# Public Meeting In Re: Yazoo Backwater Meeting 

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM)

May 4, 2023

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                    VICKSBURG DISTRICT
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PUBLIC MEETING ON YAZOO BACKWATER WATER MANAGEMENT

Public meeting held at the USACE office, 4155 Clay Street, Vicksburg, Mississippi, on Thursday, May 4th, 2023, beginning at 6:00 p.m.

## APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

REPORTED BY:
ELLA J. HARDWICK, CVR-M, CCR \#1749

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

1

2

## APPEARANCES

Colonel Christopher Klein, Commander, Vicksburg District Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers

Mike Connor, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)

Jeaneanne Gettle, Deputy Regional Administrator, EPA Region 4

Matt Strickler, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, US Department of the Interior

Stacey Jensen, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army

Jacob Brister, Programs and Project Management Division Deputy Chief, USACE Vicksburg District

Brian Frazer, Director, Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds

Clay Miller, US Environmental Protection Agency
James Austin, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Various Members of Governmental Agencies

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

| 1 | COLONEL KLEIN: Good evening, |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | everybody. Welcome to the Vicksburg |
| 3 | District Headquarters here in Vicksburg, |
| 4 | Mississippi. I know for some of y'all, |
| 5 | it's not your first time here. First |
| 6 | thing I'd like to do is welcome back to |
| 7 | the federal team coming back here to |
| 8 | provide us an update on this project. |
| 9 | For everybody else from the public, I |
| 10 | know some of y'all, this is your first |
| 11 | time. Just want to let you know a couple |
| 12 | of administrative things. I'm going to |
| 13 | start off with the comment cards on your |
| 14 | seat. |
| 15 | The comment cards are here on your |
| 16 | seat. And when you signed in, over there |
| 17 | in the back corner, there's a brown box. |
| 18 | So whatever comments you have, you can put |
| 19 | them on those comment cards, put them in |
| 20 | the brown box, and the team will collect |
| 21 | them up, they'll consolidate them and do |
| 22 | great things with them. |
| 23 | All right. Now, for the |
| 24 | administrative stuff, if the fire alarm |
| 25 | goes off, it is a real fire. It's a real |

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
fire. There's no drills anymore. So, please, just exit from whence you came, right out the front door. Everybody look to your left, look to your right. All right. You're now responsible to make sure that person is in the parking lot. All right?

That's how we do accountability. So
if you don't see that person in the parking lot, please let one of us know so we can let emergency personnel know that there might still be people in the building. So that's one.

Number 2 is the bathrooms and any water, you know, fill up your water bottles or anything like that, there are two bathrooms. The first one, if you go out that back door into that hallway and go right, there's a bathroom just adjacent to the front, left corner of the auditorium here.

The other one is out the back door on this side and down the hallway towards your back left. Okay. A little bit further. Both men's, women's. Water

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

| 1 | fountains, water bottle fillers. And I |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | think that's all the administrative for |
| 3 | this evening. Again, welcome, everybody. |
| 4 | And, sir and team, turn it over to |
| 5 | you. |
| 6 | MR. CONNOR: Thank you, Colonel |
| 7 | Klein, as always, for being a gracious and |
| 8 | informative host. |
| 9 | So thanks to all of you for joining us |
| 10 | here on round 2 of our engagement sessions |
| 11 | to talk about the joint preferred |
| 12 | approach, joint amongst a number of |
| 13 | federal agencies for flood risk reduction |
| 14 | in the Yazoo backwater basin. |
| 15 | So I will start, as I always do, in |
| 16 | the second, third multiple sessions, which |
| 17 | is apologizing to those of you who have |
| 18 | sat through the first round and will hear |
| 19 | basically the same spiel tonight. But I |
| 20 | do think it's appropriate to recognize |
| 21 | Peter, who I think has been in every |
| 22 | session that I've ever done and is getting |
| 23 | the gold star for attendance. So that's |
| 24 | probably a testament to perseverance or |
| 25 | something to that effect. |

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

This is a return engagement from the public engagement sessions that we had back in February. As I relayed to all of you at that point in time, early in January, I had signed a joint collaborative memorandum with my counterpart at EPA, Radhika Fox, the Assistant Administrator for Water, and that had pledged a five-month timeframe, as well as a commitment to work through a number of issues that had long been in contention between the Army Corps and EPA to try and develop what it is we're going to be talking about tonight, which is this preferred approach for flood risk reduction that would address not just flood risk that exists, obviously, in the basin, but that also would address environmental needs, concerns, other issues that people had raised in previous public engagement sessions.

Bottom line is, we were committed to working through those issues, coming up with a joint approach, and to do it on a timeframe that, you know, represented

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
progress from you-all's perspective, recognizing that 40 -plus years has been not the progress, but at least we could take the most recent set of issues and try and keep to a tight timeline. And that's what we've been trying to do.

So I will just note as a threshold matter, as I told folks earlier when we put together the collaborative memorandum, when we rolled it out, I wasn't quite sure the reception it would get from folks here about another government-wide process.

But I tried to explain it was different this time, because it wasn't just the Army Corps moving forward with another approach and then hoping that it would pass muster with our friends at other agencies who are responsible for permitting aspects, ensuring compliance with certain environmental laws.

But you all are a very savvy crowd and have long been getting into the details of the issues involved, and I think recognized that there was value to this collaborative process upfront, as opposed

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
to individual agencies trying to work through these issues on their own guessing what the other agencies might say.

So I really appreciated that feedback at that point in time. And in addition to that, it was obvious to all of us the impact of the flooding events, not just in 2019, but in other years that you all have dealt with, and that conveyed the urgency of needing to move forward with a flood control plan, but also what form that should take.

We were seeking input on that, what are the different features. So your input at that point in time was informative. It was impactful. And by "impactful," I mean it just gave urgency to the need for us to press forward and adhere to this timeframe.

And as I said in the earlier session, I think it hit home to all of us. We hear about the devastation that you've dealt with because of the flooding situation, and then we all pay attention to the news in late March, and we hear about this

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
second round of disasters that cut through this particular part of the country, particularly Sharkey County, and just, you know, makes your heart hurt.

And from that standpoint, just want to express my condolences, everybody, on behalf of everybody, that a lot of devastation, obviously loss of life, to compound on previous disasters. We can only imagine the need for moving forward in some aspect on some things that can address some of those issues.

And I know tornado response and emergency response is handled by our friends, FEMA, and other parts of the government. We're here to talk about flood risk management, which is in our charge and is something that we can address.

And so, to cut to the chase, we took the input from those previous public meetings, the technical team that had already started working on this preferred approach, and we're talking about different concepts as ways we could move

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
forward to provide flood risk reduction, as well as address environmental issues.

Took that input and pressed forward to come up with what I'll describe as the preliminary preferred approach that we've got that we're going to roll out in more detail with a technical presentation is really a water management plan and a solution that's comprehensive and that it addresses, I think, the fundamental needs and the fundamental issues, but also includes other features and approaches that I think the bottom line is to ensure we have a plan that protects people, that protects the local economy, and that minimizes impacts and protects fish, wildlife, and wetlands.

And I add that last part not just to talk about the need from an environmental compliance perspective to do that, but I think that also resonated from the earlier engagement sessions that we had about how much you all want that and how much you all care about those same issues and how sustained, prolonged flooding had impacted

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
those same environmental values that we're all trying to integrate into a solution here. So very much appreciated that aspect.

As I mentioned, we've got a great technical team here to do a presentation. I just want to take a moment to introduce all of the federal officials here that you'll be hearing from. I don't even think I introduced myself when I started.

So Mike Connor. I'm Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. It wasn't in my talking points. So I failed to introduce myself. Joined by Jeaneanne Gettle, who is the Deputy Regional Administrator for Region 4 at EPA.

Matt Strickler from the Department of Interiors, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. On the Army Civil Works team, Stacey Jensen, who is our Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for policy, legislation, and everything else that gets assigned to her.

Jacob Brister, who is with the
Vicksburg District Office here, an

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
incredibly valuable member of our team. Brian Frazer from EPA headquarters back in DC. Clay Miller with EPA, who you'll hear a lot from. James Austin from the Fish and Wildlife Service, who's going to be part of this.

And I'll just add, the collaborative memo was initially between EPA and Army Civil Works, but we immediately pivoted to add our friends at the Department of the Interior. They have a very significant role in this basin, not just from the facilities they have, but from a regulatory standpoint, also.

And, then, of course, we are joined by our friends and colleagues from other agencies who have an interest in the basin, a role in the basin or services, resources to address an array of issues.

And you'll hear in the presentation, we've got infrastructure. We've got operations to try and deal with environmental issues. But there are other needs there that we hope to integrate as part of a whole of government solutions.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

So between agriculture, Forest Service, FEMA, DOT, we're all interested in pooling our resources, whether it's as part of this plan or for the interests and needs of individuals in the basin.

And that includes, $I$ think, in this morning's workshop, there was good discussions about a followup from the tornadoes and how we could be of assistance in the federal government level.

So with that, I'll just reiterate the commitment to we're going to roll out a preferred approach, but we're going to be strongly committed to taking your input, to moving towards a final agreed-to approach that we will lay out by the end of June.

And our goal is to do what we have talked about from the get-go, provide that flood risk reduction, address the issues you've been dealing with, do it in a way that fully complies with all the environmental laws that apply and give people options, too, even as we have a

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
plan that there still may be risks.
So thanks to all of you for your participation. I will turn it over to Jeaneanne for her opening thoughts and comments.

MS. GETTLE: Thank you, Mr. Connor.
Good evening. And I just wanted to say, on behalf of myself and Assistant Administrator Fox, thank you for having us back.

We are fully committed, along with our federal partners, to the process that we've undertaken here to address flood control, to provide flood control. We recognize the need for it here in the Yazoo backwater area. I also just want to take a second to personally recognize the devastation that the tornadoes caused here in Mississippi and elsewhere, but particularly here in the loss of life, and extremely sorry about that and hope that you all continue to recover from that horrible situation, as well.

EPA is steadfast in working to find a sustainable solution here. We have come

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
to the table and developed our shared goal to develop a project that is consistent with the Clean Water Act and other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

We're very pleased to be here tonight with the Corps, with the Department of the Interior to talk about what we can do in this and to hear your feedback. Personally, I'm very encouraged by the progress that we've made, and I'm looking forward to the next steps in this process.

We are absolutely confident that with continued engagement and your input, we can find the sustainable solution that we've been talking about and address it here in the Yazoo backwater area. So thank you very much.

MR. STRICKLER: Thanks, Jeanine.
I'll be very brief, because I think the most important thing for us to be doing is hearing from you all and listening and learning and getting your feedback this evening. But I will just say a couple of things quickly.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

The Yazoo Basin is a very special place for fish and wildlife, and that's evidenced by the multiple national wildlife refuges we have here, and the Fish and Wildlife Service has a really important role in the community to conserve those resources. The resources that are important for people who like to hunt and fish out here, and they're just a big part of the quality of life in this part of the world.

And we're very encouraged by the approach that the Army Corps and EPA are taking and bringing us in as partners and consulting with us on, yes, of course, the resources we have at the refuges and listed species, but also just generally wildlife and habitat around the basin and making sure that those things are accounted for in this whole process.

We're very encouraged by what we've seen and are happy to play a role in this. So thanks for having me.

MR. CONNOR: Okay. I think with that we're ready to provide a presentation to

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
discuss what it is you all came to hear about, what is the preferred approach proposal on the table, what are all the elements.

So, Jacob, take it away.
MR. BRISTER: Thank you, Mr. Connor.
Okay. Welcome to Vicksburg District. Again, my name is Jacob Brister, Deputy Chief of Programs and Project Management Division here. My two colleagues, which are now really close friends of mine, will be also briefing. So I'll go first, and I'll hand it over to Clay Miller from EPA, and then we'll turn it over to James Austin, Fish and Wildlife.

So next slide, please.
So for probably 99, if not 100, percent of the people in this room, you've seen the illustration on the left. So I'm going to walk through that. It's probably a tad elementary, but just to make sure that we're all on the same page before we go forward and kind of describe what the plan will be.

So this is the Yazoo Basin, which is

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

1
depicted right here. What we're talking about in this meeting and this meeting alone is this area right here where the bathtub is, the Yazoo backwater area.

So you've got the Mississippi River on the left side of the screen, and you've got the Yazoo River, which drains the four north Mississippi lakes. This is the MRL levee, the Mississippi River mainline levee, and this is the Yazoo backwater levee.

So you've got the bathtub there, and at the very bottom of it, you got the Steele Bayou control structure. So the way that that operates is, when the Mississippi River rises due to rain, whatever it is, starts backing up the Yazoo River and starts going through those gates, filling up the backwater.

So the way that we operate that currently is, when the Yazoo River starts backing in there and it gets higher than the backwater area, we'll close the gates, and vice versa. So when the backwater area here is higher than the Yazoo River,

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
we open the gates. Okay?
Next slide, please.
So why are we here? So I'm going to
read this. "The recommended approach
provides flood risk reduction for
communities and the local economy. Flood risk reduction will target primary residences, also the roads isolating them, schools, infrastructure, commercial properties, and prime farmland, all while minimizing the environmental losses."

Next slide.
Okay. So I think this is why we're all here. So the proposed water management solution. So a couple of things about this slide. So the first thing you see up there is a pump, 25,000 CFS pump. So how are we going to manage this backwater flooding?

So for starters, the pump, the 25,000 CFS pump will be located at the original site near the Steele Bayou gate structure. So that's where it's going to be. We're going to operate it seasonally. So what does that word "seasonally" mean?

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

There's going to be two seasons.
There's going to be a non-crop season, and there's going to be a crop season. So the dates of those, the first -- the second bullet, the five-year floodplain, that's going to be the non-crop season. So during non-crop, we're going to manage that water elevation to the five-year floodplain, which is approximately 93.

So the previous meeting I said the same thing, right? So "approximate" and "maybe" are a lot of words you're going to hear. The reason that is is because we're in the middle of this stage, right? So by the end of June, we'll nail down a lot of these numbers. So non-crop, five-year floodplain, approximately 93.

The dates of that for non-crop are going to be November 1st through March the 24th. Okay? November 1st through March 24th is non-crop.

Two-year floodplain is going to be during crop season. So the other dates for that is going to be March 25th through October 31st. We're going to manage that

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
to the two-year floodplain, which is approximately 90.

So there's a three-legged stool here, right? So you've got the pump, you've got the non-structural alternatives, and we've also got several agreements at the bottom that we'll talk about.

So moving into the non-structural. So modify Steele Bayou gate management to benefit fisheries. So the current management of the Steele Bayou structure is when the Yazoo River comes up, starts filling the backwater. The way we currently do it is, when that elevation gets to approximately 70 in the backwater area, we're going to close the gates.

Now we're not going to do that. We're going to let it fill a little bit farther. Okay? We don't know what the number is. Probably somewhere between 4 to 8 feet. So going to 74 to 78 , which we'll nail that down before June, but that's a modification of the way we're currently doing things.
So that's going to give more fresh

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

1
water. It's going to give more capacity. It's going to give more connectivity. So that's our second change.

The fourth thing that's going to be a little bit different with this plan is we're providing options for buyouts, ring levees, home elevations, potentially even road elevations.

Then the last thing there, you see the
federal agreements. So this is kind of a big deal. It's kind of a big change for the Corps of Engineers. So we're going to actually sign agreements that will provide assurances for water control manuals, meaning the Corps of Engineers can't just go change the way we operate, right? We're going to have to work with EPA. We're going to have to work with DOI together to be on the same page. Same thing with monitoring. We're going to have agreements that spell out how we're going to monitor this and what's going to happen if the monitoring suggests different things.

Same thing with mitigation. We're all

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
going to be on the same page with what type of properties we're going to be looking at. Okay? That's all for me. I'm going to turn it over to Mr . Clay Miller.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Jacob.
As you just heard from Jacob, he was describing this project purpose, and it's multifaceted. And one of the components of that project purpose --

Can we go to the next slide, please? I'm sorry.

One of the components of the project purpose was to reduce flood risk to residents, the primary residents within the Yazoo backwater area. As outlined by Jacob, also in the water management solution, for those residents that are above the five-year flood elevation, a pump would be operated to provide that risk reduction to those primary residents.

For residents within the five-year flood, which is depicted on the map here as pink, other solutions than a pump -other than a pump would have to be taken

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
into consideration. So, first, we had to identify where these primary residents were within the five-year flood.

The Corps undertook a few-month operation where they went and did a field survey, and during that field survey, they identified not only the location of primary residences within that five-year floodplain, but the elevation of those residences and whether or not there was already existing or presence of flood proofing already done.

So if there was any alterations already done to those residents, for instance, the home's already elevated or there was a ring levee in place. On this map, you'll see a few -- within the pink area, a few stars.

Well, this is just our preliminary field assessment where we've identified some of these residents. There's up to maybe two dozen or more residents within that five-year flood. Again, this is just preliminary. We're still engaged in trying to gather information on this, and,

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
in fact, we would welcome any input or feedback that the public has as to primary residences within the five-year floodplain.

So as far as those residents within the five-year flood, they're going to be directly impacted by backwater flood events that occur seasonally. And as Jacob mentioned, during the non-crop season, the water would be allowed to go to the top of the five-year floodplain. So there would be water coming back up into those areas.

We recognize that we're going to have to do something there, and those type of solutions will not involve a pump. They would have to do non-pump solutions, and those could be buyouts to willing sellers, elevation of those homes, if they're not already elevated, and/or the construction of ring levees.

Also, we want to make sure with respect to these primary residents that we do not create a situation where, during that seasonal backwater flooding, that it

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
is cutting off the access to those homes where they -- so we want to ensure that there is access to go to and from those primary residents.

So that may involve the elevation of roads. And so, that's one of the solutions that we're looking at that is non-pump related. And then, finally, we also are very aware of the fact that some of these primary residents, or many of the primary residents within the Yazoo backwater area, implement or use septic fields or septic systems for your wastewater treatment, or they may actually be on a sanitary sewer system, recognizing that we're going to have to also take into consideration options to provide protection for those systems so that the homes have the ability to treat their wastewater.

So, again, if there's any feedback with respect to these residents or the information that we're gathering on the residents, we welcome that. Again, it was pointed out there's cards there. You can

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
place all your information on the card or your questions or your concerns and place it in the box.

Can we go to the next slide, please? The second component of that multifaceted project purpose that was discussed earlier is agriculture. We recognize the importance of agriculture within the Yazoo backwater area or within the Yazoo basin for not only the economy, but the importance that it has to the communities for jobs, and this is a livelihood for the area.

So this second component will also involve providing a flood risk reduction for agricultural lands within the Yazoo backwater area, everything above the two-year flood and above. And we'll get to that a little bit more in detail later on.

In doing so, we worked with the NRCS and with the Mississippi State Department of Agriculture to better understand what were the primary crops within the Yazoo backwater area, what were the cropping

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
seasons of those primary crops, as well as the days that it takes to reach maturity for those primary crops.

We also took into consideration what methods would need to be employed for field preparation. We prioritize these primary crops for the purposes of this water management solution to three crops within the Yazoo backwater area:

Soybeans, field corn, and cotton.
Understanding that we needed to balance the crop season with the needs of fish, wildlife, and wetlands, we are estimating a pump on date of March 25 th to start the draw down for the beginning of the crop season.

We would manage that water at the two-year flood elevation for the entire crop season, all the way up to October 31st, after which, during the non-crop season, the backwater flooding would be managed to allow the return of those waters up to the five-year flood elevation, which Jacob said was approximately 93 , and we would do that

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
until March the 24th.
Again, on this, as well as it was for the residents, if you have any feedback with respect to proposed crop season dates, we would welcome that information. I'm going to go to the next slide, and I'll turn this over to James Austin from Fish and Wildlife Service.

MR. AUSTIN: All right. Good
evening. I'm going to visit with y'all for a few minutes here about some of the fish, wildlife, and wetland considerations that went into this current proposed solution. I'm going to start that with just a little bit of background information about natural resources within the Yazoo backwater area.

I kind of feel like I'm preaching to the choir a little bit, right? Because you folks live and work there. You know this area better than I do. But it's important to point out some of the natural resources that we think are important from within this area.

This area really contains some of the

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
richest natural resources within our state. It includes things like productive floodplain fishery. It's one of the few remaining examples of the bottomland hardwood ecosystem that once stretched across much of the Delta in Mississippi and other states.

It's one of only four remaining backwater ecosystems that continues to maintain that hydrological connectivity with the Mississippi River through that backwater that floods up through the Yazoo.

And so, that's really important for a couple of reasons, for nutrient and chemical exchange that occurs between those two areas, and it also allows for the ingress and egress of fish and other aquatic critters between those two areas. So it's really a diverse area, a unique area. We really feel like it's an important part of our state to protect.

So the area also supports a wide variety of wildlife species. This includes many, many, many species of

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
resident and migratory land birds, shore birds, wading birds. Of course, you know black bears live in this part of the world. A variety of amphibian and reptile species. I could keep going down the list of critters that live in the backwater area.

And I'll just say that of all the taxonomic groups that we have in the state of wildlife, pretty much all of them are represented within this area. So a lot of wildlife species here.

I will also mention these species that we don't always like to talk about, and that's some of our species that are federally listed or that have been proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Again, those of you who are familiar with this project are very familiar with the first one I'm going to list here, and that's pondberry. That's an endangered plant that does occur within the backwater area, primarily within Delta National Forest.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

Another one that's a little bit newer on the scene as it relates to this project is the northern long-eared bat. That's a species that was recently uplisted from threatened to endangered, and it's thought to occur within the area.

Two more species there, the tricolored bat and the alligator snapping turtle, are both species that have been recently proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Now, in addition to these more non-game and federally protected species but of equal importance and worth recognizing here are the game species that occur within the area. And, again, y'all know these as well as I do, but some of the more important ones would be whitetail deer, waterfowl, wild turkey, squirrel. I could keep on going down this list, as well. There's a bunch of game species that occur in the area.

And so, really, the EPA, the Corps, and Fish and Wildlife Service -- I'm going to say the "three agencies" from here on

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
out, because I'm not going to say "EPA, Corps, and Fish and Wildlife Service" over and over again, because it's mouthful.

So the three agencies recognize that these fish and wildlife resources provide outdoor recreational opportunities as well, right? Things like hunting, fishing, boating, camping, hiking, birding. I could probably think of 20 more to list off here.

And so, we recognize that those activities are important to folks that live in this part of the world. They're also important to local economies, to the tourism industry in the area. We also realize that folks travel from other parts of the state to come here and hunt and fish and participate in these other activities.

Folks travel here from other states, other countries even, to experience the natural resources in this part of the world. So because of that, the three agencies are very committed to ensuring that these resources will continue to

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
thrive within this area, so that they do continue to support these kinds of activities.

So to that end, the Fish and Wildlife Service has long maintained that any water management solution within the Yazoo backwater area should really strive to balance the needs of these fish and wildlife resources alongside the need to provide flood risk reduction for communities and for economies.

And so, the current proposed solution does that. It works to achieve that balance through things that you heard about earlier. Things like allowing that flooding to reach the two-year floodplain and the five-year floodplain.

By allowing that water to get to those levels, it helps to maintain habitats for the fish and wildlife in that area. It helps to maintain the functions of wetlands within those areas.

And so -- and another measure that's been proposed here, too, that helps to achieve this balance is the change in the

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
operation of the Steele Bayou structure. By leaving that open a little bit longer and allowing some of that water to back in, that just enhances that important connectivity to the Mississippi River that we mentioned earlier.

And so, these measures and others have been designed here to help avoid, minimize, and reduce the impacts that the project will have on natural resources. Now, of course, we know it's not always possible to completely avoid adverse impacts, particularly when you're dealing with a project of this scope and complexity.

And so, there will be a need to provide compensatory mitigation to help offset some of those unavoidable adverse impacts. And so, in working on this, the three agencies have collaborated and done a few things.

One of the things we've done, we've developed this list that we feel like is a representative list of the wildlife species, again, that live within the

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
backwater area that we can then use to assess what the impacts will be to overall wildlife within the area.

And so, this is another opportunity that we have for you folks to provide us with some feedback. If you've got thoughts or feelings about any of these species that are on the list or if there's additional species that we might want to include here so we do a more complete job of assessing impact, the cards you've got to fill out would be a great way to do that, or you can tell us about that later on when we open things up for questions.

In addition to looking at the wildlife species, the three agencies have also been working in collaboration to assess those impacts to fisheries resources. And so, we've worked together to further refine some of the methods that are used to assess fisheries impact so that, again, we do a more accurate job of measuring those impacts, because that's going to inform mitigation activities that are going to happen later on.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

And so, in closing, for my part here, the three agencies are going to continue moving forward to partner and collaborate and work through this method of calculating or assessing impacts so that it will inform the mitigation work that's going to be done moving forward.

I'm going to stop right there, because those are topics that Clay is going to cover.

And so, Clay, I'll turn it back over to you.

MR. MILLER: Thank you. Thank you, James.

Next slide, please.
But before I get talking about this particular slide, I just want to point out a couple of things that was pointed out to me between -- or after the first session that there may be some confusion or possible confusion.

If you look at the first bullet where it says, "non-crop season," and also with "crop season," at the bottom of those bullets, it says, "functional loss." So

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
that it's not confused that we're talking about crop functional loss, we're talking about wetland functional loss. So just as a point of clarification.

James just highlighted quite a bit about the fish and wildlife and wetlands component of that multifaceted project purpose. And because there's going to be impacts to these resources that we'll need it to be mitigated for, the agencies will be assessing those impacts of any projects to those resources.

Under the water management solution that my colleague, Jacob, had described earlier, we talked about allowing backwater flooding that would be seasonally managed in the five-year and the two-year floodplain.

Again, under the non-crop season, the backwater flooding will be allowed to extend to the top of the five-year elevation. In the crop season, we'll restrict or manage that water such that it's only able to get to the two-year flood, thereby providing that flood risk

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

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reduction to those lands above the two-year floodplain.

This solution manages it in a manner that will result in a reduction of impacts to fish, wildlife, and wetlands and other ecological resources, as well as reducing flood risk to primary residents and agriculture.

When comparing to previous proposals, and there has been a number of them over the years, we expect that this proposal that's being developed of this water management solution will have -- is expected to have less impacts to environmental resources.

So looking at the graphic here on this slide illustrates why we believe that these will have less -- significantly less impacts to fish, wildlife, and wetland resources. This slide shows that the proposed 2023 water management solution as compared to a previous proposal in 2020.

Under the 2020 proposal, a pump would have been turned on at 87 foot. Now, you heard earlier we were talking about

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

1
different crop seasons, whether we turn on the pump to bring the water down to 90 , or we turn on a pump at a higher elevation to allow it to go up to 93. That's under the 2023 plan.

The 2020 proposal would have restricted floodwaters to an elevation around or maybe a little bit less than the two-year floodplain. It would not have allowed water, during any time of the year, to reach the five-year floodplain.

Thereby, this allows for benefits to fish, wildlife, and wetland resources within the five-year floodplain. Impacts to these resources by the 2020 proposal would have been realized year-round and are depicted here on this graph as either the gray color, but also including the red. So anything that is shaded either gray or red, we're considering would be impacts the entire year in that five-year floodplain.

For the 2023 proposal, impacts to fish, wildlife, and wetlands within the five-year floodplain are shown only in the

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

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red, and these would only occur during the crop season. So allowing the floodwaters to go to the extent of the five-year floodplain in the non-crop season is thereby benefiting these environmental resources.

It's also important to note that this new proposed solution is designed for no conversion of wetlands to non-wetlands within the five-year floodplain. Previous proposals could have resulted in a loss of wetland resources, because we would have precluded or prohibited backwater flooding to occur within that five-year floodplain.

Now, that's not to say, and James pointed it out, there's going to be impacts. We're going to thoroughly evaluate those impacts. And the three agencies, EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Corps, have agreed on not only just the geographic extent of where that impact assessment will occur, that area that we will be looking at, but we've also agreed on the criteria and scientifically approved methodologies and procedures to

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
assess impacts to those resources, to the fish, to the wildlife, and to those wetlands.

That concludes this conversation on mitigation. Again, if people have any comments that they would like to express either when the mics are turned over to y'all or if you want to put it on your card and provide it in the back, we would welcome that. I'll go to the next slide, and then I'll talk about mitigation.

So for any impact that is to occur to these fish, wildlife, and wetland resources, there's going to be a requirement for compensatory mitigation to offset those impacts.

And there are three key components to the mitigation strategy that we are working together, the three agencies, to develop. The first component is the compensatory mitigation will be done in advance or concurrent with the project construction.

The second component is that all mitigation sites will be secured prior to

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
those impacts. And then, the third component is that all mitigation plans will be approved by the three agencies: The Corps, Fish and Wildlife Service, and EPA.

Another key aspect of the mitigation strategy will be the development of a memorandum of understanding between those three agencies. This MOU will be used to guide mitigation details regarding the development, the review, the approval, and the oversight of the compensatory mitigation.

Compensatory mitigation will be looking inside and outside of the Yazoo River Basin and would include, at a minimum, ecosystem restoration and enhancement. And we're contemplating to address some of the fisheries impacts, the construction of a series of wells in the YBA to augment stream flow in certain Yahoo backwater area streams to benefit the fisheries and other aquatic resources.

That's the end of the discussion on compensatory mitigation.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

Next slide, and then I'm going to turn it over to Stacey and Brian for any comments on the next steps.

MS. JENSEN: Thanks, everybody.
Yeah. So this is where we're at now in the main timeframe. We are rolling out our draft preferred approach, and we actually are gathering your comments, questions today, tomorrow in our engagement sessions, as well as for the following month.

So all through May, on our web page, there are handouts that $I$ hope all of you will pick up, and on the bottom of that handout is a web page for this proposal, and there's a comment field box there. So you can also provide your comments to us over the course of the next month.

And that will inform as we work to develop our final preferred approach, which we will roll out at the end of June as we committed to in our joint memorandum.

And, of course, at that stage, after we roll out our final preferred approach,

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

| 1 | we move to the next phase, which is |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | drafting our environmental compliance |
| 3 | report. So we have to document that we |
| 4 | have developed a solution that is |
| 5 | environmentally compliant with the Clean |
| 6 | Water Act, NEPA, PSA, and document that |
| 7 | thoroughly before we move on with the |
| 8 | appropriations process for the project. |
| 9 | Brian, did you want to provide |
| 10 | anything furthermore? |
| 11 | MR. FRAZER: Sure. I just want to |
| 12 | thank you all for coming out tonight. As |
| 13 | Mr. Connor said earlier, we came in here |
| 14 | this past February. We heard your |
| 15 | comments. We heard your thoughts. We |
| 16 | used that as a part of our workings to |
| 17 | develop the preferred approach, and we |
| 18 | thank you for your comments earlier. |
| 19 | We will continue to listen to the |
| 20 | comments that you have tonight. But I |
| 21 | just want to highlight that it's really |
| 22 | important for us to get your thoughts and |
| 23 | opinions this evening as we continue to |
| 24 | finalize this preferred approach and also |
| 25 | help the Corps meet the deadline of the |

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

MOU that Mr. Connor and AA Fox signed in January.

So with that, thank you very much for coming tonight. I'm going to turn it over to Mr . Connor for questions and comments.

MR. CONNOR: Thanks, Brian.
So I think we are in the listening phase of the session right now. So please feel free to give us your initial thoughts. There's obviously mechanisms to give more detailed comments, but any reactions, anything you want us to immediately consider, we're all open to your thoughts.

Otherwise, you'll have me continuing to drone on here for a certain amount of time, although it is late, and those of us who came from DC, it's even later there.

So while you're collecting your thoughts, two things that $I$ just want to point out, I failed to mention. I think we have you outnumbered tonight. We didn't have the previous session outnumbered, but there's a whole bunch of folks in the back room there who make up

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
the incredible technical team and talent that have been working round the clock on this particular set of issues.

We've got great leads up here leading the effort, but those are the folks who are rolling up their sleeves and doing the technical work, helping us coordinate the rollout sessions, the communications so that everybody knows what we're doing.

You've got congressional staff, your representatives back there in the back, who are heavily involved in monitoring of this process, and we're appreciative of their efforts, also.

Second thing, I just want to reemphasize a point that's been continually made, but I think is really important. This is a water management plan. It's a water management strategy. And we usually end up in these places when we have large infrastructure water management proposals.

And all throughout the U.S., this is pretty much par for the course for the Corps. It's part and parcel of what we do

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
when we're managing both navigation and flood risk reduction in the Missouri River and doing it subject to, in particular, a lot of environmental parameters that we need to be cognizant of endangered species issues.

And we fold that into when we make water releases, how much water we release, how we maintain channels throughout that system. As just an example, Florida everglades, mammoth undertaking for a water control manual that's intended to address a lot of water quality issues, as well as species issues. Same fish, wildlife, wetlands. With respect to Lake Okeechobee, we're currently finalizing a plan that's taken six years because of this very high involvement from all the different stakeholders and constituencies on both coasts of Florida.

And, then, from my past experience, every major water management project out west, whether it's in the Colorado River Basin, whether it's in the California, Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta or

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
the Columbia River system, major, major infrastructure, major pumping capacity for a lot of different purposes that we manage those systems, but all are under very tight operating plans.

So I think that's the only way to operate. We would have gotten there, but this time, we started in a collaborative way of working out these issues to define those parameters of water operations as part of the project as we go into this. And so, I think that's the value of this process here.

So it's not new overall. It's new in the way we're doing it here, and it's fundamental to what we essentially have as a new project proposal that's been described to you today.

So with that, $I$ am running out of things to say. I don't see people running to the microphone, but $I$ can't tell you, you know, the input that you've provided today and even in the earlier sessions have been very valuable to us. So please continue.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

MS. JENSEN: So yeah. If you would like to provide comments, you can raise your hand, if you'd like to stay in your seat, I'll hand you the microphone, but you can also follow Peter's lead and step up to the mic.

MR. NIMROD: I'll give Michael a break. I know he's going on and on and trying to wait for somebody to stand up and talk into the mic. And I always like talking to microphones, so it's all good.

I'm Peter Nimrod, and I just want to thank y'all. This is unbelievable. This little short process we've been talking about since January, I can't believe we're where we're at today. You guys actually came. You actually listened to our people, and you listened to the problems.

You listened to the problems to the environment and the wildlife with flooding, and you went back and you made a great decision, and you come up with a pump that's the original size, 25,000 CFS, to hold water elevation, which is very critical. I think that's awesome.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

You might hear some grumblings maybe about the pump on elevation of 90 feet, you know, 93. We'd love for y'all to look at that closer and see if there's a way to give us a little something extra there. You know, is the five-year really 93? Is it 92? Is it 92.5?

You know, y'all look at that a little closer, is the one-year or the 90 , you know, see if there's a way to tweak some of those things. That would be most appreciative. But, overall, this is an amazing effort. I'm shocked you guys really listened, and you really came back with something that's really doable and really going to make a real benefit to not only the people here and their infrastructure in their homes and everything, it's going to make a big difference to the wildlife and the environment.

This pump is going to protect a lot of things, and that's really, really key. So I just want to thank you for No. 1.

I do have a question. I know y'all

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
talked about structures in the five-year floodplain, so that'd be anything below 93. How many did $y$ 'all find? Do you know, Jacob?

MR. BRISTER: (Indiscernible.)
MS. JENSEN: Total structures. Yeah.
MR. BRISTER: So there's primary residences in the five-year floodplain, 24. And I want to point that out. That's only 24. I mean, that's a very small number. It's doable. I mean, for those that are there, if they want to continue to live there, if they want to be bought out, if they want more protection, that's great.

You got a great point here about septic tanks, and then you make great points about if we're going to let the water get up to 93 feet, there are some secondary roads that are going to go underwater at 93.

I'm excited to hear you're looking at maybe trying to raise some roads above that elevation. That kind of good stuff. But 24 homes is very, very small in an

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
area like this. We're not talking about all the homes that you're actually protecting, because the homes above that 93 are (indiscernible) a lot, and you're fixing to give those guys some serious, serious protection.

I really, really want to thank you for that. So, anyway, $I$ just want to say thank you, and I just want to make y'all go back and look a little bit more on those pump on elevation numbers. If there's a way to give us a little something extra, it'll be most beneficial. But I do appreciate y'all. Thank you.

MS. JENSEN: Thank you.
MR. PACE: I'll follow Peter since nobody's outrunning me to get up here, I'm Martin Pace. I'm the Sheriff of Warren County, which includes the Eagle Lake area. I spoke with you guys when you were here before, and I threw a bunch of numbers and stats at you that apparently you digested those. So I appreciate that. I'd like to echo what Peter said. We appreciate the fact that it truly appears

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
that I think for the first time that you listened. I've been in law enforcement here since 1981, and I have seen some devastating floods in this area.

Quite honestly, none compared to the 2019 as far as the backwater. I'm an animal lover, and I always have been, and one of the most heartbreaking parts to me was to see the wildlife that was just absolutely devastated in that 2019 backwater flood. And I appreciate you guys looking at this.

One of the things that $I$ would just throw out there, and I'm just going to echo Peter, is look at those numbers. That's going to give us a lot of protection that we didn't have, and thank you for that.

That five-year is going to put some of those secondary roads under, and some of the issues that we dealt with as far as public safety was the isolation. That some of the homes were not actually inundated, but we couldn't get to them. You know, we were having to use boats. We

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

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put a lot of miles in order -- you know, when Eagle Lake got isolated, we had two deputies there around the clock for months to the tune of some over $\$ \mathbf{2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$.

So just look at that. We appreciate it, and I do -- I'm saying we really sincerely appreciate you guys listening to this. The people that you see here are people that are affected by this. These are not environmental groups from some other state that have some abstract ideas of what this is.

These are the people that live this every day. The people in Warren County, the people in Sharkey and Issaquena, they live this with every flood. They've been there for years. These are places that they don't want to leave. But it's absolutely devastating and it is for the wildlife.

And like I said, the five-year, this is way better than anything we've seen. Those five-year elevations I think are going to put some of those secondary roads under, which, from a public safety

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

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standpoint, would still have an impact, because it would, although maybe not flood some of the homes and properties, but it would isolate some of those areas that ambulances, fire engines, and law enforcement would not be able to access in a timely manner. But we appreciate it. Thank you, guys.

MR. CONNOR: Can I just say, I appreciate that, and we will take a look at that? But, also, as part, the particular road, secondary roads that were an issue that were leaving people isolated and public safety concerns, if you could just identify those -- you don't have to do it right now, but for the record, that'd be helpful to know.

MR. PACE: No. I'll be glad to.
I'll be glad to. And the Sheriff of Issaquena County is here, too, and some of those were actually in his county. We would have to -- at the height of the 2019 flood, we were actually having to leave Warren County, go through Issaquena County into Sharkey County to get on the main

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
line levee and come back to Eagle Lake, because some of the secondary roads that we had been using, which Goose Lake (s/l), Low Water Bridge, those waters -- those were completely under.

So we were having to go an extremely long route to get back to those communities. But I'll get with you guys before I leave and give you a list of those.

MR. CONNOR: Thank you.
UNIDENTIFIED: As far as the planting dates, to my opinion, it's just a little bit of tweaking in there, those dates, and that is the guys at home -- I'm a semi-retired farmer -- they're going to start putting that corn in the ground, if they can, on March 1st.

Of course, it's also my opinion that the farming never really stops here until the rain comes in December and January and stops you, with the exception of 2019 and 2020. In '20, I had 90-something inches. My shop is between Rolling Fork and Grace. The first four months in 2020, we had

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

40 inches of rain. It made it a nightmare. So the pumps, even if we go with it -- it's a wonderful thing. It'll help us tremendously. Just -- I don't know how y'all come up with the figure of, say, from 87 to 90 , not 89 , but take a look at that. Make sure you know what you're doing, because the people here will be appreciative for whatever we can get.

But take a little look at you -- and some of my guys raise cotton, and it might be November 10th. You never know what the rain is going to do. Now, if we get an abnormal rain, like we did in 2020, is this going to hold true, or as you see the river and the rains coming up, are they going to get turned on earlier? My question to that. I don't know. Does anybody know?

MR. BRISTER: So let me give some context of the 2019 event. Okay? So the peak elevation was 98.2. Everybody remembers that flood. Okay? So if the pumps would have been in place at that point, then the peak would have been 93.5 .

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

So if we get this, we don't think we're going to see the 98 again. I don't want to say we're never going to see it, because we don't know, right? It might rain 40 days and 40 nights. You never know. But that would have been the case in 2019. It would have peaked at 93.5. UNIDENTIFIED: Thank y'all. MR. CONNOR: Thank you. MR. KLAUS: I'm Ken Klaus. I live at Eagle Lake. The low control of the Steele Bayou structure where you're fluctuating from 74 to 78 also impacts the operation of Muddy Bayou, which controls the lake stage of Eagle Lake.

Eagle Lake's management plan is for a low of 75 at the end of the summer and then allow it to rise to 76.9 at its highest. When Steele Bayou is high, you can't let the water out of the lake. The lake has been high for the last month or so.

The gates can only be opened six inches due to concerns of Asian carp migrating into the lake. When you're

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
(indiscernible) your low water, we need to have enough low water, period, to get the water down to 75 in Eagle Lake.

I've been going up there for 60 years. There used to be -- there once was black willow out in the lake. You barely see any black willow in the lake, because it's been managed at 75. Before that, it fluctuated much more. We've lost that species component out of the lake bed.

I believe if we make a mistake and not allow the water to go down to 75 each year, that we will lose the cypress trees and all the vegetation in the lake if that average lake bed, the lake level rises, say, a foot. It's that fragile.

We're in a very dynamic period of weather. We all know that. You've been studying this based on the data you have. I hope you take that dynamic part and leave your management plan, leave your long range, let yourself have some leeway to adjust.

The last thing that $I$ want to see are the oak trees to die within the bottom

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
land hardwood area. There were massive amounts of oaks that died during 2019 and continue to be stressed. This wet period, that extra 3 feet, whatever the -whatever amount that is not going to be pumped out adds a longer stress to all of the area that is below that.

So I hope if you see problems that you have not only built-in flexibility of your management capability, but you recognize the negative impact and react to it. Thank you.

MR. CONNOR: Thank you.
MR. KLAUS: Thank you for coming. This is a lot of time out of your schedules. I realize the high-level people that are here representing all of us. Thank you.

MR. COCHRAN: I'm David Cochran. I'm here as a Commissioner of the Mississippi Levee Board. I'd like to reiterate what Peter said and tell y'all thank you.

This is the first time that $I$ can remember or I felt like there was a collaboration between each individual

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

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agency here. It's always been like, well, one agency wants this, but the other one won't give on their side, and it's just been back and forth.

Thank you all so very much for
listening to us and listening to what people here in the south Delta have to tell you. My home is Greenville, Mississippi. I farm the Greenville/Hollandale area. Backwater flood truthfully, you know, does not have a huge impact on me as far as flooding. I'm very fortunate in that.

But it does have a problem of drainage getting away from my area. So thank you all. But I want to also come in on what you said, sir. When I first looked at the dates -- and I think I remember -- you know, I hate to say this, my first thoughts were the March 24th or the 25 th date before you cut that pump on, I think it's maybe a little late for field corn. Y'all need to look at that, I think.

I think some of the farmers from this part of the world or this end of the Delta

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
could answer that better than I can. But typically we shoot for somewhere around the 10th and the further you come south, they're typically a week, ten days ahead of us, because that's just the way it works. It starts on the coast and -- the Gulf Coast and works its way north. So, you know, I think I'd be remiss if I didn't say that $y$ 'all really need to look at that date. I agree with that, those comments you made, sir. But like I say, I think farmers in this area could better answer that, more so than I can. But you have to leave the soil enough time to dry out, so we can't get in the field and do our work.

I will say this, farmers are the biggest stewards of the land there are in America. We're not only worried about growing a crop and raising a crop. We're worried about the whole entire eco structure.

And sometimes we get painted in a bad picture that we're only out to destroy the wetlands, make as much -- haywire the

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

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sunshine, I'll put it that way. That's not the case. We're concerned about the entirety of our farm, because we all realize that there is some revenue there, some economics.

And us being stewards of the land, we have some responsibility, not only to ourselves and our families, but the entire public and God Almighty above for making sure that we do the best we can do to keep His creatures and all of us fed, safe, and do it as environmentally sound as we possibly can.

But, once again, I want to thank you all for coming. Thank you for listening to us. And if there's anything we can do to help you all, Peter will be more than glad to do it. Thank you. And his staff. MR. DARDEN: Good evening. My name is Charlie Darden. I farm about 12 miles south of Rolling Fork on Highway 61. First of all, thank you for being here, and thank you so much for the expeditious manner in which you got this plan together.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

That being said, I guess this is the 82nd year of the Flood Control Act of 1941. But, anyway, in regard to the -it's just a clarification really. On the 93-foot level you were referring to, now, do you mean the water will be allowed to go to 93 feet, or will it be maintained at 93 feet?

MR. BRISTER: No, sir. So --
MR. DARDEN: And the 90-foot level for that matter.

MR. BRISTER: Yeah. So the way we'll operate the non-crop, when you say the "five-year floodplain," when the water gets to 93, we will pump that water down to elevation 90. At that point, we will turn the pumps off. If it goes up to 93, we'll pump it back down to 90 again.

So with crop season, when we're going to manage to the 90 , we will pump it down to 89, turn them off, let it go back to 90. So the pump on elevation is going to vary. Okay? It's going to vary on the amount of water coming down the headwaters, the amount of rain, et cetera.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

So if we're managing to 93 , we may have to turn the pump on at 91. We may have to turn it on at 91.5 just to make sure we don't get above the 93. Same thing with the 90.

MR. DARDEN: Okay. But you're not going to try to maintain that 93 all through the winter --

MR. BRISTER: No, sir. No, sir.
MR. DARDEN: Because obviously right now, the backwater's at, what, 72,73 feet, something like that. So you would allow it to go down to that level periodically?

MR. BRISTER: Absolutely.
MR. DARDEN: Okay. As far as the planting date goes, again, I feel like that might be a little lengthy on the March end of it, because if you happen to be at 93 feet, and you've got the pumps on, by the time that land dries out and then you're able to get in the field and plant -- I don't know how long it will take to pump out 3 feet of water. I really don't know.

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

But you've effectively taken out corn production below 93 feet. You know, you'll never get it in before -- the last recommended planting date is about April 15th, April 20th in our area. So I just don't believe there's any possible way you can pump it out and have it dried up enough to get in the field by then. So please consider that, if you would. I guess that's about all I have. Thank you.

MR. CONNOR: Thank you.
MR. NIMROD: Just a quick clarification on that, if you don't mind, Jacob.

What Charlie just suggested, there was a possibility we'd be at 90 feet on March 24th and all of a sudden you got to cut -- pump it down to 90 feet. It's going to take two weeks or whatever to get down to that point.

Is your goal here to get the water pumped down to 90 feet on March 25th and then let it ride at 90 at that point? Is that the goal, or what's the plan on that? MR. BRISTER: No. So as of today, it

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

| 1 | would be pump on on March 25th. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | MS. JENSEN: But that's why this |
| 3 | input and comments are helping -- |
| 4 | MR. NIMROD: Definitely would like to |
| 5 | change that. Definitely. If you're |
| 6 | saying March 25th, we need that water at |
| 7 | least at 90 feet or 89.5, whatever you can |
| 8 | go to, we need it at that point on |
| 9 | March 25th as opposed to waiting for that |
| 10 | day and then pumping it down. So it will |
| 11 | take a lot (indiscernible) upon 300 feet |
| 12 | of water off. Thank you. |
| 13 | MS. JENSEN: Thanks for input. |
| 14 | MS. GETTLE: Can I ask a question? |
| 15 | What was that date you gave? It was |
| 16 | April 10th or April 15th? |
| 17 | MR. DARDEN: Usually the last |
| 18 | planting date for corn here recommended |
| 19 | for USDA practices is April 15th, |
| 20 | April 20th, depending on which end of the |
| 21 | Delta you're on. |
| 22 | MS. GEtTLE: Okay. Thank you. |
| 23 | UNIDENTIFIED: But I will say this, |
| 24 | that April the 20th date is awful late. |
| 25 | MS. GETTLE: I just wanted to make |

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

| 1 | sure. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | (ALL TALKING AT ONCE.) |
| 3 | UNIDENTIFIED: Clay may add in here, |
| 4 | and anybody else that I don't recognize. |
| 5 | But we -- you know, we got to get the corn |
| 6 | planted to beat the heat down here. We're |
| 7 | not -- we're not -- we're not as lucky as |
| 8 | they are in Iowa. |
| 9 | You know, the reason we plant it that |
| 10 | date is to beat the heat, and corn just |
| 11 | does not handle heat very well at all. |
| 12 | Thank you. |
| 13 | MR. ADCOCK: Clay Adcock again, and |
| 14 | you don't have to listen to my spiel on |
| 15 | corn, but I was already going to comment |
| 16 | on the -- there's been some, obviously, |
| 17 | people that don't like the non-crop versus |
| 18 | crop dates. And I noticed up there -- I |
| 19 | didn't catch it the first time, but on |
| 20 | your program earlier, it said you're |
| 21 | trying to project cotton, corn, and |
| 22 | soybeans in this area. |
| 23 | Why not tie -- for a level of |
| 24 | consistency, why not tie those crops to |
| 25 | the USDA's RMA, Risk Management Agency's, |

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
dates that are already established? I'm not quite sure what they are, but I know to elect to have insurance or not have insurance, on corn, because that's the earlier crop, it's March the 15th. So a farmer has to make that decision, am I going to have corn, and, if so, by March the 15th, I have to decide whether I'm going to insure it or not.

And what -- I think to go a little bit further on the last planting day, this is a conjecture on my part, but that's probably to avoid fraud. A person could say, I'm just going to plant corn forever, or whatever, based on maybe his insurance coverage. There's a lot of things, moving parts there. And so, that's the extreme late date that RMA is willing to tolerate it. So thank y'all again.

MS. JENSEN: That's helpful. Thank you.

MR. CONNOR: Okay. I'm going to start the last-call process here, because we don't need to keep you any later than you want to be kept, and we sure don't

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023
need to stare at each other, I guess.
So really appreciate the input. You
know, we appreciate the kind comments. As
I said earlier today, it's the least we
can do given all the issues you've been dealing with for quite a while.

But I will acknowledge, once again, we've had a lot of committed team members here working really hard, because they want to get to a solution here, a solution that works for everybody and all the values and interests at hand. So very much appreciate their efforts, and once again, thanks to our partners who bring a lot of other expertise and value.

So I would say I'm about ready to adjourn, and folks may be available for some quick questions here. We don't want to keep everybody till 8:00 if we don't need to. But thank you very much for your time, attention, and always valuable input. And with that, we will adjourn. Appreciate it.

MS. JENSEN: So we're here if you have a couple of other questions. The

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

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other federal family is here if you have questions on that. Feel free to mingle for a little bit.
(MEETING CONCLUDED AT 7:30 P.M.)

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM) 5/4/2023

## CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, Ella J. Hardwick, CVR-M, \#1749, Court Reporter and Notary Public, in and for the State of Mississippi, hereby certify that the foregoing contains a true and correct transcript, to the best of my ability, as taken by me in the aforementioned matter at the time and place heretofore stated.

I further certify that under the authority vested in me by the State of Mississippi that the witness was placed under oath by me to truthfully answer all questions in the matter. I further certify that $I$ am not in the employ of or related to any counsel or party in this matter and have no interest, monetary or otherwise, in the final outcome of this matter.

Witness my signature and seal this the 22nd day of May, 2023.


