REVIEW PLAN

Southwest Valley, Bernalillo County, New Mexico
Implementation Documents (Phase 2 Plans and Specifications)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Albuquerque District

MSC Approval Date: December 6, 2012

US Army Corps
of Engineers ®

REVIEW PLAN

Southwest Valley, Bernalillo County, New Mexico
Implementation Documents (Phase 2 Plans and Specifications)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS 1
2. REVIEW MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (RMO) COORDINATION 1
3. STUDY INFORMATION 2
4. DISTRICT QUALITY CONTROL (DQC) 8
5. AGENCY TECHNICAL REVIEW (ATR) 9
6. INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL PEER REVIEW (IEPR) 12
7. POLICY AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE REVIEW 13
9. MODEL CERTIFICATION AND APPROVAL 13
10. REVIEW SCHEDULES AND COSTS 14
11. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION 14
12. REVIEW PLAN APPROVAL AND UPDATES 14
13. REVIEW PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT 15
ATTACHMENT 1: TEAM ROSTERS 16
ATTACHMENT 2: REVIEW PLAN REVISIONS 17
ATTACHMENT 3: SPA CHIEF OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT 18

1. PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS

a. Purpose. This Review Plan defines the scope and level of peer review for the phase 2 implentation documents of the *Southwest Valley, Bernalillo County, New Mexico Flood Damage Reduction project. The Feasibility Phases was conducted from March 1999 to April 2004, the Preconstruction Engineering and Design phase was conducted from May 2004 to May 2008 and the Construction Phase began in September 2008 with the strategy to construct the project in phases subject to the availability of funds. Phase 1 construction began in October 2010 and was considered substantially complete in January 2012. Phase 2 design will begin in October 2012 with District Quality Control planned for March 2013 and Agency Technical Review planned for May 2013.*

b. References

1) Engineering Circular (EC) 1165-2-209, Civil Works Review Policy, 31 Jan 2010
2) EC 1105-2-407, Planning Models Improvement Program: Model Certification, 31 May 2005
3) Engineering Regulation (ER) 1110-1-12, Quality Management, 30 Sep 2006
4) ER 1105-2-100, Planning Guidance Notebook, Appendix H, Policy Compliance Review and Approval of Decision Documents, Amendment #1, 20 Nov 2007

c. Requirements. This review plan was developed in accordance with EC 1165-2-209, which establishes an accountable, comprehensive, life-cycle review strategy for Civil Works products by providing a seamless process for review of all Civil Works projects from initial planning through design, construction, and operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation (OMRR&R). The EC outlines four general levels of review: District Quality Control/Quality Assurance (DQC), Agency Technical Review (ATR), Independent External Peer Review (IEPR), and Policy and Legal Compliance Review. In addition to these levels of review, decision documents are subject to cost engineering review and certification (per EC 1165-2-209) and planning model certification/approval (per EC 1105-2-407).

2. REVIEW MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (RMO) COORDINATION

The RMO is responsible for managing the overall peer review effort described in this Review Plan. The RMO for decision documents is typically either a Planning Center of Expertise (PCX) or the Risk Management Center (RMC), depending on the primary purpose of the decision document. Because this review plan covers only the implementation documents, the RMO for the peer review effort described in this Review Plan is the South Pacific Division (SPD).

The RMO will coordinate to ensure the appropriate expertise is included on the review teams to assess the adequacy of the implementation documents.

3. STUDY INFORMATION

a. **Decision Document**. The project for flood damage reduction for the Southwest Valley, Bernalillo County, New Mexico (the Project) was authorized by Section 1001 (35) of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2007 (121 STAT. 1055), substantially in accordance with the plan, and subject to the conditions, described in the Report of the Chief of Engineers dated November 29, 2004 (Chief's Report).

   The Corps completed the Final Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment (FFR&EA) for the Southwest Valley Flood Damage Reduction Project, Bernalillo County, New Mexico in 2004. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the 2004 FFR&EA was signed on April 20, 2004. A Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) was completed in September 2010 to cover the areas of the Corps phase 1 project and was signed on September 1, 2010.

b. **Study/Project Description.** The authorized plan included utilizing existing easements, widening existing drains and providing a gravity outfall to the Rio Grande with the opportunity for wetland enhancement. Utilizing existing Middle Rio Grande Project Feature easements and enlarging existing 30 to 40-foot wide drains (top width) to 68 feet to store and convey flood flows on:
   - 22,700 feet of the Isleta Drain
   - 8,100 feet of the Armijo Drain
   - 4,600 feet of the Los Padillas Drain

   New access roads and trails up to 20 feet wide would be installed on each side of these drains would be installed on each side of these drains.

- Rehabilitating and/or enlarging existing road-crossings to facilitate the proposed improvements and additions to the drainage system. This alternative includes an overflow spill collection from the Arenal Canal with conveyance to the Isleta Drain.
- Construction of a 25-acre detention pond (Pond 187) in an existing agricultural field situated east of the Isleta Drain to detain a portion of flood-flow during large storm events. Proposed volume capacity of this pond for alternative 3 is 325 acre-feet.
- Construction of a 4,300-foot long by 120-foot wide flood flow channel, for storage and conveyance, along the southern property boundary of Anderson Farms below Rio Bravo Boulevard to connect flood flow from the existing Isleta Drain to the existing Los Padillas Drain. New access roads 15 feet wide would be placed on each side of this drain.
- Construction of a new 3,800-foot long by 45-foot wide (top width) flood flow channel (near Metzgar Road) from the Los Padillas Drain to the Rio Grande levee. Flood Gates would be built at the Rio Grande Levee. An engineered outfall would continue from the levee for approximately 700 feet through the floodplain to the Rio Grande. This work would occur entirely within an existing power line easement. New 15-foot wide access roads would run along each side of this channel. The non-Federal sponsor's were afforded in-kind credit through PCA Amendmentr No. 1 to complete design and construction of 420 feet of the 3,800-foot long flood flow channel.

A project map delineating the authorized project features is shown as Figure 1.

The authorized project, when the entire system is completed, will provide protection from approximately the 10 percent chance flood, and would provide protection to about 85 percent of the structures in the one percent chance floodplain.

A Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) cost-sharing agreement was executed on 5 May 2004; PED continued thru fiscal year 2008. Construction funding was appropriated in fiscal year 2008; the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed on 17 June 2008 with PCA Amendment No. 1 executed on 15 July 2010. Construction was initiated in August 2009 in conjunction with work underway by the Albuquerque Public Schools (APS) in the vicinity of Pond 187 and Isleta Drain as shown on Figure 1. Construction work at APS was completed in December 2009.

The first major USACE construction contract, phase 1, was awarded on 20 September 2010 and was considered substantially complete in January 2012 and included the following features:

- Construction of approximately 3,800 feet of flood flow channel to connect Los Padillas Drain to the Rio Grande.
- Construction of approximately 4,300 feet of flood flow channel to connect flood flow from the Isleta Drain to the Los Padillas Drain (Los Padillas Extension).
- New access roads were constructed on each side of new flood flow channels.

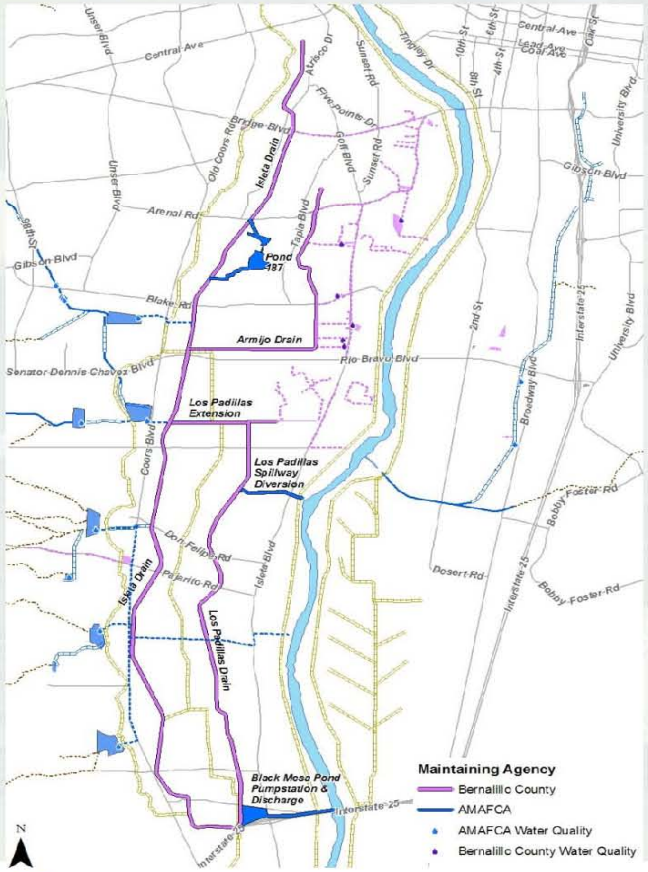
Under Project Cooperation Agreement Amendment 1, the non-Federal sponsors designed and constructed the Isleta Boulevard Crossing Structure. Construction of the Isleta Boulevard Crossing Structure was awarded in September 2010 and completed in June 2011.

Phase 2 work includes nine crossing structures, and detention Pond 187 with tie backs to the Isleta Drain as shown on Figure 2. Phase 2 will be designed and constructed by the Corps and is the Corps final phase of work as the funding ceiling will be reached and no additional work is anticipated.

A project map delineating features that have been constructed to date and phase 2 features are shown on Figure 2.

Figure 1 – Autohrized Project

Southwest Valley Authorized Project



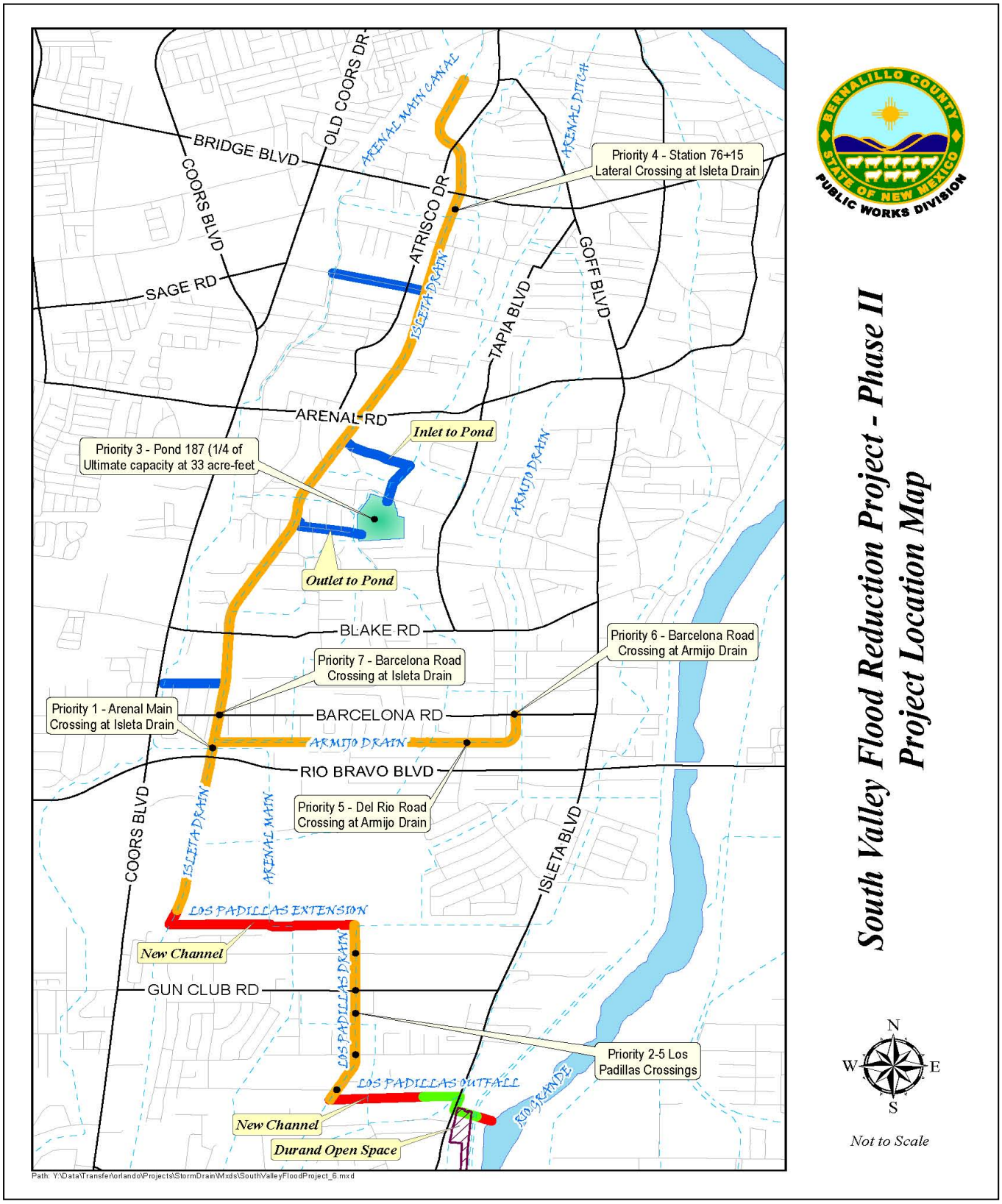
- Enlarge 22,700' Isleta Drain
- Enlarge 8,100' Armijo Drain
- Construct 4,300' New Channel
  - Los Padillas Extension
- Enlarge 4,600' Los Padillas Drain
- Construct 3,800' New Channel –Los Padillas Spillway Diversion
- Construct Pond 187

AMAFCA

Figure 1

BUILDING STRONG®

Figure 2. Phase 1 Complete Work & Phase 2 Crossing Structures



Corps phase 1 project **Phase 2 Priorities**

NFS Work-in-Kind

c. Factors Affecting the Scope and Level of Review.

Challenges include:

- Changed Corps policy and procedures for performing reviews on implementation documents since phase 1 was completed including:
  - Peer Review Guidance is relatively new in EC-1165-2-209,
- Properly incorporating a project history spanning over one decade and many personnel changes;

The remaining features of the project are considered to have low overall risk because:

- The entire project was designed in the PED phase to a 60% level. Funding simply has required that the project be split up into phases
- The Corps has completed design and construction on projects of this nature in the past, successfully;
- The backbone of the project has been constructed during the Corps phase 1 project, the Los Padillas Spillway Diversion and Los Padillas Extension channels that provide safe conveyance of flood-water to the Rio Grande.
- Health and human safety factors are moderate;
  - With completion of the Corps phase 1 project, flooding is reduced and implementation of phase 2 will allow greater system capacity and further reduce flood damage in the Southwest Valley.
  - Slope of the flood flow channels are minimal and result in low flow velocities.
  - Design incorporates improvements to existing earthen lined conveyance channels and does not significantly alter their charactistics.

The SPA Chief of Engineering and Construction assessed that the phase 2 implementation documents will not require a type II IEPR as phase 2 is not considered to have potential hazards that pose a significant threat to human life. An additional SEA will be required for phase 2 because theprevious SEA was completed in 2010 and was specific to phase 1 and follow on phases that were planned then.

- Phase 2 is not expected to be contentious;
  - Proposed crossing structures are within the footprint of the existing Isleta and Los Padillas Drains;
  - Traffic control will be required for construction of the crossing structures.
  - BOR and MRGCD have shown support for the project in the past and their support is again expected.
- Is not expected to have adverse impacts on scarce or unique cultural, historic, or tribal resources;
  - Cultural surveys have not identified cultural resources in the proposed footprint of the existing drains but will need to be rechecked.
  - Tribal coordination on the previous phase was completed and did not identify any tribal concerns. Phase 2 will also need to be coordinated.

    - Proposed features will be constructed in previously disturbed locations within existing rights-of-way.
- Is not expected to have adverse impacts on any fish or wildlife species or their habitat whether or not they are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973;
    - Alignment of existing drains will not be changed and proposed crossing structures will replace existing undersized crossings in the same location, therefore, not impacting any critical or important habitats.
- Is not likely to contain influential scientific information, nor is it likely to be a highly influential scientific assessment;
    - Methods to achieve FDR is a key component of the sponsor's floodplain management plan.
- Does not involve the rehabilitation or replacement of existing hydropower turbines, lock structures, or flood control gates;
- Is not expected to be based on novel methods, does not present complex challenges for interpretation, does not contain precedent-setting methods or models, and will not present conclusion that are likely to change prevailing practices.
- Has minimal life safety risk.
    - SPA has experience using FDR methods on Corps projects within the Southwest Valley, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.
    - Small number of structures immediately adjacent to the flood flow channel
    - Width of floodplain, low gradient of Southwest Valley results in low flow velocities.
    - Inundation in the event of overtopping is minimal.
    - Ample egress available in throughout the Southwest Valley

The SPA Chief of Engineering and Construction concurs with the factors and the level of review and a signed assessment is provided as Attachment 3.

The Southwest Valley project has had interest from the non-Federal Sponsors, Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA), Bernalillo County (BERNCO) and they have been active participants throughout the project. Interagency interest is also significant as the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District (MRGCD) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) are stakeholders and are also active participants on the project. The MRGCD and BOR have issued joint right of use permits for contruction within their right of way for phase 1 work within the existing Isleta and Los Padillas drains.

As a result, the level of review will be DQC for phase 2 and will focus on:

- Review of the methods for analysis and design;
- Compliance with sponsor, program, NEPA and ESA requirements;
- Completeness of design and support documents; and
- Spot checks for interdisciplinary coordination.

d. In-Kind Contributions. No products or analyses are planned to be provided by non-Federal sponsors for phase 2 as in-kind services. The in-kind activity by the non-Federal sponsors include:

- Attendance at meetings;
- Review of implementation documents prior to advertisement for construction;
- Assistance during public involvement as needed.

4. DISTRICT QUALITY CONTROL (DQC)

The integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment for the projects was completed and approved in 2004 and underwent the required review processes that were required. DQC is an internal review process of basic science and engineering work products focused on fulfilling the project quality requirements defined in the Project Management Plan (PMP). The home district shall manage DQC. Documentation of DQC activities is required and should be in accordance with the Quality Manual of the District and the home MSC. DQC certification for the phase 1 implementation documents was completed in July 2010 and was documented in DrChecks software.

a. Documentation of DQC for phase 2. Reviewers shall review the implementation documents for phase 2 to confirm that work was done in accordance with established professional principles, practices, codes, and criteria and for compliance with laws and policy. Comments, responses and backchecks will be documented in DrChecks software.

Reviewers shall pay particular attention to one's discipline but may also comment on other aspects as appropriate. Reviewers that do not have any significant comments pertaining to their assigned discipline shall provide a comment stating this.

Review comments shall contain these principal elements:

- A clear statement of the concern;
- The basis for the concern, such as law, policy, or guidance;
- Significance for the concern; and
- Specific actions needed to resolve the comment.

DQC comments will be submitted to the ATR Team as information for their review of phase 2 implementation documents.

b. Products to Undergo DQC. Products to undergo DQC include the phase 2 plans and specifications, as well as the Design Documentation Report.

c. Required DQC Expertise. This optional section could identify the required expertise needed to conduct DQC consistent with the District/MSC Quality Management plans.

DQC Team Members/Disciplines	Expertise Required
Environmental Resources	The reviewer should have a solid background in the habitat types to be found in the arid southwestern United States, and understand the factors that influence the reestablishment of native species of plants and animals.
Cultural Resources	The reviewer should have extensive Corps' experience regarding cultural resources on public and tribal lands. They need to be familiar with Department of Defense as well as USACE policies and procedures as they pertain to Corps studies and projects. http://www.usace.army.mil/CECW/Pages/cultural.aspx
Hydrology	The reviewer should have extensive knowledge of hydrology of the Southwest Valley or similar.
Hydraulic Engineering	The reviewer should have extensive knowledge of HEC-RAS modeling including the use of GIS (ARC-INFO) inputs to the model. The reviewer should also have a solid understanding of the geomorphology of alluvial rivers.
Geotechnical Engineering	The reviewer should carry a Professional Engineer's license and have recent experience in the Corps' design requirements for levee work. This person should also have experience in investigating existing subsurface conditions and materials; determining their physical/mechanical and chemical properties that are relevant to the project considered, assessing risks posed by site conditions; and designing earthworks and structure foundations.
Civil Engineering	The reviewer should have recent experience in the design and of plans and specifications for levees and river bridges, to include tie in to natural features.
Cost Engineering	The reviewer should have extensive Corps' experience in the application of scientific principles and techniques to problems of cost estimating, cost control, business planning and management science, profitability analysis, project management, and planning and scheduling.

5. AGENCY TECHNICAL REVIEW (ATR)

The objective of ATR is to ensure consistency with established criteria, guidance, procedures, and policy. The ATR will assess whether the implemtation documents are technically correct and comply with published USACE guidance, and that the documents explain the analyses and results in a reasonably clear manner. ATR is managed within USACE by the designated RMO

and is conducted by a qualified team from outside the home district that is not involved in the day-to-day production of the project/product. ATR teams will be comprised of senior USACE personnel. The ATR team lead will be from outside the home MSC..

DrChecks review software will be used to document all ATR comments, responses and associated resolutions accomplished throughout the review process. Comments will be limited to those that address the technical content of the implementation documents. Comments to grammar, style or spelling should not added to Dr Checks but may be submitted to ATRT Leader via electronic mail using tracked Changes feature in the Word document.

The four key parts of a quality review comment included:

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

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

The ATR documentation in DrChecks will include the text of each ATR concern, the PDT response, a brief summary of the pertinent points in any discussion, including any vertical team coordination (the vertical team includes the district, RMO, MSC, and HQUSACE), and the agreed upon resolution. If an ATR concern cannot be satisfactorily resolved between the ATR team and the PDT, it will be elevated to the vertical team for further resolution in accordance with the policy issue resolution process described in either ER 1110-1-12 or ER 1105-2-100, Appendix H, as appropriate. Unresolved concerns can be closed in DrChecks with a notation that the concern has been elevated to the vertical team for resolution.

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

- Identify the document(s) reviewed and the purpose of the review;
- Disclose the names of the reviewers, their organizational affiliations, and include a short paragraph on both the credentials and relevant experiences of each reviewer;
- Include the charge to the reviewers;
- Describe the nature of their review and their findings and conclusions;

- Identify and summarize each unresolved issue (if any); and
- Include a verbatim copy of each reviewer's comments (either with or without specific attributions), or represent the views of the group as a whole, including any disparate and dissenting views.

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

a. Products to Undergo ATR. Products to undergo ATR include the phase 2 plans and specifications, as well as the Design Documentation Report.

b. Required ATR Team Expertise for Review of Implementation Documents.

Team Members/Disciplines	Expertise Required
ATR Lead	The ATR lead should be a senior professional with extensive experience in preparing Civil Works implementation documents and conducting ATR. The lead should also have the necessary skills and experience to lead a virtual team through the ATR process. The ATR lead may also serve as a reviewer for a specific discipline (such as planning, economics, environmental resources, etc).
Geotechnical Engineering	The reviewer should carry a Professional Engineer's license and have recent experience in the Corps' design requirements for levee work. This person should also have experience in investigating existing subsurface conditions and materials; determining their physical/mechanical and chemical properties that are relevant to the project considered, assessing risks posed by site conditions; and designing earthworks and structure foundations.
Civil Engineering	The reviewer should have recent experience in the design and of plans and specifications for levees and river bridges, to include tie in to natural features.
Hydraulic Engineering	The reviewer should have extensive knowledge of HEC-RAS modeling including the use of GIS (ARC-INFO) inputs to the model. The reviewer should also have a solid understanding of the geomorphology of alluvial rivers.
Cost Engineering	The reviewer should have extensive Corps' experience in the application of scientific principles and techniques to problems of cost estimating, cost control, business planning and management science, profitability analysis, project

	management, and planning and scheduling.

c. **Documentation of ATRProjNet** DrChecks review software will be used to document all ATR comments, responses and associated resolutions accomplished throughout the review process**.**

6. INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL PEER REVIEW (IEPR)

IEPR is the most independent level of review, and is applied in cases that meet certain criteria where the risk and magnitude of the proposed project are such that a critical examination by a qualified team outside of USACE is warranted. A risk-informed decision, as described in EC 1165-2-209, is made as to whether IEPR is appropriate. IEPR panels will consist of independent, recognized experts from outside of the USACE in the appropriate disciplines, representing a balance of areas of expertise suitable for the review being conducted.

- Type I IEPR. Type I IEPR reviews are managed outside the USACE and are conducted on project studies. Type I IEPR panels assess the adequacy and acceptability of the economic and environmental assumptions and projections, project evaluation data, economic analysis, environmental analyses, engineering analyses, formulation of alternative plans, methods for integrating risk and uncertainty, models used in the evaluation of environmental impacts of proposed projects, and biological opinions of the project study. Type I IEPR will cover the entire decision document or action and will address all underlying engineering, economics, and environmental work, not just one aspect of the study. For decision documents where a Type II IEPR (Safety Assurance Review) is anticipated during project implementation, safety assurance shall also be addressed during the Type I IEPR per EC 1165-2-209.

- Type II IEPR. Type II IEPR, or Safety Assurance Review (SAR), are managed outside the USACE and are conducted on design and construction activities for hurricane, storm, and flood risk management projects or other projects where existing and potential hazards pose a significant threat to human life. Type II IEPR panels will conduct reviews of the design and construction activities prior to initiation of physical construction and, until construction activities are completed, periodically thereafter on a regular schedule. The reviews shall consider the adequacy, appropriateness, and acceptability of the design and construction activities in assuring public health safety and welfare. For decision documents where a Type II IEPR (Safety Assurance Review) is anticipated during project implementation, safety assurance shall also be addressed during the Type I IEPR per EC 1165-2-209

Decision on IEPR. The Feasibility Report and Environmental assessment was approved in 2004 and no IEPR type 1 is required. Base on the criteria in EC 1165-2-209 and the information provided in Section 3.c. “Factors Affecting the Scope and Level of Review”, Type 2 IEPR will not be conducted on the implementation documents and the estimated total project cost is $23

million and is not in excess of $45 million.

Products to Undergo Type I IEPR 'Not-Applicable'

Required Type I IEPR Panel Expertise. 'Not-Applicable'

Documentation of Type I IEPR. 'Not-Applicable'

7. POLICY AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE REVIEW

'Not Applicable'

8. COST ENGINEERING DIRECTORY OF EXPERTISE (DX) REVIEW AND CERTIFICATION

'Not-Applicable'

9. MODEL CERTIFICATION AND APPROVAL

Engineering Models. The following engineering models have been used are anticipated to be used in the future development of the phase 2 implementation documents:

Model Name and Version	Brief Description of the Model and How It Will Be Applied in the Study	Approval Status
HEC-RAS 4.0 (River Analysis System)	HEC-RAS provides the capability to perform one-dimensional steady and unsteady flow river hydraulics calculations. The program will be used for steady flow analysis to evaluate the existing - and with-project conditions along the existing irrigation drains and new constructed channels and increased size of crossing structures.	
Geostudio, SLOPE/W Slope Stability Program	The Corps of Engineers stability analysis as presented in EM-1110-2-1902, Engineering and Design, Stability of Earth and Rockfill Dams and programmed for computer analysis using the Geostudio, SLOPE/W Slope Stability Program, was used for the channel stability analysis.	

10. REVIEW SCHEDULES AND COSTS

DQC schedule and Cost
DQC, local sponsor, and stakeholder reviews will be initiated at the 65% design completion stage. It is anticipated that the 95% design will be available for review in March 2013. Incorporation of comments from the 65% review will allow reaching the 95% complete by May 2013. The cost for the DQC review is estimated at $60,000 to include document review, PDT respond to comments, and DQC backcheck.

The following documents will be provided for the DQC review:

- Plans and Specifications
- Design Documentation Report

ATR Schedule and Cost.
ATR will be initiated at the 95% phase 2 design completion stage. It is anticipated that the 95% design will be available for review in May 2013. The cost for the ATR is estimated at $70,000 to include document review, PDT response to comments, and ATR backcheck .

Type I IEPR Schedule and Cost.
'Not-Applicable'

Type II IEPR Schedule and Cost.
"Not-Applicable'

11. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Completed as part of the Feasibility Report/Environmental Assessment in 2004. No additional public reviews are anticipated.

12. REVIEW PLAN APPROVAL AND UPDATES

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

The latest version of the Review Plan, along with the Commanders' approval memorandum, should be posted on the Home District's webpage. The latest Review Plan should also be provided to the RMO and home MSC.

13. REVIEW PLAN POINTS OF CONTACT

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

- Ben Alanis, SPA Chief of Design (505-342-3417)
- Eric Thaut, PCX Director, (415-503-6852)
- PCX Reviewer,
- Paul Devitt, District Support Team Lead, (415-503-6556)

•

ATTACHMENT 1: TEAM ROSTERS

PDT - Albuquerque

Name	Discipline	Phone
Jerry Nieto	Project Management	505-342-3362
Ondrea Hummel	Environmental	505-342-3375
Bryse Davis	Cost Engineering	505-342-3411
Phillip Lovato	Structural Engineering	505-342-3332
Justin Reale	Environmental Engineering	505-342-3138
William Shuter	Geotechnical	505-342-3317
Gregory Everhart	Cultural Resources	505-342-3352
Debbie Smith	Civil Engineering	505-342-3406
Steve Boberg	Hydrology, Hydraulics	505-342-3336

Non Federal Sponsors

Name	Discipline	Phone
Kurt Wagner	AMAFCA Field Engineer	505-884-2215
Jeanne Wolfenbarger	Bernaillo County Project Engineer	505-848-1567

Stakeholders

Name	Discipline	Phone
Subhas Shah	Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District	505-247-0235
Susan Woods	Bureau of Reclamation	505-462-3606

ATTACHMENT 2: REVIEW PLAN REVISIONS

Revision Date	Description of Change	Page / Paragraph Number

ATTACHMENT 3: CHIEF OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT

SPA, CHIEF OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
IEPR TYPE II ASSESSMENT

I have assessed the conditions to verify if there is a significant threat to human life and I concur with the PDT's life safety risk assessment presented in section 3.c., Factors Affecting the Scope and Level of Review, section 3.c., of the Review Plan, Southwest Valley, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. I concur that there are no existing and potential hazards that pose a significant threat to human life and certify IEPR type II Safety Assurance Review is not required.

11/30/12

John Moreno Date
Chief of Engineering and Construction
Albuquerque District