocky Ripple. Now, a plan to wall the town of Rocky Ripple into the River, instead of upgrading the very levee that was deemed necessary by the Federal Government to protect Rocky Ripple in 1937, is unconscionable. Hundreds of families are counting on you to protect their homes that were made possible to build with the construction of that levee in 1937. Please do not let the people of Rocky Ripple down...PROTECT ALL OUR HOMES AND SAVE THE TOWN OF ROCKY RIPPLE (EST. 1928).

Thank you for your attention,

Becky Stoops
5140 Riverview Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46208



14 August, 2012

Wm. Michael Turner
Chief, Environmental Resources
CELRL-PM-P-E (Room 708)
US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

RE: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project, White River (North), Phase III

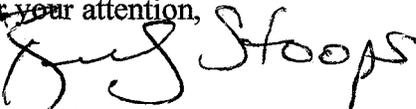
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Thank you for your attention,

Becky Stoops
5140 Riverview Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46208



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Wm. Michael Turner
Chief, Environmental Resources
CE LRL-PM-P-E (Room 708)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

40201005959



FROM THE DESK OF CAROL A. TOMEY

702 W. 54TH STREET

ROCKY RIPPLE, (INDIANA) 46208

AUGUST 27, 2012

DISTRICT COMMANDER

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT

PO BOX 59

ATTN: CELRL-M--E

LOUISVILLE, KY 40201

DEAR COLONEL LUKE T. LEONARD ,

I HAVE BEEN A HOMEOWNER IN ROCKY RIPPLE (INDIANA) FOR 32 YEARS. I

RAISED TWO CHILDREN IN ROCKY RIPPLE AND INTEND TO LIVE MY LAST DAYS IN ROCKY

RIPPLE; SAVING ALL THAT I HAVE WORKED VERY HARD FOR; NOT DROWNING OR

WATCHING MY HOME GO UNDER WATER! OVER 32 YEARS, I HAVE WATCHED OUR LEVEE DETERIORATE
TO THE POINT OF USELESS PROTECTION.

I DO NOT WANT LO LOSE MY OR MY NEIGHBOR'S BELOVED HOMES, PERSONAL

PROPERTY OR LIFE TO THE WHITE RIVER. I LIKEWISE DO NOT WANT TO LOSE MY TIGHT-KNIT COMMUNITY. WE CANNOT BE DISPLACED BY AN INEVITABLE FLOOD.

MY HUSBAND AND PRESIDENT OF THE ROCKY RIPPLE TOWN COUNSEL, ROBERT TOMEY, JOINED ME IN MARRIAGE IN OUR SIDE YARD 23 YEARS AGO. HIS HARD WORK IS ADMIRERD BY ALL RESIDENTS IN ROCKY RIPPLE. HE IS LOVED AND RESPECTED BY ALL HOME OWNERS AND JOIN ALL INHABITANTS OF OVER 300 HOMES IN OUR TIGHT-KNIT COMMUNITY, IN OUR FIGHT. WE CANNOT ALLOW OUR PROTESTS TO BE IGNORED.

I CAN ONLY ASSUME YOU HAVE NO FAMILY LIVING IN ROCKY RIPPLE OR YOUR DECISION TO INCLUDE ROCKY RIPPLE IN THE PROJECT WOULD BE DIFFERENT.

PLEASE CONSIDER THIS MY LETTER, MY "OUR" PLEA TO SAVE ROCKY RIPPLE.

FLOOD DISASTERS HAPPEN BUT THEY ARE NEVER DEVISED WHEN MEASURES TO OVERT ARE AVAILABLE.

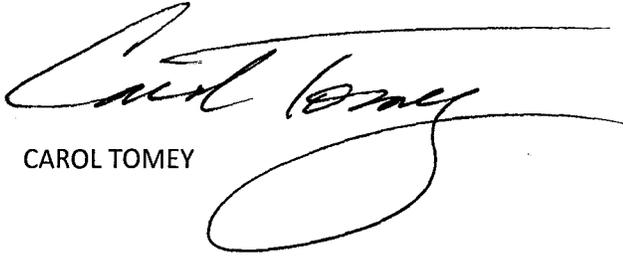
HOW COULD YOU SLEEP AT NIGHT IF YOU "PLAN" TO EXCLUDE ROCKY RIPPLE FROM THE FLOOD WALL PROJECT AND COULD HAVE DONE SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

IT IS NOT A FISCAL ISSUE, MONIES ARE INCLUDED IN MANY PROJECTS OF LESSER IMPORTANCE AND ARE NOT LIFE THREATENING.

YOU MUST RE-CONSIDER AND DEMAND ROCKY RIPPLE IS INCLUDED IN PROJECT.

IN YOUR HANDS AND HEART.

VERY SINCERELY "YOURS,"

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carol Tomey". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end of the last name.

CAROL TOMEY

cc MICHAEL TURNER

SENATOR RICHARD LUGAR

SENATOR DAN COATS

CONGRESSMAN ANDRE' CARSON

STATE REP. ED DELANEY

STATE SENATOR SCOTT SCHNEIDER

LORI.MISER@INDY.GOV

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville, KY 40201

8-23-12

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you in regards to The Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project, White River (North) Phase 111, as proposed by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

The plan should protect all life and properties. The current plan version does not do this and I am opposed to the current plan.

The Town of Rocky Ripple (of over 700 people and 300 properties) would be inundated with flood waters. These people pay taxes as do all other property owners and they deserve protection. The flood protection should be done along the White River, not on the south side of the Central Canal.

As proposed the wall on the south side of the Central Canal and thus the 1830's era Canal which has been designated as eligible for the National Register and which provides roughly 60% of the fresh drinking water for the city of Indianapolis would not be protected, thus endangering all Indianapolis residents.

Butler University's historic Holcomb Gardens (which I visit frequently, as I live less than a mile from) could be destroyed.

The current proposal along Westfield with a 4-6 foot wall would take hundreds of mature trees as well as be an eyesore with litter and graffiti.....how many times have store owners in the area and in Broad Ripple had to paint over nasty graffiti? With the current issues in Broad Ripple (dangerous personal robberies and break-ins and bad elements coming to that area) we do not need the same along the proposed wall in Butler Tarkington.

I have lived in Butler Tarkington for 18 years and I do not want to see my property value decline because of a cheaper cost issue to use the current plan instead of the correct way to have the flood wall built along the White River as it should be done.

I respectfully ask that the current plan be dropped and that the flood wall be constructed along the White River.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Seufert

Carolyn Seufert
5006 N Kenwood Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46208

Carolyn Seufert
5006 N Kenwood Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46208

INDIANAPOLIS IN 46208

23 AUG 2012 PM 2 11



Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Louisville District
P.O. Box 59
Attn: CELRL - PM - P-E
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

40201005959



Wm. Michael Turner
Chief, Environmental Resources
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

8-23-12

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Carolyn Seufert

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5006 N Kenwood Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46208

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Indianapolis, IN 46208

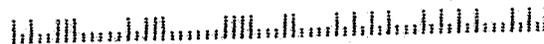
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46208

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Wm. Michael Turner
Chief, Environmental Resources
CELRL-PM-P-E (Room 708)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

40201005959



Carrie E. Savage-Zimmerman

237 West Westfield Boulevard • Indianapolis, IN 46208
Phone: 317-259-4042 • Cell: 317-523-2119 • E-Mail: zimmette@aol.com

September 13, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District
PO BOX 59
Attn: CELRL-PM-P-E
Louisville, KY 40201

Re: DSEIS Report on
Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project

Dear Colonel Leonard:

I would like to thank you for extending the time for interested parties to be able to submit comments regarding the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project and the subsequent DSEIS. I am writing to officially align my support with Butler University, Citizens Energy Group, the Town of Rocky Ripple, and the residents of Butler-Tarkington of which I am a concerned and impacted participant.

My husband and I were present at the August public meeting called by the Corps of Engineers and officiated by you. There were many individuals present who submitted far more analytical concerns, including environmental, cultural, and economic, than I could have come up with. And I admit that I had not read the DSEIS report at that time. Since that meeting, I have familiarized myself with the study and agree with others who expressed concern about the lack of transparency in the funding portion of the report. So, I would first request a more thorough and transparent report be made available for public scrutiny prior to any final decision.

We have resided at the above address, which is located approximately 80 feet northeast of the intersection of Graceland and Westfield Boulevard and facing the Indianapolis Water Canal, since November 1988. We were here when flooding occurred in the early 1990's and experienced **no flooding** of our property at that time. We are confused by the Corps' shift, moving the INFDRP inland from flood protection along the White River, where it is relevant, to floodwall construction along the Canal, where it is irrelevant and unnecessary.

Another key point that seems to have been overlooked in the DSEIS report's Proposed Action is the Corps' disregard for the residents of Rocky Ripple in the event of a flood occurrence. This appears to be directly contradicted in the DSEIS:

"6.10.1 Westfield Boulevard Alignment (Proposed Action) – Including Variations
With implementation of the proposed project, reoccurrence of flood damages would be relieved. This would result in tremendous savings to the City of Indianapolis and individual 57 property owners. Property owners would also benefit from improved property values. Similarly, the city would realize benefits from an increased tax base."

Exactly which 57 property owners would see tremendous savings? And which property owners would benefit from improved property values? Even with the floodwall being constructed, there is no guarantee that mandatory flood insurance coverage will be eliminated from any mortgage lender's requirement. And where will the city realize benefits from an increased tax base when 300 homes will be uninsurable and/or residents forced to vacate their properties or forced into bankruptcy due to excessive flood insurance requirements? Exactly who might insure an unprotected property and personal belongings of anyone living outside the floodwall?

Continuing on, I'm curious about a portion of the DSEIS report that reads as follows:

“6.1.1 Westfield Boulevard Alignment (Proposed Action) - Including Variations
There would be no significant impacts to physiography, topography, geology, soils, or climate resulting from the Proposed Action. Changes in features to levee type would not have a significant impact to physiography, topography, geology, soils, or climate.”

I would like to inquire as to how the first statement can be made when, earlier in the study (Figures 12 & 13, Pages 28-29), there is an illustration that specifically outlines the deforestation of a minimum of 15 feet on **both** sides of the **floodwalls on both sides** of the canal. That would mean 30 feet on either side, for a total of a 60-foot clearance **minimum**. I would consider that action a significant impact on the physiography, topography and climate of the area.

In addition, under Section 3.1.5 as follows, we would have a gateway sluice gate outside our front door:

“To prevent back flow through existing sewers during significant flooding events, the Corps would construct gateway structures that contain sluice gates. One structure would be located along the floodwall alignment at a distance of **approximately 80 feet to the northeast of the intersection of Graceland Avenue and Westfield Boulevard.**”

With the addition of such a structure, I seriously doubt that my husband and I would be able to sell our house at any time in the future with any amount of appreciation in value. In fact, I would predict a serious depreciation of our property value. And we're not located directly in the area of impact, i.e., Rocky Ripple. Thus, the area of impact from your Westfield Proposed Alignment is significantly larger than the 300 homes in your report. I would request that the DSEIS report be changed to reflect the impact the Westfield Proposed Alignment would have on the residents residing along West Westfield Boulevard who would be impacted in the Butler-Tarkington neighborhood.

Another point of inquiry around the Corps' Proposed Action of the Westfield Boulevard Alignment – where would the removable walls be stored? If they are stored a distance away, then who determines, and at what point, that the walls are necessary? And if the walls are to be stored nearby, will arrangements and accommodations be made as to where and how they will be stored in an aesthetic and pleasing manner?

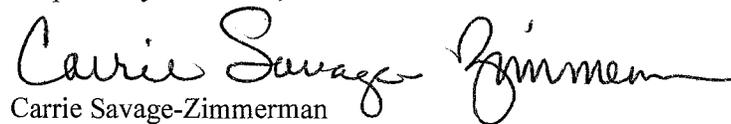
I could go on with additional counters to the DSEIS: lack of outlining responsibility for maintenance and upkeep of the floodgate, floodwalls, sluice gates, et al.; impact of altering a historical landmark; etc.

However, I'll end with one final inquiry: how will the Corps respond to the 600,000-700,000 residents in the Indianapolis metropolitan area who rely on the Canal for 60% of their water supply when that resource is contaminated due to some "significant flooding event" as a result of cost-saving ratios advocated by the Corps?

This is an earnest appeal, Colonel Leonard, to your sense of workability, accountability, common sense and regard for the many lives and properties of those who will most certainly be adversely impacted by the Proposed Action of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project. And I would ask that you reconsider your support for the Corps' original plan to construct a floodwall directly on the White River to protect the residents and resources of the Rocky Ripple and Butler-Tarkington neighborhoods.

I look forward to your response.

Respectfully submitted,


Carrie Savage-Zimmerman



A member of Citizens Energy Group

1220 Waterway Blvd. | Indianapolis, IN | 46202

www.citizenswater.com

August 17, 2012

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District, P.O. Box 59
ATTN: CELRL-PM-P-E, Room 708
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Re: Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction

Dear Colonel Leonard:

Citizens Water (Citizens), owner of the water and wastewater systems in Indianapolis, has reviewed the design plans and *Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS)* for the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction project (Project). We believe that the project as proposed has adverse impacts on the Indianapolis water and wastewater systems.

Citizens' drinking water system includes the White River Surface Water Treatment facility located in downtown Indianapolis. The White River Facility serves downtown Indianapolis and produces up to 60% of the drinking water needs for Central Indiana. This critical facility obtains its supply from the historic Central Canal. We feel that the Project potentially endangers the Central Canal, our primary drinking water source, and also could unnecessarily interrupt sanitary sewer service to approximately 5,000 households.

We have outlined concerns as follows:

1. Citizens has reviewed the Interim Feasibility Report, Volume II, Appendix A, Economics. This Feasibility Report does not assess the costs and benefits directly and indirectly related to the protection and continued operation of the Central Canal. Since the Canal is the only surface water source to the White River Facility, we believe that it should be included in the analysis.
2. Crossing of the canal with the gate structure. While the gates are designed to allow sufficient flow down the canal, they pose a risk of limiting the flow in the event of a malfunction. Further, the gates would need to be maintained on a regular basis to keep them free from weeds and debris that could cause hydraulic restrictions.
3. The plans currently incorporate three (3) pump stations that discharge directly to the canal. In general, Citizens' policy is to disallow discharges to the canal. We recommend redirecting these discharges to City storm drains or the White River. The water quality of these discharges are unknown and would need to be tested on a regular basis.
4. The proposed Broad Ripple-Riverside Interceptor Flood Gate would obstruct continuous sanitary sewer service to approximately 5000 upstream parcels. We believe this condition poses a significant health hazard. Citizens prepared a memorandum dated January 23, 2012 that details the adverse impacts, and submitted it to both the Indianapolis Department of Public Works and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District.
5. The current alignment of the floodwall creates a risk of scouring the west bank of the canal during a flood event. The scouring could cause a failure of the canal system, particularly in the area known as the "high banks region." Preliminary modeling suggests that river velocities will exceed 12 feet per second (fps) during a 300-year flood event. We feel these velocities could compromise the integrity of the canal banks and cause a possible failure.



A member of Citizens Energy Group

1220 Waterway Blvd. | Indianapolis, IN | 46202

www.citizenswater.com

August 17, 2012

6. The proposed floodwall will obstruct public view of the canal along Westfield Boulevard and will cause an increase in security risk due to more difficult monitoring of human activity along the canal.
7. The proposed floodwall may cause additional storm water run-off and erosion to the canal banks. Generally, the canal banks are finished with pervious material and are graded to sheet storm water away from the canal. The wall will increase the impervious area and direct storm water into the canal.
8. The floodwall will complicate maintenance along the canal for weed harvester access, regular patrolling, and mowing, particularly in the area between the wall and the canal. Citizens currently maintains an access point to the east bank, and it doesn't appear that provisions to maintain this access are provided in the proposed design.

In summary, the Corps' Project, as currently proposed, will adversely impact both the drinking water and wastewater systems owned and operated by Citizens because the Project does not protect the operation of Central Canal and could unnecessarily interrupt sanitary sewer service to approximately 5000 households.

Citizens Water would welcome the opportunity to meet with you to further discuss these items in more detail in an effort to develop solutions to these issues.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Lindsay C. Lindgren in black ink.

Lindsay C. Lindgren, PE
Vice President, Water Operations

Handwritten signature of Jeffrey Harrison in black ink.

Jeffrey Harrison
Vice President, Capital Programs & Engineering

Cc: Bonnie Jennings, ACOE
Lori Miser, DPW
John Oakley, DPW



A member of Citizens Energy Group

1220 Waterway Boulevard
P.O. Box 1220
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Colonel Luke T. Leonard
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District, P.O. Box 59
Attn: CELRL-PM-P-E, Room 708
Louisville, KY 40201-0059



Wm. Michael Turner
CELRL-PM-P-E (Room 708)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

September 28, 2011

VIA EMAIL

Dear Mr. Turner:

Senior Counsel
James C. Clark
Raymond J. Grahn

Land Use Consultant
Elizabeth Bentz Williams, AICP

Alex M. Clark (1991)
Peter A. Pappas (1986)
Thomas M. Quinn (1973)
Joseph M. Howard (1964)

*Also admitted in Montana
** Registered Civil Mediator

Introduction

We would like to join the Town of Rocky Ripple ("Rocky Ripple"), Butler University ("Butler"), Citizen's Water, the Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood Association ("BTNA"), Meridian Kessler Neighborhood Association ("MKNA"), Broad Ripple Village Association ("BRVA"), Midtown Indianapolis, Inc. ("Midtown") and numerous individuals, families, and local and state elected officials in opposition to the Proposed Action contained in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("Corps") Phase 3b of the White River (North) Flood Damage Reduction Project (the "Project") Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, dated June 2012 ("DSEIS").

Rocky Ripple Must be Included in the Project

Including Rocky Ripple is the most reasonable alternative to the Project¹. The current design would leave Rocky Ripple and its over Seven Hundred (700) citizens and Three Hundred and Thirty (330) homes exposed to flooding and poses a significant, inevitable threat to human life and loss of property. High water events along the White River have been more numerous in recent years and a significant flood event over-topping and/or breaching Rocky Ripple's inadequate and failing earthen levee, which was constructed by the federal government in 1930s, will happen in the near future. In fact, it has been roughly one hundred years since the last historic flood, which destroyed Rocky Ripple. Based on the actuarial assumptions used by the Corps, there is a very good chance of another historic flood just around the corner. It is not a matter of if Rocky Ripple will flood but when. Attached hereto as Exhibit A, please find a study of the Rocky Ripple levee, which was commissioned by the City of Indianapolis.

After Rocky Ripple was excluded from the Project in 1996, the City conveyed to Rocky Ripple that the town would have an opportunity to be re-included in the Project in future years. In

¹ We hereby incorporate by reference all of our comments, concerns and attachments sent to the Corps on or about April 4, 2011 in opposition to the Corps Environmental Assessment dated February 1, 2011 (hereinafter "EA Concerns"). Due to the fact that the Corps did not revise the alignment and barely revised the structure of the flood wall along Westfield Boulevard, many of the EA Concerns apply equaling to the DSEIS.

2001 and 2005, Rocky Ripple requested to be re-included in the Project but the requests were denied. (See EA Concerns). Nowhere in the letter from the City does the City require the Rocky Ripple to officially pass a resolution or ordinance in order to be re-included in the Project, which is the purported reason why Rocky Ripple's plea was denied. Regardless, the Town Council of Rocky Ripple unanimously passed a resolution on February 24, 2011 (See EA Concerns) and again in August of 2012 (Attached hereto as Exhibit B), requesting that the town be re-included in a flood protection project. Lastly, by giving Rocky Ripple false hope that it could be re-included in the Project in the future, Rocky Ripple has a strong claim for detrimental reliance under the law against the Corps and the City, in the event Rocky Ripple is excluded from the Project.

The DSEIS Proposed Action will Increase Flooding in Rocky Ripple

The DSEIS Proposed Action that requires the walling off Rocky Ripple, except for 52nd and 53rd Streets, which will be sandbagged in the event of a high water incident, violates federal law by increasing the likelihood of flooding, property damage and death in Rocky Ripple. Indeed, without the Project, if a significant high water incident occurred, there is a substantial likelihood that the dilapidated earthen levee in Rocky Ripple would breach, the flood waters would overrun the Central Canal and disperse throughout lower lying areas in BTNA and surrounding areas. However, the Proposed Action's design would not permit flood waters will not have the opportunity to disperse throughout the aforementioned low lying areas. Rather, the flood waters will be trapped or held back by the four to six foot wall along Westfield Boulevard, thus increasing the height of the flood waters in Rocky Ripple. Therefore, not only will those single story homes in Rocky Ripple be inundated by the flood waters, but many of the two story homes will now be at a higher risk of total destruction.

To add to the problem, residents in Rocky Ripple cannot rebuild their homes if fifty percent (50%) of their homes are damaged by flooding. Excluding Rocky Ripple the Project will increase the severity of flooding, which will increase the amount of damage to property and structures in Rocky Ripple, thus removing residents' ability to rebuild in the event of a significant flood. Because the Project will increase the height of the water during a flood in Rocky Ripple, the Corps Project violates federal law and flies in the face of the Corps' purported mission to save properties, lives and livelihoods.

The DSEIS Proposed Action will Significantly and Negatively Affect the Property Values in BTNA and Rocky Ripple

Contrary to the Corps' unsupported notion that the Project will increase property values in the area, the current Project will have a devastating affect on property values. First, all of the residents who invested in homes along Westfield Boulevard will see a decline in the market value of their homes. See Exhibit C, attached hereto, demonstrating the negative impact the Corps' plan will have on real estate values. This analysis, from an experienced realtor in Indianapolis, is in marked contrast to the Corps' unsupported claim the Project will increase values in the area.

In addition, the DSEIS Proposed Action will utterly destroy the property values within Rocky Ripple. First, who would chose to live in Rocky Ripple if they are not allowed to rebuild their homes after a flood? Second, an imposing wall surrounding Rocky Ripple will send a terrible message to would be homeowners that Rocky Ripple is “one the other side of the tracks” and not a good investment. Lastly, the Corps (and the City) will be committing Inverse Condemnation by walling off Rocky Ripple. Indeed, this Project will so negatively affect property values in Rocky Ripple that the Corps and City will be on the hook for the reduction in property values in Rocky Ripple. These costs, as well as others, were not incorporated in the Corps’ calculations in the DSEIS.

The DSEIS Proposed Action Violates the Executive Order 12898
Relating to Environmental Justice in Low-Income Populations

The EA wrongly indicated that the current plan will have no impact on lower socioeconomic communities. Quiet to the contrary, the current plan will have a substantial environmental, human health and economic effect on the residents of Rocky Ripple. The residents of Rocky Ripple not only have a lesser median income (for individuals and households) than the surrounding neighbors and those communities impacted by the first stages of the flood reduction project, *i.e.* Broad Ripple, Warfleigh, Meridian Kessler, and the Western portion of Butler Tarkington, but Rocky Ripple’s residents are much older than the surrounding communities as well. See EA Concerns. Because many Rocky Ripple residents are on fixed incomes and are much older than the general population, they are as a result less mobile than other residents. What does the Corps expect will happen to the older, less affluent residents of Rocky Ripple when the existing earthen levee breaches? As the Corps knows full well, high water incidents can happen quickly and do not always provide sufficient notice to those impacted. Furthermore, even if residents of Rocky Ripple are evacuated, what happens to their homes, in which they have invested a great deal during their lives. They will not be able to rebuild for the reasons stated above. In fact, simply constructing a wall on the other side of Rocky Ripple will reduce property values significantly by sending a message to would-be home buyers, that Rocky Ripple is no longer a viable community in which to live. Treating an older, lower socioeconomic community like Rocky Ripple like second-class citizens flies in the face of the Executive Order of 1994.

Significant, Adverse Effects and Environmental Harm

1. The DSEIS Proposed Action will have an Adverse Effect on the City’s drinking water supply, which is also used to fight fires throughout Indianapolis.

A serious concern that has not been adequately addressed by the DSEIS is that a large segment of the Canal, which is the water source for a significant proportion of the City’s potable drinking water and the water used to fight fires in Indianapolis, is not protected from flood waters by the current design. See EA Concerns relating to environmental contamination. In addition, based on comments and modeling from Citizens Water, in the event of a high water incident, a large portion of the canal could be lost (as happened years ago when a tree fell, which drained the canal). The West bank of the Canal is not sturdy soil, which is the

reason the Corps decided not to build the flood wall there in the first place. Thus, the likelihood of this area containing high water is slim.

In the event of such a breach due to high water, there would be a shortage of potable water in Indianapolis and expose Indianapolis residents that rely on potable drinking water from the White River and White River North Water Treatment Plants to unnecessary risks to their health and welfare that could be avoided by an alternative alignment of the floodwall. The City of Indianapolis would not be able to provide adequate fire service to its residents and an untold number of businesses would not be able to operate, thus providing less revenue to the State of Indiana and the City of Indianapolis. Again, these costs (and others) should be taken into consideration by the Corps in the DSEIS.

2. The DSEIS Proposed Action will have an Adverse Effect on Recreation

Any plan to run a concrete wall on either side of the canal would have adverse effects on the use of the canal as parkland utilized for recreational activity. A concrete floodwall with a height of 6 feet in sections will create both visual and physical barrier to the Canal. The Canal is truly a unique geographic structure, a cultural gem and a focal point for the north side of the City of Indianapolis, and is an integral part of the City of Indianapolis' park system. Indeed, residents, as well as visitors from outside Indianapolis, are drawn to the Canal to walk, run, fish, and bike along the towpath. Mostly, people just want to enjoy this unique natural setting in the middle of an urban area. The loss of hundreds of trees and the construction of a wall will irreparably harm the aesthetics and destroy the pastoral character of this section of the Canal and potentially destabilize the surrounding neighborhood. Walls attract litter, graffiti and other undesirable activity. Finally, as discussed above, this project will also lower the property values in the immediate area and may negatively impact the nearby businesses at 56th and Illinois Street if foot traffic along the Canal decreases as a result of this Project. As specifically stated in Exhibit C, "constructing a wall ... near the canal would (i) alter the historical feel and walk ability of the neighborhoods; (ii) have a significant, negative impact on the quality of life and human environment for families in the area; and (iii) negatively impact the real estate values of all homes in the proximity of the Central Canal." Because of these significant negative impacts on the community, the Corps plan violated the NEPA and other laws.

3. The DSEIS Proposed Action will have a Significant, Adverse Effect on a Unique and Historical Geographic Structure

The Project will also have a significant, negative impact the historic nature of the Canal. The Canal was constructed many years ago as a means of connecting the Wabash and Erie Canal to the Ohio River for purposes of trade and travel. Unfortunately for the State of Indiana at the time, the project bankrupted the State, so the project was curtailed significantly. This bankruptcy led to the revision of the Indiana Constitution in 1851 to place limits on the amount of debt government entities could incur. Regardless, the Canal remains one of the most unique and historic geographic structures in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana. In fact, the canal has been recognized as being eligible for the historical register and has been designated an American Water Landmark, because of its historic location and association with water. Moreover, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources stated that the wall could have

a significant impact on the historic nature of the Canal. See Exhibit D. Simply adding two feet of removable wall to the top of the proposed wall will not negate the damage that will result from the construction of the wall. Due to the historic significance of the Canal, and the damage to the canal that would ensue, the Project violates NEPA.

4. The DSEIS Proposed Action will have an adverse effect on other beneficial projects within Rocky Ripple and on Butler University's campus

In addition to dooming Rocky Ripple to inevitable flooding, , the current Project will have a significant adverse effect on the many parks within Rocky Ripple and many green spaces on Butler University's campus. In fact, Holt Park, the site of the annual Rocky Ripple Festival, is utilized by many in Rocky Ripple residents as well as residents living outside of the municipal boundaries of Rocky Ripple.

Furthermore, although owned by Butler University, Holcomb Gardens is used by the community as a whole and is a true gem in the middle of an urban setting. The current Project would seal off Holcomb Gardens and other beneficial areas of Butler's campus, into the flood plain forever. Butler University, an adversely affected person under NEPA, opposes the Project for a panoply of environmental reasons. Moreover, as set forth in Exhibit D, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources believes that the Project could have a significant negative affect on Holcomb Gardens, which is now on or is eligible for the National Historical Register.

5. The DSEIS Proposed Action will have an Adverse Effect on Aquatic Fauna

The Canal is also an ecologically critical area that will be impacted by the construction of the proposed project. The Canal itself is an ecosystem that hosts many diverse aquatic fauna, that is reported to include without limitation, turtles, fish, frogs, mussels, and a variety of other creatures. The DSEIS wholly ignores and does not consider comments made in response to the EA by professors as Butler University relating to the full range of aquatic fauna that inhabit the Canal and the potentially significant adverse environmental impact that the project may have on these species. Moreover, Indiana Department of Natural Resources ("DNR") finds that the removal of the trees, which the Corps claims is necessary, will disrupt wildlife in and around Friedman Park and the White River. Not to mention that the Corps is out of compliance with DNR's previously issued permit to construct a permanent structure in a flood plain. See Exhibit E.

The Corps' Calculations in DSEIS are Flawed,
Wholly Inadequate and Do Not Take into Consideration other Relevant Costs

1. The DSEIS does not provide sufficiently detailed calculations relating to the cost of the alternatives in order for the general public to determine the accuracy of such numbers.

The Corps DSEIS simply indicates that the Rocky Ripple Alignment would cost roughly an additional \$35M but provided no breakdown of costs in order to determine whether the estimate is accurate.

2. The Corps' calculations do not take into consideration other relevant costs.

The Corps DSEIS does not take into consideration the cost of valuable structures. First, not protecting Rocky Ripple could destroy over 330 homes in Rocky Ripple in the event of a high water incident. An estimate of the cost of the average home in Rocky Ripple would be roughly One Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000.00). That is roughly Forty One Million Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$41,250,000) that is being placed at risk by not including Rocky Ripple. Those are funds that will be paid out by insurers and FEMA in the event of a significant flood. That does not include the loss of property tax revenues generated at the local level.

In addition, as discussed above, the Canal is the source of sixty percent (60%) of the City's potable drinking water and water used by businesses and to fight fires. There is a significant cost of not protecting this important segment of the Canal. Indeed, citizens will be without drinking water and will have to buy water, fire departments will not be able to properly respond to emergencies, and many businesses that rely on a dependable source of water will not be able to conduct business. These costs will show up in the form of lost wages for employees, increased costs to insurance companies, and lost tax revenue at the local, state and federal level of government.

3. The DSEIS is based on false assumptions.

The DSEIS incorrectly relies solely on incremental Benefit-to-Cost-Ratio ("BCR") analysis, leading the Corps the cheapest option. However, this is not the proper criteria for whether the Rocky Ripple Alignment meets cost benefit ratio thresholds or can receive federal funds. The criteria for the calculation should include Remaining-Benefit-to-Remaining-Cost-Ratio and BCR since this phase of the Project is a Continuation Construction Project under a March 8, 2012 Corps Director of Civil Works' Policy Memorandum. Because the DSEIS, as mentioned before, does not supply data for public inspection or correctly consider the costs of excluding Rocky Ripple from the Project, we cannot provide any alternative calculations. The Corps must revisit this issue in further any study.

The DSEIS Proposed Action has Created a Genuine Controversy

The Project has created genuine controversy that has been well documented in the media, provoking an irate response from citizens, neighborhood groups, Citizens Water, Butler University and others stemming from many of the concerns listed above. Attached hereto please find Exhibit F, showing over 550 signatures from citizens in the impacted areas opposing the Project. The Corps simply has not met its obligations under and is in violation the NEPA, which requires the agency to make genuine efforts to notify affected parties to

facilitate opportunities for participation and collaboration. These actions by impacted persons in the community demonstrate the level of controversy brought on by the current Project.

The Corps Should Conduct a General Re-evaluation
Review in Order to Re-include Rocky Ripple

The limited re-evaluation of the Rocky Ripple Alignment in the DSEIS was wholly insufficient for the reasons stated above. Therefore, the Corps should conduct a General Re-evaluation Review in order to reincorporate Rocky Ripple. The community stands ready to work with the Corps and the City to provide full, fair and smart flood protection for Rocky Ripple and the surrounding neighborhoods without destroying them in the process.

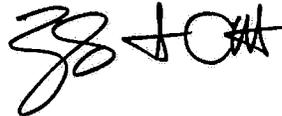
Conclusion

We oppose the Project as described in the DSEIS and request the Corps and the City of Indianapolis cease its consideration. We request full, fair and smart flood protection for citizens of Rocky Ripple by adopting an alignment generally consistent with the existing earthen levee in Rocky Ripple and redesigning the floodwall (as proposed in the Rocky Ripple alignment in the DSEIS) to have less an impact on structures in Rocky Ripple. We look forward to working with the Corps as it reconsiders the Project.

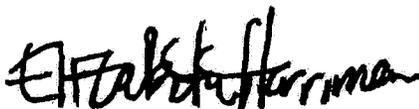
Sincerely,



Bart Herriman
5340 Riverview Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46208



Zach Cattell
706 W. 54th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46208



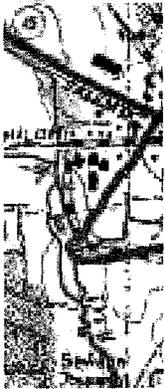
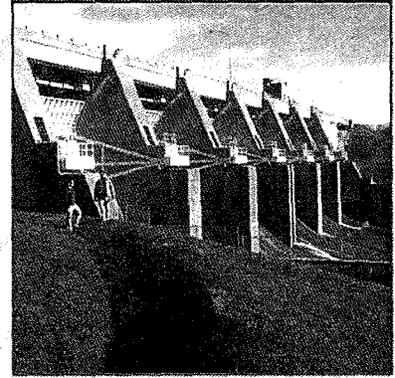
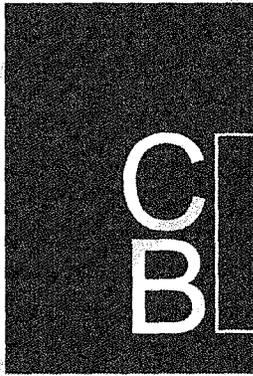
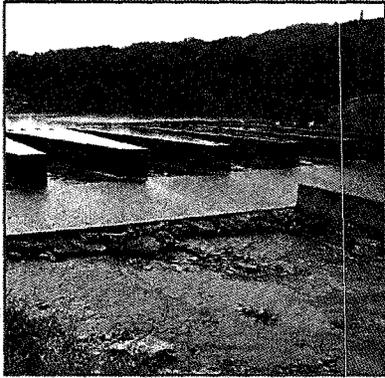
Beth Herriman
5340 Riverview Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46208



Rebecca Cattell
706 W. 54th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46208

cc: Senator Richard Lugar
Senator Dan Coats
Congressman Andre Carson
Mayor Greg Ballard
State Representative Ed DeLaney
State Senator Scott Schneider
State Senator Greg Taylor
Councilor Monroe Gray
DPW Director Lori Miser

EXHIBIT A



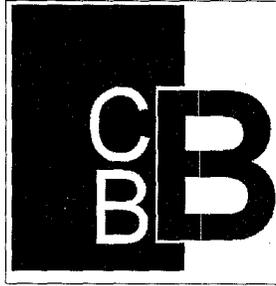
CHRISTOPHER B. BURKE ENGINEERING, LTD. - INDIANA

WR-24 - Rocky Ripple Levee Inspection⁰

Marion County, Indiana

**Prepared For:
City of Indianapolis
Department of Public Works**

September 2011



**WR-24 – ROCKY RIPPLE LEVEE INSPECTION
MARION COUNTY, INDIANA**

Prepared for:

**City of Indianapolis
Department of Public Works
1200 S. Madison Avenue Suite 200
Indianapolis, IN 46225**

September 2011

Prepared by:

**Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Ltd.
115 West Washington Street, Suite 1368 South
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204**

CBBEL Project No. 06-0580 BG9

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WR-24 – Rocky Ripple Levee Inspection

- Inspection Narrative
- Table 1: Opinion of Probable Cost for Levee Rehabilitation
- Exhibit 1 – Project Location Map
- Exhibit 2 – Site Map
- Exhibit 3 – Effective FEMA Flood Insurance Study Mapping
- Exhibit 4 – Inspection Summary
- Exhibit 5 – Recommended Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Plan
- Levee Photographs



Waterway: West Fork White River Levee: WR-24 – Rocky Ripple Levee

- Inspection Date:** June 21, 2011
- Inspectors:** Brian W. McKenna, P.E., Christopher B. Burke Engineering, Ltd. (CBBEL)
Aaron J. Fricke, P.E. CBBEL
- Location:** Levee WR-24, also known as and herein referred to as the Rocky Ripple Levee, is located in Marion County, Indiana within the Town of Rocky Ripple on the east (left) bank of the West Fork White River. It is in the following sections of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS): Sections 10, 11, and 14 of Township 16N, Range 3 East.
- Refer to **Exhibit 1** for a project location map.
- Levee Description:** The Rocky Ripple Levee is an 8,600-ft long earthen embankment. From its downstream end, the levee begins at the Indianapolis Department of Waterworks (DOW) Canal south of the Butler University Athletic Fields and runs parallel and adjacent to the West Fork White River around the Town of Rocky Ripple and ties into high ground near the end of Ripple Road at the IDW Canal. **Exhibit 2** is a map showing the levee alignment. Based on visual observations, the embankment slopes are generally between 2:1 (H:V) and 3:1 (H:V), the typical crest width is approximately 6-8 feet, and the embankment height ranges from about 2 feet to 10 feet.
- Inspection Purpose:** The purpose of the inspection was to conduct a visual observation of the levee to determine deficiencies that would need to be corrected in order to restore the levee to its original level of flood protection (approximately 10-year return period) and to prepare a conceptual opinion of probable cost for correcting such deficiencies.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Project History:** According to the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Feasibility Study prepared by the City of Indianapolis and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in 1996, the Rocky Ripple Levee was constructed in the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in conjunction with the City of Indianapolis. Construction of the Rocky Ripple Levee was part of a comprehensive plan developed by the City to address flooding in response to the disastrous 1913 flood of record. Little else is known about the original design and construction of the levee. The study states that the existing overtopping frequency is ten percent per year (10-year return period), but characterizes the level of protection as only a 14.3% chance (approximately 7-year return period) based on a reliability analysis and the potential for failure prior to overtopping. For the purpose of this study, it is assumed that the existing overtopping frequency, the 10-year return period, was the intended design level of protection.

Since the time of its construction, the Rocky Ripple Levee has been considered in several studies and plans as part of a larger flood control system. The United States Congress authorized the Indianapolis Local Flood Protection Project (ILFPP) under the Flood Control Act of 1936 which would provide for flood control works and channel improvements for two areas of

Indianapolis: the Fall Creek Section near Downtown Indianapolis and the Warfleigh Section near Broad Ripple and Rocky Ripple. The Warfleigh Section of the ILFPP authorized in 1936 was to include improvements to the levee protecting Rocky Ripple as part of an overall line of protection extending from the southern terminus of the existing Rocky Ripple Levee at the IDW Canal along and adjacent to the West Fork White River to near the intersection of 62nd Street (Broad Ripple Avenue) and Haverford Avenue.

Several additional studies and investigations have occurred since the authorization by Congress in 1936, particularly for the Warfleigh Section. The Fall Creek Section of the ILFPP was eventually completed, but the Warfleigh Section was not. The USACE completed a planning report for the ILFPP in 1952 that was essentially a reexamination of the congressionally-authorized plan for the Warfleigh Section. No major changes were recommended, but additional openings, ramps, wall construction, and appurtenant structures were deemed necessary due to new development in the area. Rocky Ripple continued to be included in the plans for the line of protection. A similar study was performed by the USACE in 1969 which also proposed flood protection for Rocky Ripple. This study recommended that the ILFPP be reclassified from a deferred to an active category. In 1974, however, an economic restudy of the Warfleigh Section concluded that the authorized project was not economically feasible at the time of writing due to high interest rates and recommended that the project status be returned to a deferred category.

In response to significant flooding that occurred in January 1991, the City of Indianapolis requested assistance from the USACE. The project remained dormant until 1992 when Congress appropriated funding for the USACE to conduct a reconnaissance study of flooding problems in northern Indianapolis. This study concluded that constructing new flood control works and upgrading existing works in Broad Ripple, Warfleigh, and Rocky Ripple appeared to be economically feasible. A feasibility study began in 1993, and an interim report titled Indianapolis North Flood Control Feasibility Study was issued in November 1995. The plan recommended constructing new flood control works and upgrading existing works to form a continuous line of protection from approximately the existing southern terminus of the Rocky Ripple Levee along the West Fork White River to approximately the intake of the IDW Canal in Broad Ripple.

According to the 1995 plan, the Rocky Ripple segment of the proposed levee system was to consist of earthen levee and floodwall generally along and/or parallel to the alignment of the existing levee. An important consideration of the proposed plan was to avoid the removal of any homes as requested by Rocky Ripple residents. Under this proposed plan, a new earthen levee would be constructed parallel to and north/east of the existing levee from the southern terminus at the IDW Canal to approximately Riverview Drive. A floodwall would be constructed on the riverward slope of the existing levee along Riverview Drive to about the Rocky Ripple Town Hall. Several decks built into the levee would need to be removed to construct the floodwall. A new earthen levee would be constructed on the landward side of the existing levee from the Rocky Ripple Town Hall to a point approximately 700 feet upstream. A floodwall would then be constructed from the end of the new earthen levee to the northern terminus of existing Rocky Ripple Levee where it would tie into the next segment of the overall project. The proposed levee would provide Rocky Ripple with protection for up to and including a 300-year flood event on the West Fork White River.

The Town of Rocky Ripple and its residents had several concerns regarding the 1995 plan which led the Rocky Ripple Town Board to vote unanimously in opposition to the project in April 1996. For this reason, the City of Indianapolis was not at the time prepared to proceed with the southern portion of the overall project until alternate alignments could be developed that would be acceptable to the Rocky Ripple Town Board. The final draft of the feasibility report, titled Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Feasibility Study, published in September 1996, included flood damage reduction for only the areas upstream of Rocky Ripple, which consisted of two sections known as the Warfleigh Section and the Monon-Broad Ripple Section. The Warfleigh and Monon-Broad Ripple Sections were completed in 2004 and 2009, respectively.

It is important to note that the last section of the overall project, now known as South Warfleigh, is a necessary part of the overall line of protection and must be constructed to provide the intended level of flood protection and remove homes from the high-risk Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). The current proposed alignment of the South Warfleigh section runs along the east bank of the West Fork White River to Rocky Ripple then crosses the IDW Canal. It then runs along the east side of the IDW Canal and ties into high ground at Butler University. This alignment does not include additional flood protection for Rocky Ripple.

Due to public concerns about the proposed alignment and the lack of additional flood protection for the Town of Rocky Ripple, the USACE will prepare a Supplementary Environmental Impact Statement addressing four alternatives for the South Warfleigh Section. These alternatives include: 1.) the proposed alignment described above that does not include Rocky Ripple, 2.) a modification of this alignment that moves the IDW Canal crossing about 600 feet downstream, 3.) a levee protecting the Town of Rocky Ripple, and 4.) no action (do not complete the section). The potential impacts to the existing Rocky Ripple Levee will depend on the results of this study and the course of action that follows. A draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement was expected to be released in June 2011 but had not been issued at the time of this writing.

**Previous
Inspections:**

An inspection of the Rocky Ripple Levee was performed as part of the Marion County Flood Control Study in 1989 by SEG Engineers & Consultants, Inc. and Dodson-Lindblom Associates, Inc. The inspection report states that the overall condition of the levee ranged from poor to fair and that the entire levee was overgrown with vegetation. It notes that several homes had been built into the levee and that a 20-ft wide gap existed approximately 250 feet upstream of the IDW Canal. Contrary to the 1996 USACE report and its determination of the level of protection, the flood risk analysis performed as part of this inspection revealed that the lowest portion of the levee was about two (2) feet below the profile of the 10-year flood. Recommendations included clearing vegetation and raising the levee to provide 100-year flood protection with three (3) feet of freeboard. It does not appear that these recommendations were ever implemented.

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) performed a routine inspection of the Rocky Ripple Levee in May 1994. The inspection report states that the levee was in poor condition due to houses built into the landward slope and large trees on the slopes and crest. The report also mentioned that little maintenance was being performed. The IDNR also

performed a routine inspection of the Rocky Ripple Levee in December 1997 and found the levee to be in poor condition due to encroachments by homes and large trees on the embankment.

Land Use:

The land use behind the Rocky Ripple Levee is predominantly single-family residential. Nearly all of the entire incorporated Town of Rocky Ripple is located behind the levee. Since the levee is not recognized by FEMA as providing 1%-annual-chance (100-year) flood protection, the area behind the levee is shown in Zone AE, a high-risk flood zone, on FEMA FIRM No. 18097C0135E for Marion County, Indiana dated January 5, 2001. The effective FIRM mapping is shown on **Exhibit 3**.

**Elevations:
(ft. NGVD 29)**

Published flood elevations are provided in the effective Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for Marion County, Indiana, revised July 5, 2005. The levee crest elevations used in this report are estimated based on the 2009 Marion County Digital Elevation Model (DEM) from LIDAR. No survey was completed for this report. Levee crown elevations should therefore be considered approximate and need to be field verified. All elevations are based on the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29) unless otherwise noted.

10-year Flood Elevation Downstream / Upstream: 707.8 / 711.2
 50-year Flood Elevation Downstream/Upstream: 710.8/715.0
 100-Year Flood Elevation Downstream / Upstream: 712.0 / 716.3
 Levee Crown Elevation Downstream / Upstream: 710.4 (+/-) / 721.2(+/-)
 Typical levee crown elevations range from approximately 710 to 714.
 Lowest Crown Elevation: 707.4 +/- (≈960 feet upstream of southern terminus)
 Lowest Ground Elevation on the landside of the Levee: 698.1 (+/-)
 (Approximately 530 feet south of 51st Street in wooded area between extension of Lester Street and IDW Canal)

Ownership:

According to the aforementioned Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Feasibility Study, the majority of the Rocky Ripple Levee is privately owned. South of the Rocky Ripple Town Hall along Riverview Drive, parcels extend from the road to the West Fork White River, including the levee. The study also states that the upstream-most 3,000 feet of the levee is on property owned by the Town of Rocky Ripple and that the Town has an easement for flood damage reduction maintenance along the entire length of the levee.

Parcel data obtained from Marion County appears to confirm the findings of the Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Feasibility Study that the majority of the levee is privately-owned. The parcel data shows that the levee from the southern terminus at the IDW Canal to approximately where it crosses Riverview Drive is owned by Butler University. It is important to note that according to the Board of Capital Asset Management Resolution No. 96-46 that was adopted by the City of Indianapolis on June 26, 1996, the City of Indianapolis reportedly holds easements south of the Rocky Ripple Town Hall which give the City the right to enter and leave the specified area for construction, maintenance, and repair. The legal status of any claimed easements that may be in place was not verified.

INSPECTION FINDINGS

- Overview:** The condition of the Rocky Ripple Levee was considered to be poor with numerous deficiencies. According to USACE rating criteria, the overall project rating would be "unacceptable."
- Limitations of Inspection:** The inspection was limited to a visual observation of the levee only and did not include any subsurface investigations, geotechnical analyses, survey, or testing/operation of appurtenances. It also did not include an investigation or analysis of interior drainage. Costs for these services are included in the professional services line items in the conceptual opinion of probable cost discussed in the following sections.
- Observed Deficiencies:** The deficiencies observed during the visual inspection are summarized below. **Exhibit 4** shows the general locations of the deficiencies. Due to the large number of repeated deficiencies found, a general description of typical deficiencies is provided in lieu of listing each instance individually. It should be noted that a thorough inspection of the levee was not possible in several areas due to dense tree and brush growth as well as encroachments.
- Unacceptable tree and brush growth along the entire levee segment and within 15 feet of each toe of slope. Tree and brush growth is particularly pervasive from Station 0+00 to Station 23+85.
 - Lack of acceptable grass cover. In particular, there is no grass cover from Station 0+00 to Station 23+85.
 - Encroachments by homes, decks, fences, stairs, and other objects on the levee and within the 15-foot clear zones along each toe of the levee. Several homes along Riverview Drive are built on and/or into the levee embankment.
 - Closure structures (flap gate and sluice gate at Station 0+50) have corroded and are in need of replacement. The associated concrete headwalls are also deteriorated.
 - Animal burrows, depressions, and erosion gullies are present on the levee embankment. A severe depression approximately 8 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep was observed near Station 13+70.
 - A 36"-diameter interceptor sewer crosses the levee and apparently does not have any means of closure which could lead to flooding of the area behind the levee.

DISCUSSION OF RESTORATION COSTS

- Overview:** The deficiencies observed during the visual inspection must be corrected in order for the Rocky Ripple Levee to be restored to provide the level of protection originally intended. Restoration of the levee should fulfill the following objectives:
- Before the City invests any funds toward this project, the City should obtain easements and/or ownership of the entire reach of levee through buyouts or eminent domain including 15 feet from the landward and riverward toes of slope so that further maintenance and control of unwanted encroachments can be assured.*
 - Existing residential structures encroaching onto the levee or the 15-foot clear zones along each toe should be removed.*
 - Encroachments other than residential structures should be removed from the levee and within the 15-foot clear zones.
 - The levee embankment and a 15-foot clear zone at each toe should

be free of trees and undesirable vegetation.

- Closure structures should be repaired or replaced.
- The levee embankment crest elevations should be maintained.
- The levee should have appropriate vegetative cover consisting of well-maintained grass.

* Not included in conceptual opinion of probable cost due to unavailability of adequate data.

Conceptual Opinion of Probable Cost:

A conceptual opinion of probable cost was prepared for the construction of improvements to the levee to correct deficiencies and to fulfill the objectives listed above. It was prepared based on inspection observations, rough field measurements, aerial photography, and GIS mapping. No detailed design data or plans, analyses, or survey information was available or used in the preparation of these opinions. Therefore, the costs provided should be considered conceptual in nature with the intent of providing an order of magnitude estimate of likely construction costs without land acquisition, buyouts, or demolition.

The following paragraphs provide a summary of the opinions of probable cost for the major project components. The levee was divided into three segments based on the scope and nature of repairs. These three segments are shown on **Exhibit 5**. A more detailed breakdown of the costs is provided in the attached **Table 1**.

1. Professional Services - **\$675,000**

Professional services are required to design the necessary repairs to the levee and to permit the project through the appropriate agencies. This includes engineering design fees, construction observation, and surveying.

2. Construction Costs - **\$3,412,200**

a.) Levee Embankment Reconstruction – STA 0+00 to 23+85
(**\$902,000**)

This section of the Rocky Ripple Levee from its southern terminus at the IDW Canal to approximately Riverview Drive is so overgrown with trees and brush that it is expected that removal of such vegetation and the associated root structures may necessitate the reconstruction of nearly the entire embankment. It is therefore conservatively assumed that the levee would need to be completely reconstructed in this area. The cost for reconstruction includes clearing/grubbing, removing the existing embankment material, placing and compacting new fill material, stabilization with seed and erosion control blanket, restoration of closure structures, and constructing access roads from Riverview Drive and 51st Street. It also includes installation of a vertical gate closure on the 36"-diameter interceptor sewer that crosses the levee. A closure is needed to prevent flooding of interior areas in the event of a failure of the line.

b.) Levee Embankment Restoration – STA 23+85 to 50+65
(\$405,000)

This section of the Rocky Ripple Levee essentially runs parallel to Riverview Drive and 54th Street from where the levee crosses Riverview Drive to the Rocky Ripple Town Hall. It is characterized by numerous encroachments by homes, decks, fences, stairs, and other objects. Several homes are built into the land side of the levee. At minimum, the riverward slope and a 15-foot clear zone at the toe of the levee should be cleared of trees, undesirable vegetation, and encroachments such as fences and stairs. As previously stated, residential structures were assumed to remain. The disturbed area would then be stabilized with seed and erosion control blanket. The northern approximately 400 feet of this segment parallel to 54th Street is similar to the southernmost section of the levee in that it is completely overgrown with trees and brush and likely requires complete reconstruction of the embankment.

c.) Levee Embankment Restoration – STA 50+65 to 85+99
(\$436,000)

This section of the Rocky Ripple Levee extends from the Rocky Ripple Town Hall to the northern terminus of the levee. Many areas, particularly on the riverward slope, are covered by trees and brush which should be cleared. A 15-ft clear zone from both the landward toe and riverward toe of slope should be established. Some encroachments by houses, decks, fences, and other objects are present, but are much less frequent than between Station 23+85 and 50+65. In general, the homes in this area are built further away from the levee. Any homes or decks that do encroach on the levee are assumed to remain, while any other encroachments are assumed to be removed. Disturbed areas should be stabilized with seed and erosion control blanket. It is important to note that the height of the levee with respect to landward elevations is less than 3 feet in some areas along this section.

d.) Miscellaneous Construction Costs
(\$531,800)

Pavement restoration on portions of 52nd Street from the IDW Canal to Riverview Drive and on Riverview Drive and 54th Street from near where the road crosses the levee to Clarendon Road is included in the cost estimate. It is assumed that heavy construction traffic will likely cause deterioration of these roadways and that they would need to be restored by milling and overlaying with asphalt. An assumed cost for environmental mitigation is included due to the potential disturbances to wetlands and forested floodway. A more detailed study of environmentally sensitive areas would be needed to determine more exact costs. Miscellaneous construction costs also take into account erosion and sediment control and mobilization and demobilization.

e.) Construction Contingencies
(\$1,137,400)

Construction contingencies are included due to the broad nature of the study and to account for uncertainty and unknown factors that could potentially impact costs. The construction contingencies are conservatively assumed to be 50% of the overall construction cost.

3. Costs not determined:

- a.) Buyout and/or eminent domain acquisition of residential structures
- b.) Removal of residential structures and associated restoration
- c.) Obtaining easements

The total conceptual opinion of probable cost for restoring the levee to its intended level of flood protection is **\$4,087,200**, excluding the cost of property/easement acquisition, structure demolition, and associated restoration (grading, stabilization, seeding, etc.) which are not currently determined. A detailed breakdown of costs is included on the attached **Table 1**. This estimate does not include any land acquisition, easements, demolition of homes, or buyouts. It is important to note that the cost of constructing a new levee/floodwall along approximately the same alignment with a reported 300-year level of protection was estimated to be approximately \$5.7 million in the 1996 Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Feasibility Study. This would likely be significantly more expensive in present value, particularly given that design and construction standards have changed since the time of writing.

**Additional
Considerations:**

The recommendations and conceptual opinion of probable cost presented above represent the *minimum* steps that should be taken to rehabilitate the levee to its original level of flood protection based on the visual inspection and file research. Little is known about the original construction of the levee, and numerous modifications to the structure that have occurred throughout the years. This includes construction of residential structures on and into the levee. Furthermore, it has been assumed that the levee embankment is constructed of suitable materials and that the interior drainage system is adequate. Additional deficiencies may be present that were not able to be observed during the visual inspection that may need to be addressed and would increase costs.

It should be noted that the encroachments observed on the Rocky Ripple Levee, particularly homes and desks built on or into the levee, is a major concern and is inconsistent with guidance and regulations from the USACE and FEMA. The presence of such encroachments could compromise the structural integrity of the levee, hinder flood-fighting capabilities, and encumber maintenance efforts. For these reasons, the encroachments should be removed and appropriate ownership of the levee established either through buyouts or easement acquisition. This was not included in the conceptual opinion of probable cost due unavailability of adequate data.

ATTACHMENTS & REFERENCES

- Attachments:**
- **Table 1: Opinion of Probable Cost for Levee Rehabilitation** – Detailed cost breakdown for levee rehabilitation
 - **Exhibit 1** – Project Location Map
 - **Exhibit 2** – Site Map
 - **Exhibit 3** – Effective FEMA Flood Insurance Study Mapping
 - **Exhibit 4** – Inspection Summary
 - **Exhibit 5** – Recommended Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Plan
 - **Levee Photographs** – Photographs of the levee embankment and drainage structures taken on the date of the inspection

- References:**
- Ballard, Gregory A. Letter to Andre Carson. 24 May 2011.
- City of Indianapolis, Indiana Department of Capital Asset Management. Resolution No. 96-46, 1996. 26 June 1996.
- City of Indianapolis, Indiana Department of Public Works. Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Project. 28 February 2011.
- City of Indianapolis, Indiana and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Indianapolis North Flood Control Feasibility Study (Interim). November 1995.
- City of Indianapolis, Indiana and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction Feasibility Study. September 1996.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Flood Insurance Study for Marion County, Indiana, All Jurisdictions. 5 July 2005.
- Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Levee Information Data Sheet, Rocky Ripple Levee – White River (WR-24). 4 May 1994.
- Indiana Department of Natural Resources. Levee Information Data Sheet, Rocky Ripple Levee – White River (WR-24). 18 December 1997.
- SEG Engineers and Consultants, Inc. and Dodson-Lindblom Associates, Inc. Marion County Flood Control Works Study. 1989-1990.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers. Environmental Assessment, Indianapolis, White River (North), IN Flood Damage Reduction Project Phase 3B and Environmental Mitigation. January 2011.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers. Intent to Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Indianapolis, White River (North), IN, Flood Damage Reduction Project. 2011.

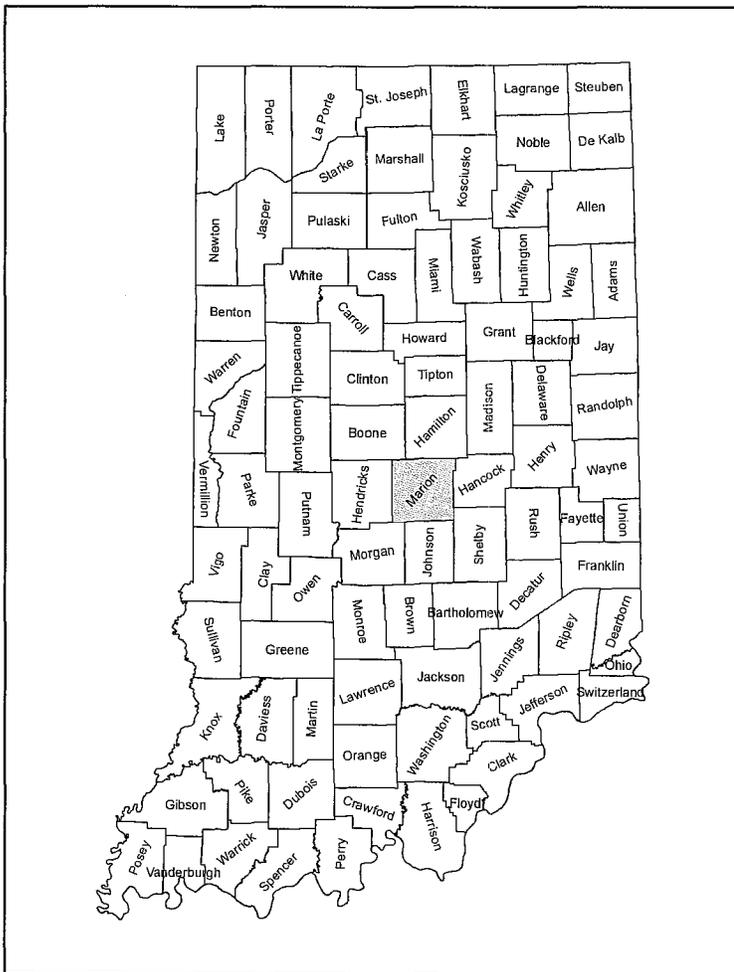
Opinion of Probable Cost for Levee Rehabilitation

WR-24 - Rocky Ripple Levee

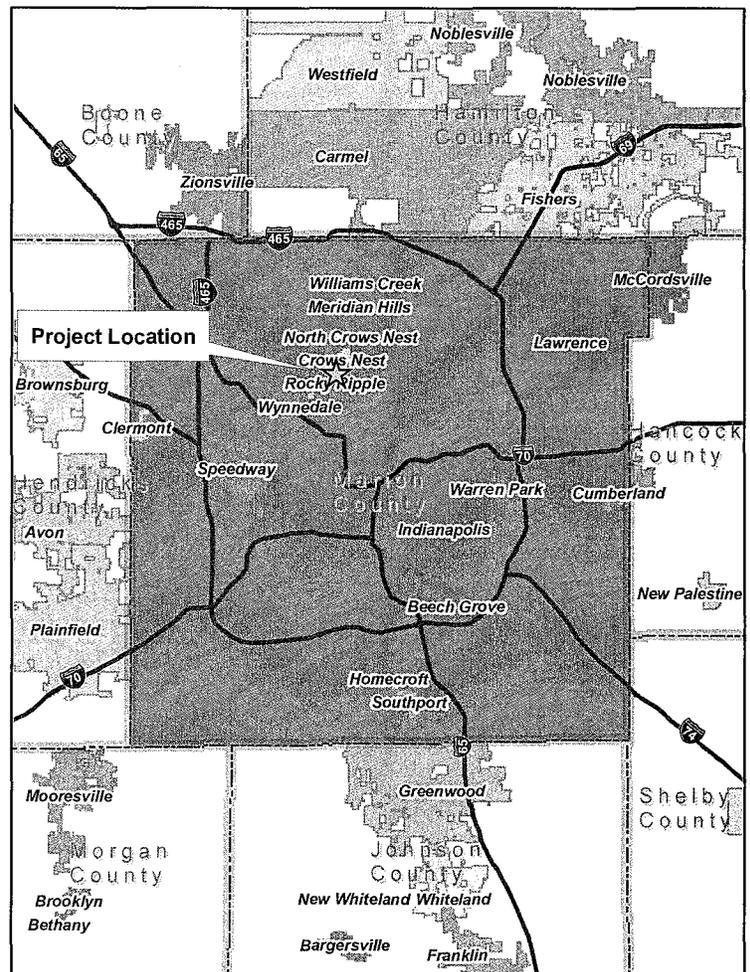
Line	Description	Estimated Quantities	Units	Unit Price	Estimated Cost (Rounded)
1 Professional Services					
2	Engineering Design and Project Management	1	LS	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000
3	Construction Inspection	1	LS	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
4	Surveying	1	LS	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
5	Estimated Professional Services Cost				\$ 675,000
6 Levee Embankment Reconstruction - Station 0+00 to 23+85					
7	Clearing and Grubbing	3.7	AC	\$ 30,000	\$ 111,000
8	Remove Existing Embankment & Unsuitable Material	16,000	CY	\$ 15	\$ 240,000
9	Place and Compact Fill	13,000	CY	\$ 15	\$ 195,000
10	Topsoil Placement	3,000	CY	\$ 5	\$ 15,000
11	Finish Grading	19,000	SY	\$ 2	\$ 38,000
12	Seeding	19,000	SY	\$ 1	\$ 19,000
13	Erosion Control Blanket	19,000	SY	\$ 3	\$ 57,000
14	Install 48" Tideflex TF-1 Check Valve at Station 0+50	1	LS	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
15	Install 48" Sluice Gate at Station 0+50	1	EA	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
16	Construct Concrete Headwalls at Station 0+50	2	EA	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000
17	Install Vertical Gate Closure on Interceptor Sewer	1	EA	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
18	Gravel Access Roads from Riverview Dr. & 51st Street	1	LS	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
19	Estimated Levee Embankment Reconstruction - Station 0+00 to 23+85 Cost				\$ 902,000
20 Levee Embankment Restoration - Station 23+85 to 50+65					
21	Selective Demolition on Riverward Slope	1	LS	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
22	Clearing and Grubbing	3.0	AC	\$ 30,000	\$ 90,000
23	Remove Existing Embankment & Unsuitable Material	4,000	CY	\$ 15	\$ 60,000
24	Place and Compact Fill	2,500	CY	\$ 15	\$ 37,500
25	Topsoil Placement	1,500	CY	\$ 5	\$ 7,500
26	Finish Grading	15,000	SY	\$ 2	\$ 30,000
27	Seeding	15,000	SY	\$ 1	\$ 15,000
28	Erosion Control Blanket	15,000	SY	\$ 3	\$ 45,000
29	Gravel Access Roads	1	LS	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
30	Estimated Levee Embankment Restoration - Station 23+85 to 50+65 Cost				405,000
31 Levee Embankment Restoration - Station 50+65 to 85+99					
32	Selective Demolition on Riverward Slope	1	LS	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
33	Clearing and Grubbing	5.0	AC	\$ 30,000	\$ 150,000
34	Remove Existing Unsuitable Material	4,000	CY	\$ 15	\$ 60,000
35	Place and Compact Fill	2,000	CY	\$ 15	\$ 30,000
36	Topsoil Placement	2,000	CY	\$ 5	\$ 10,000
37	Finish Grading	26,000	SY	\$ 2	\$ 52,000
38	Seeding	26,000	SY	\$ 1	\$ 26,000
39	Erosion Control Blanket	26,000	SY	\$ 3	\$ 78,000
40	Gravel Access Roads	1	LS	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
41	Estimated Levee Embankment Restoration - Station 50+65 to 85+99 Cost				436,000
42 Miscellaneous Construction Costs					
43	Pavement Restoration (52nd St., Riverview Dr., 54th St.)	1	LS	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
44	Environmental Mitigation	1	LS	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
45	Erosion and Sediment Control	1	LS	\$ 103,400	\$ 103,400
46	Construction Mobilization/Demobilization	1	LS	\$ 103,400	\$ 103,400
47	Estimated Miscellaneous Construction Costs				\$ 531,800
48 Construction Contingencies					
49	Construction Contingencies (50%)	1	LS	\$1,137,400	\$ 1,137,400
50	Estimated Construction Contingencies				\$ 1,137,400
51					
52	Estimated Construction Cost				\$ 3,412,200
53					
54	Estimated Total Project Cost				\$ 4,087,200

Notes and Assumptions

- Gen. All costs are estimates based on the engineer's knowledge of common construction methods and materials. Christopher B. Burke Engineering does not guarantee that the actual bid price will not vary from the costs used with this estimate.
- Gen. All costs are in 2011 dollars.
- Gen. Estimated costs have been rounded.
- Gen. This estimate does not include unforeseen cost increases that may result from shortages in fuel and materials as a result of natural or man made disasters.
- Gen. This estimate does not include any land acquisition, easements, demolition of homes, or buyouts.
- Gen. Construction contingencies are computed from construction costs only.



STATE MAP



VICINITY MAP



LOCAL MAP



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PROJECT:
 WR-24 - ROCKY RIPPLE LEVEE INSPECTION

TITLE:
 WR-24 - ROCKY RIPPLE LEVEE
 PROJECT LOCATION MAP

PROJECT NO. 06-0580 BG9	APPROX. SCALE N.T.S.
DATE: 06/2011	
EXHIBIT 1	

LEVEE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: View from Southern Terminus of levee at IDW Canal
(Looking along crest which is covered by vegetation; Station 0+00)



Photo 2: 48" Flap gate on riverward side of levee (Station 0+50)
Note that the gate is corroded and the headwall severely deteriorated.



Photo 3: Concrete headwall and flap gate (Station 0+50)
Note the large crack at the top of the headwall.

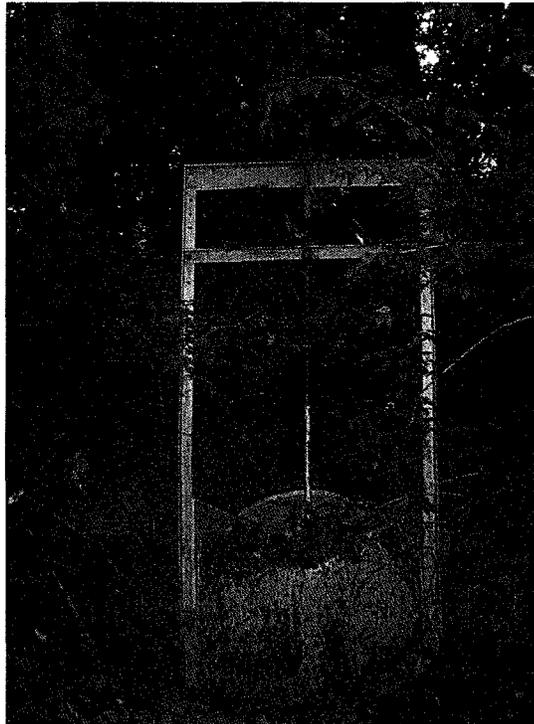


Photo 4: 48" Sluice gate on landward side of levee (Station 0+50)
Note the corrosion on the gate and the large tree limb that has fallen on the guides.



Photo 5: Corroded connections on 48" sluice gate & deteriorated headwall (Station 0+50)

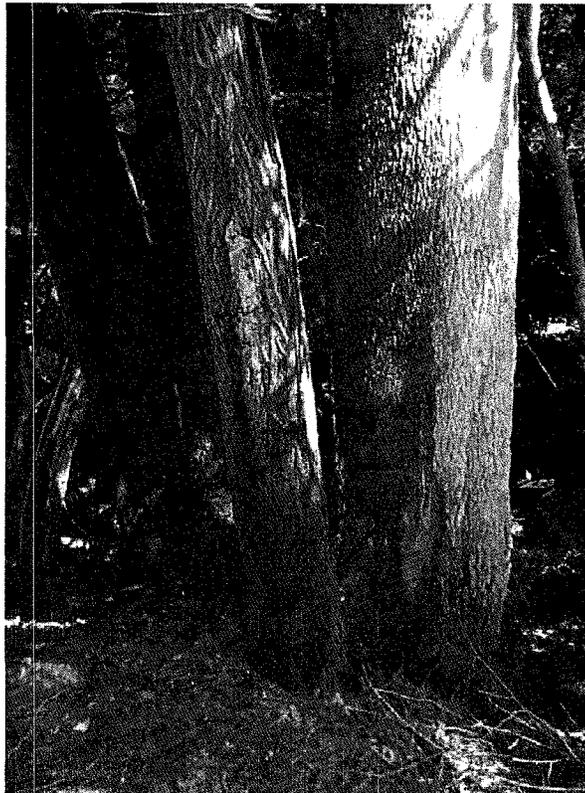


Photo 6: Large trees growing on landward slope (Station 3+00)



Photo 7: Levee Crest (Station 3+35)
Note the extensive tree growth and lack of grass cover.



Photo 8: Large tree uprooted on levee embankment (Station 6+00)



Photo 9: 36" Interceptor sewer exposed near landward toe; crosses through levee (Station 7+90)

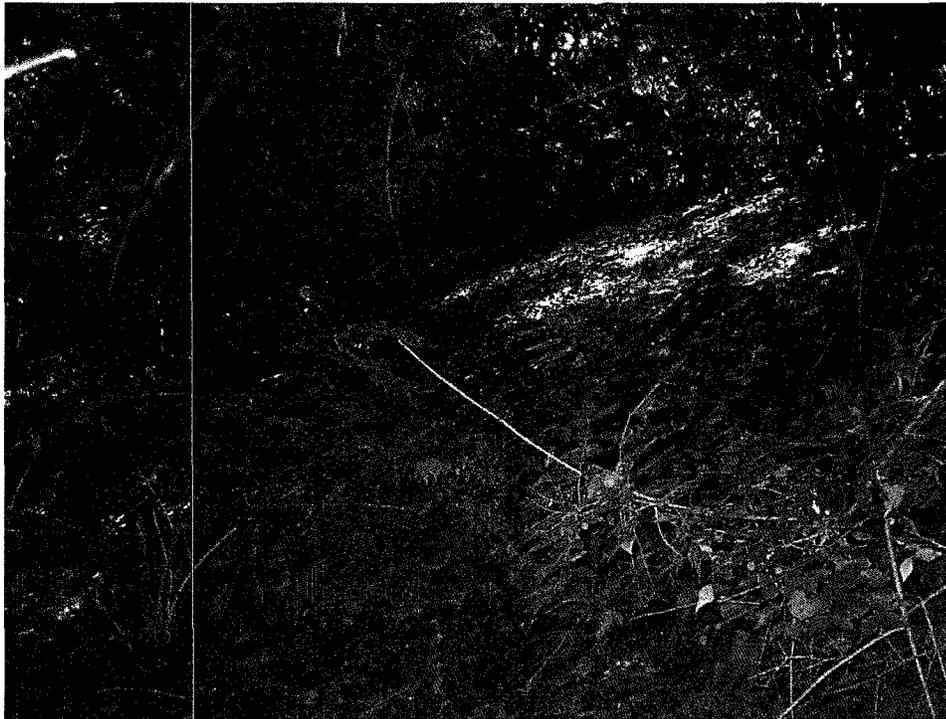


Photo 10: Landward slope (Station 9+00)
Note the extensive tree growth and lack of grass cover.



Photo 11: Riverward slope (Station 10+20)
Note the extensive tree growth and lack of grass cover.



Photo 12: Trail crossing over levee, looking at the riverward slope (Station 11+30)
Note the erosion and lack of grass cover.



Photo 13: Large depression on riverward slope (Station 13+70)
The depression is about 8-ft in diameter and 3-ft deep.



Photo 14: Encroachments and debris against riverward slope of levee (Station 17+70)



Photo 15: Riverview Drive run-up over levee at change in levee alignment (Station 22+30)
Note the tree growth on the embankment slopes.



Photo 16: Deck constructed into riverward slope of levee (Station 23+90)



Photo 17: 6-ft high (+/-) concrete wall on riverward side of levee underneath deck (Station 24+40)
The wall is presumably part of the levee.



Photo 18: Riverward slope of levee looking south (Station 25+20)
Note the tree growth, undesirable vegetation, and encroachments.