

# Transcript of the Testimony of USACE Pearl River Flood Risk Management Project Meeting (1\_00),

Date: May 23, 2023

Case: USACE Pearl River Flood Risk Management Project

Meeting (1:00)

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# U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS VICKSBURG DISTRICT

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE PEARL RIVER FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT

The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers - Vicksburg

District public meeting for the Pearl River Flood Risk

Management Project, held at Slidell High School

Auditorium, 1 Tiger Drive, Slidell, Louisiana 70458,

beginning at 1:06 p.m.

Reported by:

Jenna Limjuco, BA-CCR Certified Court Reporter



Page 2 **APPEARANCES:** Representing the Army Corps of Engineers: Thomas R. Shaw Robyn Colosimo Leslie Prochaska Colonel Christopher Klein 

#### TOM SHAW:

Good afternoon, everybody. My name is Tom Shaw. I'm the project manager for the Vicksburg District. Thank you so much for coming to the public meeting for the Pearl River Flood Risk Management Project.

Just a little bit of background here: we've got some sign up lists that are out in the foyer. We would ask if you -- if you would put your name and address, and maybe contact info -- I would ask that you wouldn't put your personal email out there because this would become part of the public record, so to speak.

Also there are some study boards that are out there with some push pins, and if you're okay with doing it, we would appreciate if you would stick a push pin in that represents the location where you live, because we'd really like to know everybody that's part of this.

So we've got an allotted two hours for this meeting, and we want to -- we are here to collect information. We want



to know your feedback, your input with respect to this project. So there's a lot of value in that to us, so I would just ask, if you would, if for some reason we're starting to run over, there are multiple ways -- we'll talk about that -- ways that you can actually leave your feedback or your input.

So with that, I kind of want to go over the rules -- what we call rules of engagement, just for a second. So when we get through the presentation, one of the things that will happen is that we will do -- we will take comments. There are multiple ways that can be done. There's comment cards out in the lobby and there's a comment box for you to drop those cards in. We will also have the ability for people, if you want to sit down and give your -- like your video, if you will, of your comments, then that's absolutely a way to do it. And then we also have an email address, and I'll show that in just a little bit.

So I would ask that to allow



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everybody to speak who wants to speak, please limit your comments to about three minutes, and that will give everybody the opportunity to provide some input. I would ask that you please be respectful and try to avoid interrupting a panel, a moderator, or somebody who's trying to respond to a comment that you may have.

That's for those that are here in the auditorium today. We also have this going on via Webex, so we have a virtual meeting as well. Likewise, you can provide input there and it will be collected and be part of the chat. We can actually chat into the Webex itself, and I will ask that you please refrain from spamming that chat -- multiple people just giving an influx of saying the same thing. We ask that you not try to dominate the conversation.

So the email address -- I'm going to go ahead and give that you in just a moment, but without further ado, I would like to announce or tell you who the speakers will be today. So with us on



your far right would be Robyn Colosimo.

Robyn is the Assistant Secretary of the

Army for Project Planning. And beside

her is Vicksburg District Commander

Colonel Christopher Klein, and beside the

Commander is Leslie Prochaska. Leslie is

a Plan Formulator with the Regional

Planning and Environment Division South.

And so with that, we've kind of covered our housekeeping, so if you will, can we go to the next slide, please?

Okay. So the question everybody is asking: what's on the agenda? Why are we here? Well, do value the input from the public. The Assistant Secretary of the Army has asked the Corps of Engineers to review a document that was provided by non-federal interests, and that was something that the Corps has taken on.

It was an assignment, basically, that we were giving to try to fill in the blanks that there were in this plan -- things that there were problems that generated and some could be filled out completely, some could not. So the

meeting purpose is to allow the public -you, the public -- to speak up and
provide us some feedback.

The non-federal interest I mentioned, that is the Rankin-Hinds Pearl River

Flood Control and Drainage District -
Flood and Drainage Control District, excuse me. And so one of the things I will point to is that why are we here?

Why are we doing, you know, what we are?

And so there's two authorizations, if you will, that you can see there. First is Section 3104 of the Water Resources
Development Act 2007. What that
particular section stated was was that
the Secretary of the Army is authorized
to construct the National Economic
Development Plan, the locally preferred
plan -- which is -- that's the plan put
forth by non-federal interests -- or a
combination thereof.

In Section 1176 of WRDA 2018, modifies that and says that we do have to consider downstream effects associated with that project as well. So there is a



reason for why we're doing this, and that's the issue of the Pearl flooding in the Jackson metro area. As our panelists will talk about, there have been multiple floods there with lots of damage, and they are in desperate need of a flood risk solution.

And so as I mentioned earlier, the non-federal interest provided their draft feasibility study, environmental impact statement. They provided that to the ASA's office -- the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, Mr. Connor. They provided that to them in July of 2022. The ASA's office generated some comments. Most of those comments were resolved.

There were still some that were unresolved, and they basically tasked the Corps of Engineers -- in particular, the Vicksburg District -- with trying to complete and fill in those data gaps that were identified as part of that in the meeting.

And so what's next, if you will? So



we're collecting this -- your comments.

We're collecting the information. We are in the process of filling in those data gaps that I mentioned, and we will provide to the Assistant Secretary of the Army by the end -- end of August, so he'll have it the first of September, and there will be some follow up action. The NEPA will be complete in January of 2024.

I've got the slide right here. Okay.

And so here is our schedule for public meetings. So this is the first session of two sessions today here in Slidell.

There will be -- tomorrow will be -- the 24th, there will be a similar 1:00, 6:00 session there at the Spartan Auditorium on Lakeland Drive in Jackson, and so there will be one follow on meeting that will be very similar to this one. There will be a virtual public meeting that will happen on the first of June -- a similar 1:00 and 6:00 p.m. session.

So I mentioned earlier -- so I mentioned earlier, if you can see at the



multiple ways that you can provide comments. There are comment cards out in front. You can drop them in the box. You can use regular mail if it's available, and the address is up on the screen, and then lastly, we have an email that's set up for this project, and you can see it's pearriverfrm@usace.army.mil. And so we have a court reporter who's taking notes, if you will, of the transcription of this meeting.

Next slide, please. Okay. And now, I'd like to reintroduce Ms. Colosimo. Robyn is going to speak next with respect to the project importance.

# **PRESENTATION**

#### MS. COLOSIMO:

Just a sound check. Can folks hear me?
Bonus. As mentioned, I'm Robyn Colosimo, and
I work with the Assistant Secretary of the
Army for Civil Works Office. I just want to
thank everybody for being both here live and
online. We really look forward to working
with you all to garner your ideas and your

concerns about how to solve these flood risk management problems in Jackson and the Pearl drainage. We know that they've long plagued communities, and it's been decades in the making to get here today in many ways.

When I say I oversee project planning and review, anything that comes through the Corps that requires either Congressional authorization or appropriation, and then ultimately implementation has to come through our office. So I have a fundamental responsibility in that process to certify the validity of those reports and those recommendations that come through the Chief of Engineers.

So it's a serious job, but done in collaboration with the Corps to make sure we're checking our responsibilities both technically and feasibility-wise, right, so that often depends upon where you sit. From my view, in my experience, it's all about the great -- certainly with great input and great understanding of the opportunity before us.

I do work for Mike Connor, who is our Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil



Works, and I want to introduce him via video. He has a short introduction here. He does -- did want to be here, was unable to do that today and tomorrow, but has been on the landscape and will continue to be, because this is an important project to advance for him with you all. So with that, can we shoot the video? Thank you.

# MIKE CONNOR:

(Via video) Hi, everyone. I'm Mike Connor, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. I collect policy oversight and direction for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Program. The purpose of this community meeting session on solutions is to address flooding along the Pearl River in Mississippi. We look forward to hearing from you about the need -- your needs and concerns regarding flooding issues and the proposed projects to address these challenges.

As all of you know, the city of Jackson, Mississippi has experienced devastating floods as recently as 2020

and 2022. I saw firsthand some of this flooding in August of last year in a visit to discuss a proposed project.

It is a priority to provide the people of Jackson with effective nearterm solutions to their flooding risks, and we have a tremendous opportunity to deliver these solutions in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law with funding provided through that legislation. This administration will set aside sufficient funding to complete planning and implementation of the plan consistent with existing authorities, and in compliance with federal environmental laws.

Your input today will provide the technical feedback needed to inform my decision on the solution we will implement to reduce flood risk in Jackson. I appreciate your time today as we work together to provide the best solutions for the Corps to help Jackson and this region of Mississippi. Thank you very much for your time.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

As a civil servant, I feel honored to work for Mr. Connor for many reasons. He's a vast -- important leader with vast experience in solving complex water resources problems at the federal and regional levels. And so for those of you who don't know him, it's important to have him involved in this process.

And most notably, he's been in and out of government over the years, including being the Deputy Secretary of Interior in the Obama administration, so we do leverage his experience and understanding on how to see these things to encompass the Corps' responsibilities. As he said, he will ultimately be the decision maker, and I'm going to come back to that in a minute on why that matters here, and he is, obviously, very interested in engaging with you all. Next slide, please.

Okay, so why are we here? We're here because we want to advance a flood risk management solution after decades of repetitive flooding in Jackson. As you all

know -- and in many cases, probably have experience -- for over a hundred years, we have had water flooding in the Pearl River that's caused disruptions to businesses and industry throughout Jackson, Mississippi, affecting more than 5,000 commercial and residential structures, and impacts a population of over 500,000.

The most notable events were in 1979, 1983, but as Mr. Connor referenced, we're also aware of the ones in '20 and '22. In fact, I was here with Mr. Connor on a visit as the rains were starting in '22, and it was fascinating to actually have been here and leave the next day, and find out what emerged. It felt really important at the time, and continues to be in my mind.

In 1979, the event caused more than \$223 million dollars in damages, and those values in today's world, that's a very large number when updated. And of course, the highest crest was in 2020, and particularly affected, too, minority and low income areas of Jackson. We also recognize the Pearl River has tremendous environmental value, including

wetlands that filter waters that eventually flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and support thousands of geese, ducks, and migratory birds.

For decades, the Corps and non-federal interests have sought to solve the flood risk management problem in Jackson, but a lack of project justification, community support, and funding has stalled meaningful progress. So why do I say that? Funding is a really important piece that Mr. Connor mentioned, is that why we are here and the opportunity for us has everything to do with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and money being set aside to address these long stalled issues in Jackson.

So we want and look forward to working with you all to solve these problems that have long plagued communities with a view towards what we can to do make things work, and take advantage of this tremendous window of opportunity. Next slide, please.

In terms of Congressional interest, just to make sure we don't get too much into alphabet soup, the Corps of Engineers only



undertakes things that Congress gives us authorization and appropriate for. In Pearl, and in Jackson in particular, it's particularly interesting because we were authorized, as the Corps of Engineers, as early as 1986 to construct a project to resolve the flood issues that emerged in 1979.

In 2007, Congress modified that authorization to plan, design, and ultimately implement a project to allow the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to make an approval of that plan, and that was what Mr. Connor referred to in his comments. Why does that matter? Because we don't have to go back to Congress if he meets the requirements Congress gave him in that authorization in 2007.

In 2018, as referenced, there was also additional direction given to the Secretary that we should make sure that that analysis includes any potential downstream impacts, because that had been a voice of concern for many of you over time, so we obviously are very interested in understanding those

concerns and making sure we have them fully considered by the Corps.

Bottom line, up front: we need a plan that we can execute that represents the technical needs, the community needs, the flood resilience that meet the standards set by Congress, and consistent with environmental laws.

So what's now and what's different? I've already said it's a tremendous opportunity that's created by the Bipartisan
Infrastructure Law. We really want to advance a solution that can happen, and really, the big thing is because we have authority and we have appropriations and we can go through a determination process by my boss to determine what should be implemented consistent with those things, we can actually quickly move to design the implementation in ways that it has not been able to move forward in the past, so I can't emphasize enough how many communities would like to be in that position.

So we're excited to reinvigorate the technical and community work to deliver for



Jackson. We look forward to working with all of you, and this is our early engagement to begin that process. So I know many of you are curious why we were here and what's happening, and this is the initiation of what we intend to be able to deliver in a collaborative process. And with that, I'm going to turn this over to Colonel Klein to walk through some more detailed slides. Thank you.

# COLONEL KLEIN:

Thank you, ma'am, and good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Colonel Chris
Klein, the Commander of the Vicksburg
District and the Pearl River Watershed
Servicing Commander, as well as the oversight for this project.

So we know that Pearl River has a long history of navigation and flood control projects associated with it, and really, the story of flood control in Jackson includes the initial levee construction that was constructed in 1968. And then in 1979, there was a flood event, and since then, multiple locally proposed as well as USACE proposed

solutions were brought forward for consideration as to how to relieve flooding for the people of Jackson.

The latest locally presented projects plan was proposed -- was prepared under Section 211 of the Water Resources

Development Act of 1996, as were other locally presented plans, all reviewed and presented directly to the Secretary for consideration for implementation, and that brings us to our work here today. Next slide, please.

So what have we been charged to do? Our latest efforts started at the end of last year at the direction of the Secretary. Our mission is to build off of all previous work and develop a report that assesses an array of options for technical feasibility, environmental acceptability, and legal compliance.

And right now we have two -- the two most critical items that we're working on now, first, is to identify the National Economic Development Plan. So what this is, the National Economic Development Plan, is the

plan that has the greatest benefit to meet national economic growth priorities, and that is the plan against which all other plans will be assessed, to assure that the same amount of flood risk mitigation is being provided by those plans -- if not equal, then more. The next thing we have to do is complete our environmental compliance activities.

So like I mentioned, NED plans are going to be the baseline against which all alternatives must perform, and each one of those options has to provide as much, if not greater, flood protection in the study area. In addition, our report is also going to take a look at an analysis of comprehensive benefits. These comprehensive benefits are twofold: they're both quantitative and qualitative, so we're going even beyond just the economic numbers to take a look at what benefits each one of the different arrays can provide to the city of Jackson.

Just as a reminder, the Corps of Engineers and myself, we're neither a proponent or opponent of any one project.

What we want to do is we want to deliver flood risk management solutions for the people of Jackson. Now let's turn it over to Leslie, who's going to take us through where we are technically with the projects.

MS. PROCHASKA:

Thank you. Leslie Prochaska, Plan
Formulator, regionally, here in the
Mississippi River Valley District Division
South. So the non-federal interest, RankinHinds, prepared the report, and that report
did build upon historical studies, as
mentioned. Over 60 different flood reduction
features were evaluated and looked at.

At the conclusion of that report, three plans were identified for further assessment: a non-structural plan, a levee plan, and a channel improvement plan. The non-structural plan consisted of relocating structures and buying the land upon which the structures were located for the 500 year flood event. The levee plan included upgrading existing levees, construction of additional levee segments and or flood walls in unprotected areas, and addition of pumps and gated

structures.

The channel improvement plan, which was the NFI Rankin-Hinds preferred plan that was presented in the report, consists of excavation to increase the channel capacity, demolition of the existing weir that's near the J.H. Fewell Water Treatment Plant, and construction of a new weir. That new weir would have a flow gate and a fish passage. That new weir would be located further downstream, and we'll show that in the study map.

They also proposed locations for placement of excavated material, upgrading of existing non-federal levee to federalize it to a ring levee around the Savannah Street Wastewater Treatment Plant. Next slide.

Since that report submittal, the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers and Rankin-Hinds are working collaboratively on a new report that will provide a comparison of flood risk management alternatives. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is going to be lead author preparing a draft environmental impact statement that will identify the National

Economic Development Plan as discussed, compare the level of flood protection provided by that plan to the level of flood protection provided to all the alternatives being assessed. Additionally, the report is going to look at the downstream impacts and see if there are any in the Pearl River Basin.

The comparison of plans will not only include the non-federal interest Section 211 final plans; it'll also include the additional plans, which includes revised non-structural plan that will likely include elevation of structures, as well as flood proofing.

And then we talked about the combination thereof, so there's going to be other plans that will be assessed. The combination of can be a combination of the channel improvement plan, maybe a non-structural plan. There's other possibilities, based on the feedback, and built upon the historical information.

The report, again, is not going to make a recommendation; rather, it's going to provide

a comparison of alternatives so the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works may describe -- may decide the range of flood risk management options. Next slide.

So we talk about the study area. So the Pearl River Watershed is huge. It's over 8,000 square miles. Where we are authorized and focused on for this study area is going to be between River Mile 270, which is just south of Richland, Mississippi, to River Mile 302 to the north, which is where the Ross Barnett Reservoir Dam is located. So that is the area and its associated tributaries right adjacent where we are trying to achieve the flood risk reduction. Next slide.

So as mentioned about comprehensive benefits, also includes areas of interest. So there's several areas of interest that have been preliminarily identified and listed on the slide. We're looking at the -- this is where we're looking for public feedback as well, regarding the areas of interests: the ones that we have -- don't have listed, and any additional new information, and your feedback on the ones that have been

identified.

Those that have been identified in addition to flood risk are water supply, water wastewater treatment, ecosystem and environmental impacts, existing waste sites, cultural resources, transportation, downstream impacts, recreational access and opportunities, community impacts, and economic opportunities. This list is not limited. All right, Colonel Klein.

COLONEL KLEIN:

Thanks, Leslie. So that takes us to where we are today, and the technical team's work continues. We've got -- and we're here today to receive your feedback that we can then also include in the final report. We'll also answer any questions that we know the answers to at this point, otherwise, we are committed to getting back to you. There will be multiple opportunities to review the work that's being done.

By the end of August, we intend to complete a draft report, with a final report due in December. And that draft report, again, going out for -- going out for review

so that we are open and transparent through this process. And then in January, that's when the secretary is scheduled to review all work done at this point, and then render his decision.

As you can see, this is a really streamlined timeline. We'd like to thank the Assistant Secretary's office for guiding us through this process, keeping us focused on getting the work done, because what we all have to be cognizant of is that we are building on years of work -- many, many years of work up to this point. Now is the time to put a bow on it and deliver some flood risk management to the city of Jackson. If you don't have any further comments at this point, we'll turn it back over to our moderator. Thanks, Tom.

# TOM SHAW:

Thank you, sir. Okay. So kind of going back to what we first talked about, we are here to collect feedback. We are here to collect input from you folks, and so I mentioned there are several ways to do this. The email is up there. We're

going to leave this slide up as people are coming up and discussing, but there's the email address, there's the physical address.

Like I said, there are comment cards outside, and there's actually a project website that's down at the bottom here for you to see the information that's out there. As we move along and as we get information that we can put out there, we will update that project website.

So with that, if you would, would you bring the house lights up, please, and we are going to begin collecting some feedback from you, the audience. So I will just ask -- there are microphones here on either aisle. If you would, come up. Please wait for me to recognize you. We'll get you going so you can ask questions.

Try to limit those to three minutes for your question and input, and then if for some reason we run out of time -- we've basically got a two hour window, so I'm looking at about 1:35 now, so we're

good until about 3:00. If anybody still has not had the opportunity to provide input, there are multiple ways to do it, like on the screen. We would love for you to catch somebody outside and talk. So with that, we adjourn. The mics should be hot, so if you've got questions, I would just ask that you please come up and -- yep?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:

Tom, I want to let people know that on the board out front, there's a QR code you can scan on your cell phone that will take you to the project webpage, so you don't have to type in the whole thing.

Just scan that QR code.

# TOM SHAW:

There you go. Technology at its best.

# UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:

I just want to let everybody know I'm going to upload this presentation to the website, hopefully Thursday night, so you'll have that to look at more closely.

TOM SHAW:

Okay. Questions? Sir, if you would -- if you would -- if you don't mind, tell us your name and where you're from.

PUBLIC COMMENT

# DRAKE MELLOTT:

Sure. Drake Mellott, I live here in Slidell near the bayou, which is down there by Jones Creek. First of all, thank you for coming in person and giving us an opportunity to ask some questions. That makes a big difference to all of us, to know you've been there. I know in your slides, you list basically all the things you're considering, and I understand this, but I'm just curious about Jones Creek and the mitigation of flooding there.

From what I understand, all the Pearls -all the branches of the Pearl -- has seen a
dramatic increase in flooding over the last
three years. Whether you call it flooding or
not flooding as a described event, you know,
it's still greatly increased in my short time
here, compared to some other people who were
probably here 25 years in the same location
from 20 years ago, or year 1 through 20.

I've seen saltwater over my dock and seawall from other than a tropical storm or hurricane, or you know, a once every 15 year flood that we've got like five years ago hardly ever. I mean, you know, usually, 11 months and two weeks a year, not an issue at all, then we have a storm season.

In the last three years, I probably see water over the dock for at least three months -- March, April, and May. So we're -- and I asked a couple other guys today were they doing a statement; they did. Probably in the last three or four years, March, April, May, where we live, we're seeing a foot to a foot and a half more water than we're used to seeing.

When I look up there and I see, you know, channel widening and all those things that help with flood mitigation, that means more water downstream, in my interpretation. Can you address that, at least, to see if there's any path down here that you perceive -- either improvement, or making it worse? You know, I don't know what's a good answer. We just kind of want that input.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

All right. So we're going to tag team here. So thanks for that thoughtful question and thank you for being here. That's what we're supposed to do, and we all appreciate that more than ever post-COVID world, honestly, is that you can't really see it unless you're here. As someone from DC, I get it. It's really important.

# DRAKE MELLOTT:

You work in DC too much, I know.
MS. COLOSIMO:

There you go. All right, love that. So first of all, love your comments. Do definitely want to get them in writing as well, right. So you and your friends, if you have a kind of "where I have seen this change," I think that's always helpful. The engineer in me appreciates that.

I want the Colonel and Leslie to talk to it as well, as they see fit, but I just want to remind you, too, that in any analysis the Corps of Engineers does,



we've always done with sensitivity to the emerging trends; right? And so everywhere we go, it's going to be upstream, downstream, tributaries -- all those things.

So I think yeah, we're going to answer that question and we're not looking to pass water through and flood somewhere else, because that only leads to more problems for you and for more work to be done by the agency. We're going to make it as whole as we can, so that's part of the analysis. I'll let the Colonel talk to that.

#### COLONEL KLEIN:

Tack on to the -- before I hand it over to Leslie, the expert -- so we're running the -- we have the hydraulic model. The model set up right now, it does include the downstream effects, and that will be part of the analysis. So we do have -- it is a comprehensive model, both locally as well as through the downstream.

Where we are technically with the

modeling right now doesn't include all the structural alternatives yet. That's what's forthcoming, should be in the next couple of weeks. We should get the results of that and we'll have a better of what's going on downstream.

By law, I think 1176 requires us to do it, and it will be considered and that is something that we'll have, certainly, in the final report, sir.

# DRAKE MELLOTT:

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If I can interrupt with another question: does your modeling include any kind of surge capability for holding back water when there's a tropical storm or hurricane? Thanks.

# MS. PROCHASKA:

So for this model, for where our study area is, to the extent of it, it will go to the extent to the southern boundary condition. That southern boundary condition is where it's determined that there's no transferred flood risk, or there's no hydraulic impact further. This one does not extend

that far.

As far as to the answer, I believe that we can verify that. We will verify that, but there are other models that we have that are studying the lower half of the Pearl River, where the flooding -- but I -- I wouldn't -- but our models will show and determine if surge could be potentially impactful up there in Jackson.

# COLONEL KLEIN:

Do you want to take that, or me first?

# MS. COLOSIMO:

You can go first.

# COLONEL KLEIN:

Okay. So thanks a lot, sir. I appreciate the consideration about storm surge and accounting for that, and I think we can certainly add that in as part of the comprehensive benefits that we're looking at to make sure that we weigh -- include and weigh that in as one of those qualitative and quantitative things that we can include in the report,

too. So I will certainly make a note of that.

#### DRAKE MELLOTT:

You can say the concern is that, you know, if we get sent water down at the same time we get a high tide, then we're toast, in laymen's terms; right?

MS. COLOSIMO:

Sure, sure. I did want to just add one little piece, which is -- and this is not atypical, right -- is that in terms of infrastructure that already exists, in any part of the country, we have to look at how those systems currently operate for their legislative purpose, whether it's ours, or the state's, or local.

So in terms of holding back water, the modeling would only encompass what it's mandated to do. Now, we all know under certain extreme conditions, entities, including ourself, have permission to operate differently to hold back water that's unprecedented, but we start with how they currently operate and don't make judgments about whether they

can do it differently, and then we move to sensitivity. So I think I heard that embedded in there. I just wanted to kind of get that point out.

DRAKE MELLOTT:

Okay. Appreciate it. Thank you.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Sure.

JOHN CANENBERG:

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Yes. My name is John Canenberg. I'm from New Orleans.

COLONEL KLEIN:

Yes, sir.

JOHN CANENBERG:

I've been tracking this plan for a while. I have a particular concern about the One Lake development idea. They are already advertising in the Jackson area lots. I wonder if in the National Economic Plan that you say sort of has its hands in this, is the potential increase in value along the lake that will be created in any way attributed back to those that will be displaced, and do those displaced people have any priority on the lots at some sensible value?

### MS. COLOSIMO:

Having not seen the advertisements you're talking about, it's a fundamental matter of policy -- and particularly my boss -- we're not looking to make investments that drive people away from their homes in any way, shape, or form. And so we're not looking to change the demographics or who owns the land. I understand you're saying there's advertising there. I'm not privy to where that is, but we would certainly look to understand that challenge that's emerging there.

But my boss is not looking to make sure we're driving people off their land; he's looking to make sure we protect them, no matter what strata they come from. One thing I do need to mention here is that this a pretty strong priority for the administration, but my boss in particular. He is a Native American and he feels very strongly about this issue, and so I think we're going to make sure a full range of alternatives

are considered, including those communities that, perhaps, felt they were driven out or not included in the analysis.

#### JOHN CANENBERG:

Will there be a development allowed along the created lakeshore?

MS. COLOSIMO:

So I think we need to answer this question, because when you talk about specifics, I have to be careful because I don't know where you're talking about.

But I would say as an outsider coming in, as a matter of policy, we don't look to subsidize the development of those areas.

If there's a federal project, those lands have to be encompassed, largely speaking, in title, and so I don't -- we'd have to understand the issues more. I would like to know more about it, but we do not -- we generally do title appeasements.

### JOHN CANENBERG:

Thank you.

COLONEL KLEIN:



Do you have anything?
MS. PROCHASKA:

I will add to that. So the National Economic Development Plan, when we identify that, the inputs that goes into it is it's calculated based on the flood risk reduction. So it's whatever the flood risk reduction benefits go to indemnify the National Economic Development Plan.

The comprehensive benefit is another category that will be assessed and will be presented in the report, or the ASA decision -- the Secretary -- but for identification of the National Economic Development Plan, it is what is the reduction of damages to Pearl River. The reduction of damages from flooding is how it's calculated.

# UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 1:

You done? Yeah. I'm wondering if the widening and dredging is going to come down here also on the plan, or is that just for that area up there?

MS. PROCHASKA:



Okay. So it's limited to the -- when you're talking about the study area, we're talking about River Mile 270, which is by Ridgeland, Mississippi, to -- it could go to channel improvements all the way up to the Barnett Reservoir Dam, so that's the area of focus. So Ridgeland, Mississippi would be the furthest south, right now, for the channel improvement plan.

#### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 1:

Any plans for down here?
MS. PROCHASKA:

That would be outside this particular study area, but there are other studies that the Corps is involved in right now that are looking into down here.

#### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 1:

One more thing: and when they open the water up in Jackson and it comes down here, what's going to happen when they open that one up and more water comes?

MS. PROCHASKA:

So that -- with the hydraulic modeling that we're doing, there's --



that's going to be assessed. Every different -- the different plans that are being identified, they will assess the rift and the down project conditions, and will address downstream effects. That's definitely going to be evaluated.

# UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 1:

Okay. Thank you.

#### COLONEL KLEIN:

Sir, there's another -- you can also reach out to -- whichever side of the river, either Representative Scalise or Representative Ezell -- and ask them to ask us to look into, you know, a potential study for doing dredging and widening and that kind of stuff down here.

#### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 1:

Okay. My mom's been here since '89.

In the past three years, her place that she was living at is completely underwater now constantly, so that's why I was just asking that question.

COLONEL KLEIN:

That's a great question, sir. I

appreciate it.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Please share that on the info.

TOM SHAW:

Sir?

#### WADE MIZELL:

Wade Mizell, Washington Parish, Bogalusa. As far as the One Lake project, as you know, the Ross Barnett already holds back water, and if they build another reservoir below the Ross Barnett, in order to fill that up, they would have to hold back water also. So the Pearl River is already shallow during the summer months.

What's going to happen -- I mean, you know, we have trouble with flooding, but when you're in a drought, you're also going to have a problem with the river drying up if you have two reservoirs holding back water. So what's going to happen to us? I have a camp on a canal, and so you know, it's going to get to the point where you can't even run a boat with a motor on the river.

MS. PROCHASKA:

That's -- yeah. That's a very --



thank you. That's -- thank you for that. So part of the design in the plan that was proposed in the Rankin-Hinds report is to include a low flow gate to try to sustain normal conditions, as water is available. So when it would -- it would flow naturally, by gravity, through that low flow gate, so it wouldn't be hindered.

It will hold back once it reaches a certain level of height within the water column, but if the water's there, it's going to allow -- the new weir, for it to flow, because you know, sometimes it's dropping. Well, not totally dry, but yeah, very valid concern.

## WADE MIZELL:

Well, we all know they don't have priority, you know, as far as trying to get the reservoirs full, and I do know that Georgia and Florida encountered a scenario that's as far as Pearl River and the Rigolets. Apalachicola oysters -- Georgia -- the state of Georgia put a dam on one of their fresh water rivers, and

to have oysters, you need brackish water. We all know that.

Well, when they put the dam up, it annihilated the oysters in Apalachicola. You go to Florida, you have Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi oysters. They destroyed that industry. My point being, you know, you don't get the salinity -- I mean, you don't get the brackish water in the Rigolets, you're going to be destroying oysters, crabs, and so on and so forth.

# COLONEL KLEIN:

Sir, again, you're absolutely right.

It's great -- that speaks to part of this as the environmental concerns. So the environmental concern is you're changing the salinity of the water, it impacting what habitats are there, and part of our environmental impacts in the environmental impact review is ensuring that we preserve the habitat as it is, and to mitigate thereof. So yeah, please -- we will look into this, certainly.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Yeah. Just another thing to focus on is that the changing climate, right -- not a political term; a technical term, right? So the highs and lows matter, and that is certainly something from my boss that is very important. He comes from western water, right, and so drought -- our agency is involved in that and thinking about our projects with presuming water is going to be lower and higher.

How do we think about those ranges in any investment? So what you highlight here just about the low water, what we're already seeing is something we want to make sure we're addressing -- are we making it worse; are we helping? Those kind of things. Thank you for that.

COLONEL KLEIN:

So sir, if you could, on the comment cards, tell us exactly where that is so that we can take a look at where it is on the map, and then, you know, be able to do our environmental analysis on that in that particular area specifically with

Page 47 the oysters, your canal, camp, and 1 flooding. Thanks, sir. 2 WADE MIZELL: 3 Sure, okay. It's where the sills and 4 5 the locks are. You know, Lock 1, 2, and 3. 6 COLONEL KLEIN: 7 Thank you. 8 9 TOM SHAW: 10 Sir, I was just given an update with respect to the storm surge, particularly 11 related to hurricanes. That's the St. 12 13 Tammany Parish Study that's actually 14 being done. 15 COLONEL KLEIN: New Orleans District. 16 MS. PROCHASKA: 17 18 I think that one's going to be 19 released publicly, actually, in the next 20 few months. There are revised links on 21 that one. 22 JACK SESSIONS: How are we doing today, folks? My name's 23 Jack Sessions. I live right here in Pearl 24 25 River myself -- been there for 20-something

years -- and I remember the day that this all came about. I was at the first meeting, I think, in 2013, and correct me if I'm wrong, but the number one question was when they build this retention pond, is this going to be strictly for flood control, or is there going to be houses and lots being sold on this retention pond?

Because I was very confused and everybody else was last time we talked about it. They said, "We can't answer that question. We don't know if they're going to develop it."

That's what our thing is thinking, that they're going to -- it's going to be to benefit somebody's pocket, not flood control. So is that -- are they going to build houses on this lake or retention pond? Yes, or no.

#### MS. COLOSIMO:

Okay. Let me start with the highest level, and then we'll go to the actual technical level, but this is an important concept; right? In this study, we've heard this a lot, and I'm going to echo what Leslie said, which is we are an engineering agency. We focus on flood

risk management, navigation, water supply
-- those kind of things.

We are not looking to create development. We are creating opportunities for flood risk that could encompass One Lake, as well as other things we've talked about, and a few other great ideas we want to hear from you. But we are not in proponency of creating lots that get sold to create a specific economy. If those project features encompass land, we have to encompass them in that project.

So what that -- broader, though, is the community -- what a project like this could do for the broader community. I don't think that's necessarily about selling lots. It is about solidifying Jackson's economy to continue to exist, right, in a low lying area. That's more about the government and the city itself, but I don't have the details beyond that. I know we're going to study this to make sure.

COLONEL KLEIN:



And so when we take a look at it, it's specifically to make sure that we are implementing the flood risk map and flood risk reduction. And so, you know, what we see right now is that as the water comes in, it backs up up the tributaries that are all going into that area. So our focus right now with whatever projects it is is to reduce the impacts upon those tributaries.

Along with that, as Ms. Colosimo mentioned, we -- you know, we purchase land and gain title to lands that are required for us to manage our project, and then those become federal lands; right? Whatever project is built, whatever it may be -- you can look at -- you know, go up along the river, there'll be a whole bunch of levees along the Red River in Louisiana with walking community paths, and because of the protection that's provided, there's some -- there is business development adjacent to those levees that were built there.

So it is plausible that whatever is



built, because of the level of flood risk mitigation that's provided, could result in business development because it's more economically feasible to stand up a business or even a residential community because you're receiving protection.

JACK SESSIONS:

So no residential -- at this particular time, there's no kind of foresight for building residential houses and all around this lake?

COLONEL KLEIN:

That would be outside of what we study, so -- I think it would be the county that would be studying that type of stuff. So we're focused on what is the flood risk, flood risk management associated with the project. Does it deliver that level of flood risk management?

We will own, you know, title and deed, those properties that are associated with the project. When you're on the dry side, now, you have -- you now have land that is -- like talking about

the NED Plan.

So what the NED Plan focuses on is now that you have this level of flood risk management -- you're keeping water off of people's homes, businesses, out of industrial parks and what have you in the city of Jackson -- naturally, to the point of property values, that changes the value of the property both potentially monetarily, certainly intrinsically.

You know, it changes how much flood insurance you have to buy. It also gives the county and the city an opportunity now to develop those areas that are no longer prone to flooding, and how they develop those lands in the county for private is how they would develop them. But we're not studying -- so that's not part of our study as to what happens with those now protected lands.

JACK SESSIONS:

So when y'all actually purchase that land -- I guess, the federal government -- so the question is, is it's never

going to be a residential land? Maybe business, but not residential; right?

MS. COLOSIMO:

So I think this is important: we can't answer in detail; right? So we need to hear your comment, understand exactly what you're concerned about. I hear it here, but we're going to make sure it's on the Record, so anything else we have to write down, it's hugely important.

What I want to say is every state and every county we deal with in the nation, the problem is the same about who is responsible for land use, planning, and management. We will make sure that's addressed, in terms of where that lies, if there's an ongoing update. We're not encouraging that, but that may be a separate and related process that's going on in general in having to encompass any future plans, including roads and all those things.

So we want to make sure that's encompassed in our analysis and what we



no about that. But no, we are not looking to force any of those ideas.

Maybe counties or parishes or whoever has the land use authority is considering that.

JACK SESSIONS:

All right. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:

There are FEMA restrictions along flood ways also.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Oh, right. Anything in a flood way, by the way, is regulated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and we do that in tandem with letting them know where those lines are, both pre and post projects. Thank you for that.

TOM SHAW:

Sir?

# UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 2:

So my concern is how is this flood
management? Can you explain that? Is it -I mean, are y'all talking about the Ross
Barnett, or is it going to be, you know, at
static levels? Surge? You know, if you

could help explain that, that would be ideal.

COLONEL KLEIN:

So do you want to start?
MS. PROCHASKA:

Sure. When you excavate within the channel area, it's creating more storage, so that does create more storage and more volume that can be held. So the weir would have underwater, like, low flow gate, so that will allow the water to pass through.

When it gets up to a certain height, it's going to hold anything back without that water column, and then when it gets to a certain height above the weir, if we're in a flood stage, it will then pass over that. But it does create more storage to hold back from flood risk reduction.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 2:

So it won't be a static level? It'll go up and down?

MS. PROCHASKA:

Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 2:



So it won't be like the Ross Barnett, where they just maintain at 297?

MS. PROCHASKA:

I'm not --

#### COLONEL KLEIN:

Right. And with -- Ross Barnett's a tough -- a tough one to compare it to because there is a water control manual associated with the Ross Barnett, so that when we -- when there is going to be a heavy rain surge up in Northeast Mississippi, they can release ahead of that so the reservoir can take more.

Understand that they maintain it at 297 so that O.B. Curtis can draw the water off of that; right? So there's a certain water -- there's a certain level that is always maintained in order to maintain the water supply, right, for the city. But then they can draw it up and down, you know, to receive from the Northeast.

### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 2:

So you're going to, you know, take out the swings that we see right now?



Like I'm looking at the Columbia gauge, it goes from 16 -- it'll swing seven feet, so it'll kind of moderate that, or it'll be static like the Ross Barnett -- water in, water out?

MS. COLOSIMO:

So I think that's part of our analysis; right?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 2:

That's part of your analysis?
MS. COLOSIMO:

Right. So let me make sure we get a comment card from you so we capture it correctly. And then I think this is the thing: your concern is documented. This is why we want to know what your concern is. We may not have the answers today, but we can make sure that we are clear on what we know about that analysis of that plan, which is recommended by Rankin-Hinds.

When we go through this analysis, we may find there are some moderations that are worthy of consideration to mitigate some of those concerns. So we'll figure

out your concern, understand it based on what you told us, and make sure we're being as visible as we can about that -- what we know and what we don't know.

COLONEL KLEIN:

And so I'll take as, essentially, a question of will the weir stabilize surge flows downstream, in particular the Columbia gauge -- the one that you were talking about?

### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 2:

Right. Well, I have a camp at Columbia, but here in Slidell, it's like everybody's saying -- we're concerned about the downstream effects.

## COLONEL KLEIN:

Okay. Thanks.

#### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 2:

Because right now, when the Ross

Barnett -- I mean, when it gets up high,

it gets to 298, it's coming. It is

coming, and we're -- you know, we're

toast. That's all there is to it, you

know.

And from a political aspect, we're



thinking, well, they're just maintaining the boat houses and the docks and all the, you know, millionaire properties that are on the Ross Barnett. We don't need another one of those lakes. We need a retention pond, not a lake.

## MS. COLOSIMO:

Appreciate you explaining that derivation there, and we'll make sure we some answers.

#### TOM SHAW:

Thank you. Ma'am?

#### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

Yeah, I just have a few, why not. Number one, we're talking about you're going to construct another weir. So in 1996, the Army Corps of Engineers built a weir -- we call it the Diversion at Walkiah Bluff. This is at the flux of the Pearl where it splits into the East Pearl at Holmes Bayou. So you built it in 1996 after you done all your studies and your little models, and then guess what? Instead of it splitting water 50-50, like you studied and modeled for it to do, it split the water 70-30. I'm sure y'all are familiar

with that: yea or nay?

So now, today, the weir is falling apart, the river is blown out on both sides of it, and guess what you say now? "We have no money to fix it." Okay, so then we have a canal. We have a canal between Lock 1, 2, and 3. My grandfather helped build it starting in 1935.

Now, our lock structures and the levees on that canal are falling apart, so I guess I'm struggling with why we should listen to y'all and your studies and all these reports, and you come in here and you build something else that you can't guarantee is going to work like it should, no different than the Diversion at Walkiah, and then you have -- if you do build something and it messes up something, you don't have the money to fix it.

So I just think that instead of building more things, that the United States Army Corps of Engineers should take care of what they've already built in the Pearl River Basin instead of constructing more problems in the basin. That's number one.

Number two: number two is you're talking about widening a channel within your study area. How many miles is your study area?

MS. PROCHASKA:

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So the focus area would be 270 to 302 for the river miles.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

Okay. So 200-something of a 414 mile long river?

MS. PROCHASKA:

No. 207 to 302, so approximately about a little under 30 by 30 miles.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

So two-thirds?

MS. PROCHASKA:

No, 30 by 30 miles.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

Okay. Regardless -- okay.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

So I'm not an engineer like you people, but I do have a lot of common sense, and I do believe that, unfortunately, once you go through college so many years and become engineers, you forget things like common sense.



My father was a ditch digger for St.

Tammany Parish and my son is a ditch digger

for St. Tammany Parish. Imagine the Pearl as
a 414 mile long ditch; okay? The ditch is
clogged up. The ditch is full of debris.

The ditch is silted in. We have serious
streaming and erosion that's just silting the
river in.

We have the four guys back here that's pushing for the project. I had the opportunity about eight years ago to bring them on the Pearl out of Lock 1. They rolled up their pants and they pushed my boat out of the canal and back in the canal because we didn't have enough water to navigate the Pearl. We took a paddle and we stuck it down in the middle. It was two foot deep here at Pearl River at Pearl River.

So if you have a ditch and the northern miles of the ditch isn't draining properly, you don't go up there and you dig that ditch bigger. You go below where that problem is and you clean out that ditch, and you're going to realize that the ditch up here, then, is going to flow better.

It's common sense. It doesn't take millions of dollars worth of studies; it doesn't need all these engineer reports. The Pearl is nothing but a big ditch, and down here, the big ditch is stopped up.

Unfortunately, y'all don't come down here and clean it. The last time it was dredged or even any of the debris picked up out of it was in the '70s. If you look, we used to have a West Middle, Peach Lake Cutoff. You can look since Katrina and you can see where runout streams off of the West Pearl is completely silted in and doesn't flow anymore, and that's why you have the gentleman over here who says he's seeing three foot more water, you know, in April, May, and March -- whatever he was saying -- the water's sitting in Slidell. That's why, because the Pearl is a mess down here.

So I just think that it's kind of dumb, and I want y'all to put your degrees aside and look at the common sense logic. If you don't clean this part of the ditch and expect the whole thing to flow better. If you can get down here and clean the ditch, then of

course, Jackson would flow better.

Last, my third thing is why are you going to build a flood control structure when you have the Ross Barnett Reservoir? The Ross Barnett Reservoir was not built as a flood control structure, and it is not operated as one. So instead of building a flood control structure right by something that could operate as a flood control structure, why don't you do a study on that to see how that could benefit the people of Jackson? Thank you.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

Thank you, ma'am, for comments. I'm an engineer, but a common sense, practical person at the end of the day, so I completely appreciate what you said, so I'm going to let folks here talk to the idea of the work downstream and whether we can do that. It's all for us, but there's a couple of things to really hit first and foremost.

We are not biased towards a solution.

I want to be very clear about that. My
boss said that, I'm going to say it until

the end of time: my job is to get him information to make a decision from. So the input you have there, I want to know more about it, I want to see it in writing so we can unpack that and make sure we address it in the report.

Two: it always comes back to

Congressional authority, or the authority
who has the infrastructure; right? So

I'm going to let these folks talk about
that lower reach that you're talking
about and being able to consider that in
tandem. That does fall within this
authority. This idea of combinations
thereof is a question of whether the
geography of our authority via Congress
gives us that opportunity; if not, how
can we support that in some other way?
There's always something there.

And then lastly, just this idea of the maintenance and new infrastructure. This is a problem nationwide in every aspect of government, and it is an issue that's been playing for over a hundred years of increasing issues, and I



completely appreciate what you said there, so thank you for that.

Do you have any comments?

MS. PROCHASKA:

COLONEL KLEIN:

I can go when you're done. COLONEL KLEIN:

Okay, good. Ma'am, thank you for that. I think you're going to be my greatest advocate on the Hill, so if you could -- and I'm serious, because I'm seeing this, too. For me to own and maintain the Pearl River Watershed and not get the funding to maintain it, you know, it's not good for me, too.

I will express the capability if you get your congresspeople to ask me what it's going to take to fix it. I'll tell them. That's it -- that's how it goes. That's how it works; okay? So Representative Ezell, Representative Scalise -- if they make the Lower Pearl locks and weirs and issue, then that is absolutely something I will express capability to take on.

### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 4:

So the lock on the canal -- I guess a lot of people -- I guess you don't know that either. Right now, St. Tammany Parish and Washington Parish have just funded to do a study because y'all, through the WRDA Bill of 2018, y'all were able to sell it or transfer it to other people.

So it's now on St. Tammany Parish and different ones, so they're fixing to get rid of all the lock gates and there's spending \$660,000 to figure out what to do with it because, ultimately, the Corps of Engineers built it and then you wouldn't take care of it.

# WADE MIZELL:

They had locks collapse.

### COLONEL KLEIN:

They did?

## WADE MIZELL:

Yes, sir, and they would open the locks to alleviate -- adjust them. They had three locks and they had three lock collapses, and the Corps de-funded it.



Y'all don't accept responsibility because there's ongoing lawsuits -- people drowning and whatnot. That can be defended real easy, people drowning on the sill. But anyway, y'all removed the lock masters and now the locks are just barely cracked up, with just a small water flow going through. They could adjust it to go out through Bogue Chitto Refuge. The Bogue Chitto runs into it.

You've got two rivers, Pearl River and Bogue Chitto, and the locks -- Lock 3 runs into Bogue Chitto, which also is silted in like she's talking about and needs dredging. But anyway, they turned it over to Washington Parish and St.

Tammany Parish for the maintenance of it, and of course, Washington Parish is broke. They don't have any money for it. St. Tammany, like she said, is funding a study for the removal. I don't know -- that's about it.

# JOHN CANENBERG:

I would like to put a more positive spin on my first set of questions. The reason I



asked them is it may be an unintended consequence, and it's certainly not something you control at this point, but when you build these lakes, developers swoop in. The people that are displaced are displaced.

Since you mentioned our congressmen and senators and so forth, as part of this

National Economic Development Plan, could it not be a funding source for the Corps to have some way to claw back the incredible rise in lakeshore property that will happen in

Jackson? It's going to happen. People are already planning and talking about it. Can't you get some of that rise in value back into your budget from these developers? That would take legislation, that would take political will. Would you back that?

MS. COLOSIMO:

So officially, we can't state we would back it, but this is what I would say: my boss would say that this issue is -- just for full disclosure, as an agency, as an example, any Corps of Engineers owned facility where it happens to have recreational lands, we charge

fees for those and they're pretty nominal, but those monies go back to the general treasury.

Department of Interior, every other agency, it actually gets, essentially, ring fenced and goes back to offset their cost. That has been an area of perpetual interest in every secretary I have worked for with Congress, and it has never been able to get across the finish line.

There is some act -- bill being passed now. I don't recollect what it's called -- I can let you know about that -- that's basically the idea you're talking about. This is a really tough one. We can't officially support or not support things, but we can say we value in what you're talking about.

JOHN CANENBERG:

What's the schedule for this thing?
MS. COLOSIMO:

This thing? In terms of the report, the draft report will come out in September, so this is why we wanted to get this process going now. We have

technical work underway, and so we want to make sure we have good ideas. And thank you for that question, because I did want to come back to some of these options people are talking about.

Remember, we talk about the combination thereof, so some of these other ideas, we want to make sure we're recording both for what they are and what we heard, and also seeing if there's a combination thereof plan that exists that we can put forward through the Secretary's consideration. Again, we're not biased to any one plan.

I guess and then the other thing I would offer is that in my own experience over decades of doing this as well is that, you know, this whole idea of this "what a community does with their land with these investments and how they think about the community" and stuff like this is usually important; right?

What's the community benefitting from now in terms of minimizing those damages, and what's the opportunity therein? Some



Page 72 communities do things around recreation 1 lands and public access and those kind of 2 3 things that I've heard great things about over time, that are always benefits; 4 5 right? So I think we want to hear what 6 your good ideas are so we can capture them in this analysis. 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 5: 8 9 This is kind of sidetracking what 10 y'all's study is. I just have a question 11 MS. COLOSIMO: 12 13 Sure. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 5: 14 -- off the side of this. How does 15 the state of Mississippi allow Jackson 16 17 and Hattiesburg to dump millions of 18 gallons of untreated crossover into the 19 Pearl River? 20 COLONEL KLEIN: 21 Do you want me to take that question 22 for the Record, sir? MS. COLOSIMO: 23 24 Thank you. 25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 5:

Well, it's ongoing.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Thank you.

TOM SHAW:

Sir?

#### HOWARD PAGE:

Yes. My name is Howard Page and I'm from Gulfport, Mississippi, but I have a lot of family that lives on the Pearl River here in St. Tammany, and I'd like to follow up on an issue that the lady before me just grazed about sedimentation and silting on the river, and how that's been a chronic problem for the last few years.

There's a lot of places on the river which may be outside of the study area. I don't know if y'all've looked outside of the 40 miles that you're presently looking at, and if you can, come down here and look, you know, much further down river, and look at the affects here, if it's possible to expand your study area, and to do it before September, when your report is actually going to come out.

But my question is are you aware that the

silting has been going on, that it's been a chronic condition; and are you aware that it's continuing? In other words, when you finish your study and put a ribbon it, as you said, the silting is going to continue. So whatever set of conditions you end up with, you have to understand that you're not addressing the sanding, gravel lining, and the stream shore destabilization that's happening that's constantly causing really bad silting down here.

Is your study looking at that? Are you aware that there's been a real increase in silting down here, and that's there's going to continue to me, and does your study take that into account? And then also, are you planning on expanding this area down here in St. Tammany and Hancock County to include your study area before your publishing in September?

#### MS. PROCHASKA:

As far as the study area, downstream impacts are going to be assessed. In regards to sedimentation, we do have the potential to do a sediment transportation

leveling or assessment, so please provide that feedback in comment because that is a potential. I'm not a hundred percent sure if we were including that, but if we could get the feedback, then we'll definitely take it in advisement for suggestion.

As far as looking into the level of detail in the Pearl River down here, for any impacts that we cause from or with project condition, yes, that's going to be assessed. But as far as what's already here and in place, I'm going to refer you to the St. Tammany study because some of this stuff that would be things that are ongoing here, the St. Tammany study that the Corps is currently doing and is going to be released, that one's focused and includes the Pearl River.

Yeah, we can connect you. It's actually -- there is -- the public website for the New Orleans District for the Corps of Engineers does have listed on there the St. Tammany study with a

fact sheet information for the public.

Before we leave here today, can we get
them the information on the website? Can
we share that in the background,
potentially?

# UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 6:

The silting on the river, it's a major problem. Our locks register the sediment at 17 or 18. For three straight weeks, they were talking about dredging the bayous, marshes, and the extended arm.

And I read that they were doing swamp tours, and right behind the project, they had in less than two months -- less than 60 days -- the bayou was filled back in with silt, and that's a fact. It was scary. Within two months. I ran that river every single day, seven days a week, 365 days a year, honest to God. Every single day, every stops, there were swamp tours, and in two months, the river filled back in and that's the God's truth.

HOWARD PAGE:



And to be clear, it sounds like that hasn't been part of the study, understanding that the silting, as far as this particular study; that as you look at down river effects, I don't think you've understood the condition that there's been a huge increase in silting and a continuing silting problem here. That doesn't seem to be a condition that you're aware of.

### MS. COLOSIMO:

We're working on understanding the conditions right now as part of our assessment, so -- but your feedback is going to make us -- you know, if you give us a written comment and so forth, it'll be something that we will put as part of the public comment record and look into.

## UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 7:

I just don't understand why you need to take a study and don't intend for the study to go on down to the Gulf of Mexico. That would be just physical, all the way from the start to finish.

MS. COLOSIMO:



Yeah. So the Corps of Engineers is perhaps the most misunderstood and different agency from any other federal agency, and the main issue is that we don't have germane authority and appropriation to do what we see fit in terms of the management of any region in the country, largely speaking.

And what that means is we have to have existing authorization to do something in a geography, and it's usually a specific geography, and associated appropriation to do that. So we have this segregated problem, but it starts with your point. We don't have, necessarily, the ability to expand the existing Congressional declaration to do an analysis beyond the geography that's identified.

I think that's one of the reasons we got the 1176 Direction, to make sure we were doing downstream impacts. But the flood risk management problem being studied was really localized in the Pearl, in some sense, compared to what

we're talking about here. Now, that doesn't mean that it isn't encompassed in this other analysis that I'm unfamiliar with, so we're going to do our homework on that. We just don't have that authority.

#### TOM SHAW:

Folks, I would just ask if you've got a question, the people that are online would like to hear as well, and they are trying to record this. If you would, please, use a mic. Sir, I believe I have a little bit of knowledge on the navigation thing.

#### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

Okay. So I just have one question. You keep saying that there's a study going on for the Lower Pearl done by the New Orleans District. Why are they doing a study on the Pearl if the Pearl is in the Vicksburg District?

#### MS. PROCHASKA:

The Pearl River terminates in -sorry. Go ahead.
COLONEL KLEIN:



So it's because -- it's mostly
because the -- we've regionalized our
study planners and they all operate out
of the New Orleans District. So by
matter of proximity, from here to New
Orleans District is about an hour and a
half drive; from the city of Jackson,
it's about an hour drive; from Vicksburg

#### UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

I understand that, but that doesn't

-- if you have the authority over the

Pearl, why would you give the funding and

give the study to another district?

COLONEL KLEIN:

So because --

# UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

I think -- and I guess -- and you don't even have to answer because I know your answers are vague, but the problem with the Pearl is, from day one, that the right hand doesn't know what the left hand's doing, and I think that having the New Orleans District do a study on the Pearl isn't helping the real problem when

the Vicksburg District is who is supposed to be over the Pearl. Thank you.

COLONEL KLEIN:

Okay.

# UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 9:

So let me tell you one quick thing with respect to navigation. I mean, that's the reason we have locks and dams on the Pearl River, right, is that there was -- originally, it was constructed for navigation. Back in the mid '70s, we dredged for traffic -- it was predominantly barge traffic, but other things, but we did do dredging. It was maintained.

In the '70s, we were enjoying the EPA doing all the dredging. We were not able to continue that mission and guess what happens when you've got the navigation mission and the navigation traffic starts to fall off and you start to build up sediment? Nothing goes forward.

They physically couldn't move any more barges, and so they were light loading the barges, and then basically, it fell off. So that's the reason that there's no more

Page 82 navigation on the Pearl. Did that help a 1 little bit? 2 3 MS. COLOSIMO: That lead to the disposition? 4 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 9: That did. It ultimately lead to the 6 disposition of the project, in terms of a 7 navigation project. That's what it was 8 9 originally prescripted for, so there is no more maintenance dredging. 10 MS. COLOSIMO: 11 Thank you. 12 13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 10: 14 You said there was no more 15 maintenance dredging? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 9: 16 17 Yes, sir. By the Corps of Engineers. 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 10: 19 On Pearl River down through West 20 Pearl River, there's no dredging, but on 21 the East Pearl up through the Mississippi 22 Test Site, there is still dredging there. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 10: 23 24 But anyway, I have a question for you. 25 In 1983, Pearl River had gone up as high as



it's ever been in recorded history and they had to open up the dam up against the Ross Barnett, which flooding everything down here -- everything got flooded. I'm just wondering, I understand that there's been some kind of limits put on what water levels they can keep on the Ross Barnett -- that, I don't know about, but that's what I've heard. Can this project -- this One Lake Project tie this whole thing in together and we can wind up with another flood like that in '83?

MS. COLOSIMO:

Yeah. So appreciate you raising that and writing it down for us, but generally speaking, I mean, dams have -- I'm not talking about Ross Barnett specifically. Dams do have -- the way they operate by authority or convention, this is a private dam, so we don't have any jurisdiction over that.

But how they operate under extreme duress would lead to initial inquiries in 1983 under unprecedented conditions, but our analysis will look at how that's operated and look at any proposal for One

Lake and how it's operated, or proposal for levees or anything else that comes about through your suggestions and recommendations that would alleviate flood risk management. It will encompass how Ross Barnett would operate.

TOM SHAW:

Any additional questions?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 11:

We have one more.

TOM SHAW:

Huh?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 11:

Her.

#### STACY ORTEGO:

Hi. Stacy Ortego. I'm with the
Louisiana Wildlife Federation, and we just
wanted to express some concerns that we'll
also submit in writing for the deadline. So
some of our concerns are really with wildlife
species. Some people also mentioned concerns
about oysters, shrimp, crab with the low
flow. There's -- they also mentioned in the
summer with the flow that's already lower,
there are folks that, you know, can't --



already are having trouble with those water levels, and so there's concerns about that being impacted even more.

And from what you're saying about the sediment transport study, are you saying that that has to be requested by people in writing before you can actually do that? I'm not sure why that wouldn't be part of the study that you're submitting for comments later.

### MS. COLOSIMO:

No. We just want your comments documented about what you're asking for. We are looking downstream at affects in totality -STACY ORTEGO:

Okay.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

-- so I think that this is more just another way for us to make sure we capture it, and that's why we're doing this.

#### STACY ORTEGO:

Understood, yeah. We'll make sure we have that in writing as well. And there's also some concerns with the toxic



waste sites that are in this project area. If I'm not mistaken, I think someone said there's about \$8 million set aside to deal with any kind of clean up?

That doesn't seem very adequate, so I would just make sure if that's -- if that's the right amount or not, that you make sure that if there would be negative impacts at any -- that there's an adequate amount of money to handle that. With eight sites, \$8 million would not be enough.

I would also point out that the American Rivers has listed the Pearl River as number three on their ten most endangered rivers in the United States. This is the second time since 2018 that this has been put on their list, and that is because of this project and the potential negative impacts from it.

There's also concerns with the sediment availability. Any wetlands that we already have, we need to maintain, so construction of any wetlands and bottom land forest -- any cypress trees that

mature to growth, cypress trees that are lost cannot be mitigated for. When they're gone, they're gone. It will take years and years to fix those impacts, and then there's always the concern that mitigation is not happening in the area where the impacts are happening.

We've had those comments before on projects with that issue. Sometimes there's not even enough mitigation bank credits in an area, so I would just stress those concerns, and in addition, wildlife impacts, too. There's two endemic species of turtle: the ringed sawback turtle and Pearl River map turtle. There's also Gulf sturgeon, which is a threatened species that we're concerned about, and then you have different bird species like black rail, prothonotary warbler, and several other species.

This river is one of the most biodiverse in the nation, so we want to make sure that the integrity of that is intact. Again, we'll submit some of



those in writing, but thanks for meeting with us here today.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Thank you.

#### JUAN FERNANDEZ:

Hello, all. My name is Juan Fernandez. I am from Jackson, Mississippi, and I just couldn't wait to be at this meeting, so I came early here. I have three questions slash points that I want to address, and I'm going to try to stay with some of the things that have been said here.

So number one, I think a big concern that I've heard at least maybe two or three people mention is the -- will there be development along this lake? And I understand that it seems that you can't give a yes or a no because that's outside of the jurisdiction of what the Corps does; however, I believe it's either Appendix B or Appendix C of the 2018 EDIS does mention that one of the benefits brought by this plan is increased land values. I think one of the terms is "intensificiation."

These are all land values that are in

Downtown Jackson, and I believe that they've given us a minimum of about -- a conservative estimate based on that of about \$55 million over a certain amount of years. I don't know if that relates to this idea that they are going to develop along the lake. I doubt that it's going to increase the value. I don't know if that's something you can comment on, so that's one statement right there and I'll let you take it.

#### MS. COLOSIMO:

I can comment. We've acknowledged that that is in the Rankin-Hinds report.

JUAN FERNANDEZ:

Okay.

#### MS. COLOSIMO:

But I think in terms of whether we're conspiring that or counting it as credit is a whole different matter. So we think many times -- and I've only seen this in a couple of places here, so appreciate this comment because, again, making sure we get all of this information as we go through the analysis that the Corps is doing at its behest is this idea of

declining tax base, increasing tax base. You know, it's the lack of investment problems as well. So we are not proponents in that one way or the other, but we acknowledge it.

# JUAN FERNANDEZ:

I hear you. I think another big concern is the construction of a new dam on the Pearl River, which is never called a dam in the report, but it is, to my understanding, is going to have to be classified as a dam. So there's been a big question -- when I talk to people in Jackson, everyone has an idea of how a dam is supposed to work, as an upstream structure to capture excess water and create storage capacity, and I believe storage capacity was used here.

But just factually going back to what these two comments from the U.S. -- the USACE, in its technical review, comments 706-6368, and comment 828-5727 -- they both specifically state that this dam is not going to create any storage capacity, nor is it going to increase the

conveyance capacity of the river. So I think there needs to be better education on what the dam does serve.

What does it mean that a dam is going to reduce maintenance cost over long term, as it's going to keep the drainage district from having to mow? I think that that's like a really interesting thing in flood control. I can't find any cases on the -- you know, I'm just searching the internet, but I can't find any cases of a place using dams as a way to maintain vegetation.

If it does turn out to be a good way of maintaining vegetation, maybe engineering or ERDC can adopt it, too. So that's another thing I would like to know, if you guys could be -- could help us understand, really, what is the purpose of the dam if it is not for storage capacity.

#### MS. COLOSIMO:

So we'll do that as part of the analysis, but specifically, I want to reference that you're looking at review

comments that were open at different points in time, and certainly, part of our job here is to make sure the Corps goes back and looks at those prior comments and make sure we're encompassing those good ideas and concerns; right?

And so, overarchingly, a lot of that is the foundation on which Colonel Klein discussed earlier. There's all this information out there; we've got to make sure we're responsive to all those things.

### JUAN FERNANDEZ:

And yes, you know, I wish I had more updated information, but I'm only working with what we have.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

Sure, of course.

# JUAN FERNANDEZ:

That being said, I think that there's a lot of distrust here -- and I agree with it -- so I'll just finish up with yet another line from, as you said, perhaps an outdated comment. Comment 706-0926 from the U.S. Army Corps of

Page 93 Engineers, the technical review in 1 reference to the 2018 DEIS: in general, 2 3 this report seems to be written to justify the preferred alternative, i.e. 4 5 the One Lake, instead of objectively assessing all the alternatives. 6 Perhaps it's -- we kind of feel it 7 too, and in Jackson, as well, understood 8 9 that this is really just a development project, and I think that's a serious 10 11 reason of concern for us. Thank you. COLONEL KLEIN: 12 13 Thank you, sir. MS. COLOSIMO: 14 15 We've got time for some more 16 questions? 17 TOM SHAW: 18 Yes. 19 STACY ORTEGO: 20 I have one more. 21 MS. COLOSIMO: 22 Sure. STACY ORTEGO: 23 Are y'all in conversation with the 24 municipalities and governments that have 25



passed resolutions opposing the project to take in those concerns? I know years back, the Louisiana legislature opposed the project. There's been Washington Parish, others -- Washington, St. Tammany, I believe, City of Slidell, Pearl River, Bogalusa -- several entities that have come out, and then there's also some entities in Mississippi -- the Oyster Council, I believe.

So I'm just wondering if y'all are in conversation with any of those folks, or just taking those comments as well, because I think that the governments that are dealing with these potential impacts in their communities downstream, it's really important that you have conversations with them.

# COLONEL KLEIN:

Yes, ma'am, we're taking those into account. I recently got a letter from the mayor of Monticello, too.

TOM SHAW:

We still have time, folks, if there's something else on your mind.

# UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

I think I want to follow up on what

she's saying. So in the past -TOM SHAW:

Use the mic, please.

# UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER 3:

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So in the past, I don't think it was y'all that held these meetings about, you know, what we call the One Lake Project, but in the past, the City of Pearl River, the City of Slidell, different senators -- different ones -- wrote letters into public comment periods opposing the thing.

So at this point, are y'all going to pick those back up and add them to this, or do we need to get those individuals, the cities and entities, and politicians to redo that and to submit them back into this?

# COLONEL KLEIN:

So we're building on the previous work, so that's all part of the comprehensive record, and then in the case of the mayor of Monticello -- new -- we got a new one, a new letter as well.

### WADE MIZELL:

Yes. I've been living in Bogalusa for 65 years and been going down on the Pearl River,



started water-skiing at 6-years-old. There used to be hundreds of people skiing on the canal. Now, Washington Parish is basically the only waterway where we have waterskiing, whereas St. Tammany Parish, they have several rivers: Tchefuncte River, Bogue Falaya River, and so on and so forth.

So for us, that's our livelihood. Y'all dry that up, we have nothing. We're just a small town. We were the fifth largest city in the state of Louisiana at one time, but just like all small towns, we withered down to nothing. But my concern is y'all drying up the Pearl River and not being able to navigate it. It would just be devastation, as far as I'm concerned.

And you know, even though this isn't y'all's study, majority of the people see it as common sense that there's going to be million dollar homes built on One Lake.

That's the way we see it.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Thank you.

JOHN CANENBERG:

Earlier, in the first response, it



alluded to the idea of the locally preferred plan. Could you tell me what goes into the locally preferred plan and whose voices were heard in Jackson?

MS. COLOSIMO:

Okay, we're going to tag team here.
Okay. Big picture: National Economic
Development Plan, why does it exist? It
exists because it's the basis for cost
sharing. The locally preferred plan
could be any range of plans; it's just
not the National Economic Development
Plan. Why does that matter? It
expresses local interest of some subset
of locals. Sometimes there's more than
one locally preferred plan, but it really
gets at the basis for who pays the most,
in terms of cost sharing.

So there's certain laws about cost sharing with any new plan, and any increment above that, that increment cost and whatever those features are, are 100 percent non-federal. So that's just terminology, so I just want to clear up our alphabet soup because it's very

confusing to most folks. So I will let
Colonel talk to you in the details, but
there could be many locally preferred
plans -- and so the non-federal
interests, Rankin-Hinds submitted one.
We know there are other interests by
other folks, so in theory, there could be
a multitude of variations out there.
COLONEL KLEIN:

And so with this one particular plan, it did go through the review process. It went through -- out to -- the local entity held their own public sessions, all right, and it went out. And to the point, that was a big -- what I want to highlight is the locally preferred plan could be any locally preferred plan.

We've got three locally preferred plans that we're assessing at this point, so it's not just one singular one.

That's the nice thing about that Section 211 that was out in the Water Resource Development Act of 1996. It allows any local entity to submit their plan, as long as its gone through the process, to

the Secretary for consideration.

Int his case, we've just received one that we got that went through the process so that it meets all the technically feasible, environmentally less impact -- a host of things. It also assessed it against the NED. I hope that satisfies that area of concern.

Anyone else? Okay. Outside, if you didn't get a chance, stop by. You can probably look a little closer at the study area board. But I ask that if you don't mind, put your push pin in with respect to where you're from. There are comment cards out there. You certainly may go to the website or the email to submit comments to us. Any last thoughts? Otherwise, we're going to adjourn.

#### COLONEL KLEIN:

TOM SHAW:

I'll just state thank you, everybody, for coming out and providing us with your feedback. I've taken a lot of notes.

Thank you to our recorder for recording.



Page 100 You're recording it as I'm saying it, so 1 2 -- okay, excellent. So you're thanking 3 yourself right now. So thank you, ma'am, for capturing all of this for the public. 4 We're certainly going to go back and 5 study up. Ma'am? 6 7 MS. COLOSIMO: Thank you, everybody. Your time's 8 9 valuable and we appreciate you spending it with us today. 10 11 TOM SHAW: Thank y'all. Be safe. 12 (THE PUBLIC MEETING ADJOURNED AT 2:41 P.M.) 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25



REPORTER'S PAGE

Page 101

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