GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER INTERBASIN STUDY (GLMRIS) PUBLIC MEETING

February 11, 2014

Northwest Indiana Planning Commission 6100 Southport Road, Auditorium Portage, Indiana

The above-entitled matter came on for a public meeting, pursuant to notice, at 4:05 p.m., and was presided by Kendall Zaborowski, Moderator.

## **Capital Reporting Company** Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study Public Meeting 02-11-2014

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                APPEARANCES
   MR. KENDALL ZABOROWKI, Planner, USACE, Moderator
   MR. JOHN GOSS, Council on Environmental Quality
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   COL. FREDERIC DRUMMOND, Commander, USACE-Chicago
   MS. LAUREN FLEER, Panelist/Interim P.M.
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                   PROCEEDINGS
              MR. ZABOROWSKI:
                               I'd like to welcome
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    everybody here tonight. Thank you, State of Indiana,
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    for finding accommodations for us.
              My name is Kendall Zaborowski. I'm with the
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   US Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District. And I'm
    going to be moderating this evening's meeting as well
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    as one of the panel members may be answering some of
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    your questions.
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              So, before we get into the meeting, I'd like
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    to just kind of point out a few things that may have
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   been given to you when you arrived. The first is a
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    green agenda that's just going to kind of speak to the
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    order of events that we're going to have here tonight.
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    The next is these blue pieces of paper that are
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    frequently asked questions about aquatic nuisance
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    species efforts the Corps of Engineers takes, and the
    Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study, or
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    as you'll probably hear referred to it tonight as
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    GLMRIS. And then last is this booklet here that is a
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    summary of the GLMRIS report. So, it just takes the,
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    you know, 200 plus page document condensed down to 30
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   pages so that it's easy to digest. And we'll be
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   presenting information contained in here tonight and
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    then answering any questions or listening to any
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comments that you may have. 2 So, I'd like to now take a moment to 3 introduce our panel. Again, my name is Kendall Zaborowski, Chicago District, Corps of Engineers. I'm 5 a planner there. 6 Farthest to the right, we have Mr. John Goss 7 who is a representative of the White House Council on Environmental Quality. Next to Mr. Goss, we have Ms. Lauren Fleer who is the interim project manager for 10 the Great Lakes and Mississippi Interbasin Study. 11 is also out of the Chicago District Army Corps of 12 Engineers. And then immediately to my right is 13 Colonel Frederic Drummond, Jr. who is the Commander of the Chicago District US Army Corps of Engineers. 14 15 So, for those of you that wish to speak 16 tonight, if you registered on our website and did not 17 have a chance to check in at the front table, please take a moment to do so. Also, if you did not register 18 19 on our website and would like to speak, please take a 20 moment to sign in at our front desk. 21 So, this is our tenth public meeting since 22 we released the report on January 6th of this year, 23 and we're happy to have everybody here with us. 24 look forward to it. I'd like to say that the report,

the GLMRIS report in its entirety can be downloaded

5 from the GLMRIS project website which is http://glmris.anl.gov. I think I got that. So, our GLMRIS team has organized tonight's 3 meeting with two goals in mind. The first goal is present the information that is contained in the 5 6 GLMRIS report. And the second goal is to solicit comments to hear your words and for you to ask 7 questions of us about the information that is 8 presented in the GLMRIS report. 10 We have extended our public comment period 11 to March 31st of this year. There are three ways 12 primarily to get comments to us. One is to speak in 13 one of our public meetings as many of you will Another way is to mail comments in to our 14 15 office and we can record them that way. Or you can go 16 to our website and submit comments through our project 17 website. 18 So, and comments are not weighted, you know, 19 the forms of comments are not weighted one over the 20 other. So, if you speak tonight or if you don't get a 21 chance to speak tonight, don't feel that your voice 22 will be heard less than it would have otherwise. And 23 as I've previously mentioned, the public comment

period runs through March 31st of this year, so if you

hear something tonight and you think of something else

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6 that you want to say later, you have a little bit of time to get back to us. So, we're going to begin this meeting with a 3 couple of presentations, and then we'll open it up to 5 all of you. That's where we want to spend the most of our time tonight. So, I'd like to now turn it over to Mr. John Goss and let him begin. 7 MR. GOSS: Thanks everyone for demonstrating 8 how much you care about the Great Lakes by joining us to work on what are the next steps. I'm here on behalf 10 11 of the federal agencies and the state agencies from 12 all the Great Lakes states that are working as a team to do our best, to buy more time, and to contain the 13 14 Asian carp population. I'm going to give you about a 15 four-minute update on those activities, and this 16 really is contained in what's called Alternative 1 in 17 the report. 18 I do report to the White House Council on 19 Environmental Quality. They've gotten involved to 20 make sure that we do have a coordinated project here. 21 So, it's not all on the Corps of Engineers, it's not 22 all on EPA or any other one agency. This is a big 23 team effort. 24 We've got a four-part strategy; an effective

electric barrier system which is being added to as we

7 speak with a third electric field that will be constructed in the course of the next year. We do a lot of monitoring of the fish population in the Chicago Area Waterway, the fish downstream from the barrier, and all over the Great Lakes which I'll give 5 6 you a little more on in a minute. We're working on some additional control technologies. And we also have this long-term book which is the GLMRIS study. Just a few highlights. The field testing of 9 some of these other control technologies will be 10 11 taking place this year. USGS scientists have 12 developed a microparticle which would be a toxin that 13 only kills Asian carp. They've developed something 14 that only dissolves in the digestive system of Asian 15 It works very well in the controlled 16 environments where it's been tested so far, and we're 17 taking it out for field test this year. 18 Also, we're looking at carbon dioxide, ozone, 19 and some other possible ways to keep fish from moving 20 into lock and dam areas or other areas as potential 21 blocks in addition to electricity. And we're 22 harvesting a lot of bighead and silver carp downstream from the barrier. Over 50,000 Asian carp were taken 23

out of the 25 or 30-mile stretch south of the barrier

to keep that population pressure away from the

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- 1 electric area. And that monitoring continues in the
- 2 Chicago waterway and all around the Great Lakes.
- I just want to talk for a minute about other
- 4 than Chicago, the Corps early identified along the
- 5 Continental Divide from New York to Minnesota that
- 6 there were 18 other partial water connections. So,
- 7 this takes place at flood stage when headwaters of
- 8 streams intermingle. And the highest risk area that
- 9 was concluded from that study was in Fort Wayne and
- 10 Eagle Marsh connection on a wetland area there between
- 11 the Wabash River which does have a significant Asian
- 12 carp population and the Maumee that leads to Lake
- 13 Erie. We're making progress on the control project
- 14 for Fort Wayne. We'll have details later this year,
- 15 but certainly we hope within a year or two to have
- 16 that connection effectively blocked so that we do not
- 17 have a springtime connection there.
- The other locations that are high priority
- 19 are in Ohio. The Ohio Erie Canal and Little Killbuck
- 20 Creek are two others that the State of Ohio are
- 21 looking at. And we're going to be working on coming
- 22 up with a way to break those connections also.
- 23 Most of the others were found to be low
- 24 risk, so it's up to the states to determine if they
- 25 want to do anything else with those locations.

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9 1 There is a national carp control plan looking at how do we deal with this population that has spread all over the Mississippi and Ohio River Basins up through Indiana and through the Wabash, through White River. We've had reports of Asian carp 5 as far north as Martinsville and White River, and 6 certainly all the way up to Huntington area on the 7 I know Attorney General Greg Zoeller is going 8 to speak to that concern here in Indiana. 10 One problem is it has not been significantly 11 There's only, to date, only about a half 12 million dollars as in federal budget. So, I'm not lobbying, I'm just informing you of that situation. 13 14 But certainly all the states in the Mississippi and 15 Ohio Basin are in communication and that's going to be 16 a project independent of this report, looking on how 17 to work on taking back our waters for our native fish. 18 The map shows you how many states are 19 affected by this river network where the Asian carp 20 are currently spreading rapidly, and also our 21 endangered species coming out of the Great Lakes going into the river system and spreading across the rest of 22 23 the states. So, as we talk about support for this, 24 support for funding to continue this project,

certainly your connections through organizations in

- 1 those states could be very important. We're going to
- 2 need Congressional interest in this outside the Great
- 3 Lakes if we ever hope to get this whole thing put
- 4 together for funding.
- 5 And just a few concluding thoughts.
- 6 Certainly the Great Lakes area has a lot of history of
- 7 working together. The Sea Lamprey Control, the Great
- 8 Lakes Water Quality Initiative, the Great Lakes
- 9 Compact, the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative are
- 10 all things that the states have done together, because
- 11 they got together, they got focused, they came up with
- 12 a path forward. And Asian carp is the next on our
- 13 list, that's the challenge. And we developed a
- 14 consensus to move forward and we developed support in
- 15 Congress to fund those next steps, short term and
- 16 longer term, which you're going to hear about in the
- 17 report.
- 18 So, thank you again for your help on this.
- 19 And we need your comments today, we need your
- 20 thoughts, if you want to send other suggestions and
- 21 comments over the next month. And then we're going to
- 22 have a lot of follow-up discussions with organizations
- 23 that are out of Great Lakes, and they're the Great
- 24 Lakes Commission, Great Lakes governors, other groups
- 25 that are looking at it, you know, can we develop a

- 1 consensus to move forward. So, that's the challenge.
- 2 Appreciate your help. Thanks.
- 3 COL. DRUMMOND: Well, I'd like to welcome
- 4 everybody out here to the lovely Northwest Institute.
- 5 Kay, thank you very much for having us out here. I
- 6 know this was sort of a, it was a request and I'm glad
- 7 we were able to fit it in to a very tight schedule.
- 8 We're getting ready to head to Buffalo on Thursday, so
- 9 that will sort of put the bookends to this as well as
- 10 we're looking forward to working with our Canadian
- 11 partners sometime in March.
- 12 Attorney General, thank you again for
- 13 coming. This shows me first-hand your passion and
- 14 your love for the Great Lakes. So, thank you for
- 15 being here again tonight.
- 16 I'd like to also highlight a couple of
- 17 offices, key offices in the State of Indiana that are
- 18 here. Senator Donnelly's staff is here, thank you
- 19 very much, as well as Senator Coats' staff,
- 20 Congressman Stutzman and of course Congressman
- 21 Visclosky's staff. Thank you very much for coming
- 22 out.
- 23 As you can probably imagine, I know that
- 24 this is a very passionate topic. It is very complex.
- 25 I've spent a good part of the last month and a half, a

- 1 good part of the last two and a half years analyzing
- 2 this and, you know, I'll be the first one to tell you
- 3 that it is a very complex topic, but it's also very,
- 4 very important not only for the Great Lakes but for
- 5 the Missouri River Basin.
- 6 So, GLMRIS is a complex study that examines
- 7 opportunities to prevent aquatic transfer of many ANS,
- 8 not just fish like Asian carp but other species along
- 9 the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Divide. That is
- 10 key. It's many different species of ANS.
- 11 The GLMRIS report is going to outline a
- 12 variety of potential prevention methods and presents
- 13 an evaluation criteria to help readers distinguish
- 14 among the alternatives. So, the purpose of the GLMRIS
- 15 report is to paint an objective picture of several
- 16 alternatives to offer decision makers, stakeholders,
- 17 and the public like yourself, information about those
- 18 alternatives. The GLMRIS report does not make a
- 19 recommendation nor does it prioritize the plan.
- 20 Our GLMRIS team is one that's spread across
- 21 the country. They have worked painstakingly on this
- 22 report in close coordination with federal, state and
- 23 local, nongovernmental and tribal stakeholders. We
- 24 strove to ensure decision makers and the public can be
- 25 well informed on various ways to prevent the transfer

- 1 of ANS through the Chicago Area Waterway System.
- 2 You just heard from John Goss. I'll tell
- 3 you, 33 years in this business, this is probably one
- 4 of the flatter organizations that I've seen in my time
- 5 working with the government, and let me just state
- 6 why. These two PMs right here, to include Dave
- 7 Wethington who couldn't be with us, he is off getting
- 8 some good, additional training right now at Fort
- 9 Leavenworth, they have a direct line all the way up to
- 10 the ASA. It is about that flat. I can look over to
- 11 John Goss; John Goss has got a direct line to all the
- 12 different agencies that are involved here. So, it is,
- 13 you know, as I said, it's very complex, but at the
- 14 same time I feel like there has been a system that has
- 15 been put in place to deal with this emerging threat to
- 16 the best of our ability.
- 17 This report is unique in comparison to most
- 18 Corps of Engineers reports, as many of you in this
- 19 room have dealt with before, in that it identifies a
- 20 range of options and is adaptable for the
- 21 incorporation of future technologies. Apart from
- 22 GLMRIS, the Corps will continue to be embedded with
- 23 the ACRCC and be involved in their meetings. You're
- 24 going to hear tonight on a couple of different
- 25 occasions that the prevention of the spread of aquatic

- 1 nuisance species is a shared responsibility among
- 2 federal, state, local agencies as well as you, the
- 3 public. That's why it's important during our public
- 4 comment period that you take the time to go to our
- 5 website which will be mentioned on many different
- 6 occasions and in this book to give us your opinion
- 7 about the topic.
- 8 So, a few GLMRIS tidbits. You know, we
- 9 started this on the 6th of January, started by having
- 10 a meeting in Washington, DC. Since then, over 7,000
- 11 news media outlets have reported about this topic, a
- 12 wide range of different discussions on it. You're
- 13 going to hear tonight 13 aquatic nuisance species,
- 14 three that are coming from the Mississippi River into
- 15 the Great Lakes, most commonly known the Asian carp,
- 16 there's a couple of others out there, ten coming from
- 17 the Great Lakes down into the Mississippi River.
- 18 You're going to hear about the eight different
- 19 potential alternatives, 90 different technologies.
- 20 I might add that it's not just the Chicago
- 21 District that's been involved in this; it's 19
- 22 different Corps Districts ranging from the
- 23 Jacksonville, Florida District who deals very
- 24 specifically in invasive species, all the way up to
- 25 Seattle who deals with a whole host of dam and lock,

- 1 sea lamprey type of stuff that they have been dealing
- 2 with. So, my point is, you know, behind the scenes we
- 3 have Kendall and we've got Lauren and we've got Dave
- 4 and a host of other Chicago engineers. We've also got
- 5 over a hundred professional engineers that have the
- 6 same amount of passion. I always say that you can
- 7 trust our engineers who are just as passionate about
- 8 the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River as anybody
- 9 else. And you can also trust darn sure that the right
- 10 information has been put into this book.
- This book is 25 pages long. You should have
- 12 received it when you came in. I would highly
- 13 recommend that if you didn't, please get a copy. It
- 14 is a very easy read. It lays out all eight options to
- 15 include some background data on the threat. And as
- 16 you go through this book, I'd say it's like a primer,
- 17 you know, it's going to get you interested.
- Then this book, you can go to the website,
- 19 download if you would like, or at least open up the
- 20 books, the report itself, 232 pages. And then there
- 21 is over 10,000 pages of appendices which either
- 22 Kendall or Lauren can talk in more detail about the
- 23 specific ANS threat, economic data, a whole host of
- 24 other things. So, it's been talked about a lot. I
- 25 think it has helped the public sort of understand on

- 1 the complexity of what we're trying to accomplish with
- 2 the Corps of Engineers and the ACRCC.
- 3 So, I'm going to turn it over to Lauren and
- 4 she's going to go through approximately 18 slides.
- 5 Again, our point is to get to your comments, so
- 6 without further delay, Lauren, I'll turn it over to
- 7 you. Thank you.
- 8 MS. FLEER: Thank you, sir, and thank you,
- 9 everyone, for coming out tonight. Again, my name is
- 10 Lauren Fleer and I'm an environmental engineer at the
- 11 Corps of Engineers Chicago District. And I'm
- 12 temporarily filling in as project manager; Dave
- 13 Wethington will be back next month.
- But tonight, I just want to take a little
- 15 bit of time to tell you about what you're going to
- 16 find in the GLMRIS report. And I won't go on too long
- 17 as advertised, just because we want to get to your
- 18 questions and comments.
- 19 So, first of all, let me tell you about, a
- 20 few things about the GLMRIS study, the Great Lakes and
- 21 Mississippi River Interbasin Study, otherwise known as
- 22 GLMRIS. It was authorized in 2007 by the Water
- 23 Resources Development Act. It directed the Corps of
- 24 Engineers to evaluate a range of options and
- 25 technologies available for ANS prevention, to prevent

- 1 the transfer of aquatic nuisance species or ANS
- 2 between the Great Lakes Basin and the Mississippi
- 3 River Basin.
- 4 So, the two main goals of the study of
- 5 course were to prevent ANS transfer, but also if in
- 6 the course of preventing the transfer of ANS we were
- 7 also to cause adverse impacts to any of the other
- 8 existing uses or users of the Chicago Area Waterway
- 9 System, we are directed to identify those too, and
- 10 also identify ways to address those impacts.
- 11 So, stakeholder engagement has been a very
- 12 important part of our process from the beginning of
- 13 the study. In 2011, we made a tour of the Great Lakes
- 14 and Mississippi River Basin communities to talk with
- 15 the public in a series of scoping meetings to sort of
- 16 chart the course for it, about how the study would
- 17 proceed. We've also had frequent coordination
- 18 meetings with state agencies, local agencies, and
- 19 nongovernmental organizations over the last several
- 20 years. So, there's been a continuing input from a
- 21 wide variety of stakeholders as we've, you know, made
- 22 various steps forward in the study.
- 23 And we've published a lot of interim
- 24 products. So, it didn't all just come out this
- 25 January. There's a lot of interim products that we

- 1 published on the GLMRIS website that, you know, I
- 2 encourage you to go and take a look if you want some
- 3 more information after tonight.
- In July 2011, there was some intervening
- 5 legislation that directed the Corps to change course
- 6 on GLMRIS in really three main ways. One, it directed
- 7 us to complete the study within an 18-month time
- 8 frame, which we did. We just submitted, you know,
- 9 within the 18-month time frame the GLMRIS report to
- 10 Congress on January 6th of this year.
- 11 Secondly, it instructed us to look at the
- 12 Chicago Area Waterway System first and foremost
- 13 because it's the only permanent, continuous connection
- 14 between the two basins. As Mr. Goss mentioned, there
- 15 were 18 other potential pathways identified, and so
- 16 those are addressed in one of the appendices of the
- 17 GLMRIS report, and we refer to those collectively as
- 18 Focused Area 2. But those really represent possibly
- 19 simpler, really episodic connections that only form
- 20 intermittently when there's flood events and, you
- 21 know, significant precipitation events. And something
- 22 on the order of, you know, irrigation ditches,
- 23 something that we feel like could be solved perhaps
- 24 with, you know, with less complexity. So, Focus
- 25 Area 1 is how we move forward after this intervening

- 1 legislation.
- 2 And then the last thing that this
- 3 intervening legislation asked us to do was to
- 4 incorporate consideration and evaluate hydrologic
- 5 separation as one of the alternatives.
- 6 So, I'm sure a lot of you are very familiar
- 7 with the Chicago Area Waterway System and how it
- 8 works. But I just want to highlight a few main things
- 9 so we're all on the same page.
- 10 The Chicago Area Waterway System is not your
- 11 typical natural waterway. It's a very complex,
- 12 modified, multi-use waterway. It's a, before 1900, as
- 13 many of you know -- that looks better, right? That
- 14 helps out? Okay.
- You know, the Chicago River system and the
- 16 Calumet River system drain primarily to the lake. The
- 17 Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal and the Cal-Sag Channel
- 18 were dug basically to serve a couple of functions.
- 19 Obviously, it facilitates navigation between the two
- 20 basins, but it also allows for Lake Michigan water and
- 21 water from the Chicago area to drain downstream
- 22 towards the Illinois River and Mississippi River
- 23 Basins.
- 24 Today, the system continues to serve a
- 25 number of very important functions. Both commercial

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- 1 vessels and recreational boaters utilize the waterway
- 2 system for navigation, water supply and conveyance. I
- 3 don't know if you know, but on any given day, between
- 4 50 percent and 100 percent of the flow of this system
- 5 is waste water treatment plant effluent. In Chicago,
- 6 we call them water reclamation plants. But so, water
- 7 supply and conveyance is a very important function.
- 8 Also, water risk management, before
- 9 precipitation events, you know, the system is operated
- 10 where we draw down the system before expected
- 11 precipitation events, so when it rains it can accept
- 12 all the stormwater from, you know, this major
- 13 metropolitan area, the third largest city, in Chicago.
- 14 As the city fills up, it discharges, you know, as
- 15 normal down to the Illinois River system, but also in
- 16 some especially significant events will backflow to
- 17 Lake Michigan and discharge the stormwater in a two-
- 18 way direction.
- 19 The system is also being used increasingly
- 20 for recreation. And just, you know, not too long ago,
- 21 the uses of the system were redefined to, you know,
- 22 really support this continued use for recreation.
- 23 Also, there have been local strides, or recent strides
- 24 made in habitat improvement for natural resources.
- 25 So, the report itself describes eight

- 1 alternative plans designed to prevent ANS transfer
- 2 between the basins. For each alternative, you'll find
- 3 basically a conceptual five percent level of design.
- 4 You'll find an analysis of any adverse impacts that
- 5 are expected. And you'll find some suggested
- 6 mitigated features to correct for those impacts.
- 7 There is also a range of cost estimates
- 8 provided for each of the alternatives. And this cost
- 9 information is really, you know, at the same five
- 10 percent level of design that the rest of the measures
- 11 were designed to. So, they're best used to really
- 12 compare one plan against the other. Absolute costs of
- 13 implementation would be, you know, possibly
- 14 significantly changed by any kind of delays or that
- 15 kind of thing. So, absolute costs are not really
- 16 fully captured perhaps in these conceptual level
- 17 costs.
- 18 The report does not make a recommendation or
- 19 provide a ranking of the alternatives. What it does
- 20 do, and I think very well, is it provides a tool for
- 21 decision makers. There are number of evaluation
- 22 criteria that are provided that will allow readers to
- 23 examine the tradeoffs and the costs and benefits of
- 24 each of the alternative plans. So, some of these
- 25 evaluation criteria include costs, time to

- 1 implementation, and potential other impacts, for
- 2 example, economic impacts, impacts to flood risk
- 3 management, impacts to environmental quality.
- 4 For any of the projects that are identified
- 5 in the GLMRIS report, additional analysis will be
- 6 needed before we can move to implementation on any of
- 7 them. This might include site specific analysis. It
- 8 might include some more design work. And
- 9 environmental compliance documentation will all be
- 10 needed to move any of these plans forward, so do keep
- 11 that in mind.
- To give you some idea about how we came up
- 13 with these plans, first, we identified the connections
- 14 between the two basins. And you'll see, we'll show a
- 15 map, and there's basically five aquatic pathways
- 16 through the Chicago Area Waterway System. We
- 17 identified 254 species, non-native species in both of
- 18 the basins that could pose a threat for transfer. Of
- 19 these inventoried species, they were studied further,
- 20 and 35 were found to be of concern for interbasin
- 21 transfer. And of those 35, 13 were found by our
- 22 biologists and researchers to pose either a high or
- 23 medium risk of transfer.
- So, really the GLMRIS study was built around
- 25 this analysis of the species, of the connections, and

- 1 then we did an additional analysis of potential ANS
- 2 controls. And so, we published, these are all
- 3 represented in interim products, those interim
- 4 products I mentioned that are available at the GLMRIS
- 5 website. But we also looked at over 90 potential ANS
- 6 controls which included really everything you could
- 7 think of from, you know, accelerated water velocity to
- 8 temperature controls, either freezing or boiling the
- 9 channel, to pheromones to predators, natural barrier,
- 10 you know, physical separation. A lot of things were
- 11 examined and really sifted out and screened for
- 12 application to the identified high and medium-risk
- 13 organisms.
- So, before I get to the eight alternative
- 15 plans that the GLMRIS report identifies, let me talk
- 16 to you about some of the elements of each of these
- 17 plans. The ANS control technologies identified in the
- 18 report, you'll probably be most familiar with the idea
- 19 of a physical barrier on your right, which is
- 20 basically a dam that is meant to separate the two
- 21 watersheds. We designed these barriers to be
- 22 functional up to a 500-year storm level of design, or
- 23 a 0.2 percent chance of exceedance. Thank you.
- 24 Anyhow, so, physical barrier, probably the
- 25 most straightforward of the technologies identified in

- 1 the GLMRIS report. There we go. Over here on the
- 2 lower left-hand corner, the electric barrier with an
- 3 engineered channel, I'm sure many of you are familiar
- 4 with the electric barrier system that the Corps
- 5 currently operates in Lockport outside the Chicago
- 6 area. The electric barrier in place has been in place
- 7 since 2002, and the Corps has been in the process of
- 8 updating and refining and optimizing this system as
- 9 time has gone on.
- 10 The electric barrier proposed in the GLMRIS
- 11 report proposes further optimization of the design
- 12 we've already tested thus far in the field. We
- 13 propose an engineered channel which would, you know,
- 14 help us out in a few ways. First, it would eliminate
- 15 any voids or crevices along the lining of the canal
- 16 that could provide places for fish to hide. Secondly,
- 17 the engineered channel could also be designed to have
- 18 special insulated properties that would prevent any
- 19 sort of stray electrical current from entering the
- 20 groundwater in the surrounding area. And lastly, this
- 21 engineered channel could help the barrier be optimized
- 22 to get, you know, either by the dimensions of the
- 23 canal or with the electrode configuration to really
- 24 get the maximum electric field in the water for, you
- 25 know, an optimized power input. To be more efficient,

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1 basically.
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- 2 You'll see at the top of the screen, there's
- 3 two novel technologies that are described in the
- 4 GLMRIS report. The first of these is the GLMRIS lock.
- 5 And the GLMRIS lock is based on your traditional
- 6 navigation lock design. You'll see over here the
- 7 green water represents the water that's potentially
- 8 contaminated with nuisance species.
- 9 And so, the idea behind the GLMRIS lock is
- 10 that it's really a flushing lock mechanism. When the
- 11 barge or other vessels enter the lock chamber, the
- 12 lock door is closed, and then through a series of
- 13 pumps and also gravity-fed systems, water is flushed
- 14 through, emptied out the other end, and then the water
- 15 in the chamber will be substantially ANS free, and the
- 16 vessels can exit.
- So, this is a technology that we developed
- 18 with our researchers at the Engineer Research and
- 19 Design Center in Vicksburg, Mississippi, it's the
- 20 Corps of Engineers' research facility. We've done
- 21 some conceptual level design, and this option helps us
- 22 maintain the possibility for maintaining navigation
- 23 while still controlling for aquatic nuisance species.
- 24 Similarly, the ANS treatment plant, aquatic
- 25 nuisance species treatment plant you'll see in the

- 1 report is frequently paired with the GLMRIS lock and
- 2 would supply ANS treated water for the flushing of the
- 3 lock chamber. This technology is really based on your
- 4 typical water, waste water treatment plant like we
- 5 have in, you know, any city across, you know, the
- 6 country. It consists of a series of screens,
- 7 filtration, and then ultraviolet disinfection to
- 8 either screen out and remove the target organisms or
- 9 inactivate the really small ones like the spores and
- 10 the viruses, again to help maintain navigation and
- 11 other uses of the waterway, to maintain its existing
- 12 uses but still removing ANS.
- 13 There's really three mechanisms for ANS
- 14 movement. We've got, among the species we identified;
- 15 you've got your swimmers, your floaters, and your
- 16 hitchhikers. Some of the shortcomings really of all
- 17 these technologies, the hitchhikers aren't removed.
- 18 The only way to prevent the hitchhikers from going
- 19 back and forth is to prevent movement of vessels. You
- 20 know, this hull fouling species will stick on to the
- 21 hulls of boats and won't be treated by these
- 22 technologies here.
- Okay. So, now I'm going to sort of walk you
- 24 through the eight alternatives that the Corps put
- 25 together. They're basically a compilation, either one

- 1 of the technologies I talked about or a combination of
- 2 them. So, if you want to follow along your book,
- 3 there's a little bit extra information. And if you can
- 4 see the lower left-hand corner of the slide over here,
- 5 it will tell you exactly what alternative plan I'm
- 6 talking about.
- 7 So, the first alternative plan is the
- 8 baseline alternative. It's frequently talked about,
- 9 it's the no new action alternative, but we prefer to
- 10 call it the sustained activities because there are
- 11 quite a few activities that are going on to prevent
- 12 interbasin transfer of aquatic nuisance species
- 13 already. Under the baseline alternative, we assume
- 14 that all current efforts to stop interbasin transfer
- 15 of ANS will continue.
- 16 For example, the operation of the existing
- 17 electric barriers in Lockport by the Corps of
- 18 Engineers would continue under this alternative. The
- 19 construction of the new permanent barrier that Mr.
- 20 Goss mentioned would continue. The electrofishing
- 21 and response actions that the Corps participates in
- 22 would continue. And also, a lot of the other
- 23 activities sponsored by state agencies, other federal
- 24 agencies, and that are supported by the Great Lakes
- 25 Restoration Initiative are also assumed to continue

- 1 under this alternative. Those include the commercial
- 2 harvesting of Asian carp in the Illinois River that,
- 3 again that Mr. Goss mentioned, and also a lot of the
- 4 monitoring and control operations that are currently
- 5 ongoing.
- So, this baseline alternative is really used
- 7 as a yardstick against which to measure the relative
- 8 risk reduction of each of the subsequent plans. We
- 9 assume for each of the subsequent seven plans that
- 10 these activities will continue. So, this is kind of
- 11 built upon on each of the next alternatives I'm about
- 12 to describe.
- Okay. Alternative 2 is the non-structural
- 14 control technologies alternative. And just like it
- 15 sounds, this is an alternative built up on measures
- 16 that don't require construction of any kind of
- 17 permanent, physical structure. They include active
- 18 management such as like fishing down populations of
- 19 carp and other fish species, and application of
- 20 herbicides, piscicides, and other poisons to address
- 21 populations of ANS.
- 22 Public education is also a very powerful
- 23 non-structural control. Public awareness campaigns
- 24 can, you know, let the public know that bait bucket
- 25 transfer, for example, is a very important factor for

- 1 aquatic nuisance species transfer. Also, public
- 2 education can inform the public of why you want to
- 3 clean your boat before you transfer it from one
- 4 waterway to the next.
- 5 Promulgation of new laws and regulations
- 6 could also be effective non-structural controls to
- 7 help prevent ANS transfer. Just like the Lacey Act
- 8 which made it unlawful to import or export aquatic
- 9 nuisance species across state boundaries, there could
- 10 be other laws and regulations devised to further
- 11 restrict the -- transport of potentially invasive
- 12 species.
- 13 So, these non-structural technologies are
- 14 really best management practices. They delay rather
- 15 than prevent the transfer of these species. It's
- 16 assumed, you know, that the sustained activities that
- 17 are already ongoing would continue under this
- 18 alternative. And we also assume that for each of the
- 19 subsequent plans which do propose physical structures,
- 20 structural controls, that these non-structural
- 21 controls could also be added to perhaps delay transfer
- 22 of ANS while the physical controls are being
- 23 constructed.
- So, the first of the two technology
- 25 alternatives is Alternative Plan 3, the flow bypass

- 1 alternative. The flow bypass alternative creates two
- 2 physical structures, two control points, one on the
- 3 Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal right here, and the other
- 4 on the Cal-Sag Channel. These are both two-way
- 5 control points. So, they are intended to control
- 6 against both the Great Lakes species as well as the
- 7 Mississippi River Basin species. And it consists of a
- 8 GLMRIS lock and an ANS treatment plant at each of
- 9 these control points.
- 10 At each of the control points, the entire
- 11 flow of the waterway would be rerouted through an ANS
- 12 treatment plant to remove aquatic nuisance species. It
- 13 would be treated for ANS and then the water would all
- 14 be deposited back on the downstream side of the
- 15 system. In parallel with the ANS treatment plant, you
- 16 would also have a GLMRIS lock that would flush ANS
- 17 from the chamber, refill the chamber with ANS treated
- 18 water to allow vessels to navigate the lock while
- 19 prevent spread of ANS. Also on either end of the
- 20 parallel technologies here, we propose the electric
- 21 barrier with the engineered channel to deter the
- 22 swimmers from entering the lock channel from either
- 23 direction.
- We have identified some adverse impacts that
- 25 this alternative would cause, mainly the flood risk.

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- 1 If you dam up the, if you, you know, place an
- 2 impediment to the system right in the middle there
- 3 during significant precipitation events, where is that
- 4 water going to go? Well, from our point of view, you
- 5 could either really oversize the plant, the ANS
- 6 treatment plant to handle all that stormwater, or you
- 7 could temporarily store it and treat it down as time
- 8 goes on. And so, that's what we proposed, was tunnels
- 9 and reservoirs to capture the storm flows during
- 10 significant precipitation events until such time as
- 11 they can be treated and discharged back to the
- 12 waterways.
- 13 So, you'll see that the estimated time to
- 14 completion here is 25 years, and the estimated cost is
- 15 \$15.5 billion. These costs and the time to completion
- 16 are really driven by the mitigation to build, you
- 17 know, reservoirs and tunnels to the scale that would
- 18 be necessary to contain all these significant storm
- 19 flows. It would take an extraordinarily long period
- 20 of time. And as you'll see in many of the subsequent
- 21 alternatives, it's really just mitigation projects
- 22 that drive both the timeline and the cost. But we
- 23 feel like it's, you can't flood out the third largest
- 24 city in the America, so we felt like we should include
- 25 it.

1 So, Alternative Plan 4 is the cross buffer zone alternative. And instead of two control points, you'll see in this alternative we have six. We have five control points along the lakefront which 5 protects against Great Lakes species entering the 6 system, and then you have one control point in the 7 downstream location at the Brandon Road Lock and Dam. This creates a buffer zone in the middle of the system where ANS will be prohibited from entering in from 10 either direction. So, the advantage of creating this 11 buffer zone is that you give yourself some time and 12 some space to conduct any sort of emergency operation 13 should you have a failure at any one of the control 14 points. 15 So, you'll notice that there is a 16 much shorter time to completion, ten years to 17 completion and an estimated cost of \$7.8 billion. We assume that, this is basically because of the lack of 18 19 flood risk mitigation infrastructure that will be 20 needed. Should a significant precipitation event 21 happen, any precipitation falling would presumably be 22 ANS-free because it was coming from the sky and not 23 from either of the two basins, so you wouldn't need, 24 you know, the big reservoirs and tunnels to capture 25 At each of the locations here, you have a GLMRIS

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- 1 lock in the downstream location to prevent ANS
- 2 movement heading up, and then you have ANS treatment
- 3 plants and GLMRIS locks at each of the lakefront
- 4 locations, too.
- 5 So, moving along to Alternative Plan 5, this
- 6 is the first of the two hydrologic separation
- 7 alternatives proposed in the GLMRIS report. You'll
- 8 see that there are four physical separation barriers
- 9 proposed along the lakefront at the system. As I
- 10 mentioned before, the waterways in Chicago, Chicago
- 11 Area Waterway System plays a very important role for
- 12 flood risk mitigation as it drains the entire system
- 13 during precipitation events. Under this alternative,
- 14 backflows to the lake would be prevented which would
- 15 be a benefit for water quality to Lake Michigan.
- 16 However, it would put the Chicago land area and its
- 17 9.2 million residents at significant flood risk.
- 18 So, again, for this alternative to address
- 19 those impacts, significant flood risk mitigation
- 20 infrastructure would be required. Therefore, we
- 21 propose a tunnel or reservoir system capable of
- 22 handling that precipitation. So, again you'll see a
- 23 25-year estimated time to completion and an \$18.4
- 24 billion estimated cost.
- 25 Alternative Plan 6 is the mid-system

- 1 hydrologic separation option, the second of the two
- 2 hydrologic separation alternatives presented in the
- 3 GLMRIS report. Here you have two barrier locations
- 4 located again in the middle of the Chicago Sanitary
- 5 Ship Canal, and also in the Cal-Sag Channel. This
- 6 alternative optimizes for the flood risk management
- 7 problem we saw in the last alternative. We asked
- 8 ourselves, okay, how do we do better than those huge
- 9 tunnels and reservoirs that were proposed in the last
- 10 one?
- 11 Well, these locations do optimize for flood
- 12 risk management, and smaller reservoirs and tunnels
- 13 would be required to manage the flood risk. However,
- 14 with this proposed alternative, you also move about
- 15 200 combined sewage stormwater outfalls on the Chicago
- 16 River system as well as in the Calumet River system
- 17 into the Lake Michigan Basin. You also move the
- 18 effluent via the world's largest waste water treatment
- 19 plant into the Lake Michigan Basin from the
- 20 Mississippi River. And by reversing the flow of some
- 21 sections of the river, you actually expose Lake
- 22 Michigan to some contaminated sediments.
- 23 So, based on our understanding of the Clean
- 24 Water Act and the anti-degradation provisions included
- 25 in the Clean Water Act, and based on our conversations

- 1 with regulatory agencies, we think that this project
- 2 would not be implementable unless we provided some
- 3 water quality mitigation projects as well. So, in
- 4 order to solve these problems that I mentioned, we
- 5 propose, you'll see over here on the right-hand side
- 6 of the screen, a green line, and that represents a
- 7 tunnel that would take the wastewater treatment plant
- 8 effluent from the north side plant down to the
- 9 Mississippi River Basin side of the proposed
- 10 separation barrier.
- 11 There is similar tunnel proposed on the
- 12 south side of the system. You'll also see a yellow
- 13 squiggly line. This would represent a tunnel designed
- 14 to capture all the combined sewage, stormwater
- 15 overflows on the Chicago River and Calumet River
- 16 systems and transport those to reservoirs where they
- 17 would be stored, treated, and then discharged back to
- 18 the waterway.
- 19 Lastly, we recommend sediment remediation on
- 20 the lake side of the barriers. So, this mitigation
- 21 work is done to offset the impacts of the hydrologic
- 22 separation project. It's above and beyond any work
- 23 that's already planned for the future. And it's
- 24 basically what we think will be necessary to implement
- 25 a plan in compliance with existing laws and

- 1 regulations as we understand them.
- So, next, the last two alternatives, 7 and
- 3 8, are hybrids. They're combinations between the
- 4 technologies and the hydrologic separation plans we've
- 5 already described. So, for example, this one, you
- 6 know, as the name implies, is the Cal-Sag open. That
- 7 means that the Cal-Sag Channel would be open to
- 8 navigation and flow but not to ANS. We propose the
- 9 same technological solutions on the Calumet River side
- 10 of the system and propose a hydrologic separation
- 11 barrier on the Chicago River side. The estimated time
- 12 to completion for this project is 25 years, and the
- 13 estimated cost is \$15.1 billion. Again, this is driven
- 14 by the mitigation just as it has been for really all
- 15 of the other alternatives.
- 16 Lastly, Alternative Plan 8 is a hybrid but
- 17 in the reverse. We propose a hydrologic separation
- 18 barrier on the Cal-Sag Channel and then technological
- 19 solutions on the Chicago River side. You'll notice
- 20 that the estimation time to completion of this
- 21 alternative is 25 years as well, but the estimated
- 22 cost is much less, \$8.3 billion. This is because the
- 23 mitigation required on the Chicago River side is
- 24 absent from this alternative where it was included in
- 25 the previous one.

1 So, those are, it's a basic summary of the eight alternative plans presented in the GLMRIS As I mentioned earlier, the report does not recommend one of these plans or rank them against each 5 other. But what it does do is it provides a tool for 6 decision making. It gives an evaluation criteria that could be used by all the readers and all the users of 7 the report to examine the tradeoffs and the benefits 8 9 and costs of each. 10 So, some of the costs are financial, and 11 some of the costs are impacts to water quality, flood 12 risk, and navigation. So, again, the point of the 13 report and its main use is to help facilitate decision 14 making amongst the public, decision makers, et cetera. 15 Before I conclude, I just want to leave you with a few additional considerations, and then we can 16 get into some comments and questions. As I mentioned 17 18 earlier, the mitigation is a significant factor in the 19 required investments for all these projects. doesn't take, you know, \$18 billion and 25 years to 20 21 construct a couple of dams. However, to construct 22 those dams and protect against flood risk management, 23 or to protect against, you know, floods for, you know, 24 the third largest city in America and to build those 25 dams and prevent a significant natural resource that

- 1 we have in the Great Lakes from pollution, significant
- 2 costs and time would be required, according to our
- 3 analysis.
- 4 So, each -- also, residual risks, we should
- 5 acknowledge that each of these alternatives has
- 6 residual risks. ANS, the aquatic nuisance species
- 7 could be transferred outside of the aquatic pathways
- 8 through bait buckets, avian transport, animals, birds,
- 9 et cetera. And then another residual risk is that ANS
- 10 could transfer before some of these alternatives are
- 11 built.
- So, if I leave you with nothing else
- 13 tonight, it's the idea that ANS control is a shared
- 14 responsibility along multiple stakeholders and members
- 15 of the public. Implementation of any plan to further
- 16 control ANS is going to require significant resources
- 17 and investment and participation from everyone.
- 18 That's the reason why your participation here tonight
- 19 is so important, so we can really build a consensus
- 20 among all the stakeholders and residents of each of
- 21 these basins to find a collaborative path forward.
- 22 So, that's why we're conducting these public
- 23 meetings like the one here tonight. We have 11
- 24 planned in total; this is the 10th of 11. We want to
- 25 build a consensus among all the different

- 1 stakeholders. And as Kendall mentioned, the public
- 2 comment period will be open through March 31st, so we
- 3 do encourage your comments here tonight but also in
- 4 writing up until and then beyond March 31st so we can
- 5 really incorporate everyone's perspectives.
- 6 So, with that, I will turn it back over to
- 7 Kendall. Thank you.
- 8 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thanks, Lauren. First, I'd
- 9 like to apologize. Before the presentation started, I
- 10 forgot to tell everyone where the restrooms are. So,
- 11 if you need to use the women's restroom, it's out this
- 12 door just to your right. The men's restroom, out this
- 13 door just to your right. Don't be afraid to walk up
- 14 around in front of us; as you've seen, we have all
- 15 already hopped up and walked out in front while we
- 16 were presenting ourselves.
- 17 The second thing is in case of an emergency,
- 18 emergency exits are at the back of the room on either
- 19 side, so, God forbid, but I just want everybody to
- 20 know.
- So, I'd also like to remind everybody that
- 22 the GLMRIS report in its entirety can be downloaded on
- 23 the GLMRIS project website which is up behind me. So,
- 24 it's on several of your materials as well, so
- 25 hopefully you can take that down and take that with

40 1 you. Now, we're going to move in to the oral 2 comment period of our meeting. So, those of you that 3 registered on our website or registered here in person today will be given the opportunity to speak, to 5 address the panel, or ask a question. 6 7 For those of you who may have noticed, there was a gentleman that popped a giant video camera down here at one point during the presentation, we have a 9 10 news crew from the British Broadcast Company, the BBC, here with us tonight. They're recording, they're doing 11 a story on the Great Lakes and Great Lakes issues, and 12 13 Asian carp is certainly something that they're 14 interested in learning more about. I'd like to warn 15 you that if you're going to speak, one of the 16 producers might run up with a microphone and stick it 17 in your face. So, I just want to give you a little 18 bit of a warning on that. 19 Additionally, we also have a stenographer 20 here with us. He is recording everything that we're 21 saying tonight to make sure that we accurately report 22 it and include it in our comment process. So, when I

call your names to come up and make a comment, we

don't have a microphone or somewhere for you to stand,

23

24

- 1 front row tables to address us, we would appreciate
- 2 that. Before you begin your comment, I'd like to give
- 3 you, or we'd ask you to give us your full name and the
- 4 organization that you represent and then your zip
- 5 code. This will allow us, when we go back through the
- 6 stenographer's report, to make sure that we categorize
- 7 comments accurately and that we're able to report them
- 8 accurately in our final public comment reports.
- 9 So, I apologize in advance for two things.
- 10 One, I'm almost guaranteed to mispronounce someone's
- 11 name, so I apologize if that's you. And then,
- 12 secondly, I will probably interrupt you if I do not
- 13 hear your name or zip code first.
- We're going to do things a little more
- 15 informal tonight. Typically, I have a set of slides
- 16 that controls time for three minutes. With all your
- 17 permission, I'd like to waive formal use of that
- 18 tonight. And when you come up to speak, I just ask
- 19 that you be respectful of each other's time. There's
- 20 many of you here that would like to make a comment.
- 21 I'm just not going to try and be as rigid to the three
- 22 minutes. If that's okay with everybody? Just looking
- 23 for some head nods.
- Okay. So, first, we're going to call, or I
- 25 will call up people that registered on our website to

- 1 speak. And, oh, I'd like to mention that after I run
- 2 through my list, you know, I'm going to open it up to
- 3 general comments or questions. The same rules will
- 4 apply. If you'd like to make a comment, you're going
- 5 to have to come up to either side, name and zip code,
- 6 feel free to ask questions, we can interact with you.
- 7 We'll respond to questions that we are capable of
- 8 answering.
- 9 So, with no further ado, I'd like to first
- 10 invite up Mr. Greg Zoeller, the Attorney General of
- 11 the State of Indiana. And, sir, just so I make sure I
- 12 set the tone, I'm going to need your name and zip code
- 13 as well.
- MR. ZOELLER: Sure. My name is Greg
- 15 Zoeller; I'm the Attorney General for the State of
- 16 Indiana. My zip code, see, it's all the zip codes
- 17 within the State of Indiana, but 46204 is the state
- 18 capital.
- 19 Well, first, let me start by welcoming you
- 20 to Indiana. I think I attended the first meeting you
- 21 had up in Chicago. As you pointed out, you've heard
- 22 from me before. It was reported that I was critical
- 23 of the fact that you did not have a meeting in Indiana
- 24 which I thought I was actually just offering an
- 25 opportunity to come to Indiana. So, we appreciate you

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- 1 coming to Indiana and hearing from some of the
- 2 friends, there's a number of us who were around the
- 3 Wabash River which is one of the points I wanted to
- 4 make.
- 5 I do have a statement that we can give to
- 6 the reporter, so I'll skip just reading my statement.
- 7 But just a few points. At the earlier meeting, you
- 8 all were very good at explaining the very specific
- 9 authority that Congress authorized you to focus on,
- 10 not just technically the Great Lakes but the Chicago
- 11 waterway particularly, some in and around the Great
- 12 Lakes. But I think it's that limited authority from
- 13 Congress which sets up what I would consider somewhat
- 14 of a false choice. You give us eight options to pick
- 15 from, and again the policy makers can sort through
- 16 those, but the limited authority granted by Congress
- 17 puts you in a position of creating alternatives, none
- 18 of which recognize the current issues in the Wabash
- 19 River, the Ohio River, some of the streams and
- 20 tributaries in our state, and some of the surrounding
- 21 states.
- 22 So, what I would like to do is offer maybe
- 23 another alternative, so I don't know whether I want to
- 24 call it number 9, but you can at least say that when
- 25 you make your report there was some attention to not

- 1 just the potential future problems of the transfer of
- 2 the invasive species between the waterways into the
- 3 Great Lakes and into the Mississippi River Basin, but
- 4 also the current problems that we have within our
- 5 rivers and streams. John Goss was very clear that you
- 6 all don't lobby, but the rather, let's say
- 7 insignificant amount of funds that have been
- 8 appropriated to work on our current problems is
- 9 another one of the, I think false premises that have
- 10 been created by Congress to limit that amount.
- 11 So, what I would say is the proposal that I
- 12 will call number 9 is this idea that each state as one
- 13 of the partners in the federal state coordinated
- 14 effort are going to be left with trying to do our own
- 15 efforts to contain and address the Asian carp problem
- 16 particularly in our rivers and streams. If we could
- 17 have some support, and again it would be, I'll be more
- 18 than willing to do the lobbying that John can't do,
- 19 but there needs to be significant resources in the
- 20 form of grants to states that would help us address
- 21 the current problems in the rivers and streams.
- 22 So, it not only would help the states as
- 23 your partners, but in the event, and again I don't
- 24 want to sound pessimistic, but say the possibility
- 25 that the Asian carp get into the Great Lakes, you'll

- 1 need some of these tests that states have each tried
- 2 to do in terms of containing the populations of Asian
- 3 carp if they were to get into the Great Lakes. So, it
- 4 would be not only helping the states, but also helping
- 5 the federal government in the event that the
- 6 containment is, let's say unsuccessful.
- 7 So, again, it's not so much that we don't
- 8 all agree that we'd like to keep them out of the Great
- 9 Lakes; we'd like to avoid some of the migration of the
- 10 invasive species into our rivers and streams. So,
- 11 we're all supportive of that. But let's not forget,
- 12 even though I'll give you the fact that Congress has
- 13 not authorized you to do more, put down at least some
- 14 modest proposal of number 9 that additional funds be
- 15 appropriated that will help the states around the
- 16 Great Lakes address the current problems so that we
- 17 can do our part in being your partners in this effort.
- 18 So, thanks again. Welcome to Indiana.
- 19 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you, sir. Next, I
- 20 would like to ask Ms. Elizabeth Johnson who is
- 21 representing Congressman Visclosky to come up. And
- 22 then following Ms. Johnson, I have Lynne Dennis, and
- 23 then Kay Nelson. So, and again, name and zip code,
- 24 and then please make sure you speak loudly.
- 25 MS. JOHNSON: Absolutely. And please, let

- 1 me know if I'm not speaking loudly enough, I think I
- 2 shout all the time. My name is Elizabeth Johnson. I
- 3 am with the Office of Congressman Pete Visclosky. The
- 4 office zip code is 46410. And on behalf of
- 5 Congressman Pete Visclosky, I would like to read the
- 6 following statement into the public record.
- 7 I thank the Army Corps of Engineers for
- 8 their willingness to hold a public meeting in
- 9 Northwest Indiana on the Great Lakes and Mississippi
- 10 River Interbasin Study. I appreciate their diligence
- 11 and thoughtfulness in crafting the study. I also
- 12 appreciate their consideration of the economic impact
- 13 that these potential alternatives may have in
- 14 northwest Indiana which is one of the most densely
- 15 consolidated, industrial environments in our country.
- 16 Thank you very much.
- 17 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you very much. Next,
- 18 I have Lynn Dennis.
- MS. DENNIS: Thank you.
- 20 MR. ZABOROWSKI: So, name and zip code
- 21 please.
- MS. DENNIS: Lynn Dennis, representing The
- 23 Nature Conservancy, 46202. Thank you for this
- 24 opportunity and for coming to Indiana to receive our
- 25 comments. I'm going to read the statement that was

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- 1 prepared for another person who couldn't make it
- 2 today, so I apologize for reading.
- 3 As scientific evidence mounts indicating the
- 4 potential for imminent spread of Asian carp, Eurasian
- 5 ruffe and other invasive species through the Chicago
- 6 Area Waterway System, The Nature Conservancy continues
- 7 to advocate for an interim two-way ecological
- 8 separation solution implemented in a matter of years,
- 9 not decades. I want to remind everyone that the Grand
- 10 Calumet and the Little Calumet Rivers in Indiana are a
- 11 part of the Chicago Area Waterway System. We are
- 12 concerned with the potential 25-year timetable for the
- 13 proposed barrier solutions.
- 14 The need for urgent action was recently
- 15 highlighted when the Conservancy and our partners, the
- 16 University of Notre Dame and Central Michigan
- 17 University, found evidence that Eurasian ruffe, a non-
- 18 native species already in the Great Lakes, may have
- 19 spread to Southern Lake Michigan, and threatens to
- 20 invade the Illinois River, the Mississippi River, and
- 21 beyond. We have seen what the invasive Asian carp has
- 22 done to Indiana's Wabash River. It is essentially
- 23 ruining recreational opportunities for this grand
- 24 river. To think that the Asian carp could be just the
- 25 tip of the iceberg is very disturbing. This emphasizes

- 1 the need for urgent action and a two-way management
- 2 system to prevent invasive plants and animals from
- 3 moving into and from the Great Lakes.
- 4 While the Great Lakes-Mississippi River
- 5 Interbasin Study limited its assessment to 13 species
- 6 of concern, these two basins need a solution that
- 7 considers a full range of organisms. This includes
- 8 species like the golden mussel or killer shrimp that
- 9 will continue to threaten North American freshwater
- 10 ecosystems until protective state, provincial, and
- 11 bi-national federal aquatic invasive species policies
- 12 are implemented.
- With the information and ideas gathered by
- 14 the Corps, and we're very appreciative of that, and
- 15 others, there are a number of viable options that
- 16 achieve long-term environmental separation while
- 17 maintaining crucial transportation and economic
- 18 activity. Implementing effective methods to stop all
- 19 species in both directions is vital to protecting two
- 20 of the world's largest and most important freshwater
- 21 resources.
- 22 In short order, the region must now come
- 23 together to identify, select, and implement measures
- 24 to accomplish two-way separation. Aquatic invasive
- 25 species are a shared problem and require a shared

- 1 solution. Thank you.
- MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you, ma'am. Next, I
- 3 have Ms. Kay Nelson, and then following here I have J.
- 4 Timothy Ritchie, and then Michael Beauchamp. Hopefully
- 5 I got that right.
- MS. NELSON: Good afternoon. My name is Kay
- 7 Nelson. I'm Director of Environmental Affairs for the
- 8 Northwest Indiana Forum, and our zip code is 46368.
- 9 Thank you all for coming back to this room for another
- 10 meeting on Asian carp. We've hosted you a couple of
- 11 years ago and I appreciate your return. This is my
- 12 seventh time viewing this presentation. You're doing a
- 13 good job with your consistent message.
- 14 For the past four years, I have participated
- 15 in meetings such as this and many others concerning
- 16 this issue. And the message that I've carried on the
- 17 behalf of the Forum members has been consistent. That
- 18 is, one, to protect the residents and businesses of
- 19 northwest Indiana against any flood problems that
- 20 would be implemented by the reversal of the flow of
- 21 water through the physical separation. Also, to
- 22 maintain the high quality of the water in Lake
- 23 Michigan as we know and appreciate it today. And
- 24 importantly, to retain our marine transportation
- 25 highway that northwest Indiana businesses and the Port

- 1 of Indiana rely upon for delivery of raw and finished
- 2 materials.
- 3 I would like to emphasize that marine
- 4 transportation has a fabulous safety record as well as
- 5 it is the most environmentally protective means of
- 6 modal transportation compared to rail and truck. Going
- 7 forward, we recognize that there is going to be a
- 8 great deal of emphasis and desire to focus on the
- 9 physical separation of the long-term separation
- 10 alternative that is mentioned in this report and many
- 11 other reports that are out there. However, we need to
- 12 be cognizant of the issue of the potential for the
- 13 risk to not be protected in the short term. As such,
- 14 the Northwest Indiana Forum along with businesses from
- 15 Illinois and other states along the Mississippi as
- 16 well as our Canadian partners have discussed the need
- 17 to have four parallel paths of action undergoing as we
- 18 move forward at this point.
- 19 Perhaps to allow Fish and Wildlife to take
- 20 over the role and responsibility of expanding the
- 21 research that's currently ongoing with regards to AIS,
- 22 recognizing that, as has been mentioned, that this is
- 23 a shared responsibility. There are 32 states that
- 24 have watersheds draining into the Mississippi River
- 25 system. So, it's important for us to be looking at

- 1 AIS beyond just the Chicago Area Waterway System, much
- 2 as the Attorney General referenced with the interim
- 3 river systems.
- 4 Secondly, the report that came out in late
- 5 December I believe concerning the potential
- 6 opportunities for fish to hitch a ride between barges
- 7 through the electric barrier system, the marine
- 8 transportation industry and those of us who have been
- 9 paying close attention to this recognize that this
- 10 needs to be addressed as well at this point in time.
- 11 It's not specifically called out in any of the
- 12 presentations or alternatives, but we see this as an
- 13 opportunity to be proactive as regional stakeholders
- 14 on taking a look at means to minimize the risk of
- 15 hitchhikers through the electric barriers.
- The third item is to potentially initiate a
- 17 stakeholder discussion allowing the Corps of Engineers
- 18 to work with marine transportation, feds, and other
- 19 interested parties to discuss the opportunity to use
- 20 the Brandon Lock and Dam area as a demonstration
- 21 project on a national basis. It's recognized that
- 22 there are more than just the Chicago Area Waterway
- 23 System as far as waterways in the country that have
- 24 locks and dams. And AIS is a national problem, so
- 25 perhaps the Brandon Lock and Dam area could be

- 1 utilized to implement portions of the GLMRIS lock
- 2 concept that Lauren spelled out earlier.
- 3 All these things should be ongoing while the
- 4 discussion on the long-term separation issue
- 5 continues. As has been mentioned by the presenters at
- 6 the table as well as the commenters so far and more
- 7 that will follow, to do nothing or to wait and
- 8 implement just a long-term process allows for AIS to
- 9 spread between our waterways and we must protect those
- 10 going forward. Thank you very much for the
- 11 opportunity to comment.
- MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you. So, next, I
- 13 have J. Timothy Ritchie. Following him, Mr. Michael
- 14 Beauchamp, and the Lee Botts. So, sir, when you're
- 15 ready?
- MR. RITCHIE: My name is Tim Ritchie, and
- 17 I'm Vice-Chair of The Nature Conservancy, Indiana
- 18 Chapter. And my zip is 46304.
- 19 And I'm also a retired banker. And while
- 20 the environmental impact of our problem is
- 21 significant, also the economic impact is significant.
- 22 And I see that the cost of remediation is staggering,
- 23 but the costs that are currently going on to prevent
- 24 the invasive species from contaminating our waterways
- 25 is significant. And the costs will only increase.

1 There is a study by the Anderson Economic Group that shows the states in the Great Lakes region are spending significant amounts annually to prevent this problem. Wisconsin spent \$12 million in 2009-2010; Michigan, \$3.1 million; and Indiana is spending 5 6 about \$3 million annually. And these costs are going 7 to go up. As has been mentioned, the AIS problem is a 8 two-way street. And a lot of the problems that 9 10 Indiana faces are things that are in the Great Lakes 11 that are moving downstream and contaminating our 12 lakes, streams and rivers. We have to protect our 13 aquatic habitats for both commercial purposes as well 14 as for the recreational industry because we have 15 874,000 recreational anglers, 19,000 wild fowl 16 hunters, and 9,000 trackers who depend on aquatic 17 quality not only for their recreation but for their lifestyles. 18 19 I was a little amazed to hear from speakers 20 that there are 35 species in the Great Lakes and Lake 21 Michigan that are potentially going to go downstream 22 and affect our waterways. We've all talked about the 23 zebra mussels, the cost that has incurred for the 24 industry to prevent problems, and those costs are 25 passed on to the consumers. So, really my point is

- 1 that we can't delay in doing something because it's
- 2 going to make an incredible expense later on for all
- 3 of our states.
- 4 25 years is too long to wait. The
- 5 implications are, the increases of costs will be
- 6 exponentially great. And I think there is immediate
- 7 need to do bold action to prevent the next influx of
- 8 AIS into Lake Michigan and from Lake Michigan into our
- 9 waterways. Thank you.
- 10 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you. Just real
- 11 quick, sir, as a point of clarification, the 35 ANS of
- 12 concern that was mentioned earlier, they're not
- 13 exclusively in the Great Lakes. I believe of that
- 14 list of 35, roughly 10 are in the Mississippi River as
- 15 a threat to the Great Lakes. And then the remaining
- 16 are in the Great Lakes as a threat to the Mississippi
- 17 River. All of that information can be found in the
- 18 report or on our website. There's a paper called the
- 19 ANS white paper that talks about a whole litany of
- 20 invasive species that were examined as part of this
- 21 thing. So, I just wanted to make sure you got that.
- So, sir, when you're ready?
- MR. BEAUCHAMP: My name is Michael
- 24 Beauchamp.
- MR. ZABOROWSKI: All right.

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1
              MR. BEAUCHAMP: And I represent the Wabash
   River Heritage Corridor, a state commission of 23
    counties in Indiana, and also a little local group
    from my county, Wabash County, called the Wabash River
 5
    Defenders. And ma'am, I want to congratulate you on
    an excellent presentation, and gentlemen, a very
    interesting afternoon.
 7
              MR. ZABOROWSKI: Can I get your zip code
 8
   please?
10
              MR. BEAUCHAMP: Yes, 46992.
11
              MR. ZABOROWSKI:
                               Thank you.
12
              MR. BEAUCHAMP: Yes.
                                    I've paddled, I've
   boated on thousands of miles of rivers in the United
13
14
    States, so perhaps I'm a little bit biased. I see all
15
    this concern about this interbasin waterway and Lake
16
   Michigan and the waters of the Mississippi, but I've
17
   been on the Allegheny and on the Monongahela, on Ohio
    and the Tennessee and the whole route of the Wabash,
18
19
   most of Mississippi, all of the Missouri.
20
              And so, I am envious of Chicago getting this
21
    authorizing legislation for just this interbasin way.
22
    Because in many of these rivers, I am familiar with
```

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the Asian carp problem. I've gone down the river and

had these fish jump up and hit me in the face. And it

23

24

- 1 natural species.
- 2 And I wish that Congress would authorize the
- 3 Corps to study all the waterways, not just, you know,
- 4 just to be a little bit cynical, it sounds like the
- 5 Chicago jobs bill. I think you have to appreciate;
- 6 I'm concerned about my own backyard, the Wabash River.
- 7 The Wabash River is the longest, free-flowing river
- 8 east of the Mississippi in the United States. And we
- 9 have Asian carp. Mr. Goss and Mr. Zoeller went down
- 10 our river and they got to see evidence of the Asian
- 11 carp that are right in my river and that's affecting
- 12 the fishing there. And it's going to get worse and
- 13 worse.
- I hear about \$15 billion being spent in
- 15 Chicago and understand the authorized legislation and
- 16 what your duty is, but I wish some of this could be
- 17 allocated, or the Congress would reauthorize that all
- 18 of these rivers, the Ohio River, the Asian carp in the
- 19 Ohio is a serious problem. I've driven through those
- 20 fish. They're going to get into the Monongahela,
- 21 they're going to get into the Allegheny, the Tennessee
- 22 River, I assume the Missouri River, and certainly up
- 23 and down the Mississippi River, the White River. And
- 24 then you have significant investments on my river in
- 25 the Salamonie and the Mississinewa Dam system, the

- 1 flood controls already, tens of millions of dollars
- 2 have been invested for flood control and recreation
- 3 very near my home. And Asian carp will infest those.
- 4 So, I hate to just see \$15 billion or
- 5 whatever the number ends up being spent in Chicago. I
- 6 wish you'd take the message that there are some people
- 7 out here that are asking you to have Congress
- 8 reauthorize their legislation to call this the Great
- 9 Lakes-Mississippi River Basin All Waters Act, all
- 10 waters. So, with that I'll end and I thank you very
- 11 much for giving me this time.
- MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you, sir. Next, I
- 13 have Lee Botts, and then following, I have Michael
- 14 Ryan, and then Jennifer Caddick. So, ma'am, when
- 15 you're ready? Can I get a name and zip code please?
- 16 MS. BOTTS: Lee Botts, B-o-t-t-s, 46403. I'm
- 17 a long-time activist on behalf of the Great Lakes
- 18 since I've been outside government. My experience
- 19 includes founding the Lake Michigan Federation now
- 20 known as the Alliance for the Great Lakes as the first
- 21 environmental organization devoted entirely to the
- 22 Great Lakes. I also served as Chairman of the Great
- 23 Lakes Basin Commission, now disbanded, in the Carter
- 24 administration, and later was head of the City of
- 25 Chicago Environmental Agency under Mayor Harold

- 1 Washington. Currently, I'm deeply involved as a
- 2 volunteer in environmental matters as a resident here
- 3 in Northwest Indiana.
- 4 I hope this meeting and all the other public
- 5 meetings inspires the Corps of Engineers with a sense
- 6 of urgency. Part of my job when I worked for the City
- 7 of Chicago in 1980's was to try to urge the Corps to
- 8 get on with addressing this issue. And it has taken a
- 9 long time.
- 10 Preventing the entry of the Asian carp from
- 11 the Mississippi Watershed into the Great Lakes is not
- 12 the only reason to disconnect these two of the largest
- 13 watersheds in the United States, but it is the most
- 14 immediate. This corrective action like so many others
- 15 is needed because of mistakes in the past is long
- 16 overdue. Unlike some other examples, this one has
- 17 been shown to be feasible, and delay will only
- 18 increase the costs. It is needed now not only to
- 19 prevent introduction of Asian carp into the Great
- 20 Lakes, but to prevent other possible exchanges of non-
- 21 native species either way in the future.
- It is also needed to force compliance by the
- 23 City of Chicago with the sewage treatment requirements
- 24 of the Clean Water Act which will provide other
- 25 protective benefits for Lake Michigan as well as the

- 1 native organisms and people who depend on the sixth
- 2 largest lake in the world. It needs also to proceed
- 3 as guickly as possible to enable the industries that
- 4 have depended on transportation use of the current
- 5 connection to proceed in working with governments at
- 6 all levels, to develop alternative means of
- 7 transporting bulk commodities. These companies are
- 8 not to blame for the presence of the carp, and are
- 9 themselves vitally important to the economies of the
- 10 Great Lakes region and the United States. Further
- 11 prolonged delay in achieving the disconnection could
- 12 cause them greatly as well as prolong the threat to
- 13 the Great Lakes.
- In summary, it is vitally important for the
- 15 future for the Federal Government to establish the
- 16 working partnerships and means of communication from
- 17 all affected parties as quickly as possible in order
- 18 to proceed with correcting the misguided mistake that
- 19 was made so many years ago in connecting the two
- 20 waterways. In short, we cannot wait for another seven
- 21 years, even one or two years, to focus on taking this
- 22 action rather than on debating whether to proceed.
- 23 Thank you for the opportunity to participate today.
- MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you, ma'am. Next on
- 25 my list was Michael Ryan.

60 1 MR. RYAN: Hello, my name is Michael Ryan. My zip code is 46304, Chesterton. I'm President of the Northwest Indiana Steelheaders and I'm also a sport fishing advisor for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission. 5 Being involved with the Great Lakes Fishery 6 7 Commission over a number of years, we've been involved with lamprey. For 50 years, all we can do when this 8 invasive species came into the Great Lakes and totally 9 10 decimated the fishery on the Great Lakes is to control 11 them. And we're having a hard time doing it, it costs 12 millions of dollars a year to control lamprey. 13 14 15 Also, what's driving all this is economics. 16 Sport fishing in the Great Lakes, recreation in Great 17 Lakes is \$78 million. We also have, you know, one of the highest industrial areas in the country like here 18 19 in northwest Indiana where all of our billion dollars 20 in shipping goes through the canal. 21 I like some of your new technology. I think 22 it's, you know, getting out of the box in looking at 23 other things. We need those doors closed and closed 24 as soon as possible. And the main thing is there's

other technologies along with shipping. Intermodals

- 1 could be put in where shipping can go from barge to
- 2 barge, and be a separation there. Recreation boats can
- 3 move in a different direction.
- 4 And you can also use rails and trucks. Right
- 5 in that very area, I think UPS has one of the largest
- 6 intermodals in the world right there. And so, that's,
- 7 you know, there's things that can be done to, you
- 8 know, mitigate shipping and also the flooding problem.
- 9 But what we have to do is close the doors, whether
- 10 it's putting a barrier out there or using the new
- 11 technology you can come up with.
- The thing about these carp, they're going to
- 13 be in all of our streams. I know when we first
- 14 started working on the electrical barrier, it wasn't
- 15 for keeping the Asian carp out, it was to keep the
- 16 gobies from coming down into the Mississippi River.
- 17 And one of the things, when we went to put the second
- 18 barrier in, was the Canadian Government was down here,
- 19 their spokesman was there at the groundbreaking. And
- 20 they want that closed up because these carp not only
- 21 will spread all over Canada, clear to the Hudson,
- 22 almost to Hudson Bay, there is nothing that's going to
- 23 stop these carp unless we close the doors.
- Thank you for your time and thank you for
- 25 your study. And the faster you can get this done, I

- 1 know there's a Congressman in Michigan that's
- 2 introduced a bill to make you speed up the efforts,
- 3 and we hope this all goes through. And thank you.
- 4 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you, sir. Next on my
- 5 list, I have Jennifer Caddick, followed by Herb Read,
- 6 and then John Kindra. So, when you're ready, ma'am,
- 7 name and zip code.
- 8 MS. CADDICK: Hi, my name is Jennifer
- 9 Caddick. I am with the Alliance for the Great Lakes.
- 10 Our zip code is 60601. I will take the Attorney
- 11 General's example or standard and say that the
- 12 Alliance for Great Lakes represents the entire Great
- 13 Lakes Basin so we should include all those zip codes
- 14 as well.
- 15 First, I want to take a minute and thank
- 16 you, the Corps, for listening to public comment over
- 17 the past few weeks and adding a couple of additional
- 18 meetings, the meeting here tonight in Indiana and also
- 19 one in Buffalo. We at the Alliance and many people
- 20 around the region including I think many in this room
- 21 have felt that it was really important that the Corps
- 22 hear from concerned stakeholders in all of the Great
- 23 Lakes states because everyone around the Great Lakes
- 24 Basin will be impacted if we fail to prevent the
- 25 ecological catastrophe that would occur with the

- 1 establishment of Asian carp in the lakes. This threat
- 2 is extraordinary and imminent.
- 3 Extensive data and repeated studies of the
- 4 US and Canadian governments have demonstrated beyond a
- 5 shadow of a doubt that the Chicago Area Waterway
- 6 System is by far the highest risk pathway for Asian
- 7 carp. And by your own data in the GLMRIS report, the
- 8 only option that has the highest potential to prevent
- 9 invasive species transfer not only into the Great
- 10 Lakes but into the Mississippi Basin is physical
- 11 separation. We don't have time to waste.
- 12 Studies confirm that the electric barrier,
- 13 currently the last line of defense to keep carp out of
- 14 the Great Lakes may not be a barrier at all as it
- 15 allows small fish to pass through. The status quo is
- 16 not acceptable and we need quick action on separation.
- 17 We know that restoring the natural divide between the
- 18 Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basins is feasible.
- 19 It is important to remember that this report, I think
- 20 as you noted tonight, simply laid out a range of
- 21 options, but none of them are set in stone.
- 22 At the Alliance, we feel and many people
- 23 around the region feel the cost estimates and time
- 24 lines provided in the GLMRIS report are a bit
- 25 overblown and are not the true cost of stopping

- 1 invasive species. The giant price tags that were
- 2 presented around the past few weeks and tonight, in
- 3 that price tag, the Corps is including the cost of
- 4 fixing Chicago's serious infrastructure problems that
- 5 need to be addressed anyway. It's like saying that
- 6 it's going to cost you \$20,000 to bake a birthday cake
- 7 because you have to remodel your kitchen. The costs
- 8 included in the GLMRIS report are including the
- 9 kitchen sink when some of this remodeling has to
- 10 happen regardless of the carp issue.
- We have a tremendous opportunity here to
- 12 jumpstart progress in 2014 to keep Asian carp and
- 13 other invasive species out of the lakes. The Great
- 14 Lakes region stands ready to invest serious dollars in
- 15 the Chicago Area Waterway System to stop invasive
- 16 species and to renew our regional infrastructure here
- 17 in the Chicago land area. We need to seize this
- 18 opportunity and not bury our heads in the sand. The
- 19 health of the Great Lakes and Mississippi River as
- 20 well as the communities and many jobs that they
- 21 support are worth it. Thank you for your time.
- 22 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you. Next on my
- 23 list, I have Herb Read. When you're ready sir. Name
- 24 and zip code please.
- 25 MR. READ: My name is Herbert Read, R-e-a-

- 1 d, by the way. My zip code is 46383 which is in
- 2 northwest Indiana.
- I am a member of quite a number of
- 4 environmental and conservation groups, most notably
- 5 the Border County Chapter, the Izaak Walton League,
- 6 and the Save the Dunes Council, as well as some of the
- 7 others who have spoken here. However, I expect the
- 8 current officers will probably, I hope, have a
- 9 statement made, so I'm speaking for myself and my
- 10 concerns.
- Now, most of you are aware of why the
- 12 Chicago River was reversed in the first place. Sewage
- 13 from the Chicago River was falling into Lake Michigan.
- 14 And at that time at least, the only way to save
- 15 Chicago from more outbreaks of cholera and other
- 16 diseases was to flush it downstream. That was good
- 17 for the City of Chicago; it creates future problems
- 18 for the people who have to deal with it downstream.
- 19 Now, my particular concern besides the carp
- 20 problem is I don't want to see any polluted water
- 21 returned to Lake Michigan. Now, I also am a retired
- 22 architect and engineer, and my employer did work on
- 23 some of these treatment plants, most notably the Deep
- 24 Tunnel project. I designed the control room, control
- 25 building for it.

- 1 Whether the water goes back to Lake Michigan
- 2 depends upon a number of factors. One is where the
- 3 barrier is, barrier and/or locks, how many barriers,
- 4 and besides the location, the degree of treatment of
- 5 the water that goes into the area that is upstream
- 6 from the barrier. And we have the problem of the
- 7 combined sewer overflows.
- Now, the cost of this, and I look upon this
- 9 as an opportunity, it's an opportunity to finally make
- 10 some of these people clean up their act. I've been at
- 11 it for 70 years and maybe this will be the thing that
- 12 says that in order to solve this problem, you are now
- 13 forced to clean up all of this polluted discharges.
- 14 And despite the advances that have been made in
- 15 treating the water, and I'm very familiar with it,
- 16 it's still pollution.
- 17 So, we have to have that into the mix in
- 18 what you're considering. It costs money. At my age,
- 19 my children and grandchildren will be paying for it.
- 20 But I like, I'm still drinking Lake Michigan water and
- 21 I'm sure that they do, too.
- 22 So, keep that in mind. I see possibilities
- 23 here. I have not had a chance to read the whole
- 24 thing, the whole booklet. Our newspapers concentrate
- 25 on the barge traffic problem. If I have to pay more

- 1 for reshipping it another way, I'm willing to do it.
- 2 And I think my kids are, too. So, thank you very
- 3 much.
- 4 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you, sir. Next, I
- 5 have Mr. John Kindra, and then Mr. John Folta.
- 6 MR. KINDRA: Hi, good evening. My name is
- 7 John Kindra, and I'm the owner of Kindra Lake Towing.
- 8 We're a barge and tug operation in Chicago.
- 9 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Zip code please?
- MR. KINDRA: Oh, sorry, sorry. 60617. Sorry
- 11 about that.
- MR. ZABOROWSKI: It's okay.
- MR. KINDA: And I'm against physical
- 14 separation. I think I more support the alternative
- 15 number 4 which is the buffer zone with the GLMRIS
- 16 locks where they treat the water as the barges come
- 17 back and forth. I've heard a lot of talk about taking
- 18 the barge, lifting it up; taking it over land and
- 19 setting it back down into the different basins. If you
- 20 pick up a loaded barge, it will crush on itself. It's
- 21 not designed to be able to pick up, it's designed to
- 22 float.
- 23 Right now coming through O'Brien Lock onto
- 24 the Calumet River is seven million tons of freight.
- 25 That's 1,300 truckloads per day every week on the

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- 1 roads. 1,300 per day. Do you know, just the
- 2 snowstorm out there, all the traffic that we had on I-
- 3 65 and on 94 over there by Michigan City? Add another
- 4 1,300 trucks or at least 1,000 in that direction. And
- 5 the air quality. This is just not a small thing.
- 6 There's a lot of ramifications of having physical
- 7 separation.
- 8 I've heard a lot of people say that they
- 9 don't want the Asian carp in the Great Lakes. I don't
- 10 want them in the Great Lakes. But a lot of great
- 11 things are being done. The breeding population has
- 12 not moved for seven years, and it's a hundred miles
- 13 from the locks. Now, there's what they call scouts
- 14 and there's some fish above that, but the breeding
- 15 population isn't moving. And the catches, the
- 16 Illinois DNR is reporting that when they're catching
- 17 the fish, they're smaller, meaning that they don't
- 18 have a chance to grow up to be big because they're
- 19 being hauled out.
- 20 What I'd like to see is a little bit more
- 21 commercial fishing. I'd like to see the Corps use a
- 22 prototype, maybe on the Wabash River, and concentrate
- 23 a heavy commercial fishing operation and see what
- 24 happens on that. One or two million dollars is
- 25 nothing compared to \$18 billion. So, I'd like to see

- 1 that explored.
- The new technology. I don't know if anybody
- 3 in here knows but there is something called
- 4 microparticles, it's poison in a pill that is
- 5 encoated, that only the encoating gets broken down by
- 6 the enzyme in the Asian carp. If a bass takes it, it
- 7 goes right through the bass, it excretes it out.
- 8 Available for the Asian carp to get it, it breaks it
- 9 down with the poison absorbed and the fish is killed.
- 10 That's just great technology. That would be great to
- 11 have that.
- 12 I heard also Kay mention about the December
- 13 study at the fish barrier, current fish barrier right
- 14 now down in Romeoville, Illinois, that the Corps of
- 15 Engineers put fish, and this is a study, actually put
- 16 fish, common carp, in between the barges to see what
- 17 would happen. Well, they didn't fish out, swim out,
- 18 but what they didn't say is that they never found them
- 19 in there; they never put cameras in there as they came
- 20 in. The fish stayed in there because they were put in
- 21 there.
- We need to do more study in there. We've
- 23 heard also this lady say that the little fish are
- 24 coming across the barrier. Yes, we've seen that
- 25 through the cameras. So, the Corps has an opportunity

- 1 now because again the fish are in here to tweak the
- 2 barrier, to tweak the electric current, to address the
- 3 little fish coming across the barrier.
- Finally, Dr. Schumann, of I think DePaul
- 5 University, took this GLMRIS report and evaluated it
- 6 and said that the true cost is about \$32 billion. You
- 7 know, a billion here, a billion there, you've got some
- 8 real money. \$32 billion is a huge amount of money.
- 9 Someone say that they thought their sons and grandsons
- 10 and granddaughters would be happy to pay this cost. I
- 11 think everybody is.
- But what I fear is that we're going to lose
- 13 jobs here. Someone is going to go ahead and say I'm
- 14 not going to reinvest. Arcelor Mittal, the biggest
- 15 steel company in the world and huge in Northwest
- 16 Indiana says, okay, we're done investing, and the
- 17 plant starts powering down just like Southworks did.
- 18 It's torn down now, it doesn't even exist. So, I hate
- 19 to see that we do even talk about physical separation
- 20 and then the companies start not reinvesting.
- 21 I think unless we take such as alternative
- 22 number 4 where there's a buffer zone and there's the
- 23 GLMRIS locks, I think what is proposed in physical
- 24 separation is too expensive. It's way too long. And
- 25 it's too uncertain to be a practical solution. Thank

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 1
    you.
 2
              MR. ZABOROWSKI:
                               Thank you, sir.
              MR. FOLTA: John Folta, 46321.
                                              My name is
 3
    John, I work for a tugboat company in South Chicago.
    We handle raw products, moving them to Northwest
 5
    Indiana refineries, the mills.
 6
 7
              I'm against the physical separation for
    concerns of job loss and the impact it would have to
 8
 9
    local economy. And even if there was a physical
10
    separation, there is no guarantee this Asian carp
    still don't make it into the Great Lakes.
11
                                                I'd hate to
    see us kill all these jobs, spend all this money, and
12
13
    still, you know, there's no quarantees that that's
14
    going to keep them out. You spend all that money, all
15
    that time, and they still get there.
              I love to fish. I fish at Great Lakes.
16
                                                        Ι
    spend vacation, my favorite place to vacation is
17
18
    Ludington, Michigan, you know, I go out there.
19
    know, Michigan is so worried about keeping them out
20
   but their biggest business I think is tourism. And I
21
    know there's a lot of people that work with our
22
    industry, we go to Michigan. You know, they're going
23
    to hurt it that way, too. There's always a reaction
24
    for every action. But I'm against the physical
25
    separation.
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- 1 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you, sir. At this
- 2 point in time, we have heard from everybody that
- 3 either registered before today or registered at
- 4 today's meeting to speak. So, it is about 5:40. You
- 5 know, we're scheduled to go until 7:00. You've got
- 6 our attention right now.
- 7 So, at this point, I'd like to open it up to
- 8 the room if anybody has any comments or questions.
- 9 Yes, ma'am? Same procedure, please come up to the
- 10 side, name and zip code. And you know, if you want to
- 11 make a comment or ask a question, please do so.
- MS. BARKER: Yes, we thought we had
- 13 registered on the website. It looks like it didn't
- 14 come up but --
- 15 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Oh, that's okay, that's
- 16 fine.
- MS. BARKER: My name is Nicole Barker, B-a-
- 18 r-k-e-r. I am the Executive Director of Save the
- 19 Dunes. My zip code is, or the organization zip code
- 20 is 46460.
- 21 Lake Michigan is an invaluable resource for
- 22 this region. And the health of Indiana Dunes'
- 23 ecosystem is very much affected by the bulk of Lake
- 24 Michigan. It supports a range of aquatic life and the
- 25 source of drinking water for millions. It provides

- 1 public recreational opportunities and is a vital asset
- 2 for our economy.
- 3 Indiana's Lake Michigan shoreline supports
- 4 commercial and sport fishery with an annual value of
- 5 \$400 million, recreational boating opportunities that
- 6 contribute over \$2 billion annually to our economy,
- 7 and tourism dollars from the two million visitors that
- 8 go to our Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and one
- 9 million, 1.2 million, 3 million together visitors that
- 10 hit our dunes and parks here each year. And that's on
- 11 the same par as the visitors that go to Yellowstone
- 12 and Glacier National Parks. This is really important
- 13 to the region.
- 14 The proposed solutions presented in the
- 15 GLMRIS report are costly. We understand that. But
- 16 the cost of adding aquatic invasive species once they
- 17 have established in the lakes will certainly be much
- 18 more expensive. Aquatic invasive species are already
- 19 causing hundreds of millions of dollars in damage each
- 20 year to commerce, recreation and the environment.
- 21 Some of the species were mentioned earlier.
- 22 Rather than investing millions of dollars
- 23 annually on temporary solutions, physical separation
- 24 of the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basins would
- 25 provide the most effective permanent solution to

- 1 keeping invasive species out of the Great Lakes.
- 2 However, it's important to acknowledge the very
- 3 lengthy process of pursuing physical separation, and
- 4 it's crucial that we take interim steps very quickly
- 5 that provide more protection to the Great Lakes while
- 6 plans for separation continue. Preventing further
- 7 transfer of aquatic invasive species between the
- 8 basins is a shared responsibility. It shouldn't only
- 9 be on your shoulders, but should also include other
- 10 federal, state, local agencies and private sectors as
- 11 well as NGOs like ours.
- 12 We at Save the Dunes believe that full
- 13 separation is the only option to adequately protect
- 14 our most significant asset in Northwest Indiana and
- 15 Michigan. That being said, while we recognize the
- 16 urgency here, it's crucial that we proceed with
- 17 caution when pursuing separation. We must consider
- 18 all the communities, ours included, that will be
- 19 affected by it and completely extend some research
- 20 necessary to ensure that plans will not sacrifice the
- 21 progress of important regional projects such as those
- 22 taking place right here in northwest Indiana.
- 23 In the past decade, for example, we have
- 24 invested hundreds of millions of dollars in dredging
- 25 the Grand Calumet River, and also in installing

- 1 incredibly expensive flood control levee system along
- 2 the Little Calumet River. These meaningful and
- 3 incredibly costly projects could be affected by
- 4 separating the basins. And thorough engineering and
- 5 hydrologic work needs to happen to avoid undoing all
- 6 the great work that's been done already. But we
- 7 believe it can be done with great minds like yours.
- 8 To ensure a clean and healthy Lake Michigan,
- 9 aiding infrastructure also needs to be considered and
- 10 addressed before implementing separation. We don't
- 11 believe that enough research has been done to fully
- 12 assess what measures would have to be taken in Indiana
- 13 in terms of fixing our aging infrastructure and
- 14 addressing our many CSO issues that we have here. We
- 15 feel that in the plan we saw, Chicago had a lot of
- 16 detail on these issues and yet we didn't feel enough
- 17 attention was paid to our local issues here.
- In fact, we also had a tour recently with
- 19 the nations of the others that are in the room
- 20 inviting the Forum and many others to go see these
- 21 projects in the field to get a sense of what we've
- 22 done and why we're worried. And so, if you ever want
- 23 to come out and have us redo that tour with you, we're
- 24 more than happy to take anybody else who is interested
- 25 to see our particular concerns.

- 1 We also believe that concerns relating to
- 2 shipping to and from local industries along Lake
- 3 Michigan are significant. While some concepts have
- 4 been proposed in the past, you mentioned one about
- 5 lifting barges; many of these are not palatable to
- 6 companies like yours. We believe that smart
- 7 engineers, innovative thinkers, and solid planning can
- 8 help find a solution that everybody can live with.
- 9 It's time to think that separation is an
- 10 opportunity to create something sustainable,
- 11 incredible, and iconic of the can do spirit we embody
- 12 in the Great Lakes region. And I also want to say
- 13 I've worked with the Army Corps of Engineers,
- 14 definitely worked with the City of Chicago for years,
- 15 and it's a pleasure seeing all the due diligence and
- 16 incredible work you've put into this report in
- 17 particular.
- MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you, ma'am. Sorry
- 19 that the mix-up happened with the registration.
- Now, at this point, is there anybody that
- 21 would like to make another comment or ask a question
- 22 of those of us up here? Don't be shy.
- 23 COL. DRUMMOND: This is always the point
- 24 that my team doesn't like because the floor is open.
- 25 And you know, I would encourage you, if you have any

- 1 questions, feel free. Just come up and ask and we'll
- 2 talk about them. At the closing, I'll talk a little
- 3 bit about the barrier, its effectiveness, latest
- 4 reports, sort of define what I call characterization
- 5 of risk, where it's at and sort of frame that. I
- 6 think that will, you know, perhaps give you another
- 7 insight of what we're seeing and how we're dealing
- 8 with it. Comments? Thoughts?
- 9 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Going once, okay. Going
- 10 twice. This is really your last chance now.
- 11 COL. DRUMMOND: Maybe one side talk that
- 12 will spur some more discussion. Yes, come on up, sir.
- 13 MR. NOVITSKI: I'm John Novitski. I'm a
- 14 worker in a steel warehouse near here.
- 15 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Sir, can I get a --
- 16 MR. NOVITSKI: 46302.
- 17 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Thank you.
- MR. NOVITSKI: 46369 is my business.
- 19 Something that's missing here, everybody says you can
- 20 find another route, what's going to happen is
- 21 eventually businesses are going to move to riverside,
- 22 away from the lake. They're not going to pay the
- 23 extra cost to move bulk materials because the shortcut
- 24 from Asia and South America is the Mississippi River.
- 25 If they have to go around to St. Lawrence, the cost is

- 1 too big. And businesses aren't going to pay, it's a
- 2 competitive, steel business is a global market and
- 3 it's competitive. People will just buy from other
- 4 people.
- 5 So, the companies in the area will wind up
- 6 moving to the location that makes the most sense,
- 7 which means a lot of jobs in Indiana and Illinois,
- 8 Wisconsin that all use those rivers to get bulk
- 9 materials in. I just, you know, I understand the
- 10 problem and everybody wants clean water and no bad
- 11 things in the water. But you have to have a place for
- 12 that bulk material to come through. You cut that off,
- 13 you're going to lose the jobs. That's what's going to
- 14 happen, they'll move to other spots. That's something
- 15 that's got to be considered.
- There has to be a path somewhere in there.
- 17 You guys are the experts and I hope you come up with a
- 18 good solution.
- 19 MR. ZABOROWSKI: Sir, would you mind, could
- 20 I get your last name again please?
- 21 MR. NOVITSKI: Novitski, N-o-v-i-t-s-k-i.
- 22 MR. ZABOROWSKI: All right, thank you, sir.
- 23 Okay, Colonel Drummond?
- COL. DRUMMOND: Okay. Well, thank you very
- 25 much. I don't know if Herbert and Lee are still in

- 1 here, but thank you for your service. Ms. Lee, back
- 2 there, you hear me? Thank you for your service to
- 3 this area and to the Great Lakes. 70 years and how
- 4 many years, ma'am, for you?
- 5 MS. BOTTS: I'd rather not say.
- 6 COL. DRUMMOND: Well, my mother told me a
- 7 long time ago to avoid them type of questions. I'm
- 8 with you, but thank you very much for that.
- 9 For the folks that operate through the
- 10 Sanitary Ship Canal and the CAWS John, many of the
- 11 tugboat operators, I will just openly say thank you.
- 12 We have been safe because you have all made it safe
- 13 and you've worked closely with us. So, that's a good
- 14 thing and I would just encourage your operation and
- 15 the folks that work up and down that river to remain
- 16 safe as they work through our barrier on a day-to-day
- 17 basis.
- It is a very difficult, complex topic. I
- 19 think you've heard a lot of it tonight. The barrier,
- 20 so the barrier, as most of you know, we had a
- 21 demonstration barrier designed in 2002 that worked at
- 22 some certain voltage, and then we were quickly
- 23 criticized, the voltage was not enough. So, we went
- 24 back to ERDC and they did some testing of various
- 25 sizes of Asian carp and they said, hey, let's turn the

- 1 voltage up to about 2.3 volts and volt it. The new
- 2 barrier and the latest barrier, so we've got three out
- 3 there, we got demonstration 2B, 2A, and eventually a
- 4 final barrier which I'll talk about in a minute.
- 5 So, all that analysis came out just as I was
- 6 coming in to command. We sort of turned the voltage
- 7 up which is a significant event in itself because
- 8 this, as Lauren said, it's not a pre-engineered
- 9 chamber. This is a chamber, I've got photographs in
- 10 my office, it was built well over a hundred years ago,
- 11 a hundred years ago, I've got actual photos and I can
- 12 look at exactly what happened. Old flathead engines
- 13 out there, people with hammers, you know, building
- 14 this canal.
- 15 So, as you can imagine, it's a lot of
- 16 limestone rock. And so, we had to go in and put in
- 17 our parasitics and our pulsers on this limestone
- 18 rock. And so, it creates what I call some engineer
- 19 difficulties. I mean there's stray voltage, you know.
- 20 Not too long ago, I think most of you are aware, I had
- 21 an issue with the railroad track, the railroad closing
- 22 that's going off. I've had issues with transformers
- 23 having problems. So, it's an electrical marvel for
- 24 some of my staff to deal with on a day in and day out
- 25 business, that said.

1 So, as part of this, we asked Fish and Wildlife to come in and do these DIDSON studies and their pretty high-tech cameras. I wanted to see, you 3 know, it's one thing to do it in a scientific lab 5 which I might add is very high-tech down in ERDC, but 6 it's another thing to see what's going on out in the So, they came in and they did a series of 7 8 testing. And in one part of 2B, over one specific array, roughly about I think 6 to 12 feet, these 9 10 cameras were put in, and amazingly enough, there were 11 some small fish, we don't believe they were Asian 12 carp, they were like shad, and the reason for that is 13 that we netted just shortly after that in the entire barrier and we found, you know, common fish to that 14 15 But these fish in the photo came together in a 16 group and sort of pushed through one part of that 17 array. 18 Now, my job is to protect, and I take that 19 quite passionately. So, as I would tell most of you, 20 you know, we're going to go back to the scientific 21 drawing board and we're going to analyze exactly why 22 that happened. Does that specific type of fish has to 23 build up some immunity to the barrier that we need to 24 be aware of? Is there something, you know, is the 25 actual, as we call it, the actual 2.3 volts, is it

- 1 getting all the way to the top of the waves when the
- 2 barges are coming through? It's another study that
- 3 we're going to take a hard look at.
- 4 You know, so, the fact of the matter is
- 5 there is something. Here is what I will tell you, is
- 6 that that was one part of an enormous system that
- 7 we're working out there. So, since then I've turned
- 8 on all three barriers. So, we got the demonstration
- 9 barrier working. We got 1A working and we got 2B
- 10 working all at once.
- 11 That gives me a little bit more confidence,
- 12 but it doesn't do what you have all asked me to do and
- 13 that's protect. The only way I can do that is go back
- 14 to ERDC and sort of analyze this in the right way
- 15 because it's not easy just to go out there and say,
- 16 okay, let's turn it up another volt, because it has
- 17 impacts on shipping, it has impacts on the railroad,
- 18 it has impacts on a multitude of other things. That's
- 19 why the beauty of what, you were briefed here earlier,
- 20 a pre-chambered, engineer-designed barrier is
- 21 appealing to me because we have learned a lot and we
- 22 believe that we can do something like that to control
- 23 it, with insulated properties and concrete and certain
- 24 matters that we can put in there. So, that's that
- 25 part of it.

```
Now, to the characterization of risk, where
 1
    are these things at? It's always interesting for a
 3
   military man to talk about threat. You know, we can
    go back and talk all the way back to Clausewitzian and
 5
    Jominian theory, but the risk as mentioned, I think
 6
    one of you mentioned a hundred miles, it's actually a
    little bit farther. It's about 143 miles is what we
 7
   believe is where the spawning, the larvae and small
    fish are at, all right. 55 miles from Lake Michigan,
 9
10
    you could use my lock as a point, 55 miles down is
11
    where we are finding silver and bighead carp, the
12
    population. So, that's sort of where they're at, 55
13
    miles, 143 miles down.
14
              Now, there's a couple of things, and I think
15
    somebody mentioned seven years. We're on our eighth
16
    year.
           That population has not moved significantly at
17
    the 55 mile point, has not moved. We're trying to
18
    figure out why that is. Is it because there's two
19
            Is it because the Sanitary Ship Canal was
20
   manmade and may not be conducive to spawning? Is it
21
    because the Sanitary Ship Canal is a little bit warmer
22
    than most? We really don't know but we've got some
23
    good biologists that are actually analyzing that.
24
              So, my point is not to diminish the threat,
25
    it's just too sort of give you the facts as I know it
```

- 1 today. It is hard to contest, Herbert and Lee and
- 2 anybody else out here, that it is not going to happen.
- 3 I don't know. I know what I'm going to do is I'm
- 4 going to do what Congress authorized me to do, and
- 5 that's protect, you know, the Asian carp, or to
- 6 protect from getting any Asian carp into the Great
- 7 Lakes.
- John sort of hit on it, I just want to make
- 9 sure folks understand, the State of Illinois IDNR as
- 10 well as the DNR within Indiana are doing a lot. There
- 11 is a lot going on behind the scenes that, you know, I
- 12 wish more would be discussed on it. Everything from
- 13 Wabash that was mentioned all the way to the
- 14 significant amount of netting, and I have been out on
- 15 site with these fishermen and I see exactly, they know
- 16 how to net Asian carp. They know the fish.
- And so, some folks say, well, sir, you know,
- 18 they know them but could they be missing them? I've
- 19 got my own fish biologists out there in the boat with
- 20 them to include myself. And so, they know how to net
- 21 these fish, and yet in over a couple of years of
- 22 netting we have not yielded anything within above the
- 23 barrier. We got 3.6 million detections of non-Asian
- 24 carp. They're sargon fish, we put little tags in
- 25 them, make sure they got the right amount of oxygen;

- 1 we put them back into the water. And out of all that
- 2 3.6 million hits, no passage through the barrier.
- Now, that may not be perfect because what
- 4 I'm interested in is exactly what the Dyson study told
- 5 me, that's reality. There's something going on there.
- 6 But my commitment to all of you and to everybody else
- 7 that's passionate about this is we got what I would
- 8 consider a very good crew of engineers and scientists
- 9 that will analyze this in what I would say the most
- 10 prudent manner so they can give me the best advice as
- 11 we start to fine tune the final barrier and the other
- 12 barriers that are already in ground. So, that's sort
- 13 of the long way of telling you about what's going on.
- 14 There was something mentioned on the barges.
- 15 I had no idea that fish can ride in the wave of a
- 16 barge. But scientific lab tests, I've seen it, show
- 17 me that it could happen. What's the probability of it
- 18 happening? I don't know. But you know, you all
- 19 expect me to prevent so we're going to work closely
- 20 with the barge industry as well as the EPA, ACRCC to
- 21 work with them to see the best way. Is it, do we need
- 22 to reconfigure the barges? Do we need to ask the
- 23 tugboat operators to slow down at a certain point
- 24 before the barrier and let the fish sort of get out of
- 25 the barge?

1 That is kind of stuff that honestly I'm going to need your help with and many others to try to But I believe there is a solution to Some of our reports say perhaps we, there's 5 indications if we slow the barges down a little bit 6 that will help some. So, you know, the barrier is a 7 very complex and unique operation that goes on out 8 there. 9 So, let me close by saying just a couple of And earlier I heard somebody say smart, 10 11 innovative solutions. Honestly, it starts with you. I 12 mean we got expert engineers up here; we are the 13 nation's engineers. We are going to develop 14 solutions. We built the Hoover Dam. You know, we 15 helped with the interstate system in the '30s. 16 is something that is within our means to control, but we've got to have public input on it because it 17 18 impacts everybody. 19 You know, I'm certain, as mentioned, years 20 ago in Chicago, nobody thought that, you know, a hundred and plus years later we would be dealing with 21 22 a different type of threat. But it's something I 23 think is manageable and that's why, one, we're going 24 around and getting public input. Your vote, your 25 knowledge, your experience, all that counts. You can

- 1 talk to your state DNRs; you can talk to your
- 2 representatives. You got congressional folks that
- 3 have been here, senatorial folks that have been there,
- 4 they're all interested in your opinion. And I would
- 5 ask that you share it with them.
- 6 With that said, I'm going to turn to John.
- 7 Do you have anything?
- MR. GOSS: No, just thanks, everyone, for
- 9 your help on this. And please stay tuned because in
- 10 the next few weeks, months, we do need to develop,
- 11 we're not necessarily going to have complete
- 12 consensus, but we need to develop enough support to
- 13 move forward. So, we need your help.
- 14 COL. DRUMMOND: I would like to publicly
- 15 thank Lauren, good job! Lauren stepped in right at
- 16 the last minute and did a very good job. And as well
- 17 as Kendall and the rest of my team that's in here.
- 18 It is a very complex operation. The Corps
- 19 of Engineers has been in Chicago since 1833. We're
- 20 not going anywhere. The folks in my organization are
- 21 just as passionate about this very complex topic as
- 22 anybody else. And so, I really appreciate your
- 23 comments tonight and your opinions.
- I would ask that you continue to go online
- 25 until that bell strikes midnight on the 31st of March.

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88
   And then from there, we'll have, you know, five weeks
    of assessment going on. And then all of this data
 2
   will be online for your public viewing to help you
 3
   make the most well informed decision, not only for the
    greater good of the 9.1 million citizens in Chicago
 5
   but the Great Lakes in general. So, thank you very
 7
    much.
 8
                     (Whereupon, at 6:05 p.m., the public
 9
                    meeting was adjourned.)
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