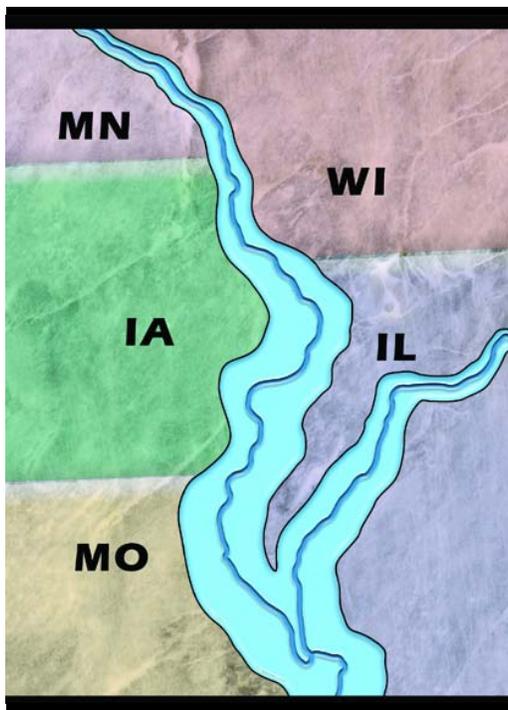


UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



APPENDIX F

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

**Prepared by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Rock Island, St. Louis, and St. Paul Districts
JULY 2008**

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

APPENDIX F

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UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

APPENDIX F

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

I. Public Coordination, Views, and Comments

Throughout any study, the Corps of Engineers strives to inform, educate, and involve the many groups that may have an interest in the study. This coordination is paramount to assuring that all interested parties have the opportunity to be part of the study process.

One process used for coordination is the public involvement process, which is the exchange of information with various segments of the public. The public involvement process attempts to reduce unnecessary conflict and achieve consensus. The goal of public involvement and coordination is to open and maintain channels of communication with the public in order to give full consideration to public views and information in the planning process (Engineer Regulation 1105-2-100, Appendix B – Public Involvement, Collaboration and Coordination).

Throughout the study, an effective public involvement program must identify and respond to as many affected publics as possible and consider their input in the study's decision-making process. Content analysis is the method employed to identify public opinion, study concerns, and potential controversy. This method ensures that the public involvement plan is responsive to the level of interest and concern expressed by the public, and it assesses the effectiveness of the public involvement techniques.

This appendix summarizes the public involvement activities that occurred during this study.

A. Coordination

1. Website. A website was developed at the beginning of the study to provide information to those with an interest in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan. The website was the main forum for communicating study information to the general public. The website included maps; study-related documents, reports, and other related links; announced the public open houses and public meetings and provided a summary of both; and listed contact information for team members. The website address is www2.mvr.usace.army.mil/UMRCP/.

2. Collaboration Team. Interaction with the Collaboration Team (CT) provided a source of extensive public involvement. In August 2002, the CT was formed, consisting of representatives from Federal and State Government agencies and certain non-governmental organization representatives who have significant responsibilities for or interest in various aspects of floodplain management, particularly flood risk management, economic development, natural resources, and recreation.

The team worked with the Product Development Team (PDT) throughout the duration of the study. The CT provided comment and input on identifying, validating, and prioritizing system-level problems, needs, and opportunities; measures and strategies (called philosophies); and alternative

plans. The members of the CT helped to facilitate project coordination and communication efforts, particularly with respect to their particular agencies, organizations, and publics. The CT also suggested additional analysis be undertaken as part of the Comprehensive Plan. The additional analysis performed included a baseline look and economic conditions in the region, the evaluation of the Regional Economic Development (RED) account for initial alternative plans, development of a methodology for a Standard Project Flood for the Upper Mississippi River System, and a hydrologic and economic impact analysis of emergency operation activity, temporary raising of the existing flood damage reduction systems.

a. Current UMR Comprehensive Plan Collaboration Team. The current Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan Collaboration Team is presented below.

Federal Representatives

- Ken Hinterlong, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Region V, Chicago, IL*
- Richard Leonard, FEMA, Region VII, Kansas City, MO *
- Dave Ellis, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Annada, MO
- Jon Duyvejonck, USFWS, Rock Island Field Office, Rock Island, IL*
- Dick Steinbach, USFWS, Quincy, Illinois
- Jon Kauffeld, USFWS, Region 3, Fort Snelling, MN *
- Tim Yager, USFWS, Region 3, Fort Snelling, MN
- Bill Franz, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, (USEPA)Region 5, Chicago, IL *
- Larry Shepard, USEPA, Region 7, Kansas City, MO
- Bob Goodwin, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration *
- John Lucyshyn, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – Headquarters, Washington, D.C. *
- Terry Smith, USACE, Mississippi Valley Division, Vicksburg, MS *

State Representatives

- Gary Clark, Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR) *
- Arlen Juhl, Illinois DNR *
- Bill Cappuccio, Iowa DNR *
- Tim Schlagenhaft, State of Minnesota *
- Randy Scrivner, Missouri State Emergency Management Agency *
- Mike Wells, Missouri DNR
- Charlie DuCharme, Missouri DNR
- Gretchen Benjamin, Wisconsin DNR *

Non-Governmental Organization Representatives

- Kim Robinson, Upper Mississippi, Illinois, and Missouri Rivers Association (UMIMRA)*
- Mike Klingner, UMIMRA *
- Dave McMurray, UMIMRA *
- Holly Stoerker, Upper Mississippi River Basin Association *
- Mark Beorkrem, Mississippi River Basin Association * (deceased late in 2007)
- Jennifer Frazier, American Land Conservancy *
- Michael Reuter, The Nature Conservancy *

- Deanne Strauser, American Heritage Rivers *

Primary Collaboration Team members are identified with an asterisk. Alternate members also receive Comprehensive Plan information.

b. Collaboration Team Meetings and Conference Calls. A total of seven meetings and three conference calls have been held with the CT. Major topics of discussion at the CT meetings and conference calls are as follows:

- August 2002 Status update, problems, and objectives (conference call)
- October 2002 Status update, problems, objectives, and flood damage reduction measures
- December 2002 Status update, objectives, and measures
- April 2003 Status update, plan philosophies, and flood damage reduction measures
- June 2003 Status update, philosophies, screening, and ecosystem measures
- October 2003 Status update, existing conditions of levees (conference call)
- December 2003 Status update (conference call)
- February 2004 Alternative plans and Emergency Action Scenarios
- April 2004 Emergency Action Scenarios and alternative plans
- January 2005 Emergency Action Scenarios and alternative plans
- September 2005 Discussion of draft conclusions (conference call)
- Throughout 2006 Discussion of draft conclusions and recommendations (conference call)
- Aug – Oct 2007 Discussion and background on Risk Informed Decision Framework (RIDF)
- September 2007 CT input, real time, to RIDF
- Jan-Mar 2008 Review of Executive Summary and Main Report

3. Newsletters.

a. August 2002. An Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan newsletter was developed in August 2002 and mailed to over 10,000 individuals, including congressional representatives; Federal, State, county, and city agencies/representatives; levee and drainage districts; environmental groups; businesses; the media; and the general public. The newsletter provided a study background, described the study area, announced the upcoming public scoping open houses, and listed the study's website address. A comment sheet was attached to the newsletter for those who would not be able to attend one of the open houses and wished to provide comments.

b. May 2006. A second newsletter was mailed in May 2006. The newsletter announced the completion of the "Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan for Systemic Flood Damage Reduction and Associated Environmental Sustainability" draft report and summarized the report's conclusions and recommendations. The newsletter also discussed ways to comment on the draft report, announced a series of June 2006 public meetings, and provided the results of the September 2002 open houses.

4. Open Houses, September 2002. In September 2002, the St. Paul, Rock Island, and St. Louis Districts hosted a series of four public open houses relating to the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan Study. The objectives of the open houses were to meet with the public to discuss

the scope and purpose of the study; to obtain input to further identify floodplain problems, needs and opportunities; to help refine the list of potential flood damage reduction measures and alternatives that will be considered during the study; and to fulfill the National Environmental Policy Act's scoping requirements.

The open houses were held on September 9th in St. Louis, Missouri; September 10th in Quincy, Illinois; September 11th in Peoria, Illinois; and September 12th in Dubuque, Iowa. The open houses were announced in the study newsletter, on the study's website, and in a news release, which was distributed to broadcast and print media in the study area.

Two identical open house sessions were held at each location from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. and from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Providing two sessions allowed ample opportunity for the public to visit, and for attendees to come and go as they wished.



Photograph F-1. September 9, 2002, Open House held in St. Louis, MO.

Study team members from the project management/plan formulation, hydraulic and hydrologic engineering, economics, and environmental work groups were present at the open houses to provide information and to answer questions on a one-to-one basis. Numerous displays provided a general

study overview; highlighted problems and opportunities identified to date; and presented hydraulics and hydrology, economics, and environmental information. Handouts with additional study-related information also were available.

Total attendance for all locations was 105 (St. Louis, 30; Quincy, 26; Peoria, 21; Dubuque, 28).

Comments received before, during, and after the open houses are discussed in Section B., Public Views and Comments.

5. Public Meetings, June 2006. . A series of four public meetings were hosted by Rock Island and St. Louis Districts in June 2006. The purpose of the meetings was to provide information about the draft report – the draft alternative plans, conclusions, and recommendations – and to obtain public feedback on the draft report.

The public meetings were held in Peoria, Illinois, on June 26th; Burlington, Iowa, on June 27th; Quincy, Illinois, on June 28th; and Chester, Illinois, on June 29th. The meetings were announced in the study newsletter, on the study's website, and in a news release. A copy of the news release is provided at the end of this appendix (attachment 4 – June 2006)

Each public meeting followed the schedule below:

5:30-6:30 p.m. – Registration/open house

6:30-7:00 p.m. – Formal presentation

7:00-7:30 p.m. – Questions and answers

7:30-8:30 p.m. – Statements/comments

Representatives from study management, hydraulics, economics, and public involvement attended the meetings. Displays included: maps showing alternative plans B, C, D, E, and G; and, for each of the four reaches within the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan study area, maps of the extent of the 1993 flood, maps with the existing flood damage reduction projects identified, and transportation maps. Handouts provided were a comment sheet, copy of the slides from the presentation given at each meeting, CD of the draft report, UMRCP Alternative Plans Summary (preliminary – subject to change), colored maps at the end of the report, and the study newsletter. A few copies of the main report were available upon request.



Photograph F-2. June 29, 2006, Public Meeting held in Chester, IL

Approximately 300 persons attended the four major public meetings and expressed a tremendous interest in the study report conclusions and recommendations. A summary of comments received before, during, and after these public meetings is discussed in Section B, Public Views and Comments.

Because of the strong interest in the study report's conclusions and recommendations, particularly south of St. Louis, numerous additional meetings were requested by stakeholders and other concerned parties (e.g., UMIMRA, levee and drainage districts, farm bureaus) regarding the Comprehensive Plan results. Examples of two such meetings are (1) a meeting requested by the Monroe County Farm Bureau, which was held on July 31st at the Valmeyer Junior High School, Valmeyer, Illinois, with 170 in attendance; and (2) a meeting requested by the Union County Farm Bureau, which was held August 29th at Shawnee High School, Wolf Lake, Illinois, which drew about 45 attendees.

B. Public Views and Comments

1. September 2002 Open Houses. . Opportunities for public input were made available via the study newsletter comment sheet, the open house comment sheet, by email, and by correspondence through the postal service. All written comments submitted were sorted by theme and organized into 11 categories: erosion; siltation; sedimentation; ecology and natural resources; water quality; river issues; structural measures; non-structural measures; development; water control; other issues. These categories describe what, according to the public, were the major problems, opportunities and concerns that needed to be investigated as part of the Comprehensive Plan Study.

The 138 response forms received generated 827 separate comments. Table F-1 presents the number of comments submitted by category.

Table F-1. Open Houses - Response Summary by Issue Category

Category	No. of Responses
Erosion	21
Siltation	22
Sedimentation	19
Ecology and Natural Resources (wildlife & aquatic habitat, wetlands, backwater restoration, bottomland forests)	167
Water Quality (pollution)	31
River Issues (dredging, channelization)	33
Structural Measures (add or eliminate - levees, floodwalls, locks & dams, wing dams, reservoirs, upland ponds, containment areas)	187
Non-structural Measures (buyouts, easements, farming & conservation practices, crop programs, mitigation, upland treatments, buffer strips)	116
Development (restrict, relocate, remove structures in floodplain)	56
Water Control (backwater storage, runoff in watershed, water level management)	48
Other Issues (general opinions and study issues)	127
Total	827

Overall, feedback obtained from this public outreach effort indicated that:

- The following major problems and opportunities need to be addressed by the study:
 - ecology and natural resource issues (loss of wetlands and wildlife areas, or the opportunity to restore and increase wetland and habitat areas)
 - structural measures (enhance levees, floodwalls, containment areas protecting floodplain areas, or the opportunity to remove them and improve the environment)
 - non-structural measures (problem of obtaining funding for buyouts, easements, etc., which is also an opportunity to acquire more land to set aside for floodplain and habitat use)
 - water control (problems of backwater storage, runoff in watershed, water level management, or opportunity to develop methods for handling flood water distribution)

- development (restricting, relocating, removing structures in the floodplain, which in turn allow for more land to be returned to floodplain use)
2. Methods for reducing flood damages within floodplain areas should be investigated and center around:
- structural measures (raise or lower levees, build new levees; or remove and reconnect river to natural floodplain)
 - ecology and natural resources (restore natural habitats to act as buffers, store flood water, and improve water quality)
 - non-structural measures (buyouts, easements, farming and conservation practices, crop programs, upland treatments, mitigation)
 - floodplain development (restrict, relocate, or remove)
 - water control (backwater storage, runoff in watershed, water level management)
3. Structural measures for reducing flood damages were viewed as the most detrimental to the ecosystem, followed by issues of river dredging and channelization.
4. Non-structural measures were viewed as having mostly positive effects on the ecosystem, followed by ecology and natural resources with restoration of wetlands and habitat. Structural measures viewed as being positive reflect the opinions that removing them would increase the floodplain and create more wetlands.
5. Major environmental concerns in the floodplain areas are ecology and natural resources, water quality, sedimentation and siltation.

Table F-2 presents every public comment of methods and measures for reducing flood damages which was used to develop the summary list of flood damage reduction measures presented in the Main Report.

Table F-2. List of Measures from the Public for Flood Damage Reduction

What methods for reducing flood damages within the floodplain area (between riverbank and bluff) do you think should be investigated as part of this comprehensive study?
All methods should be reviewed. Raising existing levees and constructing new ones in urban areas should be a high priority in combination with removal of certain levees that have important habitats behind them.
Focus should be on stopping the water before it gets out into the floodplain area.
Drainage area is vast area that feeds water to main rivers. This is where the water must be held-up or stored.
Raise the levees.
Require greater storm water retention in major urban areas.
Remove levees to allow the river to connect to it's "natural" flood plain.
Explore ways to slow down water velocities.
Investigate methods to contain water (storage) during flood periods and increase permeability of adjacent soils.
Eliminate or widen out any constrictions in the waterway (i.e.. Bridges and culverts).

<p>What methods for reducing flood damages within the floodplain area (between riverbank and bluff) do you think should be investigated as part of this comprehensive study?</p>
<p>Use of breaching areas or overflow levees to allowed heavy floods to escape the confines of the river and engulf low lying farm fields away from populated areas should be seriously considered. The cost to federal government to pay farmers for lost crops</p>
<p>Upland storage through wetland restorations and water control structures.</p>
<p>Raise all levees by dredging dirt from the channel; pumping onto islands only creates more problems.</p>
<p>I am considering at this time the return to the active floodplain large areas now protected by levees from floods.</p>
<p>The massive problems involved by large levees is again illustrated by the recent Chinese flooding.</p>
<p>Make the levees higher or make the farmland on the other side higher.</p>
<p>Lower levees and reconnect the backwater areas to the main river.</p>
<p>Lower or remove levees in selected rural areas</p>
<p>Raise levee heights.</p>
<p>Investigate slow-release water dams at water origin.</p>
<p>Investigate permanent water dams (lake formations).</p>
<p>Permit levees to be built to protect unleveed ground.</p>
<p>Refuse to permit current leveed districts to raise their levee; and don't allow sandbagging to temporarily raise levee height during high river stages.</p>
<p>Streams directly contributing to river flow should have bank stabilization projects (straightening, riprap, buffer areas).</p>
<p>Removing levees for restoration of storage of flood water in the floodplain.</p>
<p>Existing & proposed levees will, if constructed as planned, turn the last 50 miles of the Missouri River into a narrow channel with walls to the 500-yr flood level, creating an unnatural chute that will force floodwaters at the Illinois side of the Mississippi River</p>
<p>Structural measures are appropriate for certain areas, and in some cases might even be wise to increase height of existing structures.</p>
<p>Ag levees in federal system should be capped at their current height; non should be raised to an industrial level or higher.</p>
<p>Riprap, revetments, stone dikes and wing dams should be considered as last resorts when all other methods have failed.</p>
<p>Oppose increasing size of locks & dams as they will not solve flood damage problems in the river systems.</p>
<p>Address impact of past, present and proposed river engineering projects on flood heights.</p>
<p>Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.</p>
<p>Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.</p>
<p>Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.</p>

What methods for reducing flood damages within the floodplain area (between riverbank and bluff) do you think should be investigated as part of this comprehensive study?
Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.
Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.
Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.
Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.
Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.
Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.
Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.
Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.
Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.
Urge Corps to diverge from traditional strategies of flood damage reduction with levees, floodwalls, and channelization in light of new scientific studies and understanding of the value of natural floodplains.
Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.
Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.
Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.
Remove levees-allow river to flood into its floodplains; less water will move downstream and into adjoining communities; set back industrial levees to 1500' from ordinary high water mark to allow for an escape valve for flood water.
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What methods for reducing flood damages within the floodplain area (between riverbank and bluff) do you think should be investigated as part of this comprehensive study?
Corps has encouraged use of levees and structural flood control measures to promote floodplain development, thus creating "house of cards" which is waiting to fall.
Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.
Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.
Mississippi River ecosystem has been severely impacted by flood damage reduction and navigation structures. UMRCPs should recognize this and focus on preventing further degradation of the resource.
Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.
Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.
Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.
Flood damage reduction and navigation structures have severely impacted Miss. River ecosystem. UMRCPs should recognize this and focus on preventing further degradation of the resource.
Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.
Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.
Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.
Remove levees-allow river to flood into its floodplains; less water will move downstream and into adjoining communities; set back industrial levees to 1500' from ordinary high water mark to allow for an escape valve for flood water.
Floodplain is being developed at alarming rate, adding to need to increase levee heights. Pressure to protect new investments will force Fed. Gov't to raise the L-15 levee to and 100-yr or 500-yr level.
Stop building wing dams and eliminate specific existing wing dams that are not significant to current navigation traffic. Do not build new locks and dams because of their systematic effects.
Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.
Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.
Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.

<p>What methods for reducing flood damages within the floodplain area (between riverbank and bluff) do you think should be investigated as part of this comprehensive study?</p>
<p>Mississippi River ecosystem has been severely impacted by flood damage reduction and navigation structures. UMRCPs should recognize this and focus on preventing further degradation of the resource.</p>
<p>Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.</p>
<p>Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.</p>
<p>Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.</p>
<p>River system on the Mississippi has been impacted a lot by flood damage reduction and navigation structures.</p>
<p>Mississippi River ecosystem has been severely impacted by flood damage reduction and navigation structures. UMRCPs should recognize this and focus on preventing further degradation of the resource.</p>
<p>Consider all impacts of raising the Missouri River Levee System Unit L-15 & impact of higher levees in the confluence area, and possibility of commercial and industrial development.</p>
<p>Don't raise ag levees to 100-yr flood protection or higher to allow industrial or residential development.</p>
<p>Existing infrastructure in metropolitan areas such as St. Louis should be maintained to protect existing infrastructure.</p>
<p>Increase funding for mitigation buy out and relocation.</p>
<p>Create an appropriation and staff that would purchase floodway properties as they come up for voluntary sale.</p>
<p>Appropriate funds to buy all current homes etc. within one mile.</p>
<p>Reduce silt by upland soil conservation.</p>
<p>Remove 100 ft. buffer strips of natural vegetation in UMR basin tributaries.</p>
<p>Property buyout of areas within the floodplain. Turn into recreational areas with no permanent structures and minimal paved area.</p>
<p>Widespread application of 2002 Farm Bill conservation practices.</p>
<p>Move the idea of a floodplain area farther back in the river's bluff; extend it to the headwaters and drain area of tributaries.</p>
<p>More row crop acres, tilled out wetlands are major factors.</p>
<p>Pay farmers not to farm along the levees for a year and do the dredging; wildlife and trees will not be damaged.</p>
<p>Counties and communities in Wisconsin are being required to develop all hazard mitigation plans.</p>
<p>Flood proofing municipal services such as water and sewage systems would also help reduce flood damage in riverine communities.</p>
<p>Farmland tiling, inadequate use of cover crops, lack of use of conservation farming techniques, and urban paving all served to flush the watershed quickly and put more water in the system than it can handle.</p>

What methods for reducing flood damages within the floodplain area (between riverbank and bluff) do you think should be investigated as part of this comprehensive study?
High water holding areas in unleveed river bottoms, with compensation to landowners.
Eliminate government subsidies for flood damage to crops and structures in floodplain.
Look for ways to enhance the buffering ability of the lowland areas-perhaps by building ponds in addition to the marshes or perhaps simply enlarging them.
Address flood damage reduction needs by embracing non-structural alternatives, such as creation, relocation, redesigning the levee system to allow the inundation of low-value lands and support the UMR basin's sustainability goals.
Non-structural methods of flood damage reduction should be considered the top priority of this comprehensive plan and the default method of flood damage reduction for the UMR.
Fund new programs for UMR that provide opportunities to purchase land and conservation easements from floodplain landowners.
Any proposal to protect an area using a levee or other structural method should be required to compensate by opening up a previously protected area to floodwaters.
As much as practicable, bank caving and erosion should be managed using natural bank vegetation and bottomland forest restoration.
Restoration of river backwaters is key part of flood damage reduction for floodplains of UMR & IWW.
Support government buyouts of flood prone properties-emphasize restoration of backwater areas and development of wildlife refuges to aid in flood water distribution.
Promote non-structural measures; acquisition of floodplain land; conservation easements.
Reinforce strict adherence to avoid/minimize/compensate hierarchy concerning impacts to wetlands.
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Promote non-structural measures; acquisition of floodplain land; conservation easements.
Promote non-structural measures; acquisition of floodplain land; conservation easements.

What methods for reducing flood damages within the floodplain area (between riverbank and bluff) do you think should be investigated as part of this comprehensive study?
Reinforce strict adherence to avoid/minimize/compensate hierarchy concerning impacts to wetlands.
Put emphasis on management alternatives / non-structural means to handle water in the floodplains (i.e. wetland re-creation, relocation, redesigning levees to allow inundation of low-value lands, support UMRB's environmental sustainability goals)
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<p>What methods for reducing flood damages within the floodplain area (between riverbank and bluff) do you think should be investigated as part of this comprehensive study?</p>
<p>Put emphasis on management alternatives / non-structural means to handle water in the floodplains (i.e. wetland re-creation, relocation, redesigning levees to allow inundation of low-value lands, support UMRB's environmental sustainability goals)</p>
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<p>Promote non-structural measures; acquisition of floodplain land; conservation easements.</p>
<p>Reinforce strict adherence to avoid/minimize/compensate hierarchy concerning impacts to wetlands.</p>
<p>COE has ignored concept of using rivers natural floodplains as effective flood control; must make non-structural flood control measure integral part of UMRCP study.</p>
<p>Promote non-structural measures; acquisition of floodplain land; conservation easements.</p>
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<p>Put emphasis on management alternatives / non-structural means to handle water in the floodplains (i.e. wetland re-creation, relocation, redesigning levees to allow inundation of low-value lands, support UMRB's environmental sustainability goals)</p>
<p>Purchase ag lands in floodplains and do not levee them or farm them. Purchase easements through Wetlands Reserve Program. Use set-aside programs to eliminate development in sensitive areas. When possible, floodplains and riverine wetlands should be purchased directly.</p>
<p>Promote non-structural measures; acquisition of floodplain land; conservation easements.</p>
<p>Reinforce strict adherence to avoid/minimize/compensate hierarchy concerning impacts to wetlands.</p>
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<p>Reinforce strict adherence to avoid/minimize/compensate hierarchy concerning impacts to wetlands.</p>
<p>Increasing flood damages, flood plain development.</p>
<p>Problem: building of levees and floodwalls in floodplains</p>
<p>Would flood damages described on displays be less without levees or with lower levees that allow flooding to occur at certain elevations.</p>
<p>Levee is too narrow and too low, and needs a 40-50-foot top.</p>
<p>Levees don't protect at a high enough level to allow industry to locate along this section of river. Providing protection helps industry plus the environment.</p>
<p>Problem: can't continue to build higher levees</p>
<p>Opportunity: develop program of control gates in levee.</p>
<p>Lower levees and reconnect the river to the floodplain.</p>
<p>Problem: deciding when it becomes uneconomical in the long-run to maintain and build levees</p>
<p>Solve problems by building bigger and better levees.</p>
<p>Too much of main channel is leveed.</p>
<p>Wing dams and other navigational structures expanding the navigation system.</p>
<p>Coordinated flood damage reduction program for whole system can properly assess system-wide benefits of non-structural options.</p>
<p>Problem: finding funds for buyouts, easements & wetland restoration.</p>
<p>Opportunities: more buyouts, easements and habitat programs</p>
<p>Opportunity: develop agreements with farmers to flood land for payment</p>
<p>Opportunity: land acquisition/set aside for floodplain</p>
<p>Opportunity: reduction in government subsidies for land and buildings that are repeatedly flooded</p>
<p>Opportunity: how to keep more water upland (and out of the river).</p>

What methods for reducing flood damages within the floodplain area (between riverbank and bluff) do you think should be investigated as part of this comprehensive study?
Ways to remove water from areas protected by levees when the river is high for extended periods of time.
Raise levees to 500-year elevation.
The Corps of Engineers knows exactly what needs to be done.
Raise levees to 500-year elevation.
Use dredged material from river on levees.
Limit insurance and government aid availability within the protected area; those who build there do so at own risk.
Raise the levees equally on both sides.
All the locks and wind dams need repaired or redone.
The fast runoff caused by additional concrete and asphalt.
Investigate the Corps' Missouri River Plan that would crease disaster for landowners along the Mississippi River during spring flooding.
Evaluate increasing dredge work in backwater areas to both increase floodwater conveyance and promote habitat areas.
Evaluate floodway by-passes at locks & dams and other restrictions with secondary levees set back from existing levees.
Retrieval of lost water storage where siltation has filled in these areas through dredging.
Raising or strengthening levees; setback levees
Dredging of main or side channel.
For sustainable protection, measures in the upstream and downstream part of river need to be
Statistical analysis of river flow chart every 5 years will be a good idea.
Evaluate methods to improve collection and disposal of storm water runoff to prevent interior flooding.
Consider improving the construction of levees to prevent huge sand deposits from ruining land in the event of overtopping.
Stockpile flood fighting materials for both protected and non-protected areas of the waterway. Items such as temporary dikes, barriers and related materials, if readily available, would prevent damage in many areas, especially communities.
Improvement in barge fleeting areas and tow waiting areas would reduce streambank erosion and improve stability of other flood prevention systems.

2. June 2006 Public Meetings. . Opportunities for public input were made available via the study newsletter comment sheet, the study website comment sheet, the public meeting comment sheet, by email, and by letter correspondence through the mail.

Based on responses from the meeting comment sheets, the primary areas of interest in the Comprehensive Plan indicated by attendees were: Levee and Drainage District (38%), business/industry (19%), personal interest (9%) and city/county government (7%).

The majority of comments from respondents in the study area above St. Louis favored Plan G, which offers 500-year flood protection. Many cited economic development and systemic flood control/protection as important aspects of the plan. The majority of responses from those in the study area below St. Louis were opposed to Plan G due to concerns of private property loss and personal and community economic losses. Some felt that Plan D was the best alternative for flood protection.

Table F-3 contains a summary of comments received before, during, and after the four June 2006 public meetings as presented in the categories listed below:

- Explanation of Meeting Codes.
- Oral comments heard at the June 2006 public meetings.
- Letters submitted.
- Organized responses, 9 total organized responses received.
- Petitions, 2 received.
- Comment sheets from the June 2006 public meetings (responses to questions 1 and 2).
- Comment sheets from the newsletter (responses to questions 1 and 2).

In all, comments were received from 685 people through one or more means: 103 comment sheets from the four June public meetings; 53 oral statements at the June public meetings; and 135 letters, 299 organized response letters, and 141 signatures on two different petitions received before, during, and after the June public meetings). The comments are attached to this Appendix.

All comments received – including those from the public meetings and the subsequent requested meetings – were reviewed by the study team members for consideration as the final recommendation was prepared and forwarded to Corps Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

3. Public Involvement – Fall 2006 to present. . A concerted effort was made to meet with the drainage and levee districts south of St. Louis lying along the Mississippi River. The Regional Project Manager and other staff from MVR and MVS also provided briefings and materials, as requested, to various meetings with the publics and organized groups, the Illinois Farm Bureau local group and the newly created Illinois Farm Bureau Floodplain Task Force, for instance.

The public input led the PDT to develop an additional alternative plan, Plan M, which is a refinement and variation of Plans B, G, and H.

II. Summary

The conclusions and recommendations for the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan Study were influenced by the public involvement process. Throughout this study, the techniques selected in the public involvement plan—newsletters, website, open houses, and public meetings, in conjunction with the CT meetings—allowed for coordination with the public and provided an opportunity for valuable public input.

Table F-3 following contains a summary of comments received before, during, and after the four June 2006 public meetings as presented in the categories listed below:

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Table F-3. Summary of Public Comments Received Before, During and After the June 2006 Public Meetings

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)						
Mtg Location	Oral-mtgs	Letters	Organized Response	Comment Sheet Mtg	Comment Sheet Nwsltr	Petition
P-Peoria	P = 001-009	P = 001-006	OR-000	CS-M-#	CS-N-#	P1-000
B-Burlington	B = 001-007	B = 008-014				P2-000
Q-Quincy	Q = 001-017	Q = 015-025				
C-Chester	C = 001-020	C = 026-027				
		(#'s on letters received @ meetings)				
		(all other letters recorded as RM)				
	Oral-mtgs = oral presentation @ mtg					
	Letters= letters received at meetings/ by mail / by email					
	CS-M = comment sheet from meetings					
	CS-N = comment sheet as result of the newsletter					
	OR= organized response (form letter)					

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
Cmt #	Mtg #	Name	Comment
1	P-001	Mississippi Valley Flood Control Assn/Grugett	Below St. Louis we're protected against the maximum probable flood
2			Of nature's destructive forces, can only do something about floods
3			Need to change environmental laws for flood control
4			MVFCA supports Plan G as it offers the greatest amount of protection to people and communities, and will help in any way we can
5	P-002	IL Farm Bureau/Thompson	Thanks to COE for draft report and opportunity to meet and comment on it
6			Only a small amount of assets in the Mississippi River Valley are insured
7			Support Plan G to improve and protect against 500-yr levels
8			Need federal involvements to make the plan work
9			Rural Illinois need the economic boost that 500-yr flood control would bring
10	P-003	Barnett	Thanks for opportunity to comment
11			We know climates are changing and the '93 flood will happen again
12			Funds are better spent for prevention than rescue
13			Plan G will prevent previous serious damage
14	P-004	IL Corn Growers/Bunting	The Illinois Corn Growers go on record in support of Plan G.
15	P-005	UMIMRA/Robinson	Support Plan G, gives greatest level of protection to the greatest number of districts
16			Upper Mississippi needs comprehensive plan for flood control
17			Plan G gives a good framework for future decisions on a systemic basis
18	P-006	Big Island Conservancy District/Kost	Care about the future of our district and neighboring district's flood control projects
19			Floods are the #1 disaster in our nation so we need to be prepared and have a plan
20			Need systemic flood control protection to lead to better economic welfare for communities along the system
21			Need to plan now, Mississippi flood problems are not disappearing
22			Need to hear that you will be supporting Plan G
23	P-007	Woodford County Farm Bureau/Blumier	Woodford County Farm Bureau supports Plan G.
24	P-008	E.Peoria Sanitary District/Sary	Farm Creek has many problems, and have concerns about Farmdale Dam
25	P-009	Peoria County Farm Bureau/Smith	Peoria County Farm Bureau favors Plan G.
26	B-001	Des Moines County Board of Supervisors/Hosheck	Resolution: support and request COE submit to Congress implementation of Plan G
27	B-002	Two Rivers Levee/UMIMRA/Stoller	1993 flood was the worst in history, no more prepared not to withstand a catastrophe
28			Need to change current way of doing business
29			Support Plan G
30	B-003	IL Farm Bureau/Anderson	Thanks for draft plan and opportunity to offer comment
31			Support Plan G
32			Recognize some problem areas exist, but need Federal involvement to make this plan work

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
Cmt #	Mtg #	Name	Comment
33			Farm Bureau wants different state regulations for limits on water level raises to be dissolved.
34			Make this happen
35	B-004	Klingner & Associates/ Klingner	Existing levee protection does not meet existing and future needs
36			We will work the COE and the stats to implement needed improvements to the area.
37	B-005		Please consider as a cost-effective issue to let river return to its natural system and flush itself out. Environment needs this. It will prevent flooding in unprotected towns.
38			As river silts in levees have gone higher. Don't spend my tax dollars on raising levees.
39	B-006	Green Bay D&LD/Pieper	Need to write Congressional people about Plan G - it won't happen on its own - need letters of support
40			Support Plan G
41	B-007	Beams	Consider Plan J-buyouts. Need to eliminate things being built behind levee that shouldn't be there.
42	Q-001	Sny Island L&DD/Koeller	Levee and drainage districts worked to secure funding and authority to improve flood control in the Upper Mississippi River
43			Comp Plan offers a comprehensive plan for reducing flood damage
44			Support Plan G
45			Feasibility phase analysis of Quincy bridge approach is supported by the Sny L/DD; bridge traffic continues to grow and we need to pursue this to ensure these crossing remain open
46	Q-002	Rep. for Cong. Lane Evans/Lack	Regarding your two recommendations, Congressman Evans supports and wants a comprehensive bridge protection plan, and we need maintenance of the existing system to ensure usability in the years ahead
47			Congressman Evans supports Federal aid to assist with maintenance of these facilities
48			He supports Plan G also
49	Q-003	Mid-America Port Commission/McNally	Support Plan G
50			26 counties lost population in the 1990s 0 need to improve the river system to get jobs so the river system doesn't keep dwindling
51	Q-004	Senator Christopher Bond (as read by Klingner)	Levee protection is a solid economic investment as well as a necessary safety measure for communities, businesses, farmers, families and human lives
52			Prevention is a preferable and less costly response; levee are the critical tools of prevention
53			Support building reliable levees; included authorizing language in WRDA for a National Levee Safety Program to allow the Corps to inventory and inspect levees to determine necessary improvements
54			Passage of WRDA is critical to our nation's transportation system as well as flood control, shore protection and dam safety
55			The Subcommittee on Energy and Water Appropriations met and secured \$20 million for the Upper Mississippi Lock and Dam project, and secured funds for the completion of the Comprehensive Plan; anticipate acceptance by the full appropriations committee
56	Q-005	UMIMRA/Klingner	widespread support for Plan G; G=Good and G=Growth
57			MR&T shows flood control works
58			Upper states deserve same consideration as lower states
59			Public perception - no Federal interest=no danger
60			Suggestions: disengage B/C; provide minimum design standards for levees; should have Fed participation
61	Q-006	Great River Economic Development Foundation/ Bell	Thank you for the opportunity to provide input over the years
62			There has been much talk of regionalization, TVA's model doesn't seem to consider any growth in economy and productivity, but there is a lot of businesses that were built and have grown in this area and are protected by the levee
63			Support Plan G

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
Cmt #	Mtg #	Name	Comment
64	Q-007	Pike County/Rodhouse	We were not flooded in 1993 thanks to the Corps of Engineers
65			As a farmer I support Plan G
66			The Pike County Economic Development Corporation supports systemic flood protection of the region, specifically Plan G and the development of options
67	Q-008	Hancock County Farm Bureau/Mudd	Support systemic flood protection in plan G
68	Q-009	Ursa Farmers Coop/ Zumwalt	As a landowner in the area I support Plan G
69			The Ursa Farmers Coop supports Plan G for improvements of the Upper Mississippi River System
70			Products use the Mississippi River to get to market; flooding means lost revenue and facilities are damaged with a loss of access
71			Levees are critical control structures and important to commerce
72	Q-010	Illinois Farm Bureau/Pope	Illinois Farm Bureau supports Plan G
73			The study shows the plan is doable
74			Need federal involvements to make the plan work
75	Q-011	Cargill Pork/Steinkamp	My interest is in the future of pork production
76			These areas lend themselves to pork production
77			Plan G lends itself to this
78	Q-012	Adams County Farm Bureau/Valter	Support Plan G
79			Plan provides adequate flood protection to the chemical plants located here
80	Q-013	Quincy Chamber of Commerce/Looten	We support Plan G
81	Q-014	Missouri River L/DD/ Gibbs	Support the efforts and action of the Corps of Engineers with the study
82			Board supports Plan G as it meets the future needs of the nation in terms of flood control
83			Need to return to a limit of a 1-foot rise, 0.1-foot is impractical
84	Q-015	Sny L/DD/Reed	Support Plan G
85			presenting several letters supporting Plan G
86	Q-016	Sny Island L/DD farmer/ Lundberg	Every house in Reach 1 was flooded in 1993
87			Support Plan G and hope it prevents reoccurrence in the future
88	Q-017	US36/172 Corridor Transp Corp/Boland (comments read by Walley)	Support Plan G
89			B/C analysis COE has to work with is not worth a nickel
90	C-001	Gilster & MaryLee/Welge	Our entire 8 plants depend on the McBride facility; we were devastated by the 1993 flood.
91			Levees are important to our facilities.
92			Chester Bridge is main crossing and only bridge between Cape Girardeau and St. Louis and widely used by local workers. Loss of use would affect communities and the economy of the area.
93	C-002	IL Farm Bureau/Grubert	Support Plan G which is great for economic improvement to Illinois and Iowa
94			IA, IL and MO all have different regulations on raising water level; need Federal standard to resolve differences
95			Illinois need the economic boos of 500-yr flood control protection; it is a good return on investment

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
Cmt #	Mtg #	Name	Comment
96	C-003	Columbia L&DD/Hortman	Concerned with the loss of 10,00 acres and the impact on economy of area and families
97	C-004	Degonia Fountain Bluff/ C.Heins	Levees on Illinois side south of St. Louis left out; when the votes are in we'll be left behind.
98	C-005	Sierra Club/Norman	Unwanted consequences follow a change - need equitable compensation for losses.
99			Reconnect river with floodplain and reconnect people with the river
100	C-006	Degonia Fountain Bluff/ K.Heins	Agree with the comment about residents in Reach 3 being left out
101	C-007		People want protection, not compensation. Don't know why we can't have protection here like in the upper reaches of the river.
102	C-008	Alexander County Highway Dept./Denny	Concerned that no alternatives address Alexander/Jackson/Union counties, but there is a potential 1-ft increase in those areas
103			Our private levees do not get assistance from the COE
104	C-009	Columbia L&DD/Mehrtens	Looks like Plan G is the plan you want to push, but Plan G will negatively affect lower levees.
105			North of St. Louis gets levees and south of St. Louis gets nothing.
106			We are taking water from the north but we are not allowed to pass water on (to MR&T)
107	C-010	Fountain Bluff/Beckman	You're concentrating on St. Louis infrastructure and ignoring that in lower areas it is the infrastructure that enables our population to survive.
108	C-011	Preston LD/Randleman	Looks like nothing offered for lower levee district.
109	C-012	Union County/Livesay	Have you considered the economic disaster of dumping large amounts of water on us?
110			Big 5 induced water would bankrupt area.
111	C-013	Preston LD/Sondag	Want final plan that doesn't displace people.
112	C-014	Harrisville LD/Kucergeleis	Hope IL Farm Bureau knows that covers all of Illinois.
113	C-015	Heavner	It's not true that Plan G eliminates everything below St. Louis - some things are included as stated in the report.
114	C-016	Harrisville LD/Hoffing	COE has given us beautiful levees - we like them - hope they don't ruin them
115	C-017	Columbia LD/B.Mehrtens	Under Plan G if more water comes from up north this is the same as lowering our levees.
116	C-018	Degonia/Arbuter	Not raising levees south of St. Louis is leaving out an important link. Plan is ill advised as it leaves us out.
117	C-019	Columbia LD/ Stumpf	Area south of St. Louis appears to be considered as 'storage'
118	C-020	Preston LD/Treece	60% of water from Missouri River and Missouri is not part of the Comp Plan. We look at the Missouri River so it seems the Comp Plan is inaccurate if this information is left out.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Letter #	Name	Comment
001	Mississippi Valley Flood Control Assn/Grugett	Flood control is a national problem and therefore a Federal responsibility. The MVFCA is committed to reasonable and flexible approaches toward achieving flood protection. We also support commercial navigation on our inland waterways system with special attention to the Mississippi River and its tributaries.
		Of Nature's destructive forces, can only do something about floods. We can build protection against the "maximum probable flood", one that has an improbable occurrence but nevertheless a remotely possible one.
		To provide such protection we must: change environmental laws for flood control projects, cancel all cost-sharing to provide protection for all-not just those who can afford it, and relax the requirements for the B/C ratio for flood control projects.
		Plan G of the draft report offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of affected people and communities.
		The MVFCA will support Plan G, and will help in any way we can.
002	Illinois Farm Bureau/Thompson	IL Farm Bureau supports Plan G
		Study shows a systemic plan for upper valley is doable
		Need federal involvements to make the plan work
		Rural Illinois need the economic boost that 500-yr flood control would bring
003	Dianne Barnett	We would be money ahead if funds were spent for prevention rather than rescue, such as in New Orleans.
		The 1993 flood will happen again. Place Plan G of the Comprehensive Plan before Congress for action . This Plan will help reduce the loss of property and lives.
		Complacency with the current heights of our levees could lead to a flooding of economic downturn for the regions along the river. Plan G could eliminate this.
004	Big Island River Conservancy District/Kost	We believe in systemic flood control protection. Systemic treatment is better for the system as a whole. It will lead to better economic health and welfare of many communities and towns along the river.
		The health of a region is the health of the nation. Our flood protection project has given businesses and people the confidence to invest, which has created more jobs and benefited our community.
		The Corps has stated that the 1993 flood taught us that our current flood control projects are not to be taken lightly. We need to plan and do what we can to protect, fortify and maintain them. Public safety and economic stability are dependent upon them.
		We believe in operation, maintenance and upgrades for our flood control protection. It's all about protecting both lives and properties. It is critically important to maintain and to make future improvements of our flood controls to assure that the design flood elevation is maintained over the years as flood profiles are improved.
		We respect the requests from environmental groups that the corps give wetlands consideration in the execution of any flood control protection upgrade.
		Experience is reality. The reality here is the whole Mississippi and its flooding problems are not disappearing. They are growing, and we need to grow with them.
		We would like to hear that you'll be supporting and fighting for Plan G: systemic flood control for the Upper Mississippi to the same equal level of protection as the Lower Mississippi.
		Plan G stands for growth, the growth we need in flood protection to meet today and tomorrow's needs for the growth and stability of our nation, region by region.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Letter #	Name	Comment
005	UMIMRA/Robinson	We are little more prepared today than we were in 1993 to defend our citizens and our economy from catastrophes.
		Only 4 percent of the \$302 billions assets in the Upper Mississippi River Valley are insured. We need to protect these valuable assets.
		The Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan demonstrates that system-wide long-term flood control is possible. UMIMRA wholeheartedly supports Plan G which affords the greatest level of protection to the greatest number of businesses and residents.
		It's time to learn from our past mistakes and establish a comprehensive plan for flood control on the Mississippi River.
		Need to reexamine the method by which the Corps of Engineers' flood control project have been funded and what can be done to reverse the trend of deteriorating resources and woefully inadequate flood protection up and down the Mississippi River.
		Plan G is a good first step, but it is only a first step and much remains to be done. We urge the Corps and our Congressional leaders to renew their focus on this critical public policy issue.
006	Allie Lymenstull	Enclosed are letters and comments relative to the 1993 flood and the so called Upper Miss River Comprehensive plan. I plan on being at the Quincy meeting and hope you will have some answers to the issues I've raised in the enclosed material (ltrs from 2002, 1994 & 1995 related to floodplains).
007	City of Burlington/Edwards	Burlington City Council asks for support for systemic flood protection for the Upper Mississippi River Valley identified in Plan G of the UMR Comprehensive Plan
		Catastrophic flooding affects our region, costs millions of dollars and negatively affects the lives of many people
		Plan G would positively impact farm income, enhance economic development opportunities, create permanent employment opportunities and alleviate the fear that exists in unprotected communities
008	Burlington-W.Burlington Chamber of Commerce/ Shinn,Richardson	Support Plan G for systemic flood control for our region
		Our interest is in protecting what we have and creating additional economic development opportunities on both the IA and IL sides of the river
		Urge adoption of a plan that further protects the assets that we have and helps us create additional investment in our region.
009	Klingner & Associates/ Klingner	Thanks to COE for hosting this public hearing and for competing the Draft Comprehensive Plan for Systemic Flood Control. This meeting provides first opportunity in over 50 yrs to seriously discuss improvements to the design standards for the Upper Mississippi.
		Many changes have occurred over last 50 years and our existing level of protection does not meet current or future needs.
		Plan G best balances structural and non-structural changes to pass large flood event and avoid another 1993 disaster.
		Plan G would allow improvements to our regions and implement a higher standard of flood control to the 1/500 change of exceedence design.
		We will work with the COE to help implement these improvements for the benefit of public health and safety, and for economic growth.
010	IL Farm Bureau/Anderson	Strongly support Plan G
		Study shows that a systemic plan for the Upper Valley is doable.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Letter #	Name	Comment
		Recognize there would be problem areas above and below St. Louis that would restrict flow and would not be able to improve their level of protection
		Need federal involvements to make the plan work
		Farm Bureau wants different state regulations for limits on water level raises to be dissolved.
		rural Illinois need the economic boost that 500-yr flood control would bring
		TVA projected a 7-to-1 return on investment for flood protection in this region, so urge COE to recommend Plan G.
011	UMIMRA/Stoller	1993 was the worst flood event we have ever seen with \$15B in damages.
		Comprehensive Plan developed to provide system flood control that minimizes negative impacts and promotes a planning and implementation process that considers need on a regional basis. Need this approach that considers public interest.
		Applaud establishment of MR&T project to protect human life and future environmental, recreational and economic assets.
		Area can't reach its full potential without enhanced flood protection. TVA study shows every \$1 spent on flood control at the 500-yr level will generate nearly 5 times the return.
		UMR Comprehensive Plan shows that system-wide flood protection is achievable.
		We support Plan G which offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley.
		The Mississippi River is one river - both the upper and lower. All stakeholders deserve adequate flood control.
012	Two Rivers Levee & Drainage Assn/Stoller	We are little more prepared today than we were in 1993 to defend ourselves from these "500-year" events.
		OMB's destructive policy dictating that all COE project be evaluated primarily on a positive return on investment assumes that the country is willing to risk massive flooding and loss of human life to save money in the short term.
		We are not learning from our mistakes. How many people need to die due to lack of adequate flood control?
		Seems Congress would rather request more studies than say we've have enough and let's do this right.
		UMR Comprehensive Plan shows that system-wide flood protection is achievable.
		Support Plan G which offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley.
013	Des Moines County Board of Supervisors	Resolution: we to provide proper protection to the citizens of this county from the ravages of a flood, we support and request that the US Army COE recommend to Congress, as directed by Section 459 of WRDA of 1999, the implementation of Plan G as outlined in the UMR Comprehensive Plan, May 6, 2006.
014	Colusa Elevator/Huston	Support systemic flood protection for our region, specifically Plan G identified in the UMR Comprehensive Plan
		Flooding takes a tremendous toll on our nation and we are unprepared to deal with such disasters.
		Plan G of the draft report offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of affected people and communities, and could bring new industrial life to the Green Bay L/DD.
		Research shows that the UMR valley region will achieve its full potential only when we take steps to enhance flood protection and improve navigation on the Upper Mississippi.
015	Senator Christopher Bond	Levee protection is a solid economic investment as well as a necessary safety measure for communities, businesses, farmers, families and human lives
		Prevention is a preferable and less costly response; levee are the critical tools of prevention

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		Support building reliable levees; included authorizing language in WRDA for a National Levee Safety Program to allow the Corps to inventory and inspect levees to determine necessary improvements
		Passage of WRDA is critical to our nation's transportation system as well as flood control, shore protection and dam safety
		The Subcommittee on Energy and Water Appropriations met and secured \$20 million for the Upper Mississippi Lock and Dam project, and secured funds for the completion of the Comprehensive Plan; anticipate acceptance by the full appropriations committee
016	Mississippi-Fox D/D #2/ Campbell	Support Plan G of the Comprehensive Plan for flood control. Study shows that system-wide flood control is achievable.
		The farmland protected by levees in our district produces the main source of income for most of the families who farm in this district.
		Feel it is more cost effective to implement Plan G than to do expensive repairs from flood damages as occurred in the flood of 1993.
		COE study only included finances and economics, failed to consider the tumult, grief and personal expense incurred by families.
		Protecting our roads, bridges, and rail transportation systems is not only a matter of economics but also security for this country.
017	Ursa Farmers Cooperative/ Zumwalt	Support Plan G from the Comprehensive Plan. It improves flood protection, offers greatest holistic approach and the most positive benefits to the economic well being of the nation, the security of our nation's navigation system and its navigable waters, and helps maintain the extensive investment already made in the upper Mississippi River.
		Our Coop was devastated by the 1993 flood with millions of dollars in lost revenue plus infrastructure repair, and loss of service to customers throughout the region.
		The 1993 event reiterated that levees are critical control structures for businesses and residents, as well as for navigation, commerce and future economic development.
018	US36/172 Corridor Transp. Corp/Boland	Support Plan G
		US Hwy 36 and I-72 are important transportation routes. A comprehensive plan for 500-yr protection of the I72 crossing in the Sny Island D/D and US Hwy 24 across the Fabius River D/D are necessary.
019	Golf Car & Equipment Co./Traeder	Recommend you allow and support the 500-year levee construction.
		The West Quincy area is a great place for a business because of the access, and is a key route for the entire three state communities.
		Protection of this area is vital to Quincy. Without it chances of a business expansion are low. Levee project will offer a payback in terms of economic benefits.
020	Village of Hull, IL	Hull Board of Trustees, Village Clerk, Village Treasurer, Village Collector and May are in support of Plan G.
		Plan G will provide the greatest amount of safety and economic benefit for our, and other, river communities.
		We are indebted to the US Army COE for their past and future help.
021	Adams County Farm Bureau/Valter	We support Plan G of the options in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan.

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		500-yr protection is necessary for agricultural areas because of recent construction of ethanol and bio-diesel plants here in the Midwest.
		Plants located here for the rail and river transportation and the substantial supply of corn. Supply must be readily available year-round and widespread flooding like in 1993 could halt production at these plants resulting in higher fuel cost throughout the US.
		Implementing this plan would create adequate flood protection that would benefit this region and allow us to become less dependant on foreign oil.
022	Illinois Farm Bureau/Pope	We support Plan G, a combination of structural and non-structural measures to carry a major flood through the upper valley without significant property damage or loss of life.
		Plan G allows levee and drainage district to protect against the 500-yr flood without raising water levels beyond FEMA guidelines.
		Even though there would be problems areas, Plan G should be recommended to help those areas that will benefit.
		Need federal involvement to make plan work and need to resolve differences in state water level regulations.
		Rural Illinois need the economic boost that 500-yr flood control would bring
		TVA projected a 7-to-1 return on investment for flood protection in this region, so urge COE to recommend Plan G.
023	Hancock County Farm Bureau/Mudd	Support systemic flood protection for our region, specifically Plan G identified in the UMR Comprehensive Plan
		Nation is unprepared to deal with catastrophic flooding events.
		Plan G offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley.
024	Quincy Area Chamber of Commerce/Looten	We support Plan G to achieve system-wide flood protection for our area.
		Flood of 1993 devastated the Quincy area, and we are little more prepared not to defend our citizens and our economy.
		Flood control in the upper Mississippi Valley would create jobs and increase income in our region and allow us to achieve our full potential.
		Encourage COE to provide the 500-yr flood protection indicated in Plan G as it offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley.
025	UMIMRA/Klingner	Flood control throughout most of our nation has been restricted and governed more by accounting methodologies than engineering standards or public health and safety.
		Currently flood control looks at cost/benefit with little consideration to human loss of life, social impacts or future benefits.
		From an engineering perspective, our nation's flood control systems suffer from infrastructure discrimination, due to current state and federal policies that serve to restrict water related improvements in the effort to reduce capital expenses.
		MR&T shows that with proper engineering design standards and construction, flood control works.
		Federal evaluation of existing flood control structures only evaluates the incremental cost/benefit, ignoring the billions of dollars in damages prevented that have occurred during the past several decades.
		The draft plan states the federal cost/benefit ratio does not indicate federal participation. This gives the public the perception that if there is no federal interest, no risk or danger exists.

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		Suggest changes to state and federal policies to prevent future disasters by disengaging national cost/benefit policy for federal participation, placing a higher consideration on public health and safety, and providing minimum design standards for new levee construction. Provide flood easements to landowners where improvements cannot be made.
		Design to minimum safety standards should be independent of cost. Design rural levees to 500-yr and urban levees to SPF level of protection.
		Support Plan G - a combination of structural and non-structural measures to handle a major flood without significant property damage or loss of life and prevent another disaster.
		Plan G allows levee and drainage district to protect against the 500-yr flood without raising water levels beyond FEMA guidelines.
		Need federal involvement to make plan work and need to resolve differences in state water level regulations.
		Need the States and Federal government to help this plan become a reality.
026	Degonia & Fountain Bluff L&DD/Bunselmeyer	Opposed to Plan G because if unfairly targets a small number of districts south of Chester, IL, especially on the Illinois side of the river.
		We have been told by COE, FEMA, State of IL we could not raise our levee system because it would adversely affect levee systems adjacent to and upstream of ours.
		Now all systems above Chester will be allowed to raise their levees but we can't because of potential problems to MR&T levees 85 mi. south of us.
		Plan G seem to be a contradiction to what the Corps has said in the past. I would like an explanation please.
027	Jack McCormick	Need flood control to protect \$300 billion in assets n the Upper Mississippi River Valley-only 4% are insured; another disaster will occur; TVA study shows a 7:1 return on investment for 500-yr level flood control; enhanced flood protection and improved navigation will help our region achieve its full potential
		Benefits of systemic flood control: protection of human life; economic benefits and gains in increased farm income, damages avoided, enhanced economic development; increase in jobs and income; industry investments.
		Plan G offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley, with the 500-yr flood protection for urban and agricultural areas and 500-yr ring levees with no new development for unprotected towns.
		COE internal procedures for calculating cost vs. benefits doesn't include all the long-term benefits or the regional economic benefits.
		Illinois Farm Bureau endorses Plan G. Support efforts to construct certified levees and associated systems flood protection systems on major rivers, equitable treatment of intangible benefits in calculating the benefits of levee construction projects. Recognize that our state has benefited from the flood control levees and recognize the economic and social benefits that flood control improvements would have in this region.
028	Gilster-Mary Lee Corp./ Welge	Attended the Chester meeting and glad that you are taking the time to hear the feelings of the public regarding the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan for levee improvements.
		We as citizens both need and want action to improve the levee system, particularly in the areas from St. Louis to Cairo.
		Favor Plan G
		In our Bois Brule Bottom area we operate 8 plants and employ 3000 people, and suffered considerable damage in the 1993 flood. There are several other major employers in this area

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		The Chester Bridge in Bois Brule Bottom area is a vital link to the economy of our towns and a major access to two interstate highways. Without this artery the economic results would be far reaching and devastating.
		Our area has been proactive in working the COE by contributing funds toward a study to improve the Bois Brule Bottom levee system.
		COE action to improve this area should include bringing the levee up to the 100-yr protection level and then raising the bridge approach and the levee to the 500-yr level.
		Please give the Bois Brule Bottom project the high priority it deserves.
029	Dawn Burns	Thanks to all of you for the time and effort that was put into the comprehensive planning meetings. Chester meeting provided information that was very beneficial.
		I understand that the recommendation will be to take no action on any of the proposals due to the cost/benefit of .04-.06. I am in full agreement with no action since there is a very minimal cost/benefit.
		Should there be any action, Plan G had a very strong response. However I would be completely against Plan G as it would affect my residence personally.
		I would like more information that would clearly outline the proposed levee changes that would be made to acquire the 10,000 acres to be used as storage.
030	Tim Swanson	Endorse Plan L-critical infrastructure protection with addition of setbacks and network of overflow areas to reduce destructive impact caused by high water.
		Dirt should not receive the same level of protection as developed areas. Developed areas and critical infrastructure such as highways and bridges must have a higher priority over farm land. Humans should receive a higher order of protection than an corn plant.
		Levees are a two-edged sword. A little bit is good-they can protect. Too much is bad-they create problematic flooding. High levees will push water into developed urban riverfronts and cause damage to the flood protection system.
		500-yr levees were not breached in '93; river breached levee districts flooding 30,000-60,000 local acres. COE reported 2.6 million acres flooded in '93 which reduced pressure on 500-yr levees. A uniform 500-yr levee system along the UMR will not hold the volume of water observed in '93.
		Breach of the North Indian Grave levee caused a 42-ft hole; think of the damage caused of a 500-yr levee was breached.
		The levee system channels the river, producing fast flow and high pressure when the water is high, which becomes very destructive. If local drainage district were not flooded the water pressure would have been higher and even more dangerous.
		Last time we had back-to-back low water like in 2005-06 was in 1988-89. Then came 93. Will history repeat itself? Will the Corps be ready? Will the action taken by the Corps add to the destruction caused by its planned management of large volumes of water, or will its action minimize the destruction caused by very large volumes of water. The public has no choice but to trust that the Corps will do the right thing.
031	Wallace Taylor	Have reviewed the Draft upper Mississippi river Comprehensive Plan. Glad that some action is being taken after the Galloway Report has been gathering dust. This Plan should be part of an overall plan for the Upper Mississippi, along with the UMR-IWW System Navigation Study.
		Ecological restoration portion of the Nave Study would fit nicely with the environmental sustainability portion of the Comp Plan.
		Nav Study calls for expansion of the lock and dam system. That will certainly affect the flooding situation on the river.

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		Management of the river and its ecosystems should be a comprehensive and coordinated effort. Appears the Comprehensive Plan and the Navigation Study are on parallel, or perhaps even contradictory, tracks.
032	Blackhawk Township/House	Support Plan G identified in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan. It offers the greatest protection to my constituents in Blackhawk Township and my road system.
		Catastrophic flooding takes a tremendous toll and we are little more prepared today than we were in 1993.
033	Wanda Grace	Support alternative Plan D, the only plan I find acceptable for the preservation of my community.
		Alternative plans that would raise northern levees and allow our levee to remain "as is" are undesirable. This would leave our community even more vulnerable to high river stages.
034	Laverne Neuhaus	Help us keep up the levees (Plan D) to raise the levees to the 100-yr protection to protect our homes and other buildings from flood. Hoping to get the same protection the people get north of Chester.
035	Mary Gard Leeper	Support Plan G; it's time our agricultural and economic interests are protected; see no benefit in supporting the lesser options; Plan G only option that benefits the community at large who live and work along and near the Mississippi River in the Sny Island L&DD which includes Pike, Adams and Calhoun Counties.
036	Stephen Fox	Concerned about the Upper Mississippi Valley Flood Control System which is in dire need of our attention. We've used this waterway for many purposes and for a great many centuries. It can only be in our best interest to implement a system that will protect this area for current and future generations.
		Support Plan G, a highly effective plan that would safe-guard lives and enhance lives by increasing prosperity to the populations and the areas.
037	Gregory Campbell	Applaud COE for developing a much needed systemic plan for reducing the major damages and disruptions caused by periodic flooding of the UMR
		The river and its adjacent lands are important for the social, economic and recreational interests of citizens in the immediate area and throughout the region, if not the nation. The lands adjacent to the river provide access for those interests. Safety of the people affected by the system is extremely important.
		Support Plan G. Issue of flooding on the Mississippi River is not a local issue but one of regional and national impact. Regional need, social consequences and environmental stewardship should be the guiding standard in situations that current national cost formulas fail to address.
038	Honorable Leonard Boswell/IA State Rep. 3rd District	Support Plan G of the options identified in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan. This plan shows that system-wide flood protection is achievable, and offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley.
		Flooding takes a tremendous toll on our nation and we are unprepared to deal with such disasters. We are little prepared today than we were in 1993 to defend our citizens and our economy from these disasters.
		Greatest benefit of systemic flood control is protecting human life. In addition there are significant economic benefits and it is in the taxpayer's best interest to protect the valuable assets in the UMR Valley.
039	Honorable Dale Risinger, IL State Senate, 37th District	Support systemic flood protection for my district and the State of Illinois; specifically support Plan G identified in the UMR Comprehensive Plan. This plan shows that system-wide flood protection is achievable and offers the greatest protection to the citizens and my constituents within the State of Illinois and 37th District.
		Flooding can have catastrophic effects on our country in financial terms but more importantly in the cost of human life.

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040	Honorable Lane Evans/IL State Rep, __ District	A systemic, integrated approach to floodplain management was needed to help reduce and prevent future flood damages. I worked with other members of Congress to authorize and fund the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan to meet this goal.
		Comprehensive Plan recommendations that I support include: study of raising the Fabius L&DD to protect the Quincy Bridge; a comprehensive bridge protection plan to protect other bridge crossings from closure during flood events; a reconstruction program for the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers D&LD's.
		We must invest in our flood control system with adequate maintenance to ensure flood protection. Need a federal investment for the UMR-IWW similar to what currently exists for the lower Mississippi River as our levee districts and communities do not have the financial resources available to fund major improvements.
		Congressional authorization should be provided to enable the COE to perform improvements and reconstruction of the individual drainage and levee districts to ensure the aging systems are able to provide flood protection in the future.
		Although none of the 12 systemic flood damage reduction plans had positive national economic development benefits I believe significant regional economic benefits exist.
		Support Plan G which recommends protecting areas with existing levees and floodwalls to the 500-yr level of protection.
		Comprehensive Plan also identified the need for partnerships between all levels of government. Federal, state, local and private sector must continue to partner and discuss long-term floodplain management issues.
041	Sny Island L&DD/Koeller	Recent flood events remind us of the tremendous damage that catastrophic flooding causes and that much work lies ahead for the Upper Mississippi and Illinois River valleys to adequately prepare to prevent future flooding.
		Since 1993 the Sny D/D and other local L&DD's have worked with the COE to secure the authority and adequate funding to provide a better plan for flood control to ensure that the devastation of 1993 would never occur again.
		The Sny L&DD support the concept of systemic flood protection for our region. Work on the Comprehensive Plan demonstrates that a system-wide approach works. Specifically we support Plan G as it offers the great protection to the greatest number of communities, residents and landowners.
		While no immediate funding is available, the comprehensive plan is excellent and widespread support. Plan G is good and we hope it is adopted.
		The Sny supports concept of feasibility phase analysis of Quincy bridge and other crossings in the valley. The importance of these bridges will continue to grow. The levees not only protect dirt.
		The greatest benefit of improving flood protection is the protection of human life and the preservation of a way of life that has flourished in the valley for over 200 years. We owe it to future generations to pass on the legacy.
042	Honorable James Hahn/ IA State Senate, 40th District	I applaud the efforts of the COE for developing a plan to reduce the damage caused by flooding of the Upper Mississippi River. I strongly support the implementation of Plan G and request that my support be included in the record as well as provide to Congress as outlined in the authorizing legislation.
		The river and surrounding areas have many important social, economic and recreational benefits for the region and the nation. As a major transportation and shipping route, the river provides important commercial activity. High water levels and limited levee capabilities negatively impact opportunities for economic growth and increase the risks for those living along the river.
043	Monroe County Board of Commissioners/Haudrich	Board feels Alternative "G" is detrimental to a large area within Monroe County. Creation of a 10,000-acre storage district in one Area of Monroe County will negative impact several family farming operations within that area, cause relocation of family residences, and negatively impact the agricultural and economic communities within the County.

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		Of equal importance and concern is the condition that no changes will be allowed to the Columbia L&DD. Allowing other areas to develop levees to the 500-yr flood level and not allowing changes to this District will make the Columbia District vulnerable to increase flooding conditions.
		Alternative "G" will render nearly 25,00 acres in Monroe County worthless, negatively affecting the taxing district which lie within the boundaries of these properties.
		Unanimously oppose Alternative "G" and appreciate any consideration the COE will give to this matter.
044	Gail Meisner	As a resident of Jackson County and Jacob, IL, we rely on the levee systems to protect our homes and our community.
		After the 1993 flood Jackson County approved a referendum to give part of their real estate taxes to fix and restore the levee back to the 50-ft level.
		Approve Plan D to raise the levee to the 100-yr level and FEMA certification. Communities south of Chester, IL are entitled to the same benefits as the northern communities. I cannot support other plans.
045	Claudia Wilson	I support Plan G. I'm a resident of the Upper Mississippi River Valley. We feel passionate about the work you're doing.
046	Honorable Tom Sands/IA State Representative, 87th District	I applaud the efforts of the COE for developing a systemic plan to reduce the major damages and disruptions caused by periodic flooding of the Upper Mississippi River. I strongly support the implementation of Plan G and request that my support be included in the record as well as provide to Congress as outlined in the authorizing legislation.
		Southeastern Iowa depends on the Mississippi River for drainage, recreation and general commerce. These interests must mesh together so that each can improve the social, economic and recreational climate of the area.
047	Harold Korando	I own a farm near Jacob, IL. I support Plan D.
048	Green Bay L&DD #2/ Meller, M. Pieper, C.Pieper, Pierrot	Our loss of protection in 1993 caused the loss of thousands of dollars of crop revenue and damage to farmsteads, roads and ditches, plus the effects on the lives of all the residents. We don't no want to experience that trauma again. We are little more prepared today to defend our citizens and our economy from such a catastrophe.
		The Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plans shows that system-wide protection is achievable. Plan G offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley. Green Bay L&DD is well aware of the difference a few inches in levee height can make on the security provided by the levees, and this program provides that security we are seeking.
		The greatest benefit of implementing this plan is the protection of human life. However, the economic health of our entire country is dependent on secure flood protection and guaranteed navigation on the Upper Mississippi. TVA research shows a 5:1 return on money invested to provide this protection is possible. These gains would increase farm income, avoid damages, enhance economic development, increase wealth and increase spending. and grow permanent employment.
		We support Plan G. Thank you for your attention to this important issue.
049	Jessica Korando	The Degonia/Fountain Bluff floodplain is home to me and my family. Concerned with preserving the community that gives me identity more than protecting financial assets. Plan D is the only alternative acceptable for preservation of my community.
		Plans that raise northern levees and allow our levee to remain "as is" are undesirable and would leave our community even more vulnerable during any future high river stages.
		A flaw in the plan is that the effect of the Missouri River was not considered in the study. It should be included as it constitutes the majority of the Mississippi River's flow south of St. Louis. Excluding this important aspect could seriously skew the desired results from any alternative chose.
		Hope a plan will be chosen that brings balance to the social, economic, and environmental aspects of the floodplain.

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Letter #	Name	Comment
050	Darwin Lohkamp	As a landowner and resident in Monroe County river bottoms, my concern about Plan G of the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan is that my 394 acres and my retirement home, plus the home of my 97 yr old grandfather, will be affected. I very much oppose this plan.
		Could you let me know how likely it will be that buildings, grain bins and homes will have to be abandoned. At least 1 small cemetery north of Harrisonville.
051	Valmeyer Community Unit School District #3/Andres	Understand that some sacrifices must be made in solving a larger problem, but potential negative impacts on our school district and community in the Harrisonville D&LD include: a drop in enrollment from residents being forced from their homes which would reduce our state aid; a drop in EAV in the area would cause a shift of the tax burden to others in the community and cause rates to reach maximum rates set which would further hurt revenue to the district.
		Details of the comprehensive plan will have direct negative impact on the lives of many individuals in our community that will indirectly impact all of us.
052	Fabius River DD/Sutter, Hofmeister, Hoerr, Lundberg, Haerr	Within the Comprehensive Plan, Fabius River DD is earmarked for a cost-share levee improvement to the 500-yr level. This District is vital to the economy of NE Missouri and West Central Illinois as we provide protection for the approaches to the Quincy, State Hwy 24 and the Avenue of the Saints bridges. 20,000 vehicles cross the bridges daily; 35% of Quincy's workforce travels across the Fabius DD which is a vital link between Missouri and Illinois.
053	Gateway FS, Inc./ Asselmeier	Plan G, as proposed by the COE, would create a water storage area on farms in our territory and have direct impact on our customers' and cooperatives' operations.
		Have concerns about what the impacts and costs would be to operations in this area. Can't support the plan as proposed before these questions have been studied and satisfactorily answered.
054	James Matzenbacher	Disappointed the COE would propose flood control by designating a portion of Monroe County as a storage district. You are proposing to destroy my livelihood and my ability to make a living with Plan G. Encourage you to continue looking at options.
055	John & Mava Herbst	Concerned with Plan G in the Upper Mississippi Comprehensive Plan as it seems unfair not to give at least the present amount of flood protection to areas that seldom had major flood problems prior to 1993. Also, property tax and income tax revenues would decrease without the present amount of protection.
		Our family has farmed 3 or 4 generations in the Mississippi river bottom and hope that any ideas of flooding farmland in Monroe County, IL will not materialize.
056	Bob & Judith Edler	As a landowner in the Monroe County river bottoms, we feel there must be a better plan to control flooding than by purposely flooding farms and home in the river bottoms of Monroe County.
		Many of us that survived the flood of 1993 saw what happened and what did not happen. Did you think to ask us about flood control? Those who have lived through a flood can be a great resource. Please value our ideas. What if it were your home, your livelihood and your children's destiny?
		Is it true that the levee in Monroe County was never currently finished by the COE, that the Corps ran out of funding in Monroe County, that Fort Charters will never be flooded again because of historical reasons and Plan G takes the levee back out to the Mississippi River before the Fort? Do you think flooding 10,000 acres is going to make any difference. We'll be waiting to hear from you. Thanks for your concern and time.

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Letter #	Name	Comment
057	Rocky Run Township/ Heisler	I farm in Hunt DD and witnessed the destruction of the 93 flood. Wonder if the proposals being studied give enough weight to the fact that an infrastructure is already in place to support the communities in and along the Mississippi River (roads, schools, retail facilities and employers). We as a nation are willing to invest in new or improve existing infrastructure, but we hesitate to improve our levee systems so we can use our existing infrastructure.
		Wonder if enough consideration is given to burden placed on many communities because they are not able to utilize their number one natural resource. Our township's assessed valuation declined about 15% since the 93 flood, which is made up by higher taxes on existing properties.
		We need to be able to grow to maintain a healthy community, need jobs and the people that the jobs bring, need the children that jobs and people bring. We have the infrastructure to support these activities and there are certain types of businesses that need a location like our area.
		We could support Plan G as we believe that if all of the negative affects of doing nothing were added to the positive consequences of an effective long-term flood protection plan, the economic benefit would justify it.
058	Village of Valmeyer/ Heavner	Residents of our Village are familiar with the power and unpredictability of the Mississippi River and understand that something need to be done to protect the stakeholders within the areas affected by the waterway.
		Concern with "Alternative G" is that Monroe County and especially the area surrounding Valmeyer appear to be bearing a large part of the burden for relieving the flooding of our neighboring communities. The 34 homesteads which remain in the 10,00 storage district you propose are still a major part of our community., and the displacement of these families could have a devastating effect on the social and business climate of our immediate area.
		Also concerned that as part of "Alternative G" you are not allowing any change in the existing levee structure in the Columbia Levee and Drainage District. If the surrounding districts raise their levees to the 500-yr level it will send higher river levels toward the Columbia District, and this is the levee that was overtopped in 93 which led to the eventual flooding of our community. This could easily happen again if no improvement is allowed.
059	Missouri L&DD Assn/Lay	Support Plan G of the options identified in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan. Plan G offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley, calling for 500-year flood protection for urban and agricultural areas and 500-year ring levees with no new development for unprotected urban areas.
		As we have learned from the recent New Orleans flood there are many very important benefits when adequate flood protection is in place. Marginal flood protection doesn't allow the Corps to perform its function of providing expert engineering service to protect the citizens, businesses and industry which lie in the Missouri Mississippi basin. An extra foot of protection can sure help at the right time.
		The Red River flood of 1997 is a good example of the results of ineffective protection. The Manitoba floodway is a good example of a reasonable plan that prevented a huge disaster.
		Plan G would increase flood security and improve the quality of life for many of those living Eastern Missouri and Western Illinois. The work will result in multiple benefits and help avoid another event that caused tremendous loses, destruction, hardships and deaths.
		The COE, as the chief source of engineering expertise for our nation government, has the duty and responsibility to make reasonable plans for the protection of the citizens, businesses and industries in the Upper Mississippi River Valley. An attempt the Corps to save a small amount of money by failing putting up inadequate protection would be most shortsighted and unwise.

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Letter #	Name	Comment
060	Toohey Law Firm/Toohey	Past flooding in the Bois Brule levee area caused considerable damage to manufacturing and distribution plants, and resulting impacts on employment and services.
		On behalf of the Bois Brule L&DD, we believe the COE should revise its method of determining benefit ratios to include the economic impact of the closure of a highway such as Hwy 51 which connects to vital interstates and to industrial areas. Interruption of Hwy 51 traffic creates havoc and great expense by preventing workers from crossing the river to Illinois employers.
		We contributed a large amount of money in 1992 for a study to improve the levees. Bringing the levees to a 500-yr protection would be of great benefit to both Randolph County and the State of Illinois, and Perry County and the State of Missouri. There is urgent need to raise our levees and the economic impact would be great when considering all the transportation disruption and costs involved.
061	Ron & Mary Niebruegge	As a landowner and resident in Monroe County river bottoms, my concern about Plan G of the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan is that it would cover 10,000 acres as a flood storage area and this area would include the Valmeyer School District #3. If this area becomes a flood storage area the value of the land and improvements would decrease impacting the tax base and the tax revenue received by our school district.
		Many homes and farm operations would be affected, and all but 7 acres of my own farmland would be included in Plan G. People in our area take pride in our homes and have spent considerable money on them. Plan G would force us out of our homes and out of business and we could not afford to rebuild. I favor increased flood protection but don't feel that our livelihood should be taken away so others can benefit.
		I prefer to adopt Plan B which would leave everything south of St. Louis as it currently exists and take our chances with the river as we do now.
		I ask the Corps: If Plan G were adopted, how would we be compensated for the loss of our business, our home and property?
		I support the idea of better flood control, but feel there must be a better plan to control flooding than by purposely flooding farms and home in the river bottoms of Monroe County.
062	Robert Heavner	As landowner and resident of Mississippi River bottom in Monroe County, IL, I'm concerned about Plan G as one of the options identified in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan.
		Need to know more about the impact this would have on my farmland and my house in the Harrisonville DD. If the levee is lowered to a 10-yr flood level on 10,000 acres of that area, it would take my house and some portion of the cropland.
		Until we know the location of the new levee and how property owners would be reimbursed, we oppose Plan G.
063	Pamela Rodely	Live in Degonia Fountain Bluff L&DD. Improvements made on other levees would adversely affect us unless we are considered and also have improvements. How can you justify picking certain levees and letting others go? We are all tax paying citizens and need the COE to maintain the levees here too.
		Let's be fair and improve all the levees to the 500-yr plan, or if that isn't feasible then the FEMA certified 100-yr for everyone. The levees were built to be equal and they need to be maintained equally, otherwise the job is left undone.
064	Marvin & Gloria Leach	As concerned citizens of St. Louis area with Valmeyer ties, we question the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan. How will this impact Monroe County and other counties north of St. Louis? How can St. Louis improve? Please consider studying this project in greater detail to avoid hurting counties south of St. Louis.
065	Paul Sondag (cy of ltr sent to Cong. Jerry Costello)	Contacting you regarding the survey of the Harrisonville Levee District where I was born and raised and farmed for 42 years. This farmland must be protected for future generations.

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		The proposed construction of a new levee would be a waste of time and money. Must be a better plan to control flooding than to purposely flood farms and homes in the river bottoms of Monroe County.
		Improving the levee would benefit all the people in the Harrisonville District. There's sufficient land on the outside of the current levee to improve this levee. Don't do anything that is detrimental to our community. Continue to look for options.
066	Milton & Florence Mueller	Residents of Monroe County; seems to be a lot of confusion and concern about the Upper Mississippi River comprehensive Plan. Please do not do anything that is detrimental to the livelihood of our family who farm in the bottoms just to help other people.
067	Deborah Albert	Live near Fountain Creek and if you lower the existing levee and raise a mega-levee closer to the bluffs you will destroy our way of life. Survived the 93 flood but won't be able to stay here if you lower the levee as my house will flood and insurance costs will go up.
		You cannot sacrifice us to the benefit of big business up river. The future of Monroe County is in your hands. Please handle it with great care.
		The Corps has made some drastic mistakes over the years. Please don't add Plan G to the list.
068	Tara Schulmeister	As a resident of Monroe County, I question how the Upper Mississippi River comprehensive Plan will impact us and the other counties south of St. Louis if all the district north of St. Louis can improve. Study this project in greater detail to avoid hurting counties south of St. Louis.
069	William Riechmann	A farmer in the river bottoms of Monroe County. Under Plan G virtually every levee system would be upgraded to 500-yr levels except a portion of the Harrisonville L&DD-which will be degraded to 10-yr levels. This is unacceptable.
		Flood control should be provided for all areas-not just some. If you take our land no amount of compensation can replace the lost income for generations to come, and local towns will lose tax revenue from lower land values. The sentimental value of the land should be taken into account.
		Destroying the farming heritage of the river bottoms of Monroe County in the name of enhanced flood controls is not the plan we're looking for. Please look at any other options available to prevent this from becoming a reality.
070	John Reichmann	Plan G is not a solution to flood control. It requires a disproportionate amount of sacrifice by farmers in Monroe County. There is not solution to very high river levees. Either all levees should be raised or no levees should be raised. Don't sacrifice our homes, farms, livelihood and generations of hard work in the name of a storage district for floodwaters.
		If Plan G levees raised, a 10,000 acres storage district would be of little value in a major flood event. Flood control has to be addressed by everyone up and down the river. Don't expect Monroe County farmers to hold everyone's runoff. Continue to study and shelve Plan G.
071	Ronald Kuergeleis	I oppose Plan G. I'm a landowner and farmer in Harrisonville L/D and don't feel I should have to lose my farm and my livelihood.
		I'm for flood control, but isn't there a plan that will prevent any more loss and suffering for anyone?
072	Joyce Kuergeleis	I oppose Plan G. Believe there a better way to control flooding that to purposely flood our farms and destroy our way of life.
		Our farm has been in the family for nearly 100 years. How do you propose we as farmers in the Plan G area make a living if you take away our farms? Don't understand why we should give up our farm and future farm income for Plan G.
		I support flood control, but Plan G won't do much for flood control but it will destroy our way of life and everything we've worked toward.

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Letter #	Name	Comment
073	Ryan Hunsaker	I'm a resident of Monroe County and in the area affected by Plan G. This new storage district will cause families to lose their livelihood of farming, and will affect the economics of Monroe County and of the farming families in the County. This is unacceptable.
		By not changing the Columbia D&LD #3 you are saying that you don't care if that area floods more often. This will reduce our property value. Are we going to be compensated for that affect? Hope more planning goes into this before something is done.
074	Erwin Walter	Have owned and operated a farm in Monroe County since 1959. Believe there is a better way to control flooding rather than implementing Plan G. This plan will destroy rich bottom farmland that needs to be retained for future production, not sold for development.
075	Thomas Kuergeleis	Have had a family farm adjacent to the Mississippi River in Monroe County for 75 yrs, and it is near the outlet road in the "new storage district" on your map. Appears unfair and discriminatory to designate these 50 landowners as the relief valve for the entire river. This is some of the best farmland in the State of Illinois-removing it from production is unfair and unreasonable.
		Doubt that another 93 flood will occur, but it is a possibility that a plan for flood control along the Mississippi is required. Suggest the COE seek a different remedy for the perceived problem.
076	John Niebruegge	Concerned if Plan G adopted I would lose my entire livelihood, my home and my children's' future. All but 7 acres of my farm is in the proposed flood storage area.
077	Monroe County Economic Development Group/ Altadonna	Residents of Monroe County know well the damages sustained in the 93 flood, and much of our community is still struggling to recover. So we do understand the important of developing some type of systemized approach to flood damage reduction on the Upper Mississippi River system.
		Our Group voted unanimously to oppose Alternate G of the proposed plan. Our concerns are the creation of a 10,000 acre storage district and no change in the levee of protection within the Columbia L&DD.
		This option opposes two of the goals in the Mission Statement of our group by creating a devastating effect on the local agricultural community and by lowering property valuations for a large area of the County and jeopardizing local taxing districts.
078	Honorable Dan Reitz/IL State Representative, 116th District	Have been contacted by many individuals and groups regarding a Draft of the Comprehensive Plan for the Upper Mississippi River area. Alternate "G", included as part of this plan, is detrimental to a large area within Monroe County.
		Creating a 10,000 acres storage district in one area on Monroe County will negatively impact family farm operations. Many families will have to be relocated, and the agricultural and economic communities with the County will be negatively impacted. Alternate "G" also prohibits changes to the Columbia L&DD.
		Allowing improvements to the 500-yr flood level to levees north of Monroe County will increase the potential for flooding and may result in over 20,000 acres of farm ground being under water most of the time. This will result in lost revenue for County residents and taxing districts and a potential drop in school enrollment for Columbia and Valmeyer school districts.
079	Wesley Kuergeleis	Opposed to COE flood control proposal Plan G. We've had a family farm in the Harrisonville L/D for nearly 100 yrs. Plan G will inevitably destroy peoples lives in taking away their livelihood along with the farms they have worked hard to maintain.
080	JoLynn Winer	I will be directly impacted by Plan G of the Mississippi River comprehensive Plan.

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		Having watched the levee failure and resulting water flow in 1993, I don't understand how plan G could prevent flooding on the east side of that proposed levee. Hope you consider looking for a better plan to control flooding, one that will not destroy the highest-yielding farmland in IL.
081	William Ruby	Seems to be a lot of concern and confusion on this issue. Please don't do anything that is detrimental to our community just to help other people. We are citizens too.
		How will this impact Monroe County and the other counties south of St. Louis if all the districts north of St. Louis can improve?
082	Rachel Russell	Opposed to COE flood control proposal Plan G. We've had a family farm in the Harrisonville L/D for nearly 100 yrs. Plan G will inevitably destroy peoples lives in taking away their livelihood along with the farms they have worked hard to maintain.
083	Kara Riechmann	Following Katrina and other severe natural disasters, can understand how Corps is being pressured to supply a solution to flood control. Don't understand how Plan G would make an appreciable difference over seemingly simpler and more easily executed ideas.
		Why us-why now? The investment of tax dollars could be better used elsewhere-restore wetlands and prairie as buffers against flooding. There will be little engineers could do to protect people against another 1993 flood.
		Have you considered the people you're affecting? The people are passionate about the ground they farm and you would remove their livelihood.
		Sympathize with the endless list of problems you are expected to solve, but I know you can do better. I insist upon it. We all deserve it.
084	Missouri Farm Bureau Federation/Kruse	We support systemic flood control. Support Plan G that offers the greatest level of protection for farmers, landowners and citizens of the Upper Mississippi River Valley.
		Concerned about the potential impacts of Plan G on the Lower Mississippi River and insist that the needs of those that live and work in that area be taken into account.
085	Gene Rohlfing	I'm a farmer in Harrisonville L/D which is proposed to be flooded of a flow-through area, a big problem for Monroe County. I would lose about 1/3 of my farm ground which has been in our family for over 100 yrs. My parents are very worried over the affects of Plan G.
		Where would tax money come from for schools, fire dept, levee district and road district? Can the government buy us out?
086	Jim Bundy	Oppose Plan G. Own hundreds of acres in the affected area, land that has been passed down for generations from my ancestors. Plan G would severely and adversely change my life and threaten my livelihood, as well as that for many other farmers in the area.
		Was directly affected by the flood of 1993 and am well aware of the need for flood control. Why can we not simple raise the level of the existing levee? Seems much cheaper and easier and would not impact anyone or cause environmental issues.
		Taking the prime farm ground out of production will have ripple effects in other areas such as less real estate taxes for the county, taxes for the school district and the road and drainage commissions will have less revenue.
		Hope every decision maker in this process understands the extreme amount of stress this has put on my neighbors and my family.

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087	Chris Melliere	Concerned about Plan G that would create flood storage area by tearing down our levee that protects us from the Mississippi River, and rebuilding it east of our property and farmland-allowing the Mississippi to flow into this area and flood our land and homes.
		This plan would negatively affect 10,000 acres of farmland, the people who farm that land, the families that have been here for generations, our homes and our lives. We are hard working Americans who pay our taxes so why would you cast us aside for a greater plan?
		Plan G is flawed in that it doesn't consider water that flows in from the Missouri River and contributes up to 60% of the water that flows down the Mississippi. Corps should have taken all factors of flood impact into consideration before making a plan like this one.
		Reinforcing levees and dams, and leaving old levees but building intended levees like planned are other solutions to the flood problem that could offer the best benefits to everyone along with the least amount of costs.
		We cannot control Mother Nature. Following the flood of 1993 we rebuilt our homes and lives and our town (Valmeyer) with the intention of being safe from another flood. Natural disasters occur, but allowing Plan G would be the worst disaster of all-one we cannot recover from.
		Crop insurance only covers the replacement of crop not the income. If Plan G moves forward and we're forced to move out of our homes but still receive compensation for our loss, we will not gain anything. Our lives would be gone and we would just have a check.
		Hope you agree that this plan is at fault and that it should not be supported.
088	John Reichmann	As a landowner in Monroe County I've contracted with the government for a WRP easement of perpetuity. The proposed levee for the floodwater storage district conflicts with the COE philosophy to oversee these wetlands. How do we resolve this conflict?
		Wetlands are the only real solution in creating floodwater storage districts, and will cost a lot less government money. A straight levee through prime farmland, homes, roads, wetlands, prime WRP projects and calling this a viable solution to floodwater storage is not the answer.
089	Monroe County Electric Co-Operative, Inc./Wattles	Proposed Plan G will cause us to lose approximately 70 accounts plus several miles of distribution line that serve these accounts. This would impact the Electric Cooperative's ability to repay several millions of dollars of government-financed loans.
		There has to be a better proposal that would not eliminate thousands of acres of ground for future use of farming or potential commercial development.
		Understand flood control is necessary and must be planned for, but to purposely flood farms and homes in the river bottoms of Monroe County is not the solution. Encourage you to look at other options.
090	Barbara Kendall	Landowner in Monroe County river bottoms and concerned with Plan G. We are 4th generation farmers in the bottoms. You need more accurate information about this area before projecting such drastic plans. At least 40 families still live in the bottoms and many more maintain livestock and farms, grain and feed storage facilities, and machine storage buildings and repair shops.
		Plan G would seriously decrease the tax base to support the Valmeyer School District and decrease real estate taxes for Monroe County.
		Plan G would make this area useless for farming, depriving many families a reliable source of income and family livelihood.

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		The 10,000 acres designated for flood storage would not accomplish the intended goal and you would displace families needlessly. We support flood control, but there must be a better plan than purposely flooding farms and homes.
091	Illinois Farm Bureau/Nelson	Support Plan G as the preferred option, contingent on the fact that the Corps do further study to reduce the potential negative impacts.
		Plan G shows that a systemic plan for flood protection for the Upper Valley is feasible and provides the greatest level of protection to the most districts.
		Urge COE to address these problem areas identified and find solution to these issues: For the districts just above and below St. Louis that restrict the flow and would flood during major events, consider additional means of minimizing negative impacts and give them the maximum degree of protection possible within the 1.0-ft limit. Allow district with remaining existing levee to improve levees to maintain currently level of flood frequency protection. In areas requiring levee degradation and/or setback, further study options to reduce the extent of that change with only the degree of change essential for the conveyance needed to remain within the project limit of 1.0 feet of induced head undertaken.
		IFB supports property rights and urges COE to respect them and to notify all stakeholders affected by this plan in advance of such proposals to allow ample opportunity to comment.
		Property owner, tenants and residents of the affected areas must be fairly compensated for the loss of property, the cost of relocation and other associated expenses.
		IFB calls for uniform standards between states of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa for mitigation of water level impacts. Differences should be dissolved in favor of the federal 1.0 foot standard.
		500-yr flood control would bring an economic boost to rural Illinois with the creation of jobs, long-term economic growth spurred by the protected areas. Agribusiness and industry needing ready access to river transportation and/or reliable water supply would be among those to utilize the protection.
		Local infrastructure such as bridge access, highways, railroads, water supply and water treatment facilities, communication and other utility systems, and agricultural support facilities would be protected.
		Regional benefits for the Midwest would be immense. TVA has projected up to a 7-to-1 return on investment for flood protection in this region.
		Comprehensive Plan should provide a clear authority and assign responsibility to implement the improvements. MRT provided that authority for the lower valley. The Mississippi River commission and COE have responsibilities for oversight and plan implementation.
		Support the implementation of Plan G and urge the Corps to work to further improve it and recommend it to the Congress.
092	Audubon Mississippi River Program/McGuiness	Recognize the significance of the Mississippi River for both its environmental and economic benefits in terms of income and jobs. If we are to sustain these benefits, we need to protect birds and we need to protect their habitat. We have identified important bird habitat areas and are in the process of developing conservation strategies to protect and restore the habitat values of these areas in the more than 1,178,000 acres in the ten states along the Mississippi River.
		This current work builds upon our earlier work to develop more efficient and effective restoration and management strategies. Need to integrate how we operate and maintain the commercial navigation system, the flood control system and the natural ecosystem.

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		Have recommended a three-step process to increase the amount of floodplain available for natural river processes: stop all levee construction project pending a systemic assessment to determine where levee changes would produce the most beneficial ecosystem results; establish a no-net-loss policy on quantity of non-levied floodplain area; increase net gain of quality and quantity of habitat with the natural floodplain by acquiring floodplain lands from willing sellers.
		Comprehensive Plan addressed the need to minimize the threat to health and safety and to reduce flood damages and costs associated with them within the context of the river as an ecosystem and navigation system.
		Concur with the conclusions in the draft report: existing flood protection systems on Mississippi and Illinois Rivers prevent 95-97% of potential (avg annual) flood damages in the system; none of the 12 systemic flood damage reduction plans had positive NED benefits; significant systemic ecosystem restoration opportunities exist within the UMR system floodplain, however, no cost-justified systemic flood damage reduction plans support the inclusion of ecosystem restoration projects.
		Clear from study that the existing flood control system is sufficient to protect existing agricultural and urban uses of the floodplain, and expansion of flood protection to provide more 100-yr or expand to 500-yr level is not warranted.
		Continued protection at existing levels should be carried out as part of an integrated effort to seek a balance between continued flood control, maintaining the river for navigation and protecting and restoring habitat for birds, fish, wildlife and people.
		Recommend future projects for flood control be evaluated on the basis of not only economic cost/benefit but ecological cost/benefits as well. Where possible incorporate features that provide protection for and improve the quality of existing habitat, and restore habitat lost due to past construction and operation of flood control projects.
		Support Corps' recommendation that it continue to serve in a "continued facilitation role in the interest of flood damage reduction...in a collaborative framework working with other Federal, state and local agencies and non-governmental organizations, stakeholders and interested publics."
		Support the conclusions that call for continued hydrologic modeling of the river system, continued investment in GIS-based computer modeling, a second generation Habitat Needs Assessment, long-term sediment monitoring and pilot projects for evaluating wetlands creation as a management tool for nutrients control and one for non-structural flood damage reduction as well.
093	David & Jane Walter	Family has farmed in Monroe County since 1956. Your proposal will destroy our livelihood, our ground, storage bins, buildings, equipment and value of our land. Impact of Plan G on our farm and neighbors' farms would be devastating. With this plan, how do we plan for our future and that of our children and grandchildren?
		One flood in 50 yrs is not reason to put our area into a flood storage district. Our ground is prime farmland and a source of pride to our family.
		Disappointed we were not notified of recent public meeting in Chester considering that this proposal affects us directly. Why weren't landowners notified and invited?
		Must be a better solution than to purposely flood farms and home in the Monroe County river bottoms, Please reject Plan G.
094	Ellery & Adele Hawkins	Have lived in river bottoms of Monroe County all my life. We are opposed to Plan G. This plan does not treat all people up and down the river equally. Come up with a plan that does not discriminate.

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		Some people favor Plan G as it will allow them to improve their flood protection. I favor that too, but not at the expense of someone else. Have worked hard to bring our farm and life back to pre-1993 flood level and don't want to lose it for the right of someone else to improve his/her flood protection.
095	Valmeyer Fire Protection District/Hawkins	Concerned over Plan G that will affect 32 houses and the community as a whole. Flood control is a must but that has to be a better plan than to deliberately take homes away from people who have lived in the community their whole lives-some in properties that have been passed down for generations.
		Loss of land and homes will affect our tax base, and the value of the property/homes affected by the 10,000-acre storage area will depreciate. Loss of tax base will also affect the local volunteer firemen and the community.
		Hope that before any decision made the concerns of Monroe County residents are addressed and other alternatives looked at.
096	Madison County Farm Bureau/Gindler	Oppose both the concept and cost of this plan. The retention area would allow Illinois counties north of St. Louis to improve levees to a 500-yr level.
		Property owners on both sides of river are in continual competition to improve their levees at the expense of others, and this plan allows some favored property owners to profit from the intentional destruction of property owned by others.
		Plan G proponents note the potential to enhance economic development and wealth, but that would be at the expense of Monroe County property owners. As taxpayers, object to tremendous cost of Plan G and the huge appropriation of our tax money for this plan.
		Plan G will create an unjustified burden for both Monroe County landowners and taxpayers. Urge COE to reject Plan G.
097	Steven Mosbacher	My family was greatly affected by the flood of 1993 and have had difficulty recovering. Plan G makes me feel as helpless as I felt during the 1993 flood. This plan will not work and it will destroy people's lives and businesses here.
		Farmland is being consumed by urban development, recreation and hunting grounds, environmental groups. Nothing being done to save it and no one seems to care. I think we should be treated with the same respect and given some consideration.
		Bottleneck in the river is at St. Louis-fix the problem where it needs to be fixed and don't use us as the sacrificial lamb again. Filling this area will create a bigger disaster when the river gets high and more water is coming. Plan G won't work if the bottleneck remains at St. Louis after controlled floodplain is filled up.
098	St.Clair County Farm Bureau/Weilbacher	Understand that Plan G will create a 10,000 acre retention pool in Monroe County. This will ruin productive farmland and destroy farms owned by nearly 100 families. Monroe County farmers worked hard to recover from the 1993 floods and this plan would be an even greater disaster for them.
		Supporters of this plan appear to be motivated by the potential to improve levees on Illinois side of river north of St.Louis. Not opposed to levee improvements, but see this as a property rights issue as it directly benefits certain property owners at the expense of others.
		Urge COE to reject Plan G, which many farmers see as injustice for Monroe County farm families and an attach on private property rights.
099	Monroe County Farm Bureau/Hawkins	Proposed alternatives in the UMR Comprehensive Plan promote devastating impacts to our members in Monroe County. Plans do not allow for all drainage district south of St.Louis to improve their levees. Flood control is important to everyone along the river-our members should be treated fairly.
		Do not support this plan as presented. Additional studies should be completed to offer an equally fair plan to all levee and drainage districts.

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Letter #	Name	Comment
100	Michele Walter-Shuman	UMR Comprehensive Plan will adversely affect my interest in farm land in the Mississippi River bottoms in Valmeyer IL area. Father's property currently protected by 100-yr levee; under new plan it will be protected by a 10-yr levee.
		We have intentions of keeping this property in our family and approving and implementing this plan will destroy my family's legacy. Plan does not take into account the opinions of people who will be affected by it in the future.
		Did not attend meetings as we were unaware. Would think you would want to hear from everyone affected to make this a truly comprehensive plan.
101	Jim & Dawn Burns	Concerned with Plan G and the 32 houses that will be affected by this levee change, plus the detrimental impact on the community as a whole.
		Flood control is a must, but there must be a better plan than to take homes away from people who've lived in the community their whole lives with houses that have been passed down several generations. Never thought this would happen to me.
		Personally attended the Chester meeting, but there was limited information provided about any of the plans. Sent an email with questions, but response did not address those-very disappointing to me.
		Understand recommendation will be to take not action on any of the proposals due to the cost benefit of .02-.04. As a resident of Harrisonville District, I am in full agreement with no action, and am completely against Plan G as it would affect my personal residence.
102	Elveria Miller	Concerned about Plan G and how it will impact my family farm in Monroe County. Relocating levee will place it very close to my farmland, subjecting it to seep water when river is over flood stage and causing loss of crops.
		Maeystown Creek runs through my farm and will be located outside the levee, which will make flooding problems worse.
		Oppose this plan because the overall purpose is not clear. Does it benefit Monroe County or those north-like St. Louis? How could it benefit Monroe County when the value of our property will decrease and property taxes would be impacted?
		Consideration should be given to: curtail/redirect run off from development of properties in upland Monroe County which has increased volume of water reaching river and buildup of silt; instead of building a new levee inland, implement aggressive dredging of the river bed itself to provide additional capacity for the additional volume of water during rainy years.
103	Mike Convenience	Concerned with Plan G and the 32 houses that will be affected by this levee change, plus the detrimental impact on the community as a whole.
		As a local business owner I would personally be affected since most local farmers bring their business to my establishments.
		Survived 1993 flood and realize flood control is a must, but has to be a better plan than to take homes away from people who who've lived in the community their whole lives with houses that have been passed down several generations.
		Understand recommendation will be to take not action on any of the proposals due to the cost benefit of .02-.04. As a resident of Harrisonville District, I am in full agreement with no action, and am completely against Plan G as it would affect my personal residence.
104	Michael Schellhardt	Opposed to Plan G that the COE proposes.
105	Fanny Sue Schellhardt	Not in favor of Plan G proposed by UMIMRA.
106	Jamie Matzenbacher	Can't understand why people would want to destroy lives by putting up a new levee called the Plan G.

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		Support flood control, but shouldn't lose what I have so someone else can improve. Everyday in the life of a farmer is a worry.
		How will this help the farms and homes in Monroe County? Costs to American farmer too great to put land into a storage district.
107	Douglas Sondag	My family farm would be lost to the proposed setback levee in the Harrisonville L/D. Degrading out 50-yr levee to a 10-yr levee would make it unprofitable to farm. You cannot put a price on sentiment, but 10,000 acres of prime farmland would be un-farmable and houses would be flooded. Levee District, Fire District and school district would all suffer with this proposal.
108	Ellen Kuergeleis	Concerned with Plan G. Our family has farmed here for many years and rely on the income to supplement my social security. Plan G will burden my family so I hope you will reconsider. Others will prosper at our loss.
109	Linda Coats	Implementation of Plan G would have direct negative impact on the community of Valmeyer and my family. Construction a 500-yr levee and degrading the existing one to 10-yr levee would convert some 10,000 acres of cropland to land vulnerable to rising river levels, plus 32+ families would lose their homes and livelihoods and 50+ more would be adversely affected by decreased productivity of their farmland.
		Loss of 10,000 acres on high yielding bottomland farms can't be compensated or traded-off for land elsewhere.
		A negative social impact to the community by placing heavy burden on people who have already suffered enormous hardship.
		A 500-yr levee in the heart of this part of the valley may seem a good solution to minimize impact of fluctuating river levels on developed areas upstream,, but it is no solution to us with ties to this land. My friends and family are not being treated fairly.
		Alternative G is a flawed solution and not worthy of consideration. Go back to the drawing board and figure out how you can do the most good without hurting anyone.
110	George & Noreen Ziebold	Concerned about your proposal for flood control in Monroe County. My family farm here for 100+ yrs, and our land is on both sides of the proposed levee. We don't understand why this has to be.
		Plan G in the UMR Comprehensive Plan is a waste of taxpayer's money.
111	Pat & Jane McCarthy	Lost our home in flood of 93 and have finally recovered. Can't believe COE would consider deliberately flooding Monroe County again. We deserve same protection as people in the north. Consider more options of flood control.
112	Glenn & Twyla Woodcock	Family has owned this farm for 100+ years and chose to repair home and continue farming after 1993 flood. Monroe County farmland sacrificed then for urban St. Louis. Isn't once enough?
		Wouldn't COE/government/taxpayer \$ be spent more wisely determining how we are going to help the citizens of the country?
113	Pulaski-Alexander County Farm Bureau	Submit these recommendations of our landowners that could be alternatives or were not addressed in the Comprehensive Plan: Len Small L/D (42 mi of lower Miss. R) left out of study; use Plan D (100-yr ag levees w/urban levees at 500-yr levels) with a combination of Plan F (protection for towns & bridge approaches at 500-yr levels).
114	Garrett Hawkins	If COE goes through with this plan it will devastate farming in the river bottoms in Monroe County, which is why I am against this plan.
		Lived through the 1993 flood and know how horrible a flood is.
		Plan G should be made equal for everyone. Why should we be a storage area just to save other land up north?

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Letter #	Name	Comment
		If more flow needed dredge the river and get rid of trees in the bar ground, leave line of trees on bank for erosion purposes and line along levee berms as a wind/wave break during high waters. A simple, practical solution that can't come soon enough.
		Plan G would add to the list of bad mistakes and wastes of money this country has done in its history. I think farmers would be more efficient.
		Next time there's a plan to work on Mississippi drainage system, get us farmers involved and get our input as we know what is actually happening in the river bottoms.
115	Jeannie Brown	Concerned about UMR Comprehensive Plan G. How with this impact Monroe County and other counties south of St. Louis if all the districts north of St. Louis can improve? Don't do anything detrimental to IL counties south of St. Louis just to help other people.
116	Rosemarie Upchurch	I'm a landowner in Monroe County covered by Plan G. Want to know how this plan will affect my land that has been in my family over 200 yrs.
117	Al Buescher	See no hope of raising level of existing levee system that protects McBride and Rte 51/Chester Bridge that intersect Bois Brule L/D since the Rch 3 rise for 500-yr flood will exceed the 1' FEMA maximum.
		Should also be a feasibility study for a bridge crossing at Chester, IL as it is the only line of communication between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau. Missouri approach to Chester Bridge is on river side of levee and blocked when levee flood gate is closed.
		Understand some reconstruction of Bois Brule has been approved and is in progress. Additional reconstruction should be pursued to bring it up to its original design standards. This initiative would also improve protection of Rte 51 LCO and maintain economic viability of region between St.Louis and Cape Girardeau on both IL and MO sides of river.
118	Morgan County Board of County Commissioners/ Smith,Zeller,Meier	Support Plan G as the best of the options outlined in the Corps Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan.
		Understand Corps doe not consider future economic benefits as a factor in the benefit/cost ratio analysis. Urge you to recognize realistic economic development forecast as a legitimate part of the Corps project justification process. Feel a growth economy in this region represents a return on the investment of public funds and is in the best mutual interest of the local community, region and nation.
119	Monroe County Farm Bureau/Hawkins	Concerned that Comprehensive Plan does not take into account the Missouri River which affects flow of river south of St. Louis. We want the Missouri River to be included in a study that affects the entire floodplain.
120	Fr. Leo Hayes	Fair is fair. Encourage you to support Plan D which would allow us down river folks to raise our levees to equal the upper river towns.
121	John & Janet Garleb	Do not support Plan G. How can proposals be prepared on revising the UMR without a major study of all rivers flowing into is, especially the Missouri which affect the majority of the river flow to St. Louis in 1993?
		As farmers and landowners, it's unfair for so many to support Plan G when other options are certainly there. Why should our livelihood be destroyed without exhausting all options?
		If Plan G becomes a reality: How will residents of affected areas be fairly compensated for the loss of property, cost of relocation and other associated expenses? How can a plan chose an area to use as a storage district or flow area that has been a part of family farms for generations? How will levees not allowed to improve to the 500-yr level under that plan be able to retain at least the current level of flood-frequency protection? What form and what degree of compensation is the Corps proposing for owners of property in the degraded "Brown" districts such as Harrisonville?

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Letter #	Name	Comment
		There has to be a better plan to control flooding than to purposely flood farms and homes in the Monroe County river bottoms, It is imperative that Plan G is rejected.
122	John Walter	Farm in Harrisonville DD and Plan G will affect all my ground (1600 acres) which will be behind a 10-yr flood levee as will my grain storage, equipment and buildings. Support flood controls by the 10,000 acres you intend to flood will not help much in the long run. It will just ruin the livelihood of mine and other farm families in the area.
123	James Schmuck	Own farmland within Plan G proposed site which has been in family for generations. This plan will destroy our livelihood and our heritage, put families out of business and destroy the community, including schools, churches and local governmental organizations.
		Must be another alternative to destroying our connection to this land without causing the destruction of our community. Why were the owners, levee district commissioners and other local government officials never involved in this issue?
124	Harrisonville L&DD / Kuergeleis, Sondag, Rohlfing	Commissioners of Harrisonville L/DD oppose Alternate G of you proposed plan. The 10,000 acres you designated for a storage district contain 38 homes and numerous farming operations that have been in families for generations.
		We've worked hard to maintain the integrity of the levees in this area. Following flood of 1993 and the loss of a substantial portion of our assessed valuation, we struggled to get the necessary tax revenues to provide required maintenance. Your proposal would create more of a burden for an already strained District.
		Seems to be inconsistencies in details of plan and lack of information, like maps of area to indicated which areas would be established as storage district.
		Have the following questions: Why did we have to hear this information in the local newspaper, especially property owners in this 10,000-acres area? Contact from COE would have been nice. Why so many inconsistencies in information provided? If details aren't complete, shouldn't have been released yet. Why are property owners in this District being singled out as the sacrificial lambs on this proposal? How will we get the dollars necessary to maintain this district is you do away with the structures and lower property values? How will you compensate farmers for destruction of the business properties in this area? Do you feel 10,000 acres is large enough to solve all the problems created when the Mississippi is at or above flood level?
		There are too many questions regarding Alternate G and it's unfair to impose this type of burden on the taxpayers and property owners of Harrisonville L&DD.
		(ltr 2) If Corps is going to study river as it passes St. Louis, then the Missouri River must be included or a critical portion of the study is being left out as over 50% of flows that passes through St. Louis comes from the Missouri River.
125	Toni Heusohn	Concerned over Plan G that will affect 32 houses and the community as a whole. Flood control is a must but that has to be a better plan than to deliberately take homes away from people who have lived in the community their whole lives-some in properties that have been in families for generations.
		What impact will this plan have on the community and what actions will be taken to help affected residents?
126	Mike & Laurie Brown	Concerned over Plan G that will affect 32 houses and the community as a whole. Flood control is a must but that has to be a better plan than to deliberately take homes away from people who have lived in the community their whole lives-some in properties that have been in families for generations.
		What impact will this plan have on the community and what actions will be taken to help affected residents?

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Letter #	Name	Comment
127	Faygene & Rayma Rippelmeyer	Concerned over Plan G that will affect 32 houses and the community as a whole. Flood control is a must but that has to be a better plan than to deliberately take homes away from people who have lived in the community their whole lives-some in properties that have been in families for generations.
		What impact will this plan have on the community and what actions will be taken to help affected residents?
128	Lea Berry	Landowner in Monroe County river bottoms and concerned with Plan G. A study on the Missouri River must be done before any decisions made on any action along the upper or lower Mississippi River. Missouri and its tributaries were a major factor in the flood of 1993.
129	Honorable Thomas Vilsack, Governor of Iowa	Many of the systemic flood damage reduction alternatives studies proposed sustaining urban areas with protection from a 500-yr flood event and agricultural areas with varying levels (50-yr to 500-yr) of flood protection. However, none of the 12 systemic plans has positive net national economic development benefits.
		Iowa views levees, dams and other flood control projects as "last resort" measures for protection historical developments that are vulnerable to flooding. They're not considered the primary protection measure to provide flood protection for new and future development. Many of Iowa's vulnerable urban centers along the river are protected from the 100-yr or 200-yr flood event. Ag land protected from a 50-yr and greater event. State of Iowa requires protection of developments in floodplain be built at time of construction.
		State of Iowa supports UMRCP recommendation that a reconstruction authorization be established for the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers drainage and levee districts, and up to \$1 million be authorized to initiate reconstruction analysis with development of the PMP and FCSA for individual drainage and levee districts. This will ensure flood protection for individual flood damage reduction systems while securing the systems to maintain their substantial flood protection benefits.
		A 2004 TVA report found positive cost benefit for three flood protection proposals. Although beyond the scope of the Comp Plan, State of Iowa believes further efforts are needed for the Upper Mississippi that uses a regional economic development benefit analysis for Alternative G. This should be a comprehensive Plan that addresses both flood damage reduction and environmental sustainability goals.
130	Sensel (cy of ltr sent to Cong Costello)	Don't know how Corps can come up with such a dumb plan. We've been lied to, pushed around and sacrificed for the Missouri side of the river. Missouri builds levees without any mention of setting aside overflow areas for the river-don't need to as long s they have IL farmers for sacrificial lambs.
		Our representatives need to support us in Illinois, as they do in Missouri. FEMA has not right to say what you can/cannot do on your own property, much less tell the Corps how to manage the river.
131	Englerth (cy of ltr send to Cong Costello)	Would like to meet with you in person and show you around Harrisonville to better understand our reason for fighting Plan G. Help us raise the levee to 500 yr and save our farm and way of life.
132	Monroe County Farm Bureau/Hawkins (cy of ltr sent to Cong Costello)	Comprehensive Plan alternatives are not favorable for Monroe County. Farm Bureau asks: What is your position on this plan? How is this plan going to impact Monroe County? What can you or the COE do about adverse impacts on farmers and businesses?
133	Honorable Jil Tracy, IL State Representative, 93rd District	Applaud efforts of Congress and the COE for developing a much needed systemic plan for reducing the major damages and disruptions caused by periodic flooding of the UMR

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Letter #	Name	Comment
		River and adjacent lands are important for the social, economic and recreation interest of citizens in the immediate area and throughout the region, if not the nation. The safety of the people using the system, the people adjoining the system and the people affected by the system is extremely important.
		The river is an economic lifeline for mid-America and the nation, and a primary transportation method for good into international markets. Its adjacent lands provide access for that use with significant community investment, commercial activity and recreational opportunity.
		Incidents of increased water levels and limited levee capabilities have resulted in increased risk to our citizens and limited the opportunities for growth for the region.
		Strongly support Plan G. Issue of flooding on the Mississippi River is not a local issue but one of regional and national impact.
134	Upper Mississippi River Basin Assn/Holsten	Even though an economically-justified systemic flood damage reduction plan did not result from this study effort, a useful body of hydrologic data and modeling tools was developed. UMRBA supports conclusion #1 regarding follow-on studies. Systemic modeling tools developed under the authority of the Comprehensive Plan would be a useable product for the future to help determine "system wide hydrologic impacts of actual and proposed changes."
		Evaluation of a series of four Emergency Action Scenarios provides important new information and insights on when and where flood fighting should be focused, and is a valued contribution to future floodplain management decisions.
		UMRBA support recommendation to seek authority to undertake reconstruction analysis of the UMR and IL Rivers drainage and levee districts, to assess whether existing flood control projects have degraded and need rehabilitation to continue to perform as intended.
		Consideration should be given to eliminating Conclusion #2 for follow-on studies and monitoring efforts.
135	Illinois Agri Women/Knodle	Support systemic flood protection as a means to protect infrastructure, unique cultural and economic assets, prime farmland and other capital investments.
		Support structural flood protection measures of Plan G and those of Plan B. However, concerned about the number of acres and total costs associated with easements cited in App G Real Estate required for land side permanent levee easements and temporary construction easements.
		Concur with App H that the structurally-improved network of levees could provide links and lend themselves to trail-based activities with necessary protection to adjacent landowners and property.
		Encourage Corps to consider regional economic benefits as a cost-justification criterion; will ultimately lead to a National Economic Development benefits.
		Do not support follow-on environmental studies, given the ongoing work of the EMP.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
Organized Response		Comment	
OR1-000	Support Plan G of the options identified in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan. Plan G offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley, calling for 500-year flood protection for urban and agricultural areas and 500-year ring levees with no new development for unprotected towns.		
	Plan G offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the project area.		
	As a nation we remain unprepared to deal with disasters. Need a plan to work to or we are sure to be unprepared for future flooding events.		
	Greatest benefit to implementing this plan is the protection of human life. Many other essential benefits will be realized when adequate flood protection is put in place.		
	Only 4 percent of the \$302 billions assets in the Upper Mississippi River Valley are insured. We need to protect these valuable assets. Research shows that this region of our nation will achieve its full potential only when we take steps to enhance flood protection and improve navigation on the Upper Mississippi.		
	TVA study shows that \$1 spent on flood control at the 500-year level will generate nearly a five-fold return on the costs of making the improvements. Gains would materialize as increased farm income, damages avoided, enhanced economic development, and spending that would result from increased wealth. Permanent employment is anticipated to grow by 27,000 new jobs in the five-state Upper Mississippi region.		
Letter #	Name	Affiliation	
001	John Clark	Mayor, Canton MO	
002	Charles G. Bell	Great River Economic Development Foundation	
003	Bryan C. Bross	Geotechnics, Inc.	
004	Robert Winckler	President, Ft Madison Economic Development Corp.	
005	Steven J. Ireland	Mayor, Ft Madison, IA	
006	Brian Duncan	President, Ogle County Farm Bureau	
007	Robert Reed	President, Calhoun County Farm Bureau	
008	Robert Snyders	Calhoun County Farm Bureau	
009	Matt Morgan	Middle Mississippi River Terminal	
010	Bill Morgan	Middle Mississippi River Terminal	
011	John Winkelman	President, DesMoines & Mississippi L/D #1	
012	John Logsdon	VP/Secretary, Gabe Logsdon & Sons, Inc.	
013	Bruce A. Wylie	President, American Council of Engineering Companies	
014	Arlene Heinze	Secretary, Kahoka/Clark County Economic Development	
015	Arlene Heinze	Secretary, Industrial Development Authority	
016	Jamie R. Page	Director Public Works, City of Hannibal	
017	Honorable John Sullivan	Illinois State Senator, 47th District	
018	Honorable Brian Munzlinger	Missouri State Representative, District 1	
019	M.T. McNally	Executive Director, Mid-America Port Commission	
020	Charles H. Shempf, Jr.	Business Manager, Laborers' International Union of North America	
021	Dan Silverthorn	Executive Director, West Central IL Building & Construction Trades Council	

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Organized Response		Comment	
022	Ken Crim	Supervisor, Levee Township, Pike County, IL	
023	Jim VanDyne		
024	David Barton		
025	Roger Dunham		
026	Roger Akers		
027	Lane Wiese		
028	Andrew Sprague		
029	Jeff Hart		
030	Roger Liehr, II		
031	Ted Schwartz		
032	Dan Kendrick		
033	Sam White		
034	Honorable Jim Watson	Illinois State Representative, 97th District	
035	William E. Shotts	President, Village of Pleasant Hill	
036	Ron Tomhave	General Manager, Two Rivers FS, Inc.	
037	John Kuhfuss	President, Illinois Corn Growers Assn	
038	Terry Hilgedick	President, Missouri Corn Growers Assn	
039	Caye Bordewick	Town of New Canton, Illinois	
040	Murphy/Higbee/Bourgeois	Commissioners, Clark County, Missouri	
041	Scott Syrcle	Pike County, Illinois Board	
042	Dan Lundberg	Cincinnati Township, Pike County, IL	
043	Mark Vortman	President, Scott County Farm Bureau	
044	W. Daniel Kendrick	President, Pike County Farm Bureau	
045	Douglas Aeilts	CEO, Northeast Missouri Electric Power Cooperative	
046	Sammy White	Mayor, Hull, IL	
047	Bob Colgrove	Kinderhook Township, Pike County, IL	
048	Allen Keim	Road Commissioner, Kinderhook Township, Pike County, IL	
049	Leon Kenady	Hull Fertilizer	
050	Mike Kroencke	Martin Kroencke Sullivan, Inc.	
051	Donald J. Hilgenbrinck	Exec. V.Pres, Kinderhook State Bank	
052	J. Michael Kinscherff	President, Central State Bank	
053	Tim Steinkamp	Cargill Pork	
054	Kirk Rueb	President, Pike County Economic Development Corp.	
055	Kent Leftwich	V. President, Gregory Drainage District	
056	Brady Borrowman		
057	Eric Miller		
058	Sid Messamore		
059	Mark Vortman		

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Organized Response		Comment
060	Dean Hubbert	
061	Jeff Schone	
062	Mike Swisher	
063	Paul Stice	
064	Jim Freeman	
065	Wayne Brown	
066	Rod Webel	
067	Payne, Henry, Harshman, Fitch, Harder	Atlas Township, Pike County, IL
068	Martin	Farmers State Bank
069	Charles Powell	
070	Skirvin, Holcomb, Buchanan, Burge, D.Peebles, M.Peebles, Smith	Pleasant Hill Township, Pike County, IL
071	Richard Myers	
072	Robert Davis	Mayor, Alexandria, Missouri
073	Vortman	Scott County Farm Bureau
074	Dolen, Comerford, Krusa	Scott County D&LD
075	Wiese, Ehlert, Barfield	McKee Creek D/D
076	Fred Bradshaw	
077	Wise	UAP Distribution, Inc.
078	Wayne Gallaher	Fall Creek Township, Adams County
079	Sutter, Hofmiester, S.Hoerr, Lundberg, S. Haerr	Fabius River Drainage District Board of Supervisors
080	Bryan Koeller	Village Board of New Canton
081	Dan Silverthorn	Chairman, TRANSPORT Board of Directors
082	Rex Olsen	Village President
083		Gregory Drainage District
084	R. Myers, B. Lawson, L. Wiese	Valley City Drainage District
085	David Lashmett	Hillview Drainage District
086	Pat Syrcle	Mayor, City of Barry
087	Kent Conway	Mayor, City of Griggsville
088	Harbison/Ehlert/Brown	Big Swan Drainage District
089	George Morgan	Chairman, Lee County Board of Supervisors
090	Paul Rohde	President, MARC 2000
091	Gerald Tumbleson	President, National Corn Growers Association

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Organized Response	Comment	
OR2-000	In regards to the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan, I request that my comments be placed on record and considered in the decision making process.	
	From my understanding, the draft plan proposes six feasible alternatives to managing the upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. Of the six plans, I express my support for alternative Plan D as the only alternative I find acceptable for the preservation of my community.	
	Alternative plans that would raise northern levees and allow our levee to remain "as is" are undesirable. This would leave our community even more vulnerable to high river stages.	
	Thank you for your attention and consideration.	
Letter #	Name	Additional Comments
001	Charles & Ellen Fintsche	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 60 years.
002	Alan Neuhaus	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 43 years. My children represent the fourth generation to live on this same land. They deserve the same levee protection as any other citizen from New Orleans to the upper Mississippi.
003	Ralph & Lornie Hollmann	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 70+ years. My family has owned, lived and paid taxes on a farm in this area for 3 generations. Our community farms has produced grain to feed people around the world. With land disappearing to urban developments it is crucial to protect our crop lands and the livelihood of our area. Please support Alternative Plan D.
004	Lloyd & Renee Kranawetter	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 52 years. Own a home in Neunert, IL, in Bluff Township and a farm in Degonia Township with another home site. The farm has been in our family since 1928
005	Carl Heins	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 55 years. I'm a third generation farmer, my son is fourth. The COE are very pigheaded that you draw a line just south of St. Louis on Illinois side only and [forget about] you guys.
006	Melvin & Kathryn Stueve	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 70 years. I was born in these bottoms and have seen some bad floods. My family is the fourth generation to the farm. We need Plan D for flood protection for our farm grounds.
007	Dale Kranawetter	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 54 years. The livelihood of all farmers in our area will be more in jeopardy if our levees are left as is and others raised and re-enforced. Our needs are just as important as our northern counterparts.
008	Mildred Kranawetter	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 65 years. I have raised my family on this farm that was my father-in-law's before. Please back Plan D which would help all these small towns and our schools and churches.

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Organized Response	Comment	
009	Elhart & Ellen Oetjen	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 6 years. After being born and raised in the Jacob area, we returned here to retire. Our home is surrounded by fertile farmland and a community of dedicated people who strive to maintain their livings from the ground. We need the security of better levees.
010	Laverne Neuhaus	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 60 years. Was here when the draglines were here and built the levees. Hope you will help us keep this protection up-to-date and safe.
011	Janice Hollman	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 67 years.
012	Leonora Vogel	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 86 years. My father has lived here for 100 yrs. People in this area have experienced floods in 1943-45-47-93.
013	Roland Kranawetter	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 85 years. Born and raised, and raised my family, here on the farm. Ask you to consider Plan D.
014	Rita VanPelt	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD all our lives. Our area being classified as agricultural is true, but what about the people and families who work those farms - are they not important? Are the people north of St. Louis more important than us? Please make decisions in this regard based on humanistic considerations as well as economic.
015	Ruth Vogel	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 79 years. Hope you would help to preserve this community. Please support Alternative Plan D. If our levee isn't raised to higher level, we are more vulnerable to high water.
016	Paula Vogel	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 40 years. Have family, friends and a family farm that are in danger very time there is high water. My roots & my children's & grandchildren's roots are in the river area.
017	Kenneth Hollman	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 46 years. I'm a third generation resident of this area-church and school are here-don't want to live anywhere else
018	Carol Hoffman	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 45 years. Dad farmed this district his whole life, our church and school are here.
019	Alice Hollmann	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 50 years. Would like to see Plan D fix our levees. Why let an expensive levee deteriorate when it's so necessary for our community. We voted to invest in it and a few people shouldn't get to say what should be done.
020	Arnold & Ruth Mueller	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 74 years. I was raised here and I raised my family here, and worked here 25 yrs. This is truly a centennial farm and many more like it in this area. Please consider Plan D so my children have same opportunity as we have.
021	Dan Pullin	In -laws have lived in area for 70-90 years and their homes should be protected as much as anyone else's homes.
022	Elaine Pullin	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 20 years. Parent and grandparent lived in area for 70-90 years. Their homes should be protected from flood waters as well as everyone else.

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Organized Response		Comment
023	Bill Gerler	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 30 years. Support Alternative Plan D.
024	Debbie Gerler	Support Alternative Plan D
025	Wayne Gerler	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 25 years. Why can't our levees be raised also. If they aren't and the northern area is, we will have flooding because our levees can't handle all of that water. Improve ours too.
026	Lyman Gerler	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 25 years. Improve and upgrade our levees as well as the other levees.
027	Milton Gerler	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 68 years. What happened to improving and upgrading our levee like we were promised? Our area is just as important and valuable as the northern area. Improve our levee also
028	Marietta Gerler	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 68 years. Raising the northern levees will surely make our levee inadequate. We are just as important as the northern area.
029	Thom Gerler	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 22 years.
030	Kim Gerler	
031	Irma Arbeiter	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 94-1/2 years. Been through several floods and see no reason not to protect our area. We need to improve and upgrade our levees just as everyone else does.
032	Larry Vogel	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 49 years. My family and I live and farm here. If Plan D is not accepted our community will die out.
033	Janice Crain	Have lived in Degonia/Fountain Bluff D&LD for 40 years.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
Organized Response		Comment	
OR3-000	I support Plan D of the six feasible plans presented as alternatives to manage the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.		
	Plan D is the only option that provides any hope of our home having any residential real estate value. Currently we cannot build, renovate or replace damaged structures. As an Illinois taxpayer we are left with property we cannot sell, fix or replace.		
	Plan G, which is supported by the Illinois Farm Bureau, may be beneficial to those north of Chester, IL but leaves those south of the Randolph/Jackson County line in distress.		
	Raising levees north of us will create a funnel action and channel the water with greater force to our existing levees. This leaves us helpless against our existing aged levee system, which in accordance with Plan G will also be much lower in height than the northern levee. If a flood occurs, many people could be homeless and thousands of acres of fertile farm ground flooded.		
	My family has lived and/or farmed this area for many generations. I support Plan D. The other plans do not encompass the whole issue, the just create problems which Plan D could help avert.		
Letter #	Name	Additional Comments	
001	Kari Schroeder	Resident of Jacob, IL	
002	Thomas Schroeder	Resident of Jacob, IL	
003	Charles T. Cates	Resident of Jackson County	
004	Velma Cates	Resident of Jackson County	
005	Tom Shields	Resident of Rockwood, IL	
006	Linda Shields	Resident of Rockwood, IL	
007	Janet Schroeder	Resident of Degonia Fountain Bluff Levee & Drainage District	
008	John Schroeder	Resident of Degonia Fountain Bluff Levee & Drainage District	
009	Carol Schroeder	Resident of Jacob, IL	
010	Larry Schroeder	Resident of Jackson County	
011	David Korando	Resident of Jackson County	
012	Donna Korando	Resident of Jackson County	
013	Michael Schroeder	Resident of Jackson County	
014	Mary Jean Schroeder	Resident of Degonia Township	
015	Ronald O'Daniel	Resident of Degonia Fountain Bluff Levee & Drainage District	

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Organized Response	Comment	
OR4-000	As a landowner/farmer/farm operator in the Monroe County river bottoms, I'm concerned about Plan G, one of the options recently identified in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan.	
	What impact will this have on my farm?	
	What are you going to do about these impacts?	
	I survived the flood of 1993 and am in support of flood control, but feel that there certainly has to be a better plan to control flooding than to purposely flood farms and homes in the river bottoms of Monroe County.	
Letter #	Name	Additional Comments
001	Henry & Deborah Barchet	landowner
002	Jamie Matzenbacher	farmer and future landowner
003	Allan & Paulette Englerth	landowner and farm operator
004	Dan Hamilton	landowner
005	Rachel & John Niebruegge	landowner; Why does the COE want to build a 50' levee now. Valymeyer wanted to do this years ago. Send the money to New Orleans and leave Monroe County alone.
006	Lea Berry	landowner; family has owned and farmed here for over 100 yrs; now COE proposed building a levee and flooding this area so areas north of St. Louis can develop and build business
007	Lisa Voracek	property heir and look forward to passing it on to my children; now the COE wants to build a new levee and flood this area so areas north of St. Louis can develop and build more businesses. How would you feel if the property has been in your family for generations?
008	Clarence & Verona Sendelbeck	landowners; our farm has been in family for many years, the money supplements our social security payments
009	Ron Roduberg	landowner
010	Rosalend Crosby Hawkins	landowner
011	Margareta Barchet	landowner
012	Steven M. Barchet	farm operator
013	Rita Brinkman	landowner; How would you help in relocating our family into the same school district?
014	Grant Melliere	landowner and farm operator
015	Alvera Niebruegge	landowner
016	Joseph Sondag	landowner
017	Lee Melliere	landowner
018	Bruck Brinkman	farm operator; How would you help in relocating my swine operation?
019	Robert Scheilbe	farm operator
020	Charles Kuergeleis	landowner

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Organized Response		Comment
021	William H. Ruby	landowner and farm operator
022	Anonymous	farm operator; Understand some people favor this plan is so the drainage and levee districts north of St. Louis can improve their levees.
023	Gary & Angela Siburt	previous resident of Monroe County; How will removing 10,000 acres of good farmland help control flooding, when in 1993 42,000 acres wasn't enough? What about people in town of Valmeyer the federal government forced to take buy-out on their land and homes and now it will be buildable again?
024	Bob Niebruegge	landowner
025	Judy Maurer	landowner
026	Gary Leber	farm operator
027	Cynthia R. Leeck	landowner
028	Ray Rippelmeyer	farm operator
029	Gary Kohler	landowner
030	Leo & Shirley Kohler	landowner; owned this land since 1941
031	Robert Melliere	landowner & farm operator; Doesn't make sense to me to flood farm land in Monroe County to protect farm land in the Upper Mississippi River comprehensive Plan.
032	Patrick Sondag	landowner
033	Charlotte Mills	landowner; My farmland in the Harrisonville L/D has been in the family for more than 60 yrs. What are the plans for compensating me for any loss of value? What are the time frames for implementation if the plan is approved.
034	Dennis Kipping	landowner
035	Randy Scheibe	farm operator
036	Ellen Kuergeleis	landowner
037	Stephanie Melliere	farm operator
038	Laura Hagnet	landowner; My family has owned and farmed this land for over 100 yrs. Why is Monroe County the location for this new levee plan?
039	Connie Turner	landowner;
040	Richard McClellan	landowner
041	Chris Melliere	farm operator
043	Beulah Sendelbeck	landowners; our farm has been in family for many years, the money supplements our social security payments

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Organized Response	Comment	
OR5-000	As a landowner and resident in Monroe County river bottoms, my concern about Plan G of the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan is that it would cover 10,000 acres as a flood storage area.	
	If this area becomes a flood storage area the value of the land and improvements would decrease impacting the tax base and the tax revenue received by our county and our school district. Families would be forced to move out of the Valmeyer and the school district causing school/parish enrollment to decrease.	
	I survived the 1993 flood and support the idea of better flood control, but feel there must be a better way than by purposely flooding farms and home in the river bottoms of Monroe County. Flood protection should not be at the expense of our school district, our church, or our businesses and the many families that will be affected by this proposal.	
Letter #	Name	Additional Comments
001	Tammy Crossen	This area would include the Valmeyer Community Unit School District #3 where I work.
002	Portia Stueve	We have already saved everyone once. There must be some areas of Missouri that could be used in a less devastating manner to provide the same purpose.
003	Msgr Ted Baumann	This area would include the Valmeyer Community Unit School District #3 and St. Mary's Church. I favor increased flood protection but not at the expense of the future of our church.
004	Thomas Matthes	This area would include the Valmeyer Community Unit School District #3 and St. Mary's Church. Concerned about the future of our church.
005	Alex	This area would include the Valmeyer Community Unit School District #3 and St. Mary's Church. Concerned about the future of our church.
006	Thomas Nobbe	My dealership has many loyal farmers in the proposed flood storage area who have worked hard to rebuild since the 1993 flood. The proposed flood storage would impact the farms and also our business. Flood protection should not affect our livelihood so others can benefit.
007	Brian Nobbe	My dealership has many loyal farmers in the proposed flood storage area who have worked hard to rebuild since the 1993 flood. The proposed flood storage would impact the farms and also our business. Flood protection should not affect our livelihood so others can benefit.
008	Jared Nobbe	My dealership has many loyal farmers in the proposed flood storage area who have worked hard to rebuild since the 1993 flood. The proposed flood storage would impact the farms and also our business. Flood protection should not affect our livelihood so others can benefit.
009	Vince Sibert	This area would include the Valmeyer Community Unit School District #3 and St. Mary's Church. Concerned about the future of our church.
010	Janet Weber	I'm a teacher in Valmeyer School District. This plan would affect our district, students, parents, teachers, staff and administrators.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
Organized Response		Comment	
OR6-000	As a resident of Monroe County, IL, I am disappointed that the Corps of Engineers would propose flood control by designating a portion of Monroe County as a storage district.		
	Many people support Plan G but do they realize that we have worked our entire lifetimes to develop this land, and this plan will destroy our ability to make a living and hence our very homes.		
	Survived the flood of 1993 and am in support of flood control, but feel that there certainly has to be a better plan to control flooding than to purposely flood farms and homes in the river bottoms of Monroe County. Encourage you to continue looking at options.		
	Thank you for the opportunity to be heard regarding the flood control plans unveiled at the hearings held in June.		
Letter #	Name	Additional Comments	
001	Allan & Paulette Englerth		
002	Ray Rippelmeyer		
003	Carolyn Juelfs Valentine		
004	Mark & Therese Bertram	Continue looking at options that do not force us from our home again after 13 years.	
005	Grant Melliere		
006	Robert Scheibe		
007	William H. Ruby		
008	Anonymous		
009	Doris Rippelmeyer		
010	R.W. Ripplemeyer		
011	John & Crystal Bertram	Continue looking at options that do not force us from our home again after 13 years.	
012	Joe Marquardt Family	This farm has been in our family for 60+ years. Born and raised here and raised my family here. This farm is our livelihood. This is an area full of family farms and the desire for a storage district is destroying the hopes of families that want to continue life on the family farm.	
013	Alison Garleb	My parents' families have farmed here since the late 1800s. They've produced many harvests from this prime farmland. One major flood (1993) in 50 yrs is no reason to change this area into a storage district. Unfair that other less populated areas get to build new 500-yr levees and pour concrete on prime agricultural ground. If Monroe County bottoms becomes wetlands, a prime source of agriculture will be lost. It's imperative that Plan G is rejected.	
014	John & Janet Garleb	Both our families have farmed here since the late 1800s. We've produced many harvests from this prime farmland. One major flood (1993) in 50 yrs is no reason to change this area into a storage district. Unfair that other less populated areas get to build new 500-yr levees and pour concrete on prime agricultural ground. If Monroe County bottoms becomes wetlands, a prime source of agriculture will be lost. It's imperative that Plan G is rejected.	

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
Organized Response		Comment	
015	Laura Garleb	My parents' families have farmed here since the late 1800s. They've produced many harvests from this prime farmland. One major flood (1993) in 50 yrs is no reason to change this area into a storage district. Unfair that other less populated areas get to build new 500-yr levees and pour concrete on prime agricultural ground. If Monroe County bottoms becomes wetlands, a prime source of agriculture will be lost. It's imperative that Plan G is rejected.	
016	Melanie Garleb	My parents' families have farmed here since the late 1800s. They've produced many harvests from this prime farmland. One major flood (1993) in 50 yrs is no reason to change this area into a storage district. Unfair that other less populated areas get to build new 500-yr levees and pour concrete on prime agricultural ground. If Monroe County bottoms becomes wetlands, a prime source of agriculture will be lost. It's imperative that Plan G is rejected.	
017	Robert Melliere		
018	Patrick Sondag		
019	Susan Dillenberg		
020	Howard Riechmann		
021	Mark Seboldt		
022	Danen Johanning		
023	Armine Robert		
024	Marlene Robert		
025	Lyle Wessel		
026	Delbert Wittenauer	50+ farms will be affected by this project. Farms in the river bottom cannot exist with economic conditions the way they are today and the extra strain of this project. This will affect economics of the entire county from lost tax revenue and failed businesses. Control flooding and the 10,000 acres could produce 2,000,000 bushels of corn for 5,000,000 gallons of ethanol. With Plan G it could produce nothing.	
027	Randy Scheibe		

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Organized Response	Comment	
OR7-000	Live in the Degonia Fountain Bluff L&DD which under Plan G would not be improved-nor would the Ste Genevieve County LD#2.	
	Don't understand how the COE can recommend this plan, and how you could entertain a plan to improve Bois Brule Levee and disregard Degonia, knowing that would have a direct affect on this side of the river.	
	Realize this would be expensive (\$2.9-\$5 billion), but why don't we take care of our own infrastructure before sending money elsewhere?	
	Areas that are not to be improved will have an effect on property valuations and sale-ability of any or all properties in this area. Therefore, the government would have to compensate affected parties.	
	I support a plan that addresses existing problems and updates our levee and all others to the 500-year status and strongly reject any of the alternative plans.	
Letter #	Name	Additional Comments
001	Gary O'Daniel	
002	Charles Cates	
003	John Schroeder	
004	Herbert Korando	
005	Ruby Korando	
006	James Korando	
007	Mary Jean Schroeder	
008	Mike Schroeder	
009	Ralph Their	
010	Larry Schroeder	
011	Mary Korando	
012	Mike Korando	
013	Tina Korando	
014	Norma Rathjen	
015	Dan Sanderick	
016	Marilyn Johnson	
017	Janis Schroeder	
018	Kathryn Schroeder	
019	Jonathan Krause	
020	Heath Barone	
021	Matthew Korando	
022	Keith Shepard	
023	Charles Bedinger	
024	Larry Dannstad	
025	Mike Barone	
026	Patricia Barone	
027	Teresa Bastien	

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Organized Response		Comment
028	Kathryn Wilcox	
029	Mariette Shepard	
030	Adam Korando	
031	Kristen Doss	
032	Louis Heiple	
033	Bonnie Heiple	
034	Stacy Doss	
035	Janet Schroeder	
036	Jack Shepard	
037	Loretta Morgan	
038	Urban Butler	
039	Dennis Korando	
040	Justin Morgan	
041	Rebecca Bunselmeyer	
042	Fr. Leo Hayes	
043	Daniel Maynor	
044	Sandra Maynor	
045	Lois Shields	
046	Donna Korando	
047	David Korando	
048	Edward Glass	
049	James Albaugh	
050	Betty & Robert Villanueva	
051	Donald Stueve	
052	Don Frederick	
053	James Schroeder	
054	Jerry Wilson	
055	Mavis Allbaugh	
056	Velma Cates	
057	Virginia Mezo	
058	Julie Wittenborn Shorski	

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Organized Response	Comment	
OR8-000		
	Have many friends who are farmers in Monroe County, IL, and am concerned about the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan.	
	Plan G maps show an area in Harrisonville Drainage and Levee District that would be used as a storage district.	
	Is this the best plan for flood control-flooding farmers and residents just to help others who live elsewhere in the flood plain?	
	Please consider studying this project in greater detail to avoid hurting counties south of St. Louis.	
	Thank you for the opportunity to be heard.	
Letter #	Name	Additional Comments
001	Brian Garleb	
002	Jeremy Gummersheimer	
003	Joseph Menner	
004	Paul Crook	
005	William Deterding	
006	Pat Kelly	
007	Kenneth Parker	
008	Kay Vogt	
009	Bettylou McNiel	
010	Eugene Matzenbacher	
011	Kenneth Schultheis	
012	Clarence Metter	
013	Terry Liefer	
014	Sandra Schultheis	
015	Chris Howell	
016	Manlee Knobloch	
017	Kevin Woodcock	

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Organized Response	Comment	
OR9-000	I'm a concerned citizen from Monroe County, Illinois.	
	Have been informed that the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan Alternate G has adverse impacts for our county.	
	Please consider other options and ways to control flooding.	
	My friends are farmers and landowners who need their land to provide for their families.	
	Please take our concerns into consideration when preparing your report.	
Letter #	Name	Additional Comments
001	Jim Vogt	
002	Wayne Taake	
003	Patricia Littiken	
004	Mike Glessner	
005	Kristine Bartosik	

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
PETITION	COMMENT		
P1-000	We, the following farmers and business men working within the boundaries of the land served by Green Bay Levee & Drainage District, support the statement of the board members of this group in favoring the actions outlined in Plan G.		
Response #	Name		
P1-001	William P. Anderson		
P1-002	Linda Anderson		
P1-003	Donald L. Blanchard		
P1-004	Herbert W. Blanchard		
P1-005	Brian R. Bonar		
P1-006	Harold J. Bonar		
P1-007	John R. Bonar		
P1-008	Robert J. Bonar		
P1-009	Brian L. Burk		
P1-010	Charles P. Burk		
P1-011	Darwin D. Campbell		
P1-012	Lucille B. Carson		
P1-013	Larry L. Condon		
P1-014	Michael M. Cooper		
P1-015	Mary H. Cousins		
P1-016	Henry H. Dobbs		
P1-017	Daniel G. Engler		
P1-018	Dorothy E. Erickson		
P1-019	Donald W. Eversmeyer		
P1-020	Patrick C. Gray		
P1-021	Marjorie D. Haines		
P1-022	Judy Hillard		
P1-023	Nick Huston		
P1-024	James R. Huston		
P1-025	Robert J. Jones		
P1-026	Richard F. Kuntz		
P1-027	William H. Kiintz		
P1-028	Marvin D. Lange		
P1-029	Edgar Frank Liddle		
P1-030	Helen Lodwick		
P1-031	Seeley G. Lodwick		
P1-032	Harry C. Mabeus		
P1-033	Richard W. Mabeus		
P1-034	Ronald W. Meller		

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
PETITION	COMMENT		
P1-000	We, the following farmers and business men working within the boundaries of the land served by Green Bay Levee & Drainage District, support the statement of the board members of this group in favoring the actions outlined in Plan G.		
Response #	Name		
P1-035	Cletus F. Menke		
P1-036	Steven J. Menke		
P1-037	Charles H. Miller		
P1-038	Henry H. Miller		
P1-039	James E. Miller		
P1-040	Nancy B. Mortensen		
P1-041	Robert E. Mozingo		
P1-042	Duane O. Peel		
P1-043	Craig H. Pieper		
P1-044	Henry J. Pieper		
P1-045	Michael E. Pieper		
P1-046	William J. Pieper		
P1-047	Victor C. Pierrot		
P1-048	Carl F. Renstorm		
P1-049	George L. Rogers		
P1-050	Helen A. Speidel		
P1-051	Connie (Johnson) Stewart		
P1-052	Suzanne Lansen		
P1-053	Danny P. Vass		
P1-054	Mike R. Walker		
P1-055	Wendell Wheeler		
P1-056	Lois A. White		
P1-057	Ben Winke		
P1-058	Robert L. Yeager		
P1-059	Ronald W. Krasuski		
P1-060	Donald G. Banes		
P1-061	Curt Richers		
P1-062	Jeff Houston		

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
PETITION	COMMENT		
P2-000	We are concerned citizens in favor of Plan G.		
	In July 1993 thousands of acres were flooded when the levees failed on the Mississippi River, causing the loss of millions of dollars of crop revenue, damage to farmsteads, roads, ditches, and impacts on the lives of all the residents.		
	We are little more prepared today than we were in 1993 to defend our citizens and our economy from catastrophes.		
	The Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan shows that system-wide flood protection is achievable.		
	Support Plan G of the options identified in the Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan. Plan G offers the greatest protection to the greatest number of communities and residents in the Mississippi River Valley, calling for 500-year flood protection for urban and agricultural areas and 500-year ring levees with no new development for unprotected towns.		
	A few inches in levee height can make a difference on the security provided by the levees, and this program provides the security we are seeking.		
	Greatest benefit to implementing this plan is the protection of human life. Many other essential benefits will be realized when adequate flood protection is put in place.		
	TVA research shows that nearly a 5:1 return on money invested to provide this protection can be realized. Gains would materialize as increased farm income, damages avoided, enhanced economic development, and spending that would result from increased wealth. Permanent employment is anticipated to grow by 27,000 new jobs in the five-state Upper Mississippi region.		
Response #	Name		
P2-001	Les Ruth		
P2-002	Brenda Stewart		
P2-003	Leon Frueh		
P2-004	Mark Schiedo		
P2-005			
P2-006	Joe Ferguson		
P2-007	Toby Holmes		
P2-008	Jason Newberry		
P2-009	Dan Boeckmann		
P2-010	Marvin Newton		
P2-011	Greg Meinetto		
P2-012	Jerry Johnson		
P2-013	Marv Hullberg		
P2-014	Lee Thompson		
P2-015	Ray Menke		
P2-016	Larry Frueh		
P2-017	Leon Dobsen		
P2-018	Jacob Frueh		

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
PETITION	COMMENT		
P2-000	We are concerned citizens in favor of Plan G.		
P2-019	David Yarick		
P2-020	Jeff Dresset		
P2-021	Dusty Wellman		
P2-022	David Weiseinger		
P2-023	Brad		
P2-024	David Michefeld		
P2-025	Dean Blanchard		
P2-026	Pat Steffen		
P2-027	Paul Michefeld		
P2-028	Jeff Weisinger		
P2-029	Ray Lutz		
P2-030	Jerry Spain		
P2-031	Stacey Dochterman		
P2-032	Robert Hasenileve		
P2-033	Dave Houston		
P2-034	Paris Dochterman		
P2-035	Donn Johnson		
P2-036	Will Dalrymple		
P2-037	Patrick Reilly		
P2-038	Kathy Anderson		
P2-039	Andy Walley		
P2-040	Thomas Slowick		
P2-041	Robert Anderson		
P2-042	Deborah Govneia		
P2-043	Loyd Gustafson		
P2-044	Andy Stevens		
P2-045	Robert Reed		
P2-046	Kyle Lange		
P2-047	Duane Russell		
P2-048	Dustin Wolgemuth		
P2-049	Garry Undersood		
P2-050	Amy Piyzi		
P2-051	Terry Reed		
P2-052	Carrie Henderson		

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)			
PETITION	COMMENT		
P2-000	We are concerned citizens in favor of Plan G.		
P2-053	Justin Fritz		
P2-054	LR Welles		
P2-055	Larry August		
P2-056	Sam Richers		
P2-057	Joe Dintez		
P2-058	Robert Clement		
P2-059	Christopher Dunlap		
P2-060	Angela Hellenthal		
P2-061	Chris Brownlee		
P2-062	Adam Stewart		
P2-063	Chris Warner		
P2-064	Travis McAllister		
P2-065	Kim Pieper		
P2-066	Jason Teipp		
P2-067	Rob Bergstrom		
P2-068	Tammy Love		
P2-069	Jeff Steinberg		
P2-070	Jeck Sexton		
P2-071	Ron Holtkamp		
P2-072	Rob Alfred		
P2-073	Thomas Bergh		
P2-074	Jose Munoz Jr.		
P2-075	Stacia Strnad		
P2-076	David Graber		
P2-077	Hilry Wolgemuth		
P2-078	Michael Mohefelli		
P2-079	Mel Saunders		

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Comment #	Meeting Comment Sheet #	1. Are there any alternatives or issues you feel were not addressed in this Comprehensive Plan?
1	P-001	How buyouts would be implemented.
2	B-001	No issues or alternatives at this time. I need more info.
3	B-002	As a resident and board member in Henderson County we see the need for 500-year levee to promote and protect economic development that will benefit both Illinois and Iowa for the development of flood protection and promotion of industry. I support Plan G.
4	B-003	Dredging instead of raising levees.
5	B-004	A one-foot rise in the Mississippi River would destroy the BNSF Railway bridge in Ft. Madison in a 1993-type flood. Why should we save farm land and pig farms only to destroy a rail bridge that handles an average of 70 trains a day on a trans-continental route? Solution-remove the levees from the historical flood plains and let the rivers take their natural course. Then if it's decided to keep or raise the river level who will make sure all the levees are at the same level?
6	B-011	Levee district's levee rights-of-way should be the No. 1 choice for dredge disposal of normal channel maintenance. Benefits spoil is moved one time, spoil is permanently out of the floodway, spoil material is maintained by levee district as part of original levee project. FEMA would benefit with better protection saving its assets for other needs. These wider levees will provide turtle nesting areas as one environmental benefit.
7	B-012	Would like to see Plan G be a priority which seems to benefit the majority of people with economic benefits.
8	B-017	The higher the levee-the channel will be silted in shortly. The river is for navigation-dredging will have to be done more and more.
9	B-018	In the time span of this gathering, a lot of useful information was delivered. I do, however, believe that I need more time to research the differences in the alternatives.
10	B-020	Approve of Plan to benefit all drainage district.
11	B-021	More weight should be given to the regional economic development benefits in the formula that allows a 1.0 or better to allow a recommendation to choose a plan. A 500-yr levee in Henderson County would allow us to create many more dollars in economic development. I support Plan G.
12	B-023	The Plan did a good job of developing alternatives, however the district in red that cannot improve should have a mitigation cost such as flood easements, and that cost should be a part of all of the systemic alternatives.
13	B-025	It seems pretty comprehensive.
14	B-028	I favor Alt. Plan G. We would hope the cost-benefit ratio be thrown out. As of now Henderson County has no chance of expanding from the river.
15	B-030	Mississippi River is broken into 2 regions that are very large. Could the plan be directed on a smaller scale to make more feasible to each levee?
16	B-031	Should have done a study of what one foot increase in water level would do to unprotected property that is above the 100-yr flood level.
17	B-032	Allow for the river to spread out more. Create levee set-backs, keep levees away from water's edge, move levees 1/2 mile or more back, areas between water and levee could then be used for agriculture and wildlife areas.
18	Q-004	damages and costs to cities being flooded out, their industries destroyed - none of this was addressed. To be a comprehensive plan all of these costs and damages should be shown. The total sums of taxpayers funds spent on each drainage district should be shown. Actually the taxpayers have bought and paid for every levee district along the river. They always expect the government to pay for their levee. South Quincy District cost the taxpayers \$2600 per acre last time that levee was raised.
19	Q-006	Why all the studies if you do not intend to go ahead and do what you have presented? "G"
20	Q-008	Very informative meeting.
21	Q-009	More bridge protection plans need to be studied with positive or negative benefits reported.
22	Q-012	There needs to be funding to help implement Plan G.
23	Q-015	Work on edge of river along levee where it's getting close to toe of levee and increasing chance of losing levee in a flood. Hard to stop washout when river is up.
24	Q-016	Flood control by using setbacks, overflow areas.
25	Q-019	Why are the economic benefits to navigation provided by the levee and lock systems not included in the cost-benefit analysis? Without the levees and dams, navigation would not be possible.
26	Q-022	It was a good meeting. Thank you for your time.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
Comment #	Meeting Comment Sheet #	1. Are there any alternatives or issues you feel were not addressed in this Comprehensive Plan?
27	Q-034	The issue of flood mitigation. The State of Illinois currently uses 0.1 foot. The Comprehensive Plan speaks of 1.0 foot. How do we address the State regulation?
28	Q-036	Dredging the river at Lock 19 south to Canton. What the Corps plans for below Lock 19 south. What about all these sunken barges up and down the river? Why do you let them leave then on bank for ever, that fill river up.
29	Q-039	Regional economic development Does significantly impact the national well-being. Quincy, IL is a good example. Floodplain development includes companies that import, process and export the finished product. River transportation and close proximity is the reason. Over \$650 million investment in facilities and over \$50 million in infrastructure have been made with private investment to support this.
30	Q-040	Please use dredge material from the channel or backwater to increase the strength of the levee.
31	Q-045	It's obvious to me and from the discussion at the meeting that the cost-benefit ratio criteria the COE is using is not realistic, or credible. Comment by COE that regional development in one area reduces regional development in another areas is a trade off. This is incorrect as each region has its own special attributes that lend themselves to economic development. River transportation isn't possible in the southwest. There is no place in America that can replace the Midwest corn/soybean belt. Who is going to build on ethanol plant in Tucson, AZ! What basically does Florida have to offer outside citrus groves and a retirement complex. None are competing with the Midwest.
32	Q-046	Your are most interested in protecting cities, not farmland. We farmers are feeding the cities-the entire region, the country. Some of the land in our floodplain district has the richest most productive land anywhere. We cannot live away in the city and be good stewards of the land. We must live where productive farm ground is-where our machinery and farm buildings are. We need 500-yr levees to protect us as well as our elevators, grain storage units, etc. We cannot wait until a disaster is about to happen to upgrade the levee system. We are in Hunt D/D, Warsaw, IL.
33	C-001	Meeting in Chester was a disappointment to Reach 4. If we had a 200-yr levee, can we raise it ourselves? I think we would be safe, but the chance of the gravity drains flooding us is greater. Could the COE give us help in that area? We have fertile land to protect, 2 times better than the hills. The railroad goes through the bottom as R.3. The railroad was the only one open between here and Canada. The rail bed has just been repaired and are running 150 trains per day. The loss of taxes by Jackson Co would be quite a lot. Our grain goes straight to the Gulf for export which the US needs.
34	C-002	There was not a plan that implicated only levee raises on Reach 3 exclusively. Yet the other 3 reaches had a plan doing so. Reach 3 has no benefit, only detrimental affects of proposed Plan G. As a member citizen of Reach 3 I oppose Plan G strongly.
35	C-003	When do the consideration of irreplaceable Heritage Sites come into focus?
36	C-006	What about lock and dam systems?
37	C-007	We agree with the alternative that provides the best and most benefits to the most people, as determined by the Corps and UMIMRA with public input.
38	C-008	The lower 42 miles of river were not addressed. The Len Small Levee district was left out of study.
39	C-010	I'm a life-long resident of Degonia/Ft Bluff L/D and own land next to levee that I've farmed all my life. Our levee held in 1993 and seep wells did their job and kept pressure off levee when water was high. Want to see levee maintained to original height and locks or drains replaced if needed. Slider along levee should also be fixed or improved if Corps has new ways of doing this. Money for this should be the government obligation
40	C-011	Yes. Comprehensive Plan may take into account the flow from the Missouri River but it doesn't allow for any design changes. Comp plan should include change to the whole river-tributaries included. Dams on Missouri constructed for flood control-trend not to use them for this. Also disagreement with using the Missouri River for recreation purposes first. Corps says must maintain our levee to original design specifications. The Missouri River Reservoirs should be held to 1944 Flood Act for flood control.
41	C-013	Systemic approach to this plan was excellent. The benefit/cost ratio Corps is required to use is ridiculous. It's better to invest in flood protection now than disaster assistance later. Plans B, C or D would be smart if Corps took action to maintain the level of protection for districts not part of the plan. Plan G protects some areas while increasing the risk to everything downstream. A plan like this should never be implemented.
42	C-014	Border counties from Randolph Co to Ste Genevieve Co are part of Delta Regional Authority. DRA reports should have been used to obtain socio-economic insight into this stretch of river. DRA could be valuable allies in the UMR Comp Plan process, including implementation.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)		
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1	P-001	Plan G would realize the most benefits for the broadest cross section of interests, both public and private, for the future of the Midwest as well as the entire nation. Plan B would be the second choice for the same reasons. Both or either of these plans would be supported by our Drainage and Levee District.
2	P-002	Key question is are we finally going to seize the opportunity to prevent a disaster? In past solutions were discussed, studies and criticized but no action taken until disaster struck and then billions are spent on repair and rebuilding-plus the environmental toll-and finally action taken that could have prevented. Why not do it right the first time? Support Plan G. Need flood control on the entire system. The southern Mississippi has had it for years.
3	B-001	Need more info regarding the river villages such as Shokokon, IL. How do we protect villages like Shokokon?
4	B-004	Katrina, the floods of 2002, 1993, 1965 have given me first hand experience that we cannot contain the flood waters-period. Why do we continue to spend billions of dollars and allow people, business and farms to develop in the flood plains?
5	B-006	Favor Plan G of the Comprehensive Plan.
6	B-008	Don't like all the rules the Corps has to follow in coming to a recommendation (i.e.-no Red). From what I understand of the options, I favor "G". Have to admit, I don't understand them all.
7	B-009	Support Plan G and would like to see the Corps take a stand on shoreline erosion where Tow boats sit waiting for their turn to lock through the lock and dam. Feel the cost-benefit analysis is not done to give the true numbers to justify improvements.
8	B-011	Support Plan G of the alternatives as levee districts up and down the Upper Miss need to be able to protect themselves without worry of breaking regulations enacted by the ignorant. Few people understand the nature of an Upper Miss flood having seen flood fights both successful and unsuccessful we have an urgent need to have a plan that will aid us in the future. Plan G comes the closest to this.
9	B-017	Plan G is the way to go.
10	B-018	"BCR" calculations should be changed to include possible future development.
11	B-021	With the Corps issues in New Orleans regarding the levee and the annual hurricane threat, is there really any chance Congress will invest this money along the Upper Mississippi River? The folks who chose to live along the river made that choice. If a 1-foot rise creates the greatest good for the people in the Upper Miss River, then that need to supersede their individual issues.
12	B-022	Recommend Plan G. Cost-benefit ratio must include regional econ benefit. Will wait and see what public input had on final recommendations.
13	B-023	Regional economics should be highlighted more in the report. The draft should not have included recommendations until completion of the public hearing, i.e., public input should have a higher weight than appears in the draft.
14	B-025	Haven't had time to think about it much, but looks like most of the lower Illinois districts could make a fairness argument for raising to the 50-yr level. Also a new near Clarksville on the Missouri side.
15	B-027	Plan G
16	B-030	Wonder how the cost justification analysis was done to determine ecosystem restoration projects. Were long-term benefits taken into consideration?
17	B-031	Have a business that is 13.5" above the 100-yr flood level. If the levees are raised this will put water in our business. Also, we built a new house and went by all the rules of the 100-yr flood. We had elevation certified and did everything that we were supposed to do. Now this is all out the window with the Comprehensive Plan G. Think for the taxpayers money the Corps should look hard at Plan J and not flood land that is 15 feet above the river. The levees have been raised three or four times since they were built. Raising the levees is another New Orleans in the making.
18	B-032	Increasing levee heights will cause the water to rise more in the unprotected areas. Have property and manage property in these areas along the Skunk River that would be damaged more. FEMA has paid reconstruct here 3 times in last 30 yrs. If you raise the levees, need a plan to mitigate for unprotected areas. Move levees back from water's edge.
19	Q-002	Some data seems somewhat dated. Economic model is not complete. Regional benefits need to be considered to some degree. Some jobs can be lost to "out of the US". Also due to transportation costs a simple move out of the region is not practical. Ag production needs to be considered for losses of more than 1 year. After 1993 our production was also lower in 1994 due to compaction, damaged field drainage and changes to weed pressures.
20	Q-003	Support Plan G

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21	Q-004	Levee districts should be required to carry liability insurance to cover the damages caused by flooding out businesses and industries flooded out by raising their levees.
22	Q-005	Highly recommend Plan G. Regional consideration should definitely figure in CB ratio.
23	Q-008	Plan G would be my choice as everyone is treated equally.
24	Q-009	The Missouri L&D/D Assn strongly supports Plan G. As a condition of receiving federal funding, USACE should require drainage district to keep up-dated files of items protected by district. It should be the responsibility of the district to keep the protected items list on file with the USACE.
25	Q-010	When keeping bridges open, the Joe Page Bridge at Hardin, IL in Calhoun County should have road accessibility during flooding. We are a peninsula between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. When the levee broke in July 1993 we were not able to cross the bridge until the following November. The majority of the citizens work out of the county in St. Louis and other areas. This has been a need for years and it seems our comments are always negated. It's time for a change. Thanks for having this hearing.
26	Q-011	Use Plan G.
27	Q-012	The cost of FEMA, organizations and individuals is enormous when flooding occurs. Levees could be improved at a lesser cost for all involved. Too many dollars are wasted in emergency procedures. Prevention is cheaper than reaction to emergency conditions. In many cases dredging the channel and applying the material to the levees would be beneficial and feasible. I support Plan G.
28	Q-015	Plan G would work best for all people affected by flood or river control. Flood of the floodplain also affects people not on the river in cost of goods and cost for rebuild of interstates. Cost for raising levees may sound high but the cost not to raise is greater in long run.
29	Q-016	Support Plan L. Also need setback and overflow areas to control local or regional flooding.
30	Q-018	Support Plan G. Concerned that study "Plan L" doesn't adequately address all transportation issues such as cross-country railroads and interstate highways such as I-72/US36 and US54.
31	Q-020	Recommend Alternative G. ACOE C/B ratio determination is unrealistic. Mass transfer of regional benefit is never in equilibrium. For every 1 new job created/development created, a net loss of 1 is not realized. New/alternative technologies (energy, ethanol, etc.) will drive C/B's upward.
32	Q-021	It appears that changing the standard of 0.11 rise to 1.0 in Illinois is crucial to establishing a uniform standard. It would be viable to remove the silt from river channels wherever possible to upgrade the levee system. Among the 12 options studied Plan G offers the greatest protection to greatest number of communities in the project area.
33	Q-022	Recommend Plan G. this is a very good and fair plan. Just to get everyone the same is remarkable. The biggest holdup is of course money, but it was said the number look small compared to the damage done.
34	Q-023	Support Plan G.
35	Q-024	Plan G
36	Q-027	Alternative G most attractive: provides protection, greatest cost-to-benefit ratio; equal protection throughout the study area.
37	Q-029	Plan G best held the interest of the communities along the rivers.
38	Q-030	Plan G is the best plan.
39	Q-034	Strongly support Plan G. This complete study helps all of us understand the impact of individual activities.
40	Q-039	Over \$100 million new investment is being planned in the floodplain for projects needing barge transportation. The Quincy bridge should be studied.
41	Q-040	Ask that the Corps make every effort to see that the regional economic analysis be strongly presented to decision makers. Support the implementation of Plan G and a forward-looking common sense, not a short-sighted, approach to benefits gained. If our forefathers had not looked forward we would not be the nation we are today.
42	Q-041	Favor the COE implementing Plan G of the UMR Comprehensive Plan. Plan G is the best plan as it provides much needed benefits for industry, transportation, recreation, agriculture and homeowners. Would like to see Plan G implemented as soon as possible.

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43	Q-042	The Comprehensive Plan for the Upper Mississippi is long overdue. We need this plan in order to build on both sides of the river. The 0.1 foot rise that the State of Illinois uses is not realistic. We also need the regional cost/benefit recognized as state by many at the Quincy meeting. Favor Plan G of the Comprehensive Plan. Thank you for your work.
44	Q-043	Sny Island D/D is endorsing Plan G. Your traffic count figure for the Hannibal Bridge for 2003 was 11,700. Figure I got from MODOT in Hannibal was 13,077. Over the past 2 yrs, that total has increased to 13,686. I'm sure it will continue to grow. This may impact which bridge is chosen to be protected.
45	Q-044	The alternative must be considered in the context that authorizing is vastly different than appropriations. Option G should be authorized. I'm certain that if this option is authorized there are levee districts that will fund the appropriate height of the levees. It will greatly simplify the task of permits as the plan will have already been approved. For example, if the 500-yr flood protection was authorized for the Fabius River L/D, they would work toward that level of flood protection. If you want to continue to not have a systemic plan, the Corps will continue to "mill about smartly" on this issue of flood protection. The Mid-American Port Commission Supports Plan G. Note that 26 counties in our jurisdiction lost approximately 10% in 1990's, and 1.66% estimated from 2000-2004. Job creation to retain population is a regional benefit that does not detract from other areas.
46	Q-045	Who establishes the cost-benefit ratio? How realistic is the CB ratio in light of the 1993 flood and Katrina? I would say not at all realistic. Mr. Klingner's remarks were very sensible and reasonable. Also, the Economic Development Director from Hannibal, MO. Don't understand why human community development have a positive Corps national cost benefit ratio, but the Corps and DNR can spend millions on habitat development with no cost benefit science application. Saying regional development in the Mississippi River basin is a trade off with development in another area verges on being ridiculous. Development of each region's special natural resources has a positive national benefit (i.e. erosion control reduces sediment in the Mississippi in Quincy). This is not a trade off but a mutually beneficial development.
47	Q-046	Your cost-benefit criteria is not credible or realistic. Who establishes the CB ratio? We suffered through the 1993 flood. How can Corps and DNR justify millions of dollars on habitat developments vs. levee protection? How much fish, turtles, birds for food & enjoyment can you send overseas to feed the world? We need levee repairs 1 mile west of our home in Warsaw. We've asked COE for help to prevent further erosion but it takes a 7-10 yr study first. We need help, we need the Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk bridges protected, we need 500-yr levee protection now not in 20-30 yrs.
48	Q-047	Live in Warsaw bottoms and rebuild our property after 1993 flood and have substantial investments (enclosed pictures of property and water testing info).
49	C-002	If I understand correctly the 60% of water that the Missouri River contributes to the Mississippi flows is not considered in this plan. I think we need to change the name to a less than half accurate Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan.
50	C-003	The quality of the traffic across the Chester Bridge is comparable to urban traffic which may consist of much recreational traffic.
51	C-004	Favor Plan G because it helps the most people and gives the best results for the investment.
52	C-006	The meetings' question and answer period was too long and got off track. The same questions were repeated too many times. Should do Plan B regardless of public opinion.
53	C-008	Plan D with 100-yr ag levees. Also, Len Small and 500 urban with combination of Plan F.
54	C-009	Why not leave levees where they are and raise it. Don't think much of moving them back.
55	C-010	Plan D should be the one considered. No on has records back 500 years. No part of river system should be left out. Start up north and work down the river to Cairo making the whole system work together as a unit not leaving weak points. If COE is in control it will be a good system. If left up to politicians or some environmentalist group it will be a disaster. Corps should take back control of what they do best and not let the few tell the majority what should be done.
56	C-011	Protecting some areas as expense of others not acceptable. Cannot agree with Plan G as some levees left out. Plan D is most fair-keeps flood control equal for all district. Instead of new plans, maintain the existing levees and structures first. When they're back to original specifications, new designs can be looked at. Railroad traffic not included in report. Union Pacific thru Degonia/Ft Bluff interested in protecting their line. Hwy 3 & 146 are main link for I-55 & 57 and Cape Bridge.
57	C-013	Agree that Corps should undertake studies to maintain existing levees and realize that many districts have few resources and are not able to match projects. Standard Corps policy should be that it will maintain the structural portions of the levees (embankment, culverts, gates, seep wells). Existing level of protection is less that the original design level and will worsen unless Corps changes their policy.

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Comment #	Meeting Comment Sheet #	2. Provide any additional comments you have regarding the draft Comprehensive Plan conclusions and/or recommendations.
58	C-014	Why no open house opportunity below St Louis/Cairo? Open river below the docks is different enough area to have had its own open house so USACE could have focused on identifying our floodplain problems, needs and opportunities, economic and environmental concerns, suggested methods for reducing flood damages with the floodplain, etc. Perhaps with more local input in 2002 there might be less local/regional resistance now to Draft Comp Plan in general and to Plan G in particular-given fact it has been identified as "UMIMRA Preferred Plan" (pg 90, Main Rpt), and stated at Chester mtg to be "preferred plan" of IL Farm Bureau. Plan G would find support at least in parts of Monroe, Randolph, Ste Genevieve and Perry Counties, but resistance elsewhere along other stretches of our open river.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)	
Newsletter Comment Sheet #	1. Are there any alternatives or issues you feel were not addressed in this Comprehensive Plan?
CS-N-001	Keep in mind what has happened to the Missouri River. We should not repeat it.
CS-N-002	There may be "no justified systemic flood damage reduction that would support the inclusion of ecosystem restoration projects," but if you are going to be making changes on the Upper Mississippi, then one of those changes must involve repairing the ecological damage (in part) done by the Corps' activities and policies. The value to the economy of recreation is undeniably huge and repairs need to be done to ensure such activity doesn't become virtually non-existent as it has along the Iowa stretch of the Missouri River.
CS-N-003	Believe there is an alternative not addressed in the comprehensive flood control plan. The alternative I propose is that the Corps manage the river levels during periods of flooding such that the requirement to maintain an 9-foot channel is suspended. Drawdown areas downstream of the flooding to a river level that will accommodate the additional water moving downstream. For a time period the channel depths in some portions of the river may be reduced to substantially less than 9 feet so the wall of flood water can be absorbed quickly downstream to alleviate flooding, reducing the effects of flooding to a smaller geographical area and reducing the number of people and municipalities affected by the flood. Downside is that the few persons in the special interest river transportation business would have to reduce the capacity of their barges on a temporary basis.
CS-N-004	Don't treat these systems as primarily a transport method. The ecological aspects are at least as important. Are all science sources being heard and properly evaluated?
CS-N-005	Farm Creek is a source of substantial sediment. It collects in Farm Creek channel prior to discharge into the Illinois river. It is easily removed by driving into the creek bed and loading it with power equipment. The East Peoria Sanitary District has no money to pay for this inexpensive excavation work - cheaper than dredging the river. The Corps should help fund this procedure every 3 years.
CS-N-006	The post 1993 Flood Galloway Report contained many recommendations that have been ignored by the Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan is a repackaged pile of pork intended to satisfy a small but powerful special interest group. If we need to generate jobs, there are certainly more worthwhile ways to do it.
CS-N-008	The issue that has not been addressed is the concern that has been expressed repeatedly about Lock and Dam #24. supposedly some consideration had been given after the last round of public hearings to study the feasibility of extending #24 northward instead of extending it south.
CS-N-010	There appears to be a lack of appreciation of restoring high quality wetlands within existing levee districts by keeping the levees in place and turning off the pumps. Hennepin/Hopper is a perfect example of the success of this method in the Illinois River Valley as is Spunky Bottoms. Unwanted river fluctuations, exotic species-carp, sediment, chemicals and other undesirable river factors are prevented from contaminating the quality established wetlands. Not every wetland area needs to be connected to the rivers. We should have both connected (surface) and non-connected (subsurface connectivity) sites for the maximum habitat benefits.
CS-N-012	A portion of the COE efforts and funds need to be committed to maintenance of critical fish and wildlife habitat. In the past, this has been only a very minor part. It needs to be more and with a serious commitment. There is a huge sand load to stored silt and sand load stored in all of the smaller rivers that are tributaries to the UMR. Mot of it got there through poor conservation practices and is stored in these floodplains, ruining fish habitat. This material must eventually move out of these floodplains as bedload. With current operation of the UMR, how is this supposed to happen? Long-term function of a healthy and functioning river ecosystem does not seem possible with the current lock and dam system.
CS-N-013	Didn't view a copy of the entire report but attended the public meeting at West Burlington. Alternative plans summary did not provide and "evaluation" for Plan F, which I believe is the most practical alternative. It also lacked information for the "BCR" for Plan G, though it would be well under 0.1. No way should public money be spent on a project where costs overwhelm projected benefits.

Upper Mississippi River Comprehensive Plan (UMRCP) - Public Input Received 2006 (after draft report for public review and public meetings)	
Newsletter Comment Sheet #	1. Are there any alternatives or issues you feel were not addressed in this Comprehensive Plan?
CS-N-014	Yes, plenty! Not enough room to mention them all.
CS-N-015	There has to be alternatives to a Plan that would purposely flood tens of thousands of acres which is home to many family farms and businesses. These homesteads and productive farms have been protected by their district's levee systems, some since as long as 1947. To say one Drainage District is more important than another is not a solution to the problem. Levee systems work and are proven effective, all D/D's need to stand together, united in a common goal of preventing flooding of valuable farms and property.
CS-N-016	Raise the current levee and not sacrifice us for others. We worked all our life and now we cannot pass it on to our families. All our tax bodies will suffer in Monroe County.
CS-N-017	Build up and upgrade all levee systems, do not destroy landowners and farmers for the overflow. They are working people, enough nonsense from FEMA and environmentalists.
CS-N-018	What will happen to us if there is a buyout? Do you give us the value of our ground which is appraised at \$3200/acre? What about our house, outbuildings, machinery, bins, etc? All the money we used to recover from 1993. How can you do this to all of us again? You are dealing the a lot of depressed people over this Plan G. This plan is man-made and wrong.
CS-N-019	Yes. Why are there no watersheds out in Missouri. Were told most of water comes from the Missouri yet we have to do all the sacrificing in Illinois. Seems like all you're worried about is the north and nothing in the south. Were told it's a flow problem, then why do you let all the trees in the river and let it fill with sand, and why have an island in the middle of river south of St. Louis? If you can live with the island then must be another alternative than Plan G.
CS-N-020	To destroy 10,000 acres of prime farmland, 30+ homes, over 600,000 bu of grain storage, and hundreds of machine sheds and out buildings/ The loss of hundreds of people's livelihoods and loss of revenue to many area businesses. Loss of retirement and investment income to hundreds of landlords.
CS-N-021	What other types of control would be considered? I'm a landowner that survived floods in 1943-44-47-93. Most of those affected went back and spent much "out-of-pocket" money to rehab buildings, etc. Also pay a drainage tax which doesn't deal with rain but runoff from hill land thru Maeystown Creek, which floods land it runs through and backs up and floods land that cant' be drained when the locks are closed. Major concern is all the building on hills and in St.Louis causing runoff to my farm, which has been in family for 4 generations

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Newsletter Comment Sheet #	2. Provide any additional comments you have regarding the draft Comprehensive Plan conclusions and/or recommendations.
CS-N-003	Believe the study have been overly influenced by River Transportation and has taken a need to maintain a 9-foot channel as something that is not subject to change during flood conditions. Flooding conditions constitute a national emergency situation where the welfare of the larger public segment should be considered more important than the needs of the few transportation companies. Drastic measures are needed to reduce flooding and one of the tools available to the Corps is to reduce the river levels downstream to provide more of a place for the flood water to go.
CS-N-004	Unless drainage runoff problems are addressed, i.e. siltation is stopped, the system will not function. The ecosystems need to be returned to be utilized as part of flow control.
CS-N-006	The Comprehensive Plan's findings do not support the Corps' recommendations. No funds should be allocated for any more levee studies or construction. This planning effort should stop.
CS-N-007	St. Louis city on the west and the adjacent Illinois levee districts on the east bank acted as the very thin part of the hourglass in the 1993 flood. The Mississippi River reaching a record level of 49.7 feet on Aug 1, 1993 in the St. Louis area. Measures need to be implemented to ensure this very precarious situation is avoided in the future. One time was enough for this area.
CS-N-008	The draft Comprehensive Plan addresses issues in a general manner. It lacks specificity in this newsletter. I want to see something in writing that deals with the unique issue of the historic downtown business district of Clarksville, Missouri and its proximity to Lock & Dam 24.
CS-N-009	Thank you for including me in the mailing. I well remember the summer of the high level of the Mississippi. It is good news to hear shortly after that tragic summer a plan was begun to amend and correct matters concerning the river which had been ignored. I have no engineering background but I sense non-structural measures in the long term should be considered ahead of structural.
CS-N-011	Plan G is my choice.
CS-N-012	The plan need to include a comprehensive management of the floodplain to increase the amount of area that flood waters can spread out on. Obviously towns and cities along the Miss and its tributaries need to be protected. At the same time, other floodplain areas such as agricultural fields along these rivers, need to be better connected to the river. there has to be an increase in the amount of connected floodplain. If the water can't spread out it has to go higher. Through time many of the ag fields in the floodplain along the river need to be purchased or easements sought in order to remove the levees and connect them back to the river.
CS-N-020	Recommendation of a water holding are in Monroe County is a tragedy because: this county is rich in the early history of Illinois; fight for the rich farmland of the American bottoms has been going on for over 250 yrs, to give up the fight is unthinkable, and to tear down present levees and allow the land to go back 250 yrs also unthinkable.
CS-N-021	Concern is if levee built there will be loss of tax income for our county and we'll be burdened with high tax bill including our drainage tax. Land outside levee will be affected by seep water, and when river is up crops will be lost outside of levees. Cost of seed, fuel, fertilizer, herbicide would be a loss and payments that farmers can't stand. I think we're paying for St. Louis flood control.
CS-N-022	Own 212 acres and rent another 200 acres. Proposed levee will be on part of property I own. Where sill dirt come from for the levee and how will this affect the drainage of my farm?