Public Meeting In Re: Yazoo Backwater Meeting

Army Corps Meeting - (6 PM)

May 4, 2023

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Mississippi - Louisiana - Tennessee - New York 1-800-245-3376 US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS VICKSBURG DISTRICT

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

Jackson Gulfport Brooks Court Reporting 1-800-245-3376

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                         APPEARANCES
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 3
     Colonel Christopher Klein, Commander, Vicksburg
         District Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 4
    Mike Connor, Assistant Secretary of the Army
 5
         (Civil Works)
 6
     Jeaneanne Gettle, Deputy Regional Administrator,
         EPA Region 4
 7
    Matt Strickler, Deputy Assistant Secretary for
 8
         Fish and Wildlife and Parks, US Department of
         the Interior
 9
     Stacey Jensen, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary,
10
         Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army
11
     Jacob Brister, Programs and Project Management
         Division Deputy Chief, USACE Vicksburg District
12
     Brian Frazer, Director, Office of Wetlands, Oceans
         and Watersheds
13
14
     Clay Miller, US Environmental Protection Agency
15
    James Austin, US Fish and Wildlife Service
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    Various Members of Governmental Agencies
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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

1	fire. There's no drills anymore. So,
2	please, just exit from whence you came,
3	right out the front door. Everybody look
4	to your left, look to your right. All
5	right. You're now responsible to make
6	sure that person is in the parking lot.
7	All right?
8	That's how we do accountability. So
9	if you don't see that person in the
10	parking lot, please let one of us know so
11	we can let emergency personnel know that
12	there might still be people in the
13	building. So that's one.
14	Number 2 is the bathrooms and any
15	water, you know, fill up your water
16	bottles or anything like that, there are
17	two bathrooms. The first one, if you go
18	out that back door into that hallway and
19	go right, there's a bathroom just adjacent
20	to the front, left corner of the
21	auditorium here.
22	The other one is out the back door on
23	this side and down the hallway towards
24	your back left. Okay. A little bit
25	further. Both men's, women's. Water

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.

1 This is a return engagement from the 2 public engagement sessions that we had back in February. As I relayed to all of 3 you at that point in time, early in 4 January, I had signed a joint 5 6 collaborative memorandum with my counterpart at EPA, Radhika Fox, the 7 Assistant Administrator for Water, and 8 9 that had pledged a five-month timeframe, 10 as well as a commitment to work through a number of issues that had long been in 11 12 contention between the Army Corps and EPA to try and develop what it is we're going 13 14 to be talking about tonight, which is this 15 preferred approach for flood risk reduction that would address not just 16 flood risk that exists, obviously, in the 17 18 basin, but that also would address environmental needs, concerns, other 19 20 issues that people had raised in previous 21 public engagement sessions. 22 Bottom line is, we were committed to 23 working through those issues, coming up 24 with a joint approach, and to do it on a 25 timeframe that, you know, represented

1	progress from you-all's perspective,
2	recognizing that 40-plus years has been
3	not the progress, but at least we could
4	take the most recent set of issues and try
5	and keep to a tight timeline. And that's
6	what we've been trying to do.
7	So I will just note as a threshold
8	matter, as I told folks earlier when we
9	put together the collaborative memorandum,
10	when we rolled it out, I wasn't quite sure
11	the reception it would get from folks here
12	about another government-wide process.
13	But I tried to explain it was
14	different this time, because it wasn't
15	just the Army Corps moving forward with
16	another approach and then hoping that it
17	would pass muster with our friends at
18	other agencies who are responsible for
19	permitting aspects, ensuring compliance
20	with certain environmental laws.
21	But you all are a very savvy crowd and
22	have long been getting into the details of
23	the issues involved, and I think
24	recognized that there was value to this
25	collaborative process upfront, as opposed

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1	to individual agencies trying to work
2	through these issues on their own guessing
3	what the other agencies might say.
4	So I really appreciated that feedback
5	at that point in time. And in addition to
6	that, it was obvious to all of us the
7	impact of the flooding events, not just in
8	2019, but in other years that you all have
9	dealt with, and that conveyed the urgency
10	of needing to move forward with a flood
11	control plan, but also what form that
12	should take.
13	We were seeking input on that, what
14	are the different features. So your input
15	at that point in time was informative. It
16	was impactful. And by "impactful," I mean
17	it just gave urgency to the need for us to
18	press forward and adhere to this
19	timeframe.
20	And as I said in the earlier session,
21	I think it hit home to all of us. We hear
22	about the devastation that you've dealt
23	with because of the flooding situation,
24	and then we all pay attention to the news
25	in late March, and we hear about this

1	second round of disasters that cut through
2	this particular part of the country,
3	particularly Sharkey County, and just, you
4	know, makes your heart hurt.
5	And from that standpoint, just want to
6	express my condolences, everybody, on
7	behalf of everybody, that a lot of
8	devastation, obviously loss of life, to
9	compound on previous disasters. We can
10	only imagine the need for moving forward
11	in some aspect on some things that can
12	address some of those issues.
13	And I know tornado response and
14	emergency response is handled by our
15	friends, FEMA, and other parts of the
16	government. We're here to talk about
17	flood risk management, which is in our
18	charge and is something that we can
19	address.
20	And so, to cut to the chase, we took
21	the input from those previous public
22	meetings, the technical team that had
23	already started working on this preferred
24	approach, and we're talking about
25	different concepts as ways we could move

1	forward to provide flood risk reduction,
2	as well as address environmental issues.
3	Took that input and pressed forward to
4	come up with what I'll describe as the
5	preliminary preferred approach that we've
б	got that we're going to roll out in more
7	detail with a technical presentation is
8	really a water management plan and a
9	solution that's comprehensive and that it
10	addresses, I think, the fundamental needs
11	and the fundamental issues, but also
12	includes other features and approaches
13	that I think the bottom line is to ensure
14	we have a plan that protects people, that
15	protects the local economy, and that
16	minimizes impacts and protects fish,
17	wildlife, and wetlands.
18	And I add that last part not just to
19	talk about the need from an environmental
20	compliance perspective to do that, but I
21	think that also resonated from the earlier
22	engagement sessions that we had about how
23	much you all want that and how much you
24	all care about those same issues and how
25	sustained, prolonged flooding had impacted

1	those same environmental values that we're
2	all trying to integrate into a solution
3	here. So very much appreciated that
4	aspect.
5	As I mentioned, we've got a great
6	technical team here to do a presentation.
7	I just want to take a moment to introduce
8	all of the federal officials here that
9	you'll be hearing from. I don't even
10	think I introduced myself when I started.
11	So Mike Connor. I'm Assistant
12	Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. It
13	wasn't in my talking points. So I failed
14	to introduce myself. Joined by Jeaneanne
15	Gettle, who is the Deputy Regional
16	Administrator for Region 4 at EPA.
17	Matt Strickler from the Department of
18	Interiors, the Deputy Assistant Secretary
19	for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. On the
20	Army Civil Works team, Stacey Jensen, who
21	is our Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary
22	for policy, legislation, and everything
23	else that gets assigned to her.
24	Jacob Brister, who is with the
25	Vicksburg District Office here, an

1	incredibly valuable member of our team.
2	Brian Frazer from EPA headquarters back in
3	DC. Clay Miller with EPA, who you'll hear
4	a lot from. James Austin from the Fish
5	and Wildlife Service, who's going to be
б	part of this.
7	And I'll just add, the collaborative
8	memo was initially between EPA and Army
9	Civil Works, but we immediately pivoted to
10	add our friends at the Department of the
11	Interior. They have a very significant
12	role in this basin, not just from the
13	facilities they have, but from a
14	regulatory standpoint, also.
15	And, then, of course, we are joined by
16	our friends and colleagues from other
17	agencies who have an interest in the
18	basin, a role in the basin or services,
19	resources to address an array of issues.
20	And you'll hear in the presentation,
21	we've got infrastructure. We've got
22	operations to try and deal with
23	environmental issues. But there are other
24	needs there that we hope to integrate as
25	part of a whole of government solutions.

1	So botwoon agrigultura Forogt
	So between agriculture, Forest
2	Service, FEMA, DOT, we're all interested
3	in pooling our resources, whether it's as
4	part of this plan or for the interests and
5	needs of individuals in the basin.
6	And that includes, I think, in this
7	morning's workshop, there was good
8	discussions about a followup from the
9	tornadoes and how we could be of
10	assistance in the federal government
11	level.
12	So with that, I'll just reiterate the
13	commitment to we're going to roll out a
14	preferred approach, but we're going to be
15	strongly committed to taking your input,
16	to moving towards a final agreed-to
17	approach that we will lay out by the end
18	of June.
19	And our goal is to do what we have
20	talked about from the get-go, provide that
21	flood risk reduction, address the issues
22	you've been dealing with, do it in a way
23	that fully complies with all the
24	environmental laws that apply and give
25	people options, too, even as we have a

1	plan that there still may be risks.
2	So thanks to all of you for your
3	participation. I will turn it over to
4	Jeaneanne for her opening thoughts and
5	comments.
6	MS. GETTLE: Thank you, Mr. Connor.
7	Good evening. And I just wanted to
8	say, on behalf of myself and Assistant
9	Administrator Fox, thank you for having us
10	back.
11	We are fully committed, along with our
12	federal partners, to the process that
13	we've undertaken here to address flood
14	control, to provide flood control. We
15	recognize the need for it here in the
16	Yazoo backwater area. I also just want to
17	take a second to personally recognize the
18	devastation that the tornadoes caused here
19	in Mississippi and elsewhere, but
20	particularly here in the loss of life, and
21	extremely sorry about that and hope that
22	you all continue to recover from that
23	horrible situation, as well.
24	EPA is steadfast in working to find a
25	sustainable solution here. We have come

1	to the table and developed our shared goal
2	to develop a project that is consistent
3	with the Clean Water Act and other
4	applicable environmental laws and
5	regulations.
6	We're very pleased to be here tonight
7	with the Corps, with the Department of the
8	Interior to talk about what we can do in
9	this and to hear your feedback.
10	Personally, I'm very encouraged by the
11	progress that we've made, and I'm looking
12	forward to the next steps in this process.
13	We are absolutely confident that with
14	continued engagement and your input, we
15	can find the sustainable solution that
16	we've been talking about and address it
17	here in the Yazoo backwater area. So
18	thank you very much.
19	MR. STRICKLER: Thanks, Jeanine.
20	I'll be very brief, because I think
21	the most important thing for us to be
22	doing is hearing from you all and
23	listening and learning and getting your
24	feedback this evening. But I will just
25	say a couple of things quickly.

1 The Yazoo Basin is a very special 2 place for fish and wildlife, and that's 3 evidenced by the multiple national 4 wildlife refuges we have here, and the Fish and Wildlife Service has a really 5 6 important role in the community to conserve those resources. 7 The resources that are important for people who like to 8 9 hunt and fish out here, and they're just a 10 big part of the quality of life in this part of the world. 11 12 And we're very encouraged by the 13 approach that the Army Corps and EPA are 14 taking and bringing us in as partners and 15 consulting with us on, yes, of course, the resources we have at the refuges and 16 listed species, but also just generally 17 18 wildlife and habitat around the basin and 19 making sure that those things are 20 accounted for in this whole process. 21 We're very encouraged by what we've 22 seen and are happy to play a role in this. 23 So thanks for having me. 24 MR. CONNOR: Okay. I think with that 25 we're ready to provide a presentation to

1	discuss what it is you all came to hear
2	about, what is the preferred approach
3	proposal on the table, what are all the
4	elements.
5	So, Jacob, take it away.
6	MR. BRISTER: Thank you, Mr. Connor.
7	Okay. Welcome to Vicksburg District.
8	Again, my name is Jacob Brister, Deputy
9	Chief of Programs and Project Management
10	Division here. My two colleagues, which
11	are now really close friends of mine, will
12	be also briefing. So I'll go first, and
13	I'll hand it over to Clay Miller from EPA,
14	and then we'll turn it over to James
15	Austin, Fish and Wildlife.
16	So next slide, please.
17	So for probably 99, if not 100,
18	percent of the people in this room, you've
19	seen the illustration on the left. So I'm
20	going to walk through that. It's probably
21	a tad elementary, but just to make sure
22	that we're all on the same page before we
23	go forward and kind of describe what the
24	plan will be.
25	So this is the Yazoo Basin, which is

1	depicted right here. What we're talking
2	about in this meeting and this meeting
3	alone is this area right here where the
4	bathtub is, the Yazoo backwater area.
5	So you've got the Mississippi River on
6	the left side of the screen, and you've
7	got the Yazoo River, which drains the four
8	north Mississippi lakes. This is the MRL
9	levee, the Mississippi River mainline
10	levee, and this is the Yazoo backwater
11	levee.
12	So you've got the bathtub there, and
13	at the very bottom of it, you got the
14	Steele Bayou control structure. So the
15	way that that operates is, when the
16	Mississippi River rises due to rain,
17	whatever it is, starts backing up the
18	Yazoo River and starts going through those
19	gates, filling up the backwater.
20	So the way that we operate that
21	currently is, when the Yazoo River starts
22	backing in there and it gets higher than
23	the backwater area, we'll close the gates,
24	and vice versa. So when the backwater
25	area here is higher than the Yazoo River,

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1	we open the gates. Okay?
2	Next slide, please.
3	So why are we here? So I'm going to
4	read this. "The recommended approach
5	provides flood risk reduction for
6	communities and the local economy. Flood
7	risk reduction will target primary
8	residences, also the roads isolating them,
9	schools, infrastructure, commercial
10	properties, and prime farmland, all while
11	minimizing the environmental losses."
12	Next slide.
13	Okay. So I think this is why we're
14	all here. So the proposed water
15	management solution. So a couple of
16	things about this slide. So the first
17	thing you see up there is a pump, 25,000
18	CFS pump. So how are we going to manage
19	this backwater flooding?
20	So for starters, the pump, the 25,000
21	CFS pump will be located at the original
22	site near the Steele Bayou gate structure.
23	So that's where it's going to be. We're
24	going to operate it seasonally. So what
25	does that word "seasonally" mean?

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1	There's going to be two seasons.
2	There's going to be a non-crop season, and
3	there's going to be a crop season. So the
4	dates of those, the first the second
5	bullet, the five-year floodplain, that's
б	going to be the non-crop season. So
7	during non-crop, we're going to manage
8	that water elevation to the five-year
9	floodplain, which is approximately 93.
10	So the previous meeting I said the
11	same thing, right? So "approximate" and
12	"maybe" are a lot of words you're going to
13	hear. The reason that is is because we're
14	in the middle of this stage, right? So by
15	the end of June, we'll nail down a lot of
16	these numbers. So non-crop, five-year
17	floodplain, approximately 93.
18	The dates of that for non-crop are
19	going to be November 1st through March the
20	24th. Okay? November 1st through
21	March 24th is non-crop.
22	Two-year floodplain is going to be
23	during crop season. So the other dates
24	for that is going to be March 25th through
25	October 31st. We're going to manage that

1	to the two-year floodplain, which is
2	approximately 90.
3	So there's a three-legged stool here,
4	right? So you've got the pump, you've got
5	the non-structural alternatives, and we've
6	also got several agreements at the bottom
7	that we'll talk about.
8	So moving into the non-structural. So
9	modify Steele Bayou gate management to
10	benefit fisheries. So the current
11	management of the Steele Bayou structure
12	is when the Yazoo River comes up, starts
13	filling the backwater. The way we
14	currently do it is, when that elevation
15	gets to approximately 70 in the backwater
16	area, we're going to close the gates.
17	Now we're not going to do that. We're
18	going to let it fill a little bit farther.
19	Okay? We don't know what the number is.
20	Probably somewhere between 4 to 8 feet.
21	So going to 74 to 78, which we'll nail
22	that down before June, but that's a
23	modification of the way we're currently
24	doing things.
25	So that's going to give more fresh

1	water. It's going to give more capacity.
2	It's going to give more connectivity. So
3	that's our second change.
4	The fourth thing that's going to be a
5	little bit different with this plan is
6	we're providing options for buyouts, ring
7	levees, home elevations, potentially even
8	road elevations.
9	Then the last thing there, you see the
10	federal agreements. So this is kind of a
11	big deal. It's kind of a big change for
12	the Corps of Engineers. So we're going to
13	actually sign agreements that will provide
14	assurances for water control manuals,
15	meaning the Corps of Engineers can't just
16	go change the way we operate, right?
17	We're going to have to work with EPA.
18	We're going to have to work with DOI
19	together to be on the same page. Same
20	thing with monitoring. We're going to
21	have agreements that spell out how we're
22	going to monitor this and what's going to
23	happen if the monitoring suggests
24	different things.
25	Same thing with mitigation. We're all

1	going to be on the same page with what
2	type of properties we're going to be
3	looking at. Okay? That's all for me.
4	I'm going to turn it over to Mr. Clay
5	Miller.
б	MR. MILLER: Thank you, Jacob.
7	As you just heard from Jacob, he was
8	describing this project purpose, and it's
9	multifaceted. And one of the components
10	of that project purpose
11	Can we go to the next slide, please?
12	I'm sorry.
13	One of the components of the project
14	purpose was to reduce flood risk to
15	residents, the primary residents within
16	the Yazoo backwater area. As outlined by
17	Jacob, also in the water management
18	solution, for those residents that are
19	above the five-year flood elevation, a
20	pump would be operated to provide that
21	risk reduction to those primary residents.
22	For residents within the five-year
23	flood, which is depicted on the map here
24	as pink, other solutions than a pump
25	other than a pump would have to be taken

1	into consideration. So, first, we had to
2	identify where these primary residents
3	were within the five-year flood.
4	The Corps undertook a few-month
5	operation where they went and did a field
б	survey, and during that field survey, they
7	identified not only the location of
8	primary residences within that five-year
9	floodplain, but the elevation of those
10	residences and whether or not there was
11	already existing or presence of flood
12	proofing already done.
13	So if there was any alterations
14	already done to those residents, for
15	instance, the home's already elevated or
16	there was a ring levee in place. On this
17	map, you'll see a few within the pink
18	area, a few stars.
19	Well, this is just our preliminary
20	field assessment where we've identified
21	some of these residents. There's up to
22	maybe two dozen or more residents within
23	that five-year flood. Again, this is just
24	preliminary. We're still engaged in
25	trying to gather information on this, and,

1	in fact, we would welcome any input or
2	feedback that the public has as to primary
3	residences within the five-year
4	floodplain.
5	So as far as those residents within
6	the five-year flood, they're going to be
7	directly impacted by backwater flood
8	events that occur seasonally. And as
9	Jacob mentioned, during the non-crop
10	season, the water would be allowed to go
11	to the top of the five-year floodplain.
12	So there would be water coming back up
13	into those areas.
14	We recognize that we're going to have
15	to do something there, and those type of
16	solutions will not involve a pump. They
17	would have to do non-pump solutions, and
18	those could be buyouts to willing sellers,
19	elevation of those homes, if they're not
20	already elevated, and/or the construction
21	of ring levees.
22	Also, we want to make sure with
23	respect to these primary residents that we
24	do not create a situation where, during
25	that seasonal backwater flooding, that it

1 is cutting off the access to those homes 2 where they -- so we want to ensure that 3 there is access to go to and from those 4 primary residents. So that may involve the elevation of 5 6 roads. And so, that's one of the 7 solutions that we're looking at that is non-pump related. And then, finally, we 8 9 also are very aware of the fact that some 10 of these primary residents, or many of the primary residents within the Yazoo 11 12 backwater area, implement or use septic 13 fields or septic systems for your 14 wastewater treatment, or they may actually 15 be on a sanitary sewer system, recognizing that we're going to have to also take into 16 17 consideration options to provide 18 protection for those systems so that the homes have the ability to treat their 19 20 wastewater. 21 So, again, if there's any feedback 22 with respect to these residents or the 23 information that we're gathering on the 24 residents, we welcome that. Again, it was 25 pointed out there's cards there. You can

1 place all your information on the card or 2 your questions or your concerns and place 3 it in the box. 4 Can we go to the next slide, please? The second component of that multifaceted 5 6 project purpose that was discussed earlier 7 is agriculture. We recognize the importance of agriculture within the Yazoo 8 9 backwater area or within the Yazoo basin for not only the economy, but the 10 importance that it has to the communities 11 12 for jobs, and this is a livelihood for the 13 area. 14 So this second component will also 15 involve providing a flood risk reduction for agricultural lands within the Yazoo 16 backwater area, everything above the 17 18 two-year flood and above. And we'll get to that a little bit more in detail later 19 20 on. 21 In doing so, we worked with the NRCS 22 and with the Mississippi State Department 23 of Agriculture to better understand what 24 were the primary crops within the Yazoo 25 backwater area, what were the cropping

1 seasons of those primary crops, as well as 2 the days that it takes to reach maturity 3 for those primary crops. We also took into consideration what 4 methods would need to be employed for 5 6 field preparation. We prioritize these 7 primary crops for the purposes of this water management solution to three crops 8 9 within the Yazoo backwater area: Soybeans, field corn, and cotton. 10 Understanding that we needed to 11 12 balance the crop season with the needs of fish, wildlife, and wetlands, we are 13 14 estimating a pump on date of March 25th to 15 start the draw down for the beginning of 16 the crop season. 17 We would manage that water at the 18 two-year flood elevation for the entire 19 crop season, all the way up to 20 October 31st, after which, during the 21 non-crop season, the backwater flooding 22 would be managed to allow the return of 23 those waters up to the five-year flood 24 elevation, which Jacob said was approximately 93, and we would do that 25

until March the 24th. 1 2 Again, on this, as well as it was for 3 the residents, if you have any feedback 4 with respect to proposed crop season dates, we would welcome that information. 5 6 I'm going to go to the next slide, and 7 I'll turn this over to James Austin from Fish and Wildlife Service. 8 9 MR. AUSTIN: All right. Good 10 evening. I'm going to visit with y'all for a few minutes here about some of the 11 fish, wildlife, and wetland considerations 12 13 that went into this current proposed 14 solution. I'm going to start that with 15 just a little bit of background information about natural resources within 16 17 the Yazoo backwater area. 18 I kind of feel like I'm preaching to 19 the choir a little bit, right? Because 20 you folks live and work there. You know 21 this area better than I do. But it's 22 important to point out some of the natural 23 resources that we think are important from 24 within this area. 25 This area really contains some of the

1	richest natural resources within our
2	state. It includes things like productive
3	floodplain fishery. It's one of the few
4	remaining examples of the bottomland
5	hardwood ecosystem that once stretched
6	across much of the Delta in Mississippi
7	and other states.
8	It's one of only four remaining
9	backwater ecosystems that continues to
10	maintain that hydrological connectivity
11	with the Mississippi River through that
12	backwater that floods up through the
13	Yazoo.
14	And so, that's really important for a
15	couple of reasons, for nutrient and
16	chemical exchange that occurs between
17	those two areas, and it also allows for
18	the ingress and egress of fish and other
19	aquatic critters between those two areas.
20	So it's really a diverse area, a unique
21	area. We really feel like it's an
22	important part of our state to protect.
23	So the area also supports a wide
24	variety of wildlife species. This
25	includes many, many, many species of

1	resident and migratory land birds, shore
2	birds, wading birds. Of course, you know
3	black bears live in this part of the
4	world. A variety of amphibian and reptile
5	species. I could keep going down the list
6	of critters that live in the backwater
7	area.
8	And I'll just say that of all the
9	taxonomic groups that we have in the state
10	of wildlife, pretty much all of them are
11	represented within this area. So a lot of
12	wildlife species here.
13	I will also mention these species that
14	we don't always like to talk about, and
15	that's some of our species that are
16	federally listed or that have been
17	proposed for listing under the Endangered
18	Species Act.
19	Again, those of you who are familiar
20	with this project are very familiar with
21	the first one I'm going to list here, and
22	that's pondberry. That's an endangered
23	plant that does occur within the backwater
24	area, primarily within Delta National
25	Forest.

1	Another one that's a little bit newer
2	on the scene as it relates to this project
3	is the northern long-eared bat. That's a
4	species that was recently uplisted from
5	threatened to endangered, and it's thought
6	to occur within the area.
7	Two more species there, the tricolored
8	bat and the alligator snapping turtle, are
9	both species that have been recently
10	proposed for listing under the Endangered
11	Species Act.
12	Now, in addition to these more
13	non-game and federally protected species
14	but of equal importance and worth
15	recognizing here are the game species that
16	occur within the area. And, again, y'all
17	know these as well as I do, but some of
18	the more important ones would be whitetail
19	deer, waterfowl, wild turkey, squirrel. I
20	could keep on going down this list, as
21	well. There's a bunch of game species
22	that occur in the area.
23	And so, really, the EPA, the Corps,
24	and Fish and Wildlife Service I'm going
25	to say the "three agencies" from here on

1	out, because I'm not going to say "EPA,
2	Corps, and Fish and Wildlife Service" over
3	and over again, because it's mouthful.
4	So the three agencies recognize that
5	these fish and wildlife resources provide
б	outdoor recreational opportunities as
7	well, right? Things like hunting,
8	fishing, boating, camping, hiking,
9	birding. I could probably think of 20
10	more to list off here.
11	And so, we recognize that those
12	activities are important to folks that
13	live in this part of the world. They're
14	also important to local economies, to the
15	tourism industry in the area. We also
16	realize that folks travel from other parts
17	of the state to come here and hunt and
18	fish and participate in these other
19	activities.
20	Folks travel here from other states,
21	other countries even, to experience the
22	natural resources in this part of the
23	world. So because of that, the three
24	agencies are very committed to ensuring
25	that these resources will continue to

1	thrive within this area, so that they do
2	continue to support these kinds of
3	activities.
4	So to that end, the Fish and Wildlife
5	Service has long maintained that any water
б	management solution within the Yazoo
7	backwater area should really strive to
8	balance the needs of these fish and
9	wildlife resources alongside the need to
10	provide flood risk reduction for
11	communities and for economies.
12	And so, the current proposed solution
13	does that. It works to achieve that
14	balance through things that you heard
15	about earlier. Things like allowing that
16	flooding to reach the two-year floodplain
17	and the five-year floodplain.
18	By allowing that water to get to those
19	levels, it helps to maintain habitats for
20	the fish and wildlife in that area. It
21	helps to maintain the functions of
22	wetlands within those areas.
23	And so and another measure that's
24	been proposed here, too, that helps to
25	achieve this balance is the change in the

1	operation of the Steele Bayou structure.
2	By leaving that open a little bit longer
3	and allowing some of that water to back
4	in, that just enhances that important
5	connectivity to the Mississippi River that
6	we mentioned earlier.
7	And so, these measures and others have
8	been designed here to help avoid,
9	minimize, and reduce the impacts that the
10	project will have on natural resources.
11	Now, of course, we know it's not always
12	possible to completely avoid adverse
13	impacts, particularly when you're dealing
14	with a project of this scope and
15	complexity.
16	And so, there will be a need to
17	provide compensatory mitigation to help
18	offset some of those unavoidable adverse
19	impacts. And so, in working on this, the
20	three agencies have collaborated and done
21	a few things.
22	One of the things we've done, we've
23	developed this list that we feel like is a
24	representative list of the wildlife
25	species, again, that live within the

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 15 species, the three agencies have also been 16 17 working in collaboration to assess those 18 impacts to fisheries resources. And so, 19 we've worked together to further refine some of the methods that are used to 20 21 assess fisheries impact so that, again, we 22 do a more accurate job of measuring those 23 impacts, because that's going to inform 24 mitigation activities that are going to 25 happen later on.

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1	And so, in closing, for my part here,
2	the three agencies are going to continue
3	moving forward to partner and collaborate
4	and work through this method of
5	calculating or assessing impacts so that
6	it will inform the mitigation work that's
7	going to be done moving forward.
8	I'm going to stop right there, because
9	those are topics that Clay is going to
10	cover.
11	And so, Clay, I'll turn it back over
12	to you.
13	MR. MILLER: Thank you. Thank you,
14	James.
15	Next slide, please.
16	But before I get talking about this
17	particular slide, I just want to point out
18	a couple of things that was pointed out to
19	me between or after the first session
20	that there may be some confusion or
21	possible confusion.
22	If you look at the first bullet where
23	it says, "non-crop season," and also with
24	"crop season," at the bottom of those
25	bullets, it says, "functional loss." So

1	that it's not confused that we're talking
2	about crop functional loss, we're talking
3	about wetland functional loss. So just as
4	a point of clarification.
5	James just highlighted quite a bit
6	about the fish and wildlife and wetlands
7	component of that multifaceted project
8	purpose. And because there's going to be
9	impacts to these resources that we'll need
10	it to be mitigated for, the agencies will
11	be assessing those impacts of any projects
12	to those resources.
13	Under the water management solution
14	that my colleague, Jacob, had described
15	earlier, we talked about allowing
16	backwater flooding that would be
17	seasonally managed in the five-year and
18	the two-year floodplain.
19	Again, under the non-crop season, the
20	backwater flooding will be allowed to
21	extend to the top of the five-year
22	elevation. In the crop season, we'll
23	restrict or manage that water such that
24	it's only able to get to the two-year
25	flood, thereby providing that flood risk

1	reduction to those lands above the
2	two-year floodplain.
3	This solution manages it in a manner
4	that will result in a reduction of impacts
5	to fish, wildlife, and wetlands and other
6	ecological resources, as well as reducing
7	flood risk to primary residents and
8	agriculture.
9	When comparing to previous proposals,
10	and there has been a number of them over
11	the years, we expect that this proposal
12	that's being developed of this water
13	management solution will have is
14	expected to have less impacts to
15	environmental resources.
16	So looking at the graphic here on this
17	slide illustrates why we believe that
18	these will have less significantly less
19	impacts to fish, wildlife, and wetland
20	resources. This slide shows that the
21	proposed 2023 water management solution as
22	compared to a previous proposal in 2020.
23	Under the 2020 proposal, a pump would
24	have been turned on at 87 foot. Now, you
25	heard earlier we were talking about

1	different crop seasons, whether we turn on
2	the pump to bring the water down to 90, or
3	we turn on a pump at a higher elevation to
4	allow it to go up to 93. That's under the
5	2023 plan.
6	- The 2020 proposal would have
7	restricted floodwaters to an elevation
8	around or maybe a little bit less than the
9	- two-year floodplain. It would not have
10	allowed water, during any time of the
11	year, to reach the five-year floodplain.
12	Thereby, this allows for benefits to
13	fish, wildlife, and wetland resources
14	within the five-year floodplain. Impacts
15	to these resources by the 2020 proposal
16	would have been realized year-round and
17	are depicted here on this graph as either
18	the gray color, but also including the
19	red. So anything that is shaded either
20	gray or red, we're considering would be
21	impacts the entire year in that five-year
22	floodplain.
23	For the 2023 proposal, impacts to
24	fish, wildlife, and wetlands within the
25	five-year floodplain are shown only in the

red, and these would only occur during the 1 2 crop season. So allowing the floodwaters 3 to go to the extent of the five-year 4 floodplain in the non-crop season is thereby benefiting these environmental 5 6 resources. 7 It's also important to note that this new proposed solution is designed for no 8 9 conversion of wetlands to non-wetlands 10 within the five-year floodplain. Previous proposals could have resulted in a loss of 11 12 wetland resources, because we would have 13 precluded or prohibited backwater flooding 14 to occur within that five-year floodplain. 15 Now, that's not to say, and James 16 pointed it out, there's going to be 17 impacts. We're going to thoroughly 18 evaluate those impacts. And the three 19 agencies, EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service, 20 and the Corps, have agreed on not only 21 just the geographic extent of where that 22 impact assessment will occur, that area 23 that we will be looking at, but we've also 24 agreed on the criteria and scientifically 25 approved methodologies and procedures to

1	assess impacts to those resources, to the
2	fish, to the wildlife, and to those
3	wetlands.
4	That concludes this conversation on
5	mitigation. Again, if people have any
6	comments that they would like to express
7	either when the mics are turned over to
8	y'all or if you want to put it on your
9	card and provide it in the back, we would
10	welcome that. I'll go to the next slide,
11	and then I'll talk about mitigation.
12	So for any impact that is to occur to
13	these fish, wildlife, and wetland
14	resources, there's going to be a
15	requirement for compensatory mitigation to
16	offset those impacts.
17	And there are three key components to
18	the mitigation strategy that we are
19	working together, the three agencies, to
20	develop. The first component is the
21	compensatory mitigation will be done in
22	advance or concurrent with the project
23	construction.
24	The second component is that all
25	mitigation sites will be secured prior to

1	those impacts. And then, the third
2	component is that all mitigation plans
3	will be approved by the three agencies:
4	The Corps, Fish and Wildlife Service, and
5	EPA.
6	Another key aspect of the mitigation
7	strategy will be the development of a
8	memorandum of understanding between those
9	three agencies. This MOU will be used to
10	guide mitigation details regarding the
11	development, the review, the approval, and
12	the oversight of the compensatory
13	mitigation.
14	Compensatory mitigation will be
15	looking inside and outside of the Yazoo
16	River Basin and would include, at a
17	minimum, ecosystem restoration and
18	enhancement. And we're contemplating to
19	address some of the fisheries impacts, the
20	construction of a series of wells in the
21	YBA to augment stream flow in certain
22	Yahoo backwater area streams to benefit
23	the fisheries and other aquatic resources.
24	That's the end of the discussion on
25	compensatory mitigation.

1	Nort glide and then I'm sains to turn
1	Next slide, and then I'm going to turn
2	it over to Stacey and Brian for any
3	comments on the next steps.
4	MS. JENSEN: Thanks, everybody.
5	Yeah. So this is where we're at now
6	in the main timeframe. We are rolling out
7	our draft preferred approach, and we
8	actually are gathering your comments,
9	questions today, tomorrow in our
10	engagement sessions, as well as for the
11	following month.
12	So all through May, on our web page,
13	there are handouts that I hope all of you
14	will pick up, and on the bottom of that
15	handout is a web page for this proposal,
16	and there's a comment field box there. So
17	you can also provide your comments to us
18	over the course of the next month.
19	And that will inform as we work to
20	develop our final preferred approach,
21	which we will roll out at the end of June
22	as we committed to in our joint
23	memorandum.
24	And, of course, at that stage, after
25	we roll out our final preferred approach,

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

1	MOU that Mr. Connor and AA Fox signed in
2	January.
3	So with that, thank you very much for
4	coming tonight. I'm going to turn it over
5	to Mr. Connor for questions and comments.
6	MR. CONNOR: Thanks, Brian.
7	So I think we are in the listening
8	phase of the session right now. So please
9	feel free to give us your initial
10	thoughts. There's obviously mechanisms to
11	give more detailed comments, but any
12	reactions, anything you want us to
13	immediately consider, we're all open to
14	your thoughts.
15	Otherwise, you'll have me continuing
16	to drone on here for a certain amount of
17	time, although it is late, and those of us
18	who came from DC, it's even later there.
19	So while you're collecting your
20	thoughts, two things that I just want to
21	point out, I failed to mention. I think
22	we have you outnumbered tonight. We
23	didn't have the previous session
24	outnumbered, but there's a whole bunch of
25	folks in the back room there who make up

1	the incredible technical team and talent
2	that have been working round the clock on
3	this particular set of issues.
4	We've got great leads up here leading
5	the effort, but those are the folks who
6	are rolling up their sleeves and doing the
7	technical work, helping us coordinate the
8	rollout sessions, the communications so
9	that everybody knows what we're doing.
10	You've got congressional staff, your
11	representatives back there in the back,
12	who are heavily involved in monitoring of
13	this process, and we're appreciative of
14	their efforts, also.
15	Second thing, I just want to
16	reemphasize a point that's been
17	continually made, but I think is really
18	important. This is a water management
19	plan. It's a water management strategy.
20	And we usually end up in these places when
21	we have large infrastructure water
22	management proposals.
23	And all throughout the U.S., this is
24	pretty much par for the course for the
25	Corps. It's part and parcel of what we do

1 when we're managing both navigation and flood risk reduction in the Missouri River 2 3 and doing it subject to, in particular, a lot of environmental parameters that we 4 need to be cognizant of endangered species 5 6 issues. And we fold that into when we make 7 water releases, how much water we release, 8 9 how we maintain channels throughout that 10 As just an example, Florida system. everglades, mammoth undertaking for a 11 12 water control manual that's intended to 13 address a lot of water quality issues, as 14 well as species issues. Same fish, 15 wildlife, wetlands. With respect to Lake Okeechobee, we're currently finalizing a 16 17 plan that's taken six years because of 18 this very high involvement from all the different stakeholders and constituencies 19 on both coasts of Florida. 20 21 And, then, from my past experience, 22 every major water management project out 23 west, whether it's in the Colorado River 24 Basin, whether it's in the California, 25 Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta or

the Columbia River system, major, major 1 2 infrastructure, major pumping capacity for 3 a lot of different purposes that we manage those systems, but all are under very 4 tight operating plans. 5 6 So I think that's the only way to 7 operate. We would have gotten there, but this time, we started in a collaborative 8 9 way of working out these issues to define 10 those parameters of water operations as part of the project as we go into this. 11 12 And so, I think that's the value of this 13 process here. So it's not new overall. 14 It's new in 15 the way we're doing it here, and it's fundamental to what we essentially have as 16 17 a new project proposal that's been 18 described to you today. So with that, I am running out of 19 things to say. I don't see people running 20 21 to the microphone, but I can't tell you, 22 you know, the input that you've provided 23 today and even in the earlier sessions 24 have been very valuable to us. So please 25 continue.

1	MS. JENSEN: So yeah. If you would
2	like to provide comments, you can raise
3	your hand, if you'd like to stay in your
4	seat, I'll hand you the microphone, but
5	you can also follow Peter's lead and step
6	up to the mic.
7	MR. NIMROD: I'll give Michael a
8	break. I know he's going on and on and
9	trying to wait for somebody to stand up
10	and talk into the mic. And I always like
11	talking to microphones, so it's all good.
12	I'm Peter Nimrod, and I just want to
13	thank y'all. This is unbelievable. This
14	little short process we've been talking
15	about since January, I can't believe we're
16	where we're at today. You guys actually
17	came. You actually listened to our
18	people, and you listened to the problems.
19	You listened to the problems to the
20	environment and the wildlife with
21	flooding, and you went back and you made a
22	great decision, and you come up with a
23	pump that's the original size, 25,000 CFS,
24	to hold water elevation, which is very
25	critical. I think that's awesome.

1	You might hear some grumblings maybe
2	about the pump on elevation of 90 feet,
3	you know, 93. We'd love for y'all to look
4	at that closer and see if there's a way to
5	give us a little something extra there.
6	You know, is the five-year really 93? Is
7	it 92? Is it 92.5?
8	You know, y'all look at that a little
9	closer, is the one-year or the 90, you
10	know, see if there's a way to tweak some
11	of those things. That would be most
12	appreciative. But, overall, this is an
13	amazing effort. I'm shocked you guys
14	really listened, and you really came back
15	with something that's really doable and
16	really going to make a real benefit to not
17	only the people here and their
18	infrastructure in their homes and
19	everything, it's going to make a big
20	difference to the wildlife and the
21	environment.
22	This pump is going to protect a lot of
23	things, and that's really, really key. So
24	I just want to thank you for No. 1.
25	I do have a question. I know y'all

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1	talked about structures in the five-year
2	floodplain, so that'd be anything below
3	93. How many did y'all find? Do you
4	know, Jacob?
5	MR. BRISTER: (Indiscernible.)
6	MS. JENSEN: Total structures. Yeah.
7	MR. BRISTER: So there's primary
8	residences in the five-year floodplain,
9	24. And I want to point that out. That's
10	only 24. I mean, that's a very small
11	number. It's doable. I mean, for those
12	that are there, if they want to continue
13	to live there, if they want to be bought
14	out, if they want more protection, that's
15	great.
16	You got a great point here about
17	septic tanks, and then you make great
18	points about if we're going to let the
19	water get up to 93 feet, there are some
20	secondary roads that are going to go
21	underwater at 93.
22	I'm excited to hear you're looking at
23	maybe trying to raise some roads above
24	that elevation. That kind of good stuff.
25	But 24 homes is very, very small in an

1	area like this. We're not talking about
2	all the homes that you're actually
3	protecting, because the homes above that
4	93 are (indiscernible) a lot, and you're
5	fixing to give those guys some serious,
б	serious protection.
7	I really, really want to thank you for
8	that. So, anyway, I just want to say
9	thank you, and I just want to make y'all
10	go back and look a little bit more on
11	those pump on elevation numbers. If
12	there's a way to give us a little
13	something extra, it'll be most beneficial.
14	But I do appreciate y'all. Thank you.
15	MS. JENSEN: Thank you.
16	MR. PACE: I'll follow Peter since
17	nobody's outrunning me to get up here, I'm
18	Martin Pace. I'm the Sheriff of Warren
19	County, which includes the Eagle Lake
20	area. I spoke with you guys when you were
21	here before, and I threw a bunch of
22	numbers and stats at you that apparently
23	you digested those. So I appreciate that.
24	I'd like to echo what Peter said. We
25	appreciate the fact that it truly appears

	1	that I think for the first time that you
	2	listened. I've been in law enforcement
	3	here since 1981, and I have seen some
	4	devastating floods in this area.
	5	Quite honestly, none compared to the
	6	2019 as far as the backwater. I'm an
	7	animal lover, and I always have been, and
	8	one of the most heartbreaking parts to me
	9	was to see the wildlife that was just
	10	absolutely devastated in that 2019
	11	backwater flood. And I appreciate you
	12	guys looking at this.
	13	One of the things that I would just
	14	throw out there, and I'm just going to
	15	echo Peter, is look at those numbers.
	16	That's going to give us a lot of
	17	protection that we didn't have, and thank
	18	you for that.
	19	That five-year is going to put some of
	20	those secondary roads under, and some of
	21	the issues that we dealt with as far as
	22	public safety was the isolation. That
	23	some of the homes were not actually
	24	inundated, but we couldn't get to them.
	25	You know, we were having to use boats. We
I		

1	put a lot of miles in order you know,
2	when Eagle Lake got isolated, we had two
3	deputies there around the clock for months
4	to the tune of some over \$200,000.
5	So just look at that. We appreciate
6	it, and I do I'm saying we really
7	sincerely appreciate you guys listening to
8	this. The people that you see here are
9	people that are affected by this. These
10	are not environmental groups from some
11	other state that have some abstract ideas
12	of what this is.
13	These are the people that live this
14	every day. The people in Warren County,
15	the people in Sharkey and Issaquena, they
16	live this with every flood. They've been
17	there for years. These are places that
18	they don't want to leave. But it's
19	absolutely devastating and it is for the
20	wildlife.
21	And like I said, the five-year, this
22	is way better than anything we've seen.
23	Those five-year elevations I think are
24	going to put some of those secondary roads
25	under, which, from a public safety

1	standpoint, would still have an impact,
2	because it would, although maybe not flood
3	some of the homes and properties, but it
4	would isolate some of those areas that
5	ambulances, fire engines, and law
б	enforcement would not be able to access in
7	a timely manner. But we appreciate it.
8	Thank you, guys.
9	MR. CONNOR: Can I just say, I
10	appreciate that, and we will take a look
11	at that? But, also, as part, the
12	particular road, secondary roads that were
13	an issue that were leaving people isolated
14	and public safety concerns, if you could
15	just identify those you don't have to
16	do it right now, but for the record,
17	that'd be helpful to know.
18	MR. PACE: No. I'll be glad to.
19	I'll be glad to. And the Sheriff of
20	Issaquena County is here, too, and some of
21	those were actually in his county. We
22	would have to at the height of the 2019
23	flood, we were actually having to leave
24	Warren County, go through Issaquena County
25	into Sharkey County to get on the main

1	line levee and come back to Eagle Lake,
2	because some of the secondary roads that
3	we had been using, which Goose Lake (s/l) ,
4	Low Water Bridge, those waters those
5	were completely under.
6	So we were having to go an extremely
7	long route to get back to those
8	communities. But I'll get with you guys
9	before I leave and give you a list of
10	those.
11	MR. CONNOR: Thank you.
12	UNIDENTIFIED: As far as the planting
13	dates, to my opinion, it's just a little
14	bit of tweaking in there, those dates, and
15	that is the guys at home I'm a
16	semi-retired farmer they're going to
17	start putting that corn in the ground, if
18	they can, on March 1st.
19	Of course, it's also my opinion that
20	the farming never really stops here until
21	the rain comes in December and January and
22	stops you, with the exception of 2019 and
23	2020. In '20, I had 90-something inches.
24	My shop is between Rolling Fork and Grace.
25	The first four months in 2020, we had

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1	40 inches of rain. It made it a
2	nightmare. So the pumps, even if we go
3	with it it's a wonderful thing. It'll
4	help us tremendously. Just I don't
5	know how y'all come up with the figure of,
6	say, from 87 to 90, not 89, but take a
7	look at that. Make sure you know what
8	you're doing, because the people here will
9	be appreciative for whatever we can get.
10	But take a little look at you and
11	some of my guys raise cotton, and it might
12	be November 10th. You never know what the
13	rain is going to do. Now, if we get an
14	abnormal rain, like we did in 2020, is
15	this going to hold true, or as you see the
16	river and the rains coming up, are they
17	going to get turned on earlier? My
18	question to that. I don't know. Does
19	anybody know?
20	MR. BRISTER: So let me give some
21	context of the 2019 event. Okay? So the
22	peak elevation was 98.2. Everybody
23	remembers that flood. Okay? So if the
24	pumps would have been in place at that
25	point, then the peak would have been 93.5.

1	So if we get this, we don't think
2	we're going to see the 98 again. I don't
3	want to say we're never going to see it,
4	because we don't know, right? It might
5	rain 40 days and 40 nights. You never
6	know. But that would have been the case
7	in 2019. It would have peaked at 93.5.
8	UNIDENTIFIED: Thank y'all.
9	MR. CONNOR: Thank you.
10	MR. KLAUS: I'm Ken Klaus. I live at
11	Eagle Lake. The low control of the Steele
12	Bayou structure where you're fluctuating
13	from 74 to 78 also impacts the operation
14	of Muddy Bayou, which controls the lake
15	stage of Eagle Lake.
16	Eagle Lake's management plan is for a
17	low of 75 at the end of the summer and
18	then allow it to rise to 76.9 at its
19	highest. When Steele Bayou is high, you
20	can't let the water out of the lake. The
21	lake has been high for the last month or
22	so.
23	The gates can only be opened six
24	inches due to concerns of Asian carp
25	migrating into the lake. When you're

1	(indiscernible) your low water, we need to
2	have enough low water, period, to get the
3	water down to 75 in Eagle Lake.
4	I've been going up there for 60 years.
5	There used to be there once was black
6	willow out in the lake. You barely see
7	any black willow in the lake, because it's
8	been managed at 75. Before that, it
9	fluctuated much more. We've lost that
10	species component out of the lake bed.
11	I believe if we make a mistake and not
12	allow the water to go down to 75 each
13	year, that we will lose the cypress trees
14	and all the vegetation in the lake if that
15	average lake bed, the lake level rises,
16	say, a foot. It's that fragile.
17	We're in a very dynamic period of
18	weather. We all know that. You've been
19	studying this based on the data you have.
20	I hope you take that dynamic part and
21	leave your management plan, leave your
22	long range, let yourself have some leeway
23	to adjust.
24	The last thing that I want to see are
25	the oak trees to die within the bottom

1	land hardwood area. There were massive
2	amounts of oaks that died during 2019 and
3	continue to be stressed. This wet period,
4	that extra 3 feet, whatever the
5	whatever amount that is not going to be
б	pumped out adds a longer stress to all of
7	the area that is below that.
8	So I hope if you see problems that you
9	have not only built-in flexibility of your
10	management capability, but you recognize
11	the negative impact and react to it.
12	Thank you.
13	MR. CONNOR: Thank you.
14	MR. KLAUS: Thank you for coming.
15	This is a lot of time out of your
16	schedules. I realize the high-level
17	people that are here representing all of
18	us. Thank you.
19	MR. COCHRAN: I'm David Cochran. I'm
20	here as a Commissioner of the Mississippi
21	Levee Board. I'd like to reiterate what
22	Peter said and tell y'all thank you.
23	This is the first time that I can
24	remember or I felt like there was a
25	collaboration between each individual

1	agency here. It's always been like, well,
2	one agency wants this, but the other one
3	won't give on their side, and it's just
4	been back and forth.
5	Thank you all so very much for
б	listening to us and listening to what
7	people here in the south Delta have to
8	tell you. My home is Greenville,
9	Mississippi. I farm the
10	Greenville/Hollandale area. Backwater
11	flood truthfully, you know, does not have
12	a huge impact on me as far as flooding.
13	I'm very fortunate in that.
14	But it does have a problem of drainage
15	getting away from my area. So thank you
16	all. But I want to also come in on what
17	you said, sir. When I first looked at the
18	dates and I think I remember you
19	know, I hate to say this, my first
20	thoughts were the March 24th or the 25th
21	date before you cut that pump on, I think
22	it's maybe a little late for field corn.
23	Y'all need to look at that, I think.
24	I think some of the farmers from this
25	part of the world or this end of the Delta

1	could answer that better than I can. But
2	typically we shoot for somewhere around
3	the 10th and the further you come south,
4	they're typically a week, ten days ahead
5	of us, because that's just the way it
6	works. It starts on the coast and the
7	Gulf Coast and works its way north.
8	So, you know, I think I'd be remiss if
9	I didn't say that y'all really need to
10	look at that date. I agree with that,
11	those comments you made, sir. But like I
12	say, I think farmers in this area could
13	better answer that, more so than I can.
14	But you have to leave the soil enough time
15	to dry out, so we can't get in the field
16	and do our work.
17	I will say this, farmers are the
18	biggest stewards of the land there are in
19	America. We're not only worried about
20	growing a crop and raising a crop. We're
21	worried about the whole entire eco
22	structure.
23	And sometimes we get painted in a bad
24	picture that we're only out to destroy the
25	wetlands, make as much haywire the

1 sunshine, I'll put it that way. That's 2 not the case. We're concerned about the 3 entirety of our farm, because we all 4 realize that there is some revenue there, some economics. 5 6 And us being stewards of the land, we 7 have some responsibility, not only to ourselves and our families, but the entire 8 9 public and God Almighty above for making 10 sure that we do the best we can do to keep His creatures and all of us fed, safe, and 11 12 do it as environmentally sound as we 13 possibly can. 14 But, once again, I want to thank you 15 all for coming. Thank you for listening to us. And if there's anything we can do 16 to help you all, Peter will be more than 17 18 glad to do it. Thank you. And his staff. 19 MR. DARDEN: Good evening. My name is Charlie Darden. I farm about 12 miles 20 21 south of Rolling Fork on Highway 61. 22 First of all, thank you for being here, 23 and thank you so much for the expeditious 24 manner in which you got this plan 25 together.

1	That being said, I guess this is the
2	82nd year of the Flood Control Act of
3	1941. But, anyway, in regard to the
4	it's just a clarification really. On the
5	93-foot level you were referring to, now,
6	do you mean the water will be allowed to
7	go to 93 feet, or will it be maintained at
8	93 feet?
9	MR. BRISTER: No, sir. So
10	MR. DARDEN: And the 90-foot level
11	for that matter.
12	MR. BRISTER: Yeah. So the way we'll
13	operate the non-crop, when you say the
14	"five-year floodplain," when the water
15	gets to 93, we will pump that water down
16	to elevation 90. At that point, we will
17	turn the pumps off. If it goes up to 93,
18	we'll pump it back down to 90 again.
19	So with crop season, when we're going
20	to manage to the 90, we will pump it down
21	to 89, turn them off, let it go back to
22	90. So the pump on elevation is going to
23	vary. Okay? It's going to vary on the
24	amount of water coming down the
25	headwaters, the amount of rain, et cetera.

1	So if we're managing to 93, we may
2	have to turn the pump on at 91. We may
3	have to turn it on at 91.5 just to make
4	sure we don't get above the 93. Same
5	thing with the 90.
6	MR. DARDEN: Okay. But you're not
7	going to try to maintain that 93 all
8	through the winter
9	MR. BRISTER: No, sir. No, sir.
10	MR. DARDEN: Because obviously right
11	now, the backwater's at, what, 72, 73
12	feet, something like that. So you would
13	allow it to go down to that level
14	periodically?
15	MR. BRISTER: Absolutely.
16	MR. DARDEN: Okay. As far as the
17	planting date goes, again, I feel like
18	that might be a little lengthy on the
19	March end of it, because if you happen to
20	be at 93 feet, and you've got the pumps
21	on, by the time that land dries out and
22	then you're able to get in the field and
23	plant I don't know how long it will
24	take to pump out 3 feet of water. I
25	really don't know.

1	But you've effectively taken out corn
2	production below 93 feet. You know,
3	you'll never get it in before the last
4	recommended planting date is about April
5	15th, April 20th in our area. So I just
6	don't believe there's any possible way you
7	can pump it out and have it dried up
8	enough to get in the field by then. So
9	please consider that, if you would. I
10	guess that's about all I have. Thank you.
11	MR. CONNOR: Thank you.
12	MR. NIMROD: Just a quick
13	clarification on that, if you don't mind,
14	Jacob.
15	What Charlie just suggested, there was
16	a possibility we'd be at 90 feet on
17	March 24th and all of a sudden you got to
18	cut pump it down to 90 feet. It's
19	going to take two weeks or whatever to get
20	down to that point.
21	Is your goal here to get the water
22	pumped down to 90 feet on March 25th and
23	then let it ride at 90 at that point? Is
24	that the goal, or what's the plan on that?
25	MR. BRISTER: No. So as of today, it

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

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,

	1	dates that are already established? I'm
	2	not quite sure what they are, but I know
	3	to elect to have insurance or not have
	4	insurance, on corn, because that's the
	5	earlier crop, it's March the 15th. So a
	6	farmer has to make that decision, am I
	7	going to have corn, and, if so, by March
	8	the 15th, I have to decide whether I'm
	9	going to insure it or not.
	10	And what I think to go a little bit
	11	further on the last planting day, this is
	12	a conjecture on my part, but that's
	13	probably to avoid fraud. A person could
	14	say, I'm just going to plant corn forever,
	15	or whatever, based on maybe his insurance
	16	coverage. There's a lot of things, moving
	17	parts there. And so, that's the extreme
	18	late date that RMA is willing to tolerate
	19	it. So thank y'all again.
	20	MS. JENSEN: That's helpful. Thank
	21	you.
	22	MR. CONNOR: Okay. I'm going to
	23	start the last-call process here, because
	24	we don't need to keep you any later than
	25	you want to be kept, and we sure don't
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1	need to stare at each other, I guess.
2	So really appreciate the input. You
3	know, we appreciate the kind comments. As
4	I said earlier today, it's the least we
5	can do given all the issues you've been
б	dealing with for quite a while.
7	But I will acknowledge, once again,
8	we've had a lot of committed team members
9	here working really hard, because they
10	want to get to a solution here, a solution
11	that works for everybody and all the
12	values and interests at hand. So very
13	much appreciate their efforts, and once
14	again, thanks to our partners who bring a
15	lot of other expertise and value.
16	So I would say I'm about ready to
17	adjourn, and folks may be available for
18	some quick questions here. We don't want
19	to keep everybody till 8:00 if we don't
20	need to. But thank you very much for your
21	time, attention, and always valuable
22	input. And with that, we will adjourn.
23	Appreciate it.
24	MS. JENSEN: So we're here if you
25	have a couple of other questions. The

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1 CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER 2 I, Ella J. Hardwick, CVR-M, #1749, Court 3 Reporter and Notary Public, in and for the State of 4 Mississippi, hereby certify that the foregoing 5 contains a true and correct transcript, to the best of my ability, as taken by me in the aforementioned 6 7 matter at the time and place heretofore stated. 8 I further certify that under the authority 9 vested in me by the State of Mississippi that the witness was placed under oath by me to truthfully 10 11 answer all questions in the matter. I further 12 certify that I am not in the employ of or related 13 to any counsel or party in this matter and have no 14 interest, monetary or otherwise, in the final 15 outcome of this matter. 16 Witness my signature and seal this the 22nd day 17 of May, 2023. 18 19 #1749 20 21 22 23 24 25