

# Transcript of the Testimony of USACE Pearl River Flood Risk Management Project Meeting (6\_00),

Date: May 23, 2023

Case: USACE Pearl River Flood Risk Management Project

Meeting (6:00)

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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 6:03 p.m.

Reported by:

Jenna Limjuco, BA-CCR Certified Court Reporter



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2	Representing the Army Corps of Engineers:	
3	Thomas R. Shaw	
4	Robyn Colosimo	
5	Leslie Prochaska	
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#### TOM SHAW:

Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Tom Shaw. I'm the project manager for the Vicksburg District. We'd like to welcome you all here to this second public meeting for the Pearl River Flood Risk Management Project. We appreciate you coming.

We are here for a couple of reasons. One is to help provide information to you, but most importantly, we want to gain input and feedback from you about the project. So we do thank you for being here. And so I will go ahead and recognize our guests on the panel today.

We've got Robyn Colosimo on your far right. She is the deputy -- Assistant Secretary of the Army for Project Planning and Policy Review. Next to her, we've got Colonel Christopher Klein, the Vicksburg District Commander for the Corps of Engineers; and then next to the colonel is Leslie Prochaska. She is the Plan Formulator with the Regional Planning Environment Division South. And

so they will be helping, if you will, to make this presentation, and then there'll be a period of time afterwards we'll be looking for comments and feedback from you.

So if you will, I'm going to kind of do a couple housekeeping things. We've got, basically, a two hour window to conduct this session and get some feedback from you. When you came in, there was some sign up sheets. We would ask if you please -- if you're willing to do so, please sign up at least your address, maybe a phone number. I wouldn't necessarily put your personal email because it will become part of the record and I would hate for you to receive some unsolicited emails about that.

So at this time, I want to talk about a couple of things. One is you notice there are multiple boards out in the foyer when you came in, and on those there are rules of engagement. There are discussions about the public meetings,



which you will see on the slideshow, but there's also a study area of what constitutes Alternate A, which is a nonstructural alternate as proposed by nonfederal interests, and Alternate C, which is the local preferred plan.

So we do have a virtual presence as well. It's not only face to face here. So I'm going to cover some really quick things, if you will, with respect to feedback. So I will just ask that, you know, if you're here in the audience and you want to ask a question at the end, that you would wait to me recognized, if you will, and then try to limit your comments to three minutes or less.

There will be -- as I mentioned, there is a virtual Webex going on as well. In that Webex, you have the ability to chat and ask questions. We don't necessarily have a sign up on the Webex, so if you would, just enter in the chat your information, and that way we have a record of you having participated. So with that, let's -- let's go ahead and

get going.

We already talked about -- okay, so agenda and purpose. We're here -- like we said, we want to give you the opportunity to hear about the project and provide us feedback. It's vitally important to us. The other thing is we want to recognize the non-federal interests, and that could be the Rankin-Hinds Pearl River Flood and Drainage Control District.

The authorization of this project was done as submitted under Section 3904, which allows the Secretary of the Army to take action upon the submission, and then there is -- we'll talk a little bit later about Section 1176, which is the assessment of the downstream impacts.

And so we'll do some discussions, if you will, about the history of the project and how we got to where we are today. The non-federal interests submitted a report under Section 211 in July of '22, and they sent in comments, and the Vicksburg District, the reason

we're here today is the Vicksburg
District was charged by the ASA to fill
in the gaps in those comments as we move
forward. We'll also talk about the
review process, but let's go to the next
slide, please.

Okay. As I mentioned earlier, this is the second of two meetings here in Slidell. Tomorrow, we will conduct meetings in Jackson, Mississippi, and you can see the schedule. It'll still be a 1:00 and 6:00 p.m. arrangement, and we will be at the Mississippi Ag Museum there on Lakeland Drive.

A couple of important things there is the input that we're getting from you. When you came in, there were comment cards and comment box that you can enter in your comments and basically place those in the box. There is an email that you'll see a little bit later, but the email is at the very bottom. I don't know if you can read that. And of course, we can still get a hard copy in U.S. Mail, and so any of those will do in

terms of us collecting information. The big thing is we want you for that.

All right. At this time, we're going to turn it over to Ms. Colosimo for her to talk about the importance of the project.

# **PRESENTATION**

# MS. COLOSIMO:

Mic check. Can you hear me? Bonus. Thanks, everybody, for taking the time to join us tonight. We did have a session earlier today and it's good to see a few of you back here as well, but also just to see new faces.

This is a really important beginning of a conversation around a potential project to deal with flood risk management in Jackson. We're going to unpack what we know today and where we are through the three of us here, and then take questions. I look forward to all of that engagement.

Overarchingly, yeah, I'm Robyn Colosimo.

I oversee the Corps of Engineers. I've work
in that office that oversees it and my job -sounds funky; right? Project Planning and



Review. What's that mean? It's really about any proposal that comes through the Corps of Engineers for an investment in a community has to be cleared through our office before it goes to Congress, ultimately through project authorization or permission, and ultimately, with the Administration as well. So that is one of the reasons we're here. This is an important priority, and I'll come back to that.

But I want to turn now to a video of our leader in the office, Mr. Michael Connor. He is the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. He is the overseer of the Corps of Engineers. He has some remarks, but he could not be here today.

# MR. CONNOR:

(Via video) Hi, everyone. I'm Mike Connor, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. I direct policy oversight and direction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Program. The purpose of this community meeting session on solutions 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 an effective near-term solution to their flood risk, 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 for Jackson and this region of Mississippi. Thank you very much for your time.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

A couple key takeaways from that video from my boss is that, really, it's his decision that, ultimately, you're going to help inform, and Congress gave him that authority in a number of places, and I'll come back to that in a few minutes.

Mr. Connor is just a great person to be working for for many reason, but in places like this with really challenging water resources problems, his vast experience is particularly important in decision making. He's held many positions in the federal government and worked on the Hill, and most recently, with the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Interior. So he's seen the government work across the water space, and

we appreciate his views to be able to walk through this process with all of you. Next slide. Great.

So why are we here? Really, in totality, we want to start this engagement with you all about advancing the flood risk management solution after decades of repetitive flooding in Jackson. For over a hundred years, headwater flooding in the Pearl River has caused destruction to businesses and industry and residents, where 5,000 commercial and residential structures have been damaged, impacting a population of more than 500,000.

Notable events were in '79 and '83, and more recently, '20 and '22. 1979 Flood closed transportation routes, homes and businesses. It also caused \$223 million dollars in damages back in 1979 value, so you can imagine what those would be today. The highest crest was in 2020, and notably, the impact was to minority and low income areas in Jackson in particular.

The '22 event -- which I was here with Mr. Connor for -- we were actually visiting the area to understand what was happening in



the Pearl and the opportunity to do something under Mr. Connor's leadership. It was actually starting to rain as we left, and so that's why he referenced that he was here. It's fascinating to have been here and tour the area and get an appreciation for it, and then know the rain started to come and what happened. It heightened the need to do something here.

Of course, the Pearl River Basin also 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. We are looking forward to working with interested parties like you to solve the flood risk management problems that have long plagued communities in the Pearl River drainage. Next slide, please.

In terms of federal interests, I think about it very simply, and it's here: 1986, Congress authorized the Corps to plan, design, and implement a flood risk management project. Essentially, that meant we had the authority, through the Corps of Engineers, to

go study the problem and develop potential solutions to flood risk management.

In 2007, the authority was modified to allow the ASACW, Mr. Connor, to determine the appropriate plan to implement without further consultation by Congress. This is a pretty big deal. Typically, after a study is done, you have to go back to Congress to have them authorize it. This signals Congress's continuing intent to resolve flood risk management in Jackson and throughout the Pearl drainage.

In 2018, we also got specific direction to include analysis of potential downstream impacts. Mr. Shaw referenced that earlier, and that was perhaps, from many of you, that we were hearing there concerns about any unintended consequences of any investment in Pearl. And so those are things that are the basis for the foundations of the law and direction to our office, and by extension, the Corps of Engineers, to solve something in Jackson in flooding. We continued to have interest for years, but there was no plan or funding to support moving out, and that's why

we still end up in this situation years later that there is no viable solution that have been put forward.

So why now? What's different? We have a tremendous opportunity because of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, where funding was actually allocated to the Corps to identify, design, and ultimately implement a flood risk management project subject to the approval of Mr. Connor. What we are seeking to do, with your help, is to formulate and advance a solution that can happen, and quickly. So the big thing here is it's different because we now have funding allocated by Congress to allow something to move forward.

So the process we're going to walk through and we're beginning through today ultimately leads to a decision which quickly allows design, the construction to happen because we have those funds already allocated. Of course, in all of this process, we're going to comply with process and procedure, including environmental laws and all requirements.



We are excited to be reinvigorating technical and community work to deliver for Jackson. Many of you have experiences we heard from earlier today, and I look forward to hearing more about the additional folks that are here today. Big picture, this is the beginning of an important process and we're looking forward to advancing it, beginning with your input.

With that, I turn to Colonel Klein to walk through some additional information.

COLONEL KLEIN:

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Colonel Chris Klein, Commander of the Vicksburg District. The Pearl River Watershed is one of the nine watersheds that we oversee from up in Vicksburg, Mississippi. I'm honored to be here tonight, and thank you for taking the time to come out and provide us your feedback.

We had a really good first session -really good first sessions where we heard
about the aging infrastructure on the river,
silting concerns, erosion concerns from the
banks. We greatly appreciate hearing about

that. We also heard about the downstream impacts of whatever project will be put in place, whether it be flooding, or even the drying up of the river. You know, both of those concerns were expressed.

Greatly appreciate that; hope to hear more about that as well, as well as habitat impacts. So we heard about, you know, concerns about this is a very rich ecosystem; a lot of critical habitat for endangered and threatened species, and so we want to keep taking that into account.

The other key takeaway I think I took from the first session was the desire and potential support for having a comprehensive Pearl River Watershed Study. That's not the purpose of this particular project, but it is something to be considered, and we greatly appreciate the feedback on that.

It's really because the Pearl River has had a long history, starting with navigation -- now it's also flood risk management -- and the story of the flood control, particularly up in Jackson, included those initial levee structure which were constructed in 1968. A

flood of record occurred in 1979 -- real devastating flood, plenty of pictures to prove it -- and that resulted in the authority to execute a flood control project for the city of Jackson. And since then, there have been multiple both locally proposed as well as USACE proposed solutions for flood risk management in the Jackson area.

So the latest locally presented plan was prepared under Section 211 of the Water Resources Development Act, and that allowed the locals to put together a plan -- a reviewed plan -- and then present it directly to the Secretary for consideration, and that's really what brings us to our work that we're doing today. Can we go to the next slide, please?

So our USACE activities for today and our latest efforts start at the end of last year, 2022, at the direction of the Secretary, and our mission is to build off of all previous work -- all previous work that has been presented to us -- and develop a report that assesses all options that are technically

feasible, environmentally acceptable, and legally compliant. All right, so we're taking a look at all the options in order to provide that flood risk mitigation for the city of Jackson.

The two most critical items that we're looking for in this work that we're doing are identified in the National Economic Development Plan, as well as completing the Environmental Compliance -- all quality environmental compliance activities. And so we talk about the National Economic Development Plan -- what is that?

That is the plan that provides the greatest benefit -- the greatest benefit to meet our national economic growth priorities, and so you know, all plans will then be assessed against what is identified as the National Economic Development Plan.

You know, if we have any questions, I'll let you know in a little more depth on the National Economic Development Plan. That's going to be the baseline, and so that is going to provide the expected flood risk management that we need up in Jackson. And

all alternatives must meet at least that, if not more, and so that's why the NED becomes that baseline to look at.

We're also going to be providing an analysis of comprehensive benefits. So comprehensive benefits boast quantitative -- those that we can measure either via economically, the amount of water passed through the system, levels of gauges up and down stream. I know from this morning, there was some concerns about the flash flooding that occurs on the Pearl during high water events, so we're going to look deeper into that in our modeling and our analysis.

We're also going to be taking a look at qualitative, so things that are not necessarily measured in numbers, but other benefits that are not conventionally measured, but definitely need to be considered in the overall -- in the overall analysis of a project and whether it should or should not be built.

And so the thing I want to leave you folks with, in my remarks at this point, is to remember that the Corps of Engineers,



we're neither a proponent or an opponent of any one project. What we want to do is we want to get the engineering right, and we appreciate your input into helping us identify what is that best flood risk management solution for the city of Jackson and the Pearl River Basin.

At this point, I'll turn it over to Leslie, who will go into the technical details of where we're at in the project right now.

# MS. PROCHASKA:

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Thank you. I'm Leslie Prochaska,
Regional Planning. So the non-federal
interests report that was submitted, it
builds upon the historical studies, assessing
over 60 different flood risk reduction
features. At the conclusion of the 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. The levee plan included upgrading existing

levees, construction of additional levee segments and or flood walls in unprotected areas, and addition of pumps or gating structures.

The Channel Improvement Plan, which was the non-federal interest Rankin-Hinds locally preferred plan in their report, consisted of excavation to increase the channel capacity, demolition of existing weir that's near the J.H. Fewell Water Treatment Plant, construction of a new weir with low flow gates, and fish passage structure further downstream. It proposed a location of placement of excavated material, upgrading an existing non-federal levee into a federal ring levee over the Savannah Street Water --Wastewater -- Street Wastewater Treatment Plant as well. So those are the three final array of plans that were submitted. slide.

So now, since that report submittal, the Corp of Engineers and Rankin-Hinds are working collaboratively on our work to provide comparison of flood risk management levels. The Corps of Engineers is going to

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be lead author preparing the draft
Environmental Impact Statement to identify
the National Economic Development Plan, as
discussed.

It will compare the level of flood protection provided by that plan to the level of flood protection provided by all the alternatives being assessed. Additionally, the report is going to include the downstream assessment of potential impacts on the Pearl River Basin. The comparison of plans will include the non-federal interests Section 211 final plans in the report they're submitting, as well as additional plans.

A revised non-structural plan is currently being worked on and assessed. We're looking for feedback on that, but right now, we're already looking at items maybe such as structural elevation and flood proofing of structures; as well as a plan that can be a combination or hybrid of the Channel Improvement Plan and non-structural, and it can be other plans or alternatives that are included in this report. This report will not be a recommendation. Again,

rather, it provide a comparison of alternatives so that the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works may make the decision on a range of flood risk management options. Next slide.

8,000 square miles -- but our study area is focused on providing benefits -- the flood risk reduction benefits on the area between River Mile 270, which is just south of Richland, Mississippi, and then going north up to River Mile 302 at the Ross Barnett Reservoir Dam. The study area encompasses portions of Hinds and Rankin Counties in Mississippi. And when we see that in the study area, downstream impacts or potential for impacts are definitely going to be considered and evaluated. Next slide.

Areas of interest, also known as comprehensive benefits -- several have been identified, as you can see on the slide. We're looking for public feedback regarding other areas that aren't identified on the slide, as well as feedback on the areas that have been identified. So if you see



something up there that's not presented,
please provide it -- that comment -- so we
can get that and include it in our
evaluations and for consideration.

But the ones that I identify in addition to flood risk reduction priority right now would be water supply, water and wastewater treatment, ecosystem and environmental impacts, existing waste sites, cultural resources, transportation, downstream impacts, recreational access and opportunities, community impacts, and economic opportunities. Now I hand it over back to Colonel Klein.

# COLONEL KLEIN:

All right, thanks, Leslie. Can you go to the next slide? So our timeline, this is where we are today. The technical team is continuing to do their work, and it's really critical that we execute now these sessions with you, so that we can receive your feedback, your considerations, and even from Session 1, we've already received things. I've got a checklist going of things that I'm going to go back to the team and make sure,

"We are doing this; right? We are doing this; right?" Your feedback is critically important.

By the end of August, we will have a draft report complete. In September, that will go out for review as well, in order to inform the final report, which will be submitted at the end of December for the Secretary to make a decision in January.

It's a very streamlined timeline, but I just want to reiterate, as well as feasible, and that's because we're working off of a lot of years of great work that's been done up to this point. So at this time, I'd like to turn it over to our moderator, and we look forward to hearing your feedback.

# TOM SHAW:

All right, thank you. So as I mentioned earlier, there are multiple ways that you can provide your feedback and your input, and we're going to leave this slide up. We're going to have a question session where you can come up and make your comments, but we'll leave this slide up that gives you several ways

that you can provide your input.

Of course, don't forget there are comment cards out in the foyer. There's also -- and if I didn't mention this, there is a study map out there where you can take -- put a pushpin in that will represent where you're from, your residence, or your area of concern, and we would appreciate that feedback as well.

So as we mentioned earlier, we've got two microphones down here in the aisles. The people that are online as part of the Webex, we would ask that they please provide information in the chat. If you have a question and you would like that question presented before the panel, that's one way to do that. There will be a record of that chat that will become a part of the public record of this. We will -- your questions and your responses.

We have a court reporter up here. She's taking those down, as well as we have video rolling that's going on as

well. So at this time, Scott, could you bring the house lights up for us. And if you will, please wait until you're recognized so that we don't talk on top of each other. So if you have questions, please make your way to the microphones and we'll get started.

I would reiterate, though, because we do have the virtual audience and because there are some people that might not be able to hear you, particularly if you're pointing this way, please use the mic if you have a question. So with that, the lights are coming up, and make your way to the microphones if you would like.

Yes, sir?

PUBLIC COMMENTS

#### BRAD PELLEGRIN:

Yeah, my name is Brad Pellegrin. I'm born and raised in Slidell, my family's been here forever. I actually graduated here, and my other family members. I live down on Porters Island, and I know of many, many people who live in the flooded areas. My brother lives in River Gardens, right at the



corner of Magnolia. That is the lowest point in River Gardens, and there's like six months out of the year, he can't even drive a vehicle to his house. He's got to park down the road and walk up.

I know a lot, a lot of people who fish. They do everything on the river -- they crawfish and they hunt -- everything.

There's a lot of livelihood that comes from the river. I'm sorry if I'm a little -- I had a stroke and it's kind of messed up my thought process, so I --

# COLONEL KLEIN:

No hurry.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

Take your time.

# BRAD PELLEGRIN:

I lived in Picayune for a while, and I was there when they had that war over the Wilson Slough. Was that the Army Corps of Engineers project to do that? You can go walk out and go to the river -- the real Pearl River, not the big West Pearl -- and the weeds are six feet tall, and you can walk on dry land to Louisiana.



It was a slough that was built to divert the water from the Pearl River over to the other areas, to the West Pearl and stuff, and I don't understand why they did that. So the Pearl River actually comes down over by Stennis. That's the Pearl. What we call now the Pearl is the West Pearl, and then it breaks down into the east and middle, you know, and then it goes into the marshes and the swamp. Y'all don't know anything about the Wilson Slough?

# COLONEL KLEIN:

No, sir, I personally do not.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

We'll have to investigate.

# 16 BRAD PELLEGRIN:

Because it seems like that would be an option to block that back off and divert the water back where it's supposed to go.

Another thing that I get from some of the things that I hear is why is Jackson more important than the people who are down river? This is all about Jackson; right? Jackson flooding -- what about us?

MS. COLOSIMO:



Do you want me to tell you where we're coming from? Are you finished?

I can respond, if you like.

# BRAD PELLEGRIN:

No, well, why is the focus being on Jackson flooding?

# MS. COLOSIMO:

So if I may? So this is one really important point, to say the Corps has to respond to the direction we're given from Congress. So the direction was to study the flooding problems in the Pearl. It doesn't mean the rest of any other part of the country is unimportant; it's just we're responding to that direction from Congress.

And so that direction, as we outlined earlier, has continued over time to encompass making sure we're taking care of downstream interests, perhaps in direct response to all of you and others, to make sure if we can solve the flooding in the Pearl, it doesn't cause additional

challenges for your area. And that's absolutely part of this analysis, it's not inducing something else somewhere else.

# BRAD PELLEGRIN:

I'm just wondering what Jackson did or what Mississippi did to where they're getting more focus than we are. This river's been needing dredging -- you can ride down the river and you'll hit bottom with your boat -- your motor hits on the bottom -- and sometimes it gets low enough to where you can get hurt. It needs dredging. We all know that. We've been wanting that for years and years. Just dredging would help with the flood down here -- dredging the river.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

Thank you for that. We heard a little bit about that earlier as well.

# BRAD PELLEGRIN:

Yeah. Thank you.

# TOM SHAW:

Thank you so much. Sir?

# 25 DARREN STEVENS:



Thank you. I definitely agree with everything this gentleman just said. My name is Darren Stevens, and just to give you a little bit of my background, I'm a paramedic for 27 years. I'm now safety manager for an aerospace company, and I live in Lower Slidell, very close to the Mississippi line.

I am not a water expert whatsoever; however, I am colleagues with a very awesome water expert. He does water rescues that is just amazing, and I've been in contact with him about this meeting tonight, and he couldn't be here, so I would like to share his thoughts and his questions with this committee today.

This is from my colleague, and as well as the chief of the Pinegrove Fire Department, and this is what they would like to have asked. In 2006, the Army Corps of Engineers completed construction of the Wilson Slough off Parkside Drive, between St. Tammany Parish and Pearl River County, Mississippi, and then they never returned. It never properly drained the way as promoted by the Army Corps of Engineers, then was neglected

and ignored.

Because of that neglect and the failure of the Army Corps of Engineers -- no disrespect, please -- to fix or at least maintain what they built to start with, the erosion is destroying the ecosystem of St. Tammany Parish, and as it stands right now, the water gets so low in the summer, you can drive a truck straight down the bed of the river.

What is the plan, if any, to restore any water flow back into the river channel past the Wilson Slough, and is the Army Corps of Engineers even concerned about the potential environmental impacts that the failure of the weir is and will be in the future without immediate repair? It would appear that the Army Corps of Engineers is completely avoiding the area which is experiencing the greatest impact of decreased water flow to hold a meeting in Slidell. Can you speak to that?

# COLONEL KLEIN:

So thank you. Again, appreciate the feedback. Please pass that on to them as



well.

#### DARREN STEVENS:

I will.

# COLONEL KLEIN:

You know, absolutely fantastic feedback. So what has happened with all projects on the Lower Pearl -- we started addressing this earlier -- with the aging infrastructure we have, is we've -- they've gone to caretaker status; okay? Caretaker status is probably, you know, the lowest level of funding. I'm not saying it's great, okay, and go -- you know, go ahead, that's what I'm here for.

I'm here to take that criticism so
that I can take it back to our leadership
as well and say, "We need some -- we need
the appropriate funding so that we can do
caretaker status right," right, to
maintain these properly over time.
Because to your testimony, sir -- to
their testimony, they're not performing
as designed; right? And so now, I think
what we have to do as a nation, right, as
our -- as our elected officials and even

us as the Corps, is go back with that -with this feedback and let them know
that, "Hey, things that we did are not
performing, you know, as they're supposed
to," and ask that question of what are we
going to do about it; right?

And one of the solutions could be -I'm sorry, now I get it a little more,
sir -- could be, "Hey, let's close the
thing back off, right, and redivert the
water back to where it should be"; right?
That could be one solution. I think
we've now got that in the Record so we
can certainly take back.

Or if the decision is going to be,
"Hey, we're going to maintain these
things for the original intended purpose
that we put them in for," then I can go
back and express capability and say,
"Please fund me at the level it's going
to take to do that"; right? Because
there's some testimony earlier, in some
cases, because of the low funding that we
have, caretaker status has created
hazards; okay?

And as, you know, water safety rescue folks -- you know, fire folks, they're the ones that get called and do the responses. So you know, we have a great appreciation for that and understand it, and so, sir, I appreciate that testimony, and we'll, you know, go back, express our capability and your concerns to my leadership, as well as anyone else we talk to.

#### DARREN STEVENS:

I appreciate that, and I'm sure a lot of the first responders would.

Definitely take it back to your leadership and let's just hope for the best for it. Thank you, sir.

TOM SHAW:

Yes, sir.

## GREGORY DAIGREPONT:

My name is Gregory Daigrepont. I own land on the navigational canal, and I think this really is all about Jackson because they had a bad water problem a few months ago -- it was all over the news -- and sure, if we can help out Jackson, that'd be great. It

seemed like the Pearl River's been very high the last four, five months. There's been a lot more water than normal, as it has been coming down.

If they can just hold the water and use it for good use, that would be great. But it would be nice if they could keep an easy medium, so to speak, because we ski in between Lock 1 and Lock 2. It would be nice to keep that water level at a certain medium so that -- you know, we don't want the dam to break up at Lock 2, or the lock to break and flood everything. Even though we have the assessment come all the way up the bank that y'all could -- that the Corps could really access any time they want to -- but hopefully, it doesn't get to that.

My main thing is a while back they had a dump over in Bogalusa -- that paper mill. They dumped something and killed a bunch of fish. If they could just restrict the dumping in the river and keep the water fresh, that could keep the water level at an easy medium for it not to get too low, or control for it not to get too high, so people



can make it to their houses and such, and for it not to get too low for it to get overfished real easy. That's my concerns, is those three things right there.

#### MS. COLOSIMO:

So we heard some similar concerns about this earlier today, so I really appreciate you amplifying some of that. Hadn't heart about the dumping and the killed fish, so that was definitely information I'm sure folks around here may be more privy to that.

so we want to make sure that we're making best use of that infrastructure that exists, and that we're making it for its original purpose, and we're not implicating other problems as a result of that. I think some of the things you highlighted here, we need to make sure we look at that.

## GREGORY DAIGREPONT:

There is one other thing. Above Lock 2, there was two drownings up there because the way the water flows over from the dam -- I haven't even been up there, but if they could

take a look at that and do something with that to -- there's several drownings over the years, but recently, there was two drownings lately. That's just another problem up there.

#### COLONEL KLEIN:

Yes, sir. Thanks for that, and we are aware of those. I've expressed that concern back to our leadership so we can find some mitigation solution to prevent future drownings there. I just want to, too, thank you for the information on the chemical spill. I was a child who grew up downstream from Union Garmine, and I remember the fish killed in the small stream by my house, so I can only imagine.

#### **GREGORY DAIGREPONT:**

I think it was 2008.

## COLONEL KLEIN:

Thanks, sir.

# TOM SHAW:

Yes, sir, I believe you're next.

#### STANFORD OWEN:

My name is Stanford Owen. I live at 117



Shirmac Drive in Slidell. I'm a commissioner in the St. Tammany Parish Levee Drainage and Conservation District, and I represent that district's eastern edge, which is all along the Pearl River all the way up to Mississippi. I have been living in the same location since 1979. I remember the '79 flood, the '80 flood, the '83 flood, the '96 flood, and Katrina flood.

The last slide that you had up there, you got 13 impact points that y'all are looking at. One of them was downstream effects. Do you have any information, data, presentation, water flow data on the downstream effects, specifically as it effects the Pearl River Wildlife Management Area Marsh, the Biloxi Wildlife Management Area Mash, Bayou Sauvage Wildlife Management Area Marsh, and the Big Branch Marsh?

All of those marshes are critical marshes relative to storm surge protection. What you did -- I worked with the Army Corps from Vicksburg from 1984 to 1992 on the projects that they were working for mitigating flood in Slidell. I remember on a large account,

what they did was look at not only the effects of flooding in the Slidell area, but the affect of water flowing in the marsh. I haven't seen any of that with this.

That will directly impact tens of thousands of homes relative to storm surge. So if it's a big negative, we need to know that, and we need to know some data relative to that. There are other issues relative to environmental concerns that, quite honestly, if that information could be forthcoming, that is a pretty mundane route.

#### COLONEL KLEIN:

So we hear your concern. Thanks for that. So for the downstream analysis that's currently ongoing, yes, it will be released and available. I can't speak to each of the specific wildlife management areas. And also, to tie into that, we're also assessing those environmental impacts, so we'll be working really closely with local fish and games, environmental folks.

STANFORD OWEN:



So when -- in the decision making to launch this project and actually do this project, you're having these hearings and you give us that information, and that's it? We have more hearings? Is there any other impact after that, or is that a done deal?

MS. COLOSIMO:

So a couple things that we're going to tag team on this. So the Corps is doing a report to support secretarial determination. It will include National Environmental Policy Act processes; right? So the draft report's in September, out for public comment. We will produce a final report. We have a NEPA document that's encompassed in all the environmental impact statements, so it's all -- we can come back and walk through the eaches, but we're starting with the early engagement.

We're going to determine how to do more engagement along the way between now and September, and try and, as we're coming through that, make sure we're building the information and getting

folks -- you guys are talking about it; others are going to want to come in.

We're going to want to make sure that we're learning so that we don't deliver something that's incomplete.

SANFORD OWEN:

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So I want to clarify what you just said.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Yes.

#### SANFORD OWEN:

So between now and September, we're going to have all the environmental reports plus meetings to feed back on that, and then you'll make a decision?

MS. COLOSIMO:

No. The September is a draft report. SANFORD OWEN:

Draft report.

# MS. COLOSIMO:

If you want to put up the slide with the scheduled, can somebody do that?

It's hard to see with the light on;

right? So September 1 is the draft

report; right? And the public will have

an opportunity to comment. In December, we're going to produce a final based on the public comment to include all of you, others -- the resource agencies, state officials, all those things.

STANFORD OWEN:

And again, to clarify, the project you're proposing is a single project?

You don't have multiple options to -MS. COLOSIMO:

We do have multiple options. The legislation requires -- I'm glad you asked this. The legislature requires this National Economic Development Plan, which is a very funky term, and then we have this non-federal interest plan that was submitted by Rankin-Hinds, and then there was this combination thereof that Leslie referenced.

All those alternatives that are out there that have been looked at in some portion thereof, or other ideas people have suggested, we're going to encompass in how would that fit into the combination thereof.

#### SANFORD OWEN:

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I'd just like to make a point for the Record that all of those marshes are mostly dependent on Pearl River water for survival; not Mississippi River at all, and very little from Lake Pontchartrain. So the Pearl River is the survival mode for those marshes, which are not just important for storm surge, but for wildlife and fisheries itself.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Okay.

SANFORD OWEN:

Okay.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Thank you so much.

TOM SHAW:

Thank you. Ma'am?

## SHARON HEWITT:

Thank you very much. I'm Sharon Hewitt.

I'm the state senator in this area, and so
first of all, I want to start by saying thank
you all for being here. You know, we very
much appreciate that. It's an important
issue in our area, and I appreciate the fact



that you're in Slidell, which is the area where we're most affected, having this public hearing, and thank you for the people who are here in the audience.

I wasn't here for the afternoon meeting, but I do appreciate the people that are here to learn more about the project and to express your concerns about it, because that is the only way, right, that we're going to make an impact on this project. This project, as you talked about in your presentation, has been under consideration for some time. We formed a Lower Pearl River Basin Taskforce through the legislature in the state capitol, and the mission of that has evolved a little bit over time.

It's currently configured to include all the relevant state agencies that have anything to do with managing water and rivers, so our taskforce has representation from the Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife and Fisheries, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority -- which is our coastal zone management program -- the Department of Environmental Quality,

representation from the legislature, as well as Washington and St. Tammany Parishes.

And in 2018, when we had our last opportunity for public comment, we prepared a very, I think, well documented response on behalf of the State of Louisiana to that draft EIS, and I'm going to read maybe just a couple highlights of that, and I'm going to officially submit that again into the public record to make sure that you all have that, because we have all the technical work done by all of our experts at the state level in addressing the proposal as it was presented at that time.

You know, one of our big concerns has always been how the project area has been defined. It's defined, as you said, Hinds and Rankin Counties, without really looking at the whole river as a system all the way down to the Gulf of Mexico. And having that -- you know, the impact of the downstream areas added to the WRDA Bill in 2018 was work that we did -- the people in this room, along with, you know, legislative leadership, along with our Congressional delegation -- to make

sure that it wasn't just about Rankin and Hinds County, but it's also all of the parishes here in Louisiana along the river that are affected, and the people who live here.

And so one of my questions is, you know -- yes, you've said a couple of times that you're going to be looking at the downstream impacts, but I'd like to better understand how it kind of factors into the decision. You know, is this something where you're going to look at the cost benefit analysis in the project area, and the downstream is kind of like a footnote on the downstream?

How -- because we're not going to have any benefits on the downstream. There are no benefits of this project to us that I can see. You know, it's really just -- we're just going to be -- we're going to get the consequences of it, and how are those factored into the overall decision when you're looking at flood control projects for the Jackson area.

MS. COLOSIMO:

So thank you for your continued



involvement in this effort in the basin, and so eloquently putting those things forward. So a couple things: first of all, are we aware of your comments of all the things out there? Yes.

Have I personally read them? No, but I know that the District is, and we will be looking at that entire record of prior documents, prior comments, how those things were brought through in today's world, and what we additionally get, right, because things could have changed and merged since 2018 -- SHARON HEWITT:

Sure.

## MS. COLOSIMO:

-- which only seems like yesterday. So full confidence that we are going to do that, but please submit to make sure we didn't miss something. And that's always the way it should be; right? You know how that is.

I also appreciate you making sure you've highlighted this taskforce for us, and how they actually played in getting



the 2018 language, because sometimes we don't know the backstory of how language comes to be, and that speaks volumes to this.

But to the more fundamental point, you've got downstream impacts. I mean, fundamentally, as an agency, investing in solving a problem in one community should not implicate problems in another community that we fully understand; right? And so yeah, we're not looking to implicate any kind of flooding, environmental damage downstream to benefit one community, and then cause a problem in another; right?

And so benefit costs? We're going to be doing benefit cost analysis on these various alternatives. On some level, it depends upon what data we have, how we describe those benefits -- whether it's quantified monetized, or simply described in basic terms. I mean, even just talking about impacts to wetlands in the number of acres is a significant important way. Generally, we've talked

about how the water from the Pearl provides the water to those refuges.

That gives us a good example. You don't need to quantify this, as much as we can understand.

So all those things are going to be presented in a very complete way, and if you think there are places we have weaknesses, we want to know about them and we want to make sure that they are presented to my boss as a decision among the alternatives that are out there.

Pros, cons -- yes, benefits to cost -- but also potential implications of other unintended consequences.

#### SHARON HEWITT:

Okay, and I appreciate that answer. So for those in the room, we will be working on them. As we see the plan in September, we will be working through the Lower Pearl River Basin Taskforce, again, to develop a consolidated response from all of our, you know, executive branch agencies to try to help address what we still see as benefits, perhaps, or concerns that we may have.

I want to just highlight it -- and I can read all this, but there were a handful of kind of big bullets that came out of the work that we did in 2018. At that time, again, with the project as it was proposed, we felt like there was little consideration given to the potential impacts to the water quantity and the water quality of the Lower Pearl River Basin. (Perusing computer) Sorry, I'm never good at this.

MS. COLOSIMO:

No worries.

#### SHARON HEWITT:

We also believed that the construction and the operation of the proposed project could have a reasonably foreseeable effect on coastal land use, water use, and natural resources in the Louisiana Coastal Zone, and we believe that a consistency determination was necessary pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

Third, we were concerned about during the project construction, the water quality, quantity, and sediment issues in the Lower Pearl River. Fourth, we were -- we were

interested in consideration of downstream mitigation projects and looking at, again, weird and silt removals and things like that that should be considered as part of the overall gameplan.

There was certainly a lot of talk about endangered species and the protection of rare and threatened species, such as the Gulf Sturgeon and the Inflated Heelsplitter, and we have about 47 different species of animals that are of concern in the Lower Pearl River Watershed.

There's an issue of hazardous waste sites, and we're concerned about how those are going to affect the water quality for us here downstream, and then just the -- finally, the impact of potential population growth and future development along the shoreline of the new reservoir to come with the One Lake Project around here, and how that is going to affect us again downstream.

So those were kind of the high level, you know, themes of our concerns in the past, and you know, we'll probably refresh some of that when we see the new report. But don't forget

about us here -- and again, I know I'm talking to a table full of engineers -- you have to look at the river as a whole system, and not just in isolation.

You know, we are going to be impacted down river with whatever is done up river, and we very much care. As the gentleman said, you know, we're just as important in Slidell, Louisiana as they are in Jackson, Mississippi, and we're going to continue to work with our Congressional delegation, and hopefully continue to work with you all in providing feedback and input and constructive suggestions. Thank you very much.

## MS. COLOSIMO:

We really appreciate that, ma'am, on so many levels. Really, at the end of the day, it's about community resilience; right? Community resilience has broad implications, and that's something my boss would certainly say here, and so we want to be engaged in that conversation, we want to answer questions as they emerge. We want to start with where we were and inform the path forward, and so

really look forward to doing that with you.

SHARON HEWITT:

Thank you.

TOM SHAW:

Sir?

#### ANDREW WHITEHURST:

Thank you. My name is Andrew Whitehurst. I'm the Water Program Director for Gulf Restoration Network, or Healthy Gulf, and I'd like the Corps and the Army Secretary's staff. This is the first time in ten years that people have been invited to speak from the microphone at one of these types of meetings.

Meetings have been orchestrated, but not allowing open public comments so we can be heard by our peers and we can learn from them. So thank you for that, and I'd also like to thank Andrea Walker on the Army Secretary's staff for being a great source of information. Thank you, Ms. Walker.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Wave, wave.

MS. WALKER:



(Complying.)

MS. COLOSIMO:

There you go.

## ANDREW WHITEHURST:

The Army Secretary's Office and the Vicksburg Corps District are asking people here on the lower end of the Pearl to help the Corps fill in the gaps, as we heard from Mr. Shaw, on the work they're doing since they took over the writing of this draft environmental impact statement for this federal flood risk management project.

So we're being asked for the full scope of issues -- you call them "areas of interest" -- that need to be addressed in the draft document being prepared for publication by September 1. That's my understanding that this is a scoping meeting, or re-scoping as part of the NEDA process, and that's how I'm going to treat it.

The Army Secretary's Office has had access to two extensive reviews of the gaps, if that's what you're looking for, and the weaknesses of the 2018 Draft EIS. One was done by the Army's own nationwide team of

reviewers, and one was done by Patel
Institute, a large engineering firm and
defense contractor.

The Army Secretary's office has access to all the comments from 2018, and knows the Lake Plan or whatever you call it -- the Channel Modification Plan -- was not well accepted, yet it seems that the Army Secretary, in your memo of Notice of Intent for this meeting, is describing advancing four alternatives, and two of them involve the lake: C -- Alternative C, and Alternative A1.

In 2018, the lake dredging project was one of three alternatives, plus a no action. I didn't imagine that after finishing agency technical review last July, that the Army Secretary's office would repackage the Rankin-Hinds Drainage District's work and offer the lake dredging plan in two of its four alternatives. That's a surprise. And I don't know what the combination of all of the above's going to be and I don't know what's contemplated by other alternatives. I hope there will be another agency technical

review.

On slide number eight, which is titled "USACE" -- or "USACE Activities," there's one leg of analysis that's not on there, and I'd like that to be on for tomorrow night's meeting in Jackson. You say that the project has to be environmentally acceptable, technically feasible, but the language in the 2018 WRDA in Section 1176 also added economically justified, so that's three levels of analysis, and it should be on your slide. If you're, you know, going to do the economic analysis, please put it up there.

And this is a long river. It doesn't belong to Jackson. As you've heard from speakers tonight, there are a lot of economic issues all the way down the river, starting with the discharge permits that cities have to have and that paper mills have, and have to meet for the Clean Water Act. Those are economic issues. There's the fishing, the ability to access the river in small boats safely. The seafood industry that's dependent on the marshes and estuaries is an economic issue.

So that economic analysis needs to be on slide number eight, and I'd like to know more about how are you going to tackle it, because that was part of the language that Senator Cassidy and Representative Scalise put in the WRDA in 2018 to protect the Lower Pearl in Mississippi all the way to the mouth at Lake Borgne.

Some of the scoping issues, if you're looking for scoping issues, are here -- the study area for the project should go all the way to Lake Borgne, not be truncated at Hinds and Rankin Counties. An unsteady three-dimensional model should be used for the Pearl River. That's been suggested to you by the engineering department of this parish. A water budget needs to be developed and presented so we know the true picture of water influx, water use and evaporation.

The Pearl River's falling below its 7Q10 minimum flow marks for a significant percentage of days. When the record is examined, post-Barnett Reservoir construction in 1963, what will another source of evaporation mean to that falling short of

minimum flows? What are the affects of a warming climate on the Pearl River? This has all been ignored in the 2018 DEIS.

Can the Ross Barnett Reservoir be used more aggressively to store and release water to manage rains in this watershed? Are the present minimum flows released from the Ross Barnett adequate for the lower river's needs in the dry months of July to October?

I'll stop there, but there are more, and I know that people need to be thinking along the lines of what else should these scoping factors hold, and I hope we get some more of that tonight. I appreciate the ability to make comments at all and to speak, in particular. That's a nice change.

## MS. COLOSIMO:

Thank you, Andrew. Just a couple things I just want to make sure I respond to. First of all, we really appreciate your comprehensive thoughts there, and please make sure you're submitting them. I'm sure you're planning on doing that, but I want to make sure we have them all captured -- and that applies to

everybody, of course.

Couple things. One: in terms of peer reviews and prior reviews, on some level, current analysis is in response to that; right? We have current direction, so I want to clear up the direction. Why do I hear 3104? Because that's the direction where the Secretary can make a decision. It also references two alternatives; right -- the NED Plan and the non-federal interest plan, otherwise known at the FRDA Plan, or a combination thereof.

So we're not inhibiting or biased in any way to the solution. We're being very directly responsive to that legislation, but can encompass other ideas and alternatives. Many of you have suggested some here, we heard some earlier, and we've heard some others from letters and whatnot, so open to those ideas for certain. We are not biased to it.

In terms of economic analysis, yes -we are doing the economic analysis. We
just may have worded it strangely here.

Often, when we talk about technical feasibility, it encompasses the cost analysis, so we will certainly clean up that language a bit. Not a problem. I also appreciate some of your Qs.

One of them is the Ross Barnett, so I just want to be clear about this: it is not a federal facility. We are modeling as it's supposed to be currently operated. In the last session, it was also suggested can they operate it differently. I think that's a policy matter for the people who own that, and certainly, we can talk to them about being able to offer any opportunity, given your advice.

Whether or not we can implicate that as a decision Mr. Connor makes is a whole other thing, but for the good of the public and transparency, certainly, we can talk to what it does, how it's operated, what its mandate is, and it is not mandated in flood management.

Don't know anything about if they are willing to entertain that, but we should



certainly talk about it for sure, and I think another gentleman might talk about that a bit earlier. So having taken all that on, we can talk about other things if you want to.

## MS. PROCHASKA:

I would like to add -- on the A1 alternative for non-structural, the non-structural will be non-structural only plan. It will not have structural components such as a weir and a ponding behind the weir.

## ANDREW WHITEHURST:

Al, when I read it in NOI, looked like it would be the lake plan, build the lake, and then decide if you have to do other non-structural projects if you have flooding after the lake's built. That's the way I read it.

So you have C, which is the lake dredging plan; A, which is non-structural -- flood plain buyouts, relocations. Al, which is a combination of C, the lake, and non-structural after the lake's built; and then the combination of all of the above. And I

don't know what that looks like or how it's imagined, but if I'm wrong about A1, let me know. But I heard it described twice today, and it seems like it involves the lake dredging, or the channel modification, as well as some additional non-structural.

#### MS. PROCHASKA:

So the team's plan strategy right now is to assess a non-structural only plan without structural. That will be one of the plans that's being assessed, so it would not have the lake, the weir, the compounding movement to the weir included into one of the plans. It would just be non-structural.

What that non-structural looks like, though, is what we're looking for feedback on. It could be elevation of structures, flood proofing of structures. It could be a combination of that. It's things that don't change the hydrology, but get things to reduce the flood risk to the individual structure.

It also includes recommendations for flood management plan updates, flood

warning systems, but not structural things like a weir. So that would be a plan for nonstructural only.

So thanks for that. This is great. So this a good example of where we get wonky as an agency. It depends on where you sit on these terms. So even if you look at the alternatives under evaluation slide, A is relocating structures — bilateral relocation. These are all considered non-structural, but A1 is additional measures to include elevation and flood proofing.

So it's really at an additional what most folks would call non-structural measures. And so people define those measures differently. We will clean up the language so it's abundantly clear.

ANDREW WHITEHURST:

Before it comes out in another form like a Notice of Intent, it needs to be clearer.

MS. COLOSIMO:

MS. COLOSIMO:

Appreciate it.



#### ANDREW WHITEHURST:

It's capable of being read a number of ways, so I mean, if you want to list four alternatives, list them and be very tight with them. The way it's written in the NOI is, you know --

MS. COLOSIMO:

Absolutely appreciate the feedback. Like I said, this is a wonky area, so I get exactly what you're saying. Thank you for that.

TOM SHAW:

Ma'am?

# MARGIE VICKNAIR-PRAY:

I'm Margie Vicknair-Pray. I'm with the Delta Chapter Sierra Club, which is the state of Louisiana. Everything that Andrew said, we definitely reiterate and are worried about and interested in, and I'm very glad to see Senator Hewitt also here to express the same feelings that we have about the One Lake Project, listening to that.

We are very concerned, honestly, about the people, because a lot of people use the Pearl for recreational fishing and oystering



down near the mouth of it, and all of that could be affected by reducing the flow. I'm sure y'all are aware of it, but the Pearl River's been named one of America's top three endangered rivers in the United States, so -- and it's number three out of all the rivers in the country, and dams and weirs are the main reason for it being endangered, and slowing the flow -- anything that slows the flow or reduces the amount of water coming through the river and through the system.

And because of reduced flow, we get dissolved oxygen problems, we have siltation problems, and again, that affects everyone down here, and we also have coliform bacteria problems. I have done tests myself of the river -- the Pearl River -- a couple of locations in the Louisiana area from Pearlington up to around the Bogue Chitto, and the numbers of coliform bacteria are just astonishing and scary.

And when you reduce the water flow coming down the river, that means those numbers are going to be in an even higher percentage in the water. In the summer, when the water



flows are less, is when people are using the river more -- kids are swimming in it and things like that. So anything that reduces the water coming down the river is a negative, as far as we're concerned.

And of course, we're also worried about the endangered species -- things like Gulf sturgeon and the palla fish, which need at least fairly clean water to survive, and the Gulf sturgeon to lay its eggs. People don't realize that it's like the salmon, where it comes up the rivers and lays its eggs, and the babies grow up in the river.

The reason we're losing them is because the river, and especially the Pearl, is one of the ones that was a major river nursery for the sturgeon, and it's not able to get to its egg laying grounds and a lot of them have been silted over, and then the flood -- the level of water is so low that the fish can't get upstream. So we are definitely against anything that would reduce the amount of water coming down through this area. Thank you.

MS. COLOSIMO:



Thank you for that.

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Ma'am?

## MELINDA WHITE:

Thank you. Thank you. Melinda White, representative District 75, which is Washington Parish, Lower St. Tammany, and the river is the water of my district. It's not only that -- it's part of our life. It's part of our family, it's part of our community, and it's a large basin that is a part of our state and a part of the United States, for that matter.

What concerns me right now -- and I came in a little late, so I apologize for that -- but did I see that you're not including this area in the environmental impact study?

MS. COLOSIMO:

No, we're including the area.

### MELINDA WHITE:

Okay. Because the footprint that I saw -- and I think I took a picture of it -- did not include us.

## MS. PROCHASKA:

So when we identify a study area,

that is not talking about the hydrolic connectivity area. So that watershed in its entirety is hydrolically connected, so all of that will be assessed. We want to make sure that we're not transferring risk to other places, whether that transferred risk is flood risk, environmental impacts. So that is being studied.

The study area is the area that we focus on for flood risk reduction benefits. That is the primary area that is targeted for a project to get the flood risk reduction, so that's what we mean by study area. It's the area that focuses on to achieve the flood risk reduction benefits -- you know, provide protections -- some type of level of flood protection for the community there.

It does not mean that the hydrolic activity anywhere else is limited.

Anything that's connected is going to be evaluated for different flood sources to make sure there's no transferred risk, there's nothing being impacted, or what



those impacts are.

### MELINDA WHITE:

Well, we've been waiting for the environmental impact study to get to us so that we can see, validate our concerns. And you know, we've been working with Senator Hewitt on the study, and you know, it's just very hard for us to go along with what seems to be -- you know, we're sorry about what's happening in Jackson. We want relief for the folks that are flooding, but we don't want it to cost all the rest of us down the river with multiple issues, and lack of water flow in this area is a problem.

As much as I like to say it's a scenic river, it's a working river, so it has a lot of industry, a lot of municipalities that depend on it. I guess our concern there would be that we're not impacted any further than we already are with all of the manmade projects that are currently on the river that we see 50, 60, 70 years later the problems that we have -- for instance, on the silts that we have on the Bogue Chitto and on the Pearl, for Pearl River Navigational Canal

System that I'm sure that many years ago seemed like a great idea. It's not a great idea, and it was not ever used for the purpose that it was established many years ago.

So then it becomes real disheartening for us that we're dealing with things that were built many years ago, and we're talking about building more on that river. So when we look at the alternatives for what we can do to eliminate or downsize the issues of the flooding in Jackson, we don't need to think in terms of putting more manmade projects on that river that are going to impact everyone below it, including our Mississippi neighbors below that.

So I've taken trips to DC with them -they're also objecting to this. They are
feeling the impacts of the structures that we
already have on the river, and it just -- it
sends a lot of wrong messages down this way.
We are not receiving that economic or
environmental impact on what this is going to
cost and cost us, and whether it's a good
idea or not, we would like to make sure that



our voices are heard and that we actually see a result for that. I guess that would be my main concern.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Yeah, thanks, ma'am. I completely hear you; right? So a couple things. First of all, I think since 2018, there was a report produced that did not get released to the public. I don't think I ever saw it at the Secretary's office either, but what we are responding to is that it was basically, effectively, paused; right? So there has been pause for the need of information. Now we have an update needed of that information that was not released.

So understand the need for transparency and visibility. We're absolutely about that, and that's why we're holding this session, to let folks know what we're about to launch into without preconceived notions of where we land. So we to be responsive to our direction from Congress. The big change here, though, is that there was monies

allocated in the Bipartisan

Infrastructure law to solve a flood risk

management problem in Pearl, to the

extent that it's achievable; right?

So there is no pre-decision including potential analysis. Our analysis will include no action. So it in complete in that sense, and you will be able to see all that. We want to make sure we're hearing those ideas. Appreciate everything you've expressed.

It sounds like the communities I suspect you're actually talking about are communities we've heard from in a variety of sources already and a variety, perhaps, through some of you, and that's actually one of the reasons the nonstructural was put out there, as we believe it's probably going to need planning because we know that some of these other plans, they could pass didn't pass the benefit cost test. And there has been an overarching interest in relocations and buyouts, which would largely happen on a voluntary basis, but

we need to put it out there so people can digest it and see if that's what they want. We're definitely all in on that. Did I miss something there? Thank you.

MELINDA WHITE:

And thank you for allowing us to be able to speak in a public manner and for being here. We appreciate that.

TOM SHAW:

Sir?

### **HUNTER SESSIONS:**

How y'all doing? My name is Hunter

Sessions and I've got some questions -- right

now, not so much about what's going on here.

Who decides when the Ross Burnett is opened?

COLONEL KLEIN:

So the Ross Burnett is managed by a non-federal entity, so that's a local -- Craig, who is that?

## SPEAKER:

It's the Pear River Valley Waterway Commission.

# **HUNTER SESSIONS:**

And what parameters do they use to tell them when it's time to open it up?



Page 77 COLONEL KLEIN: 1 So they've got a water control manual 2 3 they use to perform that. **HUNTER SESSIONS:** 4 Do they look at anything down river 5 6 at the time, like the water levels or the tide? 7 COLONEL KLEIN: 8 9 That question's probably best for 10 that private entity. **HUNTER SESSIONS:** 11 Yeah, all right. What about --12 COLONEL KLEIN: 13 14 If I controlled the water manual, I could tell you. Sorry. 15 **HUNTER SESSIONS:** 16 17 That's a big thing about all this, too, because it's happening now and 18 19 you're putting something else on top of 20 it without seeing what's going on on the 21 river. 22 MS. COLOSIMO: We do model it based on their manual. 23 COLONEL KLEIN: 24 25 We do.

### MS. COLOSIMO:

So if they operate it as they're supposed to operate it.

## **HUNTER SESSIONS:**

How accurate are the monitors that level the water as we speak? How accurate are they, like the water heights in different areas?

### COLONEL KLEIN:

Are you talking about for the model we're using right now?

## **HUNTER SESSIONS:**

Not right now. Just today, when you pull it up on your phone, like the level at Pearl River or Pearlington, or anywhere. How accurate are those?

COLONEL KLEIN:

Our USGS -- is it the USGS gauges that we publish on our website? Unless you correct me if I'm wrong, they are probably within a hundredth, .01.

### **HUNTER SESSIONS:**

I think you need to check those out again. I know they're putting new ones up. I see new ones coming up when I



actually worked on the river, but I don't think they're as accurate as most people think they are, because MSU's doing a study right now on the erosion of the sandbars and stuff, and those girls keep coming down here to do their studies when the river's over the sandbars, and she said that their gauges say that it shouldn't be. So you're wasting a lot of their time and money coming down here to do research and they're not getting any research done.

## MS. COLOSIMO:

So we want to be connected. We want to know about that data person you're talking about at MSU.

## **HUNTER SESSIONS:**

MSU doing a study on it. Just throwing that out there.

# COLONEL KLEIN:

Just let us know who it is.

# **HUNTER SESSIONS:**

All right. I'll get with you. Thank

### MS. COLOSIMO:

you.



Certainly. Thank you.

TOM SHAW:

Yes, sir.

**NEIL BENSON:** 

Good evening. My name is Neil Benson, 1174 Yorktown, Slidell. I have some questions regarding the slideshow. You've been dealing with this for several years down here. There's been many proposals over the last nearly two decades, and our concerns have always been the same. We just don't have enough water.

As far as my experience with the river and the swamp, I grew up, of course, out there, but I owned an ecological tour business on the Pearl River for 18 years, and I'm currently in the employ of another tour company, so I'm out there every day. I sold my business to them a couple years ago.

And the effects we see is further saltwater intrusion of the rivers, which thus causes loss of more swamp and life which holds the ground intact, and thus more erosion. Yeah, we definitely don't have the water flow we used to have now, whether

that's due to blockages, sills, or other effects from man. All of those need to be studied, but our concerns are really our water level.

A lot of people have brought up tonight

-- I've listened when they talked of Wilson
Slough, and that has to do with the Walkiah
Bluff project that was done in the mid '90s
where I believe they were diverting water
from the West Pearl to the East Pearl to try
to increase waterflow to the East Pearl, and
basically, that had to do with navigation up
to the Stennis property at the time, which
turned out to be a nightmare. Due to Walkiah
Bluff, we've lost the West Middle Pearl where
it feeds off the West Pearl River. We've
lost other smaller waterways in the swamps,
such as Mill's Bayou, but there's so many
things that need to be address.

We know the Mississippi Gulf Coast -your state -- is not favorable of this
project because their fisheries have suffered
for so long. Their fisheries are finally
starting to come back, yet there's still no
oyster fishing out there. The reefs have not

returned. And it's a fine mix of fresh and saltwater and the Pearl River definitely affects the Mississippi Sound, and all of those, I believe, need to be addressed as well.

It's unfortunate, again, that the Corps has to come in and try to help solve problems that could have been addressed in the early '80s by, you know, the leadership in that area through building requirements and green space, but the flooding, apparently, persists. And believe me, our hearts break for the people up there in Jackson because we experience it all too well. But we just want to know that everything's being addressed, you know, as far as this project, not just looking at Jackson.

And you know, a lot of these studies, I hope, are being done by the Corps, and they're not taking old studies and other effects, you know, that have been proposed by the Pearl River Vision Foundation, or entities before them, because this project they've been pushing for a long, long time, and it's been renamed and repackaged many a

times, and it's been One Lake now for I don't know -- what, Andrew? Ten years now?

But again, I just wanted to get on the Record and I wanted y'all to know our concerns and that they are addressed, but I thank Andrew here and Senator Hewitt and Representative White have really made their points as well. Thank you.

### COLONEL KLEIN:

Thanks. And if I could, I'm also hearing too, because Ms. Colosimo mentioned earlier too that status quo, do nothing is an option, too, right, that we're considering, and that's not good either from what I hear from you because we've got saltwater intrusion; right?

NEIL BENSON:

We definitely have water flow issues when it comes to our water, absolutely.

I mean, just from Hurricane Katrina alone, we lost four square miles of wetlands --

## COLONEL KLEIN:

Yes, sir.

NEIL BENSON:



-- in the Lower Pearl River Basin, and when you have that kind of loss, of course it's going to affect many things, as far as flood protection for us in this area, saltwater intrusion and so forth, and we just want to know that the Corps is looking at all of these issues.

COLONEL KLEIN:

Okay. I appreciate that. Thanks, sir.

TOM SHAW:

Any other questions? Yes, sir. BRAD PELLEGRIN:

A couple things I've been listening to and not fully understanding is some of the options are weirs, dams. Weirs are deadly, and if you're going to consider doing weirs in that area, the citizens in that area need to know how deadly they are.

I've also heard options of elevations for structures to help with flooding and things like that. What good does it do? My brother's house is 14 feet off the ground. He can't get to his house. He has to use a boat. He can't drive. So elevating or

building dams around his house, that ain't helping nobody. That's not going to do anything. Anyway, that's a couple of extra thoughts I had.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Thank you, sir.

COLONEL KLEIN:

Thank you, sir.

TOM SHAW:

Any other questions?

TONY TRAVIS:

Hi, I'm Tony Travis. Thank you for allowing us to speak and for the information. I'm a half life resident of Washington Parish, and a half life resident of St. Tammany Parish. I currently live on the Pearl River Navigational Canal between Lock 1 and Lock 2.

I can't tell you the number of memories I have of just water skiing up the Pearl River and the canal. It's just multiple memories of recreational skiing, fishing, outdoors. It's a tremendous waterway all along the separation of the Mississippi-Louisiana border.



I'm not a hydrologist. I don't
understand everything. Can we see the
picture of the proposed project? Is that the
canal? So we're talking about building - MS. COLOSIMO:
 Sir, we don't have a proposed
 project. I think it's just the drainage;
 right?
 MS. PROCHASKA:
 It's just the water.
 MS. COLOSIMO:
 Oh, it's just the water.
TONY TRAVIS:
 So this is above the Ross Burnett;
right?

Below.

COLONEL KLEIN:

TONY TRAVIS:

Below? Oh, okay. Now, first off, we're having water restrictions from the Ross Burnett. As many people have said, it don't seem like we have enough water in the summertime to navigate the river. You can ask my buddies -- they've all gone to jet drives because prop

navigation is becoming more and more impossible.

The canal does great. Any water flow restriction for the canal, it also affects the river because the canal -- which was built in the '40s and is non-natural -- restricts the flow into the Pearl River. So if they restrict more water from the Ross Burnett down, then there's less water to go down the Pearl River from Bogalusa to Lake Catherine, I guess you would say.

So you know, I don't want to make a big, long speech, but if there's any further restriction of water flow down the Pearl River, I adamantly reject any modification to the current water structure. I do not want the weirs done at Bogalusa, Bogue Chitto, and Lock 1 due to the recreational value of the Pearl River Navigational Canal.

And I also feel that if you cut more water off from Lake Catherine and the saltwater estuaries, then there's going to be that much more demise of our



brackish water inhabitants -- shrimp,
fish, and what have you. So I don't
exactly know -- and I know, like they
were saying, every day, we get a gauge
reading -- and sure, gauge readings range
from Bogalusa to Bush to Pearl River, but
I know there's been research on what the
levels of the water are every day.

And you know, just like, hey, global warming has made the water rise and global warming has made the temperatures hotter, what has the water flow restrictions from Ross Burnett had as an impact on us? Because I can tell you the Pearl River has become the Bogue Chitto, the Bogue Chitto has become the Lee's Creek, and the Lee's Creek has become a ditch, in my opinion, over the 60 years that I've been around this area, because I've watched it all change over the years.

So if there's any consideration that there will be a reduction of water flow along the Pearl River or the Lower Pearl Basin, I reject anything other than what



you said -- a no action, or whatever.

You know, I hate it, but floods come and
go. We deal with them, they deal with
them. Was that the hundred year flood
for them? Because we've had our hundred
year flood as well, you know?

Eventually, New Orleans is coming here.
We all know that it's slowly sinking, and you know, it seems like every -- we have good water, but then sometimes we don't, and like the gentleman said over there, who's in control of the Ross Burnett and who says when we're going to get water so that we can navigate our waterway?

I'm against any changes other than the natural or easily obtained changes to the basin and the waterway. Okay, thanks.

TOM SHAW:

Any other questions? Sir? MIKE ZABROWSKI:

One more comment. Mike Zabrowski, 109
Indian Mound Lane. I live down off the West
Pearl, a block back from it. So basically,
the West Pearl River's in my back yard. It's



up over my dock today and the river's has not fallen still, and that river has only been out of my yard for about three weeks since November. So in combination with the river gets really dry in the summer, well, it gets really wet from November to now, and we're getting hammered with it.

And I know we're picking on the people who control Ross Burnett Reservoir, but we need to take into account this environmental impact study of when hurricanes start to come — and they start coming in on the Pearl River by us. The water starts getting pushed up and Ross Burnett can't — and they put everything out because it's coming up to them in three, four, five days.

So we're caught in this sweet spot where we've got water coming in and we've got an east or south wind pushing in on us, and Pearl River just backs up the whole way up the river. It'll back up to the locks.

So I want to make sure when we're looking at these environmental impact studies and from modeling this stuff, we take into account some of these hurricanes and the

amount of water they push in, and the amount of water they release at the same time, because as bad as it is when it's low, it's just as bad when it gets high. That was all I had to add.

### COLONEL KLEIN:

Thanks, sir.

TOM SHAW:

Sir?

#### DARREN BOURGEOIS:

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Good evening. My name is Darren
Bourgeois, I'm from here in Slidell. I just
have a couple questions. Correct me if I'm
wrong: in 2020, there were about 2400 homes,
structures that were flooded in Jackson, and
in 2022, there were approximately 3,000. Can
you tell me if I'm right? What's the cost of
this project?

# MS. COLOSIMO:

We haven't determined the projects.
We haven't determined the cost without
the proper analysis.

### DARREN BOURGEOIS:

I think it's important that we need to consider the cost versus benefit.



Just because we have the money doesn't mean we have to spend it, necessarily.

MS. COLOSIMO:

Completely agree. That's why we said no action.

### TOM SHAW:

Would anyone else like to make a statement? If you prefer not to come up and take the mic, please provide your comments, your input. Like I said, we've got an email address. There's comment cards still out there. You can mail us the old fashioned way, the U.S. Postal Service.

Just as a reminder, we have an additional two sessions tomorrow in Jackson, Mississippi, and then on the first of June, we're going to have two virtual sessions as well, same time -- 1:00 and 6:00 p.m.

Last chance, folks. We want to tell you how much we appreciate you taking time out of your schedules, out of your time with your family, to come provide us your input. It's been very valuable.

Page 93 I'm sure the panel feels the exact same 1 2 way. Dr. Jeff Burgoyne with Slidell High 3 School and St. Tammany School District, 4 we're very appreciative of you making the facility available to us. 5 So anything else? Okay. We're 6 7 adjourned. MS. COLOSIMO: 8 9 Thanks, everybody, for your time. This has been invaluable. Can't say it 10 11 enough. 12 (THE PUBLIC MEETING ADJOURNED AT 7:36 P.M.) 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

REPORTER'S PAGE

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