

were raised. In the spring of 1992, study activities ceased while a detailed review of the existing operations manual was conducted, which concluded that the existing intake tower was adequate for the reallocation.

4. The Jennings Randolph Reallocation Feasibility Study will investigate a range of alternatives including:

(a) No action.

(b) Reallocation of a portion of the present water quality storage to water supply. No increase in the present conservation lake elevation would occur. The maximum amount of storage to be considered for reallocation is 6,000 acre-feet.

(c) Reallocation of the present flood control storage to water supply. The present conservation pool elevation would be increased, and maintained at the new level throughout the year, as much as possible. Several levels of reallocation will be investigated ranging from a minimum of a 6-foot rise to a maximum of an 18-foot rise in the present conservation lake level. These rises would mean an additional 5,800 to 18,200 acre-feet of water supply storage, respectively.

(d) Reallocation of the present flood control storage to water supply by operating the lake on a seasonal pool basis. The lake would be gradually drawn down throughout autumn, maintained at an elevation of about 1,450 feet over the winter, and gradually brought back up during the spring for the summer season. Historically, lake levels at the project have followed a similar pattern to meet downstream water quality objectives.

The feasibility study will evaluate the beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed reallocation alternatives including the following issues: additional water supply releases, lake drawdowns beyond the current operations, decreased flood control storage, decreased water quality storage, and the increased frequency of gas supersaturation.

5. The Baltimore District is preparing a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) which will describe the impacts of the proposed action on the environmental, cultural, recreational, social and economic resources in the study area, as well as the existing level of flood protection. The overall public interest will also be addressed. If applicable, the DEIS will also apply guidelines issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, under authority of Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act of 1977 (Pub. L. 95-217).

6. A notice of study status will be distributed to interested private

individuals and organizations, as well as Federal, state, and local agencies informing them of the study and our intent to prepare a DEIS, and requesting their comments. The Baltimore District invites potentially affected Federal, state, and local agencies, and other interested organizations and parties to participate in this study. Agencies that will be involved in the feasibility study and EIS process include, but are not limited to, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service; U.S. National Park Service; West Virginia Department of Natural Resources; Maryland Department of Natural Resources; Maryland Department of the Environment; Maryland Historical Trust; West Virginia Department of Culture and History; Mineral County, West Virginia; Garrett County, Maryland; the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin; the Tri-County Council for Western Maryland; and the Upper Potomac River Commission. Additional study bulletins, notices and workshops will be included as part of the public involvement program, as needed.

7. The DEIS is tentatively scheduled to be available for public review in December 1996.

Neal T. Wright,

LTC, Corps of Engineers, Acting Commander.

[FR Doc. 95-17179 Filed 7-12-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-41-M

Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare a Draft Supplement (DSEIS) to the Final Environmental Impact Statement; Sacramento River Bank Protection Project, Lower American River, California

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The proposed action is the implementation of streambank protection along the lower American River where erosion threatens the integrity and reliability of Federal flood control levees which provide flood protection to the Greater Sacramento Metropolitan Area. The proposed action, developed cooperatively by a task force composed of government agencies and local interest organizations, comprises a near-term bank protection action and possible longer-term bank protection actions. Near-term actions include bank protection at five critical sites

comprising 13,800 linear feet of streambank protection. Longer-term actions may be taken at any location along the lower American River where project flood control levees become threatened by bank erosion. The proposed action is being implemented by the Sacramento River Bank Protection Project, a continuing construction project authorized by the 1960 Flood Control Act.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions or comments regarding this DSEIS should be addressed to Mr. Matt Davis, Planning Division, Corps of Engineers, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, California, 95814-2922, ATTN: CESPK-PD-R, telephone (916) 557-6708. An issues-scoping meeting for this project will be held on July 11, 1995, as described below.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Proposed Action

The Corps of Engineers and non-Federal sponsors (The Reclamation Board, State of California, and the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency) are proposing to implement streambank protection measures on the lower American River, California. The purpose of the proposed action to implement streambank protection measures is to ensure the reliability of the lower American River Federal levees, while preserving existing environmental values and other values that lead to the river's inclusion in the Federal and State Wild and Scenic Rivers systems and creation of the American River Parkway.

The proposed action is being implemented under the Sacramento River Bank Protection Project (SRBPP). The SRBPP is a continuing construction project of the Corps of Engineers authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1960. The purpose of the SRBPP is to protect the existing levees and flood control facilities of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project. The proposed action on lower American River is within the project area of SRBPP.

The area of the lower American River to be affected by the proposed action consists of the reach of the river bounded by Federal levees of the American and Sacramento River Flood Control Projects. This reach extends upstream from the confluence with the Sacramento River in the City of Sacramento about 11 miles (south bank) to 14 miles (north bank), through the American River Parkway of Sacramento County. This reach of the American River is a designated Recreational Zone

of a Wild and Scenic River under both the Federal and State Acts.

Since January 1994, the lower American River Task Force, comprised of flood-control agencies, resource-management agencies, local governments, and local interest organizations, has been developing the foundation for a locally preferred alternative for a flood control project along the lower American River. This task force is addressing five related areas: streambank protection measures, levee design and stabilization issues, infrastructure needs and alternative flows, a floodway management plan, and opportunities for parkway improvements. The environmental document noticed herein would address the task force's proposed streambank protection measures. The streambank protection action would protect the existing flood control levee system but not provide for a greater level of flood protection. Solutions to flood problems along the American and Sacramento Rivers in the greater Sacramento area are being addressed separately by the Corps of Engineers under the American River Watershed Project (DSEIS and Supplemental Information Report to be released for public review in summer of 1995).

The proposed action to be addressed in the DSEIS, developed by consensus among the task force participants, comprises a near-term bank protection action and possible longer-term actions. Near-term actions include bank protection at five critical sites comprising 13,800 linear feet of streambank. Bank protection construction at these five sites is proposed to begin in 1997. Longer-term actions may be taken at any location along the Federal levee system where levees become threatened by bank erosion. Although some potential sites have been identified, other eroding sites may develop during future floods. The document will identify sites most likely to need treatment, the process to be used to determine if treatments are needed, the expected approaches to treatment, and the process to be used to determine the actual treatments.

To shorten the time period between identification of treatment need and actual treatment in the future, as encouraged by the President's Council on Environmental Quality, the document will also provide a programmatic impact assessment of possible future bank protection throughout the lower American River project area. This assessment will focus on common, expected, and cumulative impacts of bank protection. Actual proposed actions in the future would be

subjected to further, site-specific environmental review under this overall assessment, as provided for by NEPA. The selection of both sites and methods of protection will continue to involve collaboration with flood-control and resource agencies.

All bank protection actions will be followed by monitoring of installation stability and development of vegetation and habitat values. In addition to onsite mitigation, offsite mitigation may be incorporated into the proposed action. Advanced project mitigation will also be considered in the document.

2. Alternatives

Alternative bank protection measures for near-term and longer-term actions will be considered in the DSEIS. Streambank protection measures under consideration include both bank revetment and indirect measures to reduce erosion threats to the levees. Alternative designs retain as many environmental features of the proposed actions as possible, while modifying features potentially having adverse hydraulic effects. The bank protection design proposals are intended to provide a high level of flood safety and to retain and recreate onsite as much aquatic and riparian habitat value and visual quality as feasible. The preferred designs employ well-vegetated, visually irregular surfaces composed of soil and biotechnical materials overlying rock protection. Large woody material will be placed in embayments where hydraulic forces allow, and riparian vegetation will be established above the summer water level. The diverse physical structures are expected to result in a diversity of plant communities and habitat types. Construction methods will ensure minimum disturbance of vegetation on the remnant flood plains within the levees.

3. Scoping Process

"Scoping" is the process of identifying the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be evaluated in an environmental document. The following activities will be used to assist the Corps in scoping the DSEIS:

a. Concurrent with publishing this notice of intent in the **Federal Register**, the notice of intent will be sent to public agencies, organizations, and individuals known to have an interest in the project. All interested parties are encouraged to respond to this notice and to provide scoping comments and a current address if they wish to be contacted about the DSEIS. Comments received from the notice will be used in determining the scope of the DSEIS.

b. Potential environmental impacts of the proposed action have been identified in the following areas: Aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitats; fish and wildlife populations; channel hydraulics, bank stability, and flood control safety; visual character, recreation opportunity and use, and recreation safety; construction traffic, air quality, and noise; construction water quality; and cultural resources. The environmental document will examine impacts in these topic areas and any other potentially significant effects identified in the scoping process. The "no-action" alternative, allowing bank erosion to proceed unimpeded, will provide the baseline for assessing impacts of the proposed action and the other alternatives.

c. After the draft environmental document is prepared, it will be circulated for a 45-day review period to all interested parties for review and comment. A public meeting, documented through a transcript, will be held to receive verbal and written comments. All written and verbal comments will be considered and responded to in the subsequent Final SEIS.

4. Scoping Meeting

The public is invited to assist the Corps of Engineers in scoping this DSEIS. To facilitate this involvement, the Corps will hold a public scoping meeting in Sacramento on July 11 at noon at the Sacramento Public Library, first floor, 828 I Street. A transcript of the meeting will be made. Individuals, organizations, and agencies are also encouraged to submit written scoping comments; these must be received by July 21, 1995.

5. Estimated Date of DSEIS

The DSEIS is scheduled to be made available to the public on February 5, 1996.

Dated: June 28, 1995.

John N. Reese,

Colonel, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer.

[FR Doc. 95-17175 Filed 7-13-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-EZ-M

Defense Mapping Agency

Privacy Act of 1974; Notice To Delete and Amend Systems of Records

AGENCY: Defense Mapping Agency, DOD.

ACTION: Notice to delete and amend systems of records.

SUMMARY: The Defense Mapping Agency is deleting three and amending five