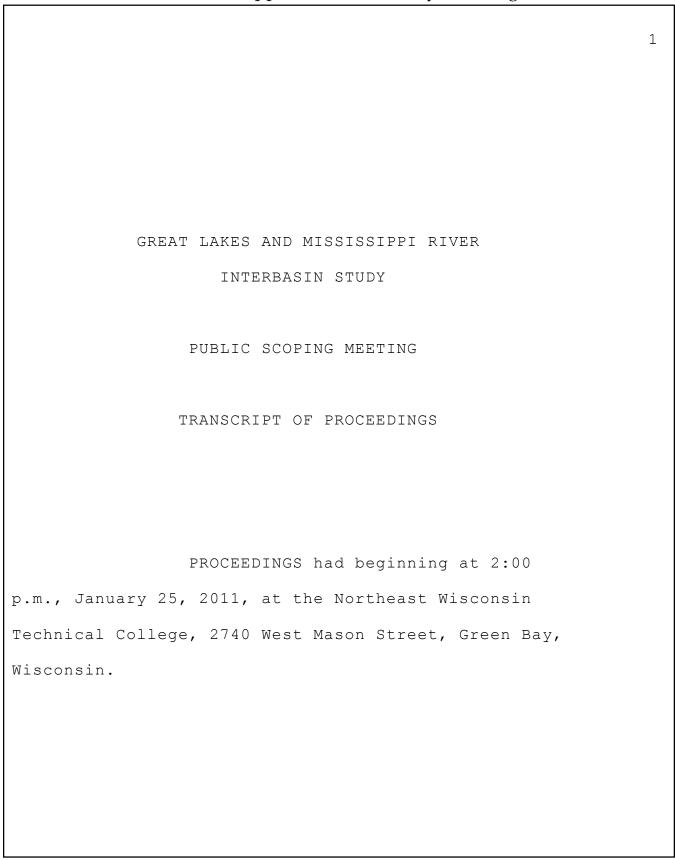
NEPA Public Scoping Meeting

Please note this document is a compilation of two transcripts, the afternoon session followed by the evening session of the NEPA Public Scoping meeting. Please use the Acrobat "Find" tool to perform key word searches within this document.



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1	APPEARANCES	_
2	MR. KEVIN BLUHM, Moderator	
3	PANEL MEMBERS:	
4	MR. JOHN GOSS, Asian Carp Director, White House	
5	Council on Environmental Quality.	
6		
7	LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID BERCZEK, Deputy Commander,	
8	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District.	
9		
10	MR. DAVE WETHINGTON, GLMRIS Project Manager.	
11	MR. MIKE SAFFRAN, Other Pathways Project Manager.	
12	MR. JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Chief of Planning and Policy	
13	Great Lakes & Ohio River Division	
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1		C O N T E N T S		
2	Paul Schumacher		52 , 85	
3	Lia Montgomery		56, 91	
4	Peter Petrouske		61	
5	George Guyant		62, 82	
6	Mary Kinnunen		65, 81	
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4 PROCEEDINGS 1 2 MR. BLUHM: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, and welcome to the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River Interbasin Study, known as the GLMRIS Study, NEPA Public Scoping Meeting. 5 6 I want to let you know a few things about the meeting itself. And before that, though, I'll make 7 some introductions. My name is Kevin Bluhm. I'll be the moderator for today's and tonight's meeting. 10 work out of the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers 11 office, and I'm glad to be here. Also, up here on the front table at the 12 panel, Mr. John Goss, Asian Carp Director from the 13 White House Council on Environmental Quality. Seated 15 next to him, Lieutenant Colonel David Berczek, the 16 Deputy Commander for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 17 Chicago District. 18 In the center of the table are Project 19 Manager for the GLMRIS Study, Dave Wethington, and next 20 to him, fourth in line, Mike Saffran, and he is the 21 Project Manager for Other Pathways Project, and you'll hear more about that in the presentation. And on the

this will go through our process for today and

6 tonight's meeting. Following that we've got a small brochure, as well as a larger, thicker brochure here, that has a lot of information about the GLMRIS Study and Program. We've also got a small little business card here that has information on how to stay informed and how to find our website. 7 The most important piece for today's meeting and for this Scoping Hearing this is white half-sheet of paper here. This is our comment card. This is the piece of information that will allow you the various 10 techniques that you can comment and provide feedback to 11 The way it's set up, there's plenty of room on the 12 13 inside and the back panel to write any comments down, and also instructions if you'd like to use the Internet 15 for making any comments for us as well. 16 Keep in mind because this is a Public Scoping 17 period, the deadline to put in any comments to us and 18 be considered as part of the recommendation is March 19 the 31st. So we've got plenty of time yet, but just 20 want to make you aware of that. And then for the colored full-size sheets of 21 22 paper here, we've got a yellow sheet here that is the

the register-to-speak table in the lobby. And if you want to make an oral comment, but did not preregister on the website, you can do that as well at the same table. Our GLMRIS team has been organizing -- has 5 organized this public meeting to accomplish two goals 6 for you. First, to present information about the 7 8 Study, and then secondly, to solicit your comments on the significant issues that should be included on -- in 10 the GLMRIS and on the insignificant issues that can be eliminated from further study. 11 12 The Corps is hosting 12 meetings throughout 13 the Study area in an effort to provide opportunities to those interested in the Study to learn more about the 14 15 Study and provide your oral comments. Please note the 16 NEPA Public Scoping period closes on March the 31st, 17 2011. 18 As indicated on the agenda, this public 19 meeting is organized in two sessions. An identical 20 session and presentation will be given at the beginning 21 of each of these sessions followed then by a second portion, which is the oral comment period.

9 The first public comment period will end at 5 1 p.m., and then the second session will beginning at There will be a 30-minute break in between the two sessions. The second public period as well will end at 7 p.m. 5 6 If you have any questions or concerns, the staff can be found in the lobby or in the back of this 7 room after the meeting has been adjourned. If you would like to ask any other questions, you can do so. note, though, if you do talk to any of the panelists 10 offline in a private conversation, those comments will 11 12 not be presented as part of the written comment and 13 that part of the NEPA documentation. So if what you have is important and you want 14 to make sure that it's submitted as part of the -- the 15 NEPA documentation, you'll want to make sure you use 17 either the open forum with the microphone, or submit 18 any of the comments you have via the website, or 19 through the written documentation process, and that way 20 it will be included as part of our NEPA documentation. 21 Okay. Let's see here. At this point we're 22 going to start the presentation, and I'd like to turn

- 1 $\,$ it over to Mr. John Goss, the Asian Carp Director on
- 2 the White House Council for Environmental Quality.
- MR. GOSS: Thank you all for taking the time
- 4 on a cold winter day to come out and talk to us about
- 5 this very important look at how we can stop invasive
- 6 species from moving from the Great Lakes to our river
- 7 systems and from our rivers into the Great Lakes.
- When I heard we were coming to Green Bay in
- 9 January a few weeks ago I thought oh, couldn't we put
- 10 that off until May or June, it would be a lot more fun,
- 11 but actually, I'm really glad that we got here this
- 12 week because I had a chance to go over to Lambeau and
- 13 go to the Hall of Fame this morning and get some Packer
- 14 gear for my grandkids. So I'm going to be a hero when
- 15 I get home. So really, it's okay. Thanks.
- 16 What I want to talk to you for just a few
- 17 minutes about is the overall strategy to deal with the
- 18 Asian carp invasion of the Great Lakes that we're
- 19 stopping in the short-term and that we hope to find a
- 20 good solution for in the long term.
- 21 And I just want to start off with saying we
- 22 have an unprecedented effort to stop these fish.

- 1 They're very unusually voracious eaters, prolific
- 2 breeders, and can pose a danger, as -- as you have seen
- 3 from videos and pictures, to recreational boating and
- 4 to our sport fishing industry.
- 5 When it comes to protecting the Great Lakes,
- 6 the Obama Administration has taken an aggressive
- 7 approach. There's a strategy that has been put
- 8 together over a year ago, it's called the Strategic
- 9 Framework, and we're making sure that we are not going
- 10 to repeat the problems that we've had with significant
- 11 invasions of other invasive species over recent years.
- 12 Certainly the carp are the most important focus this
- 13 year, but we are also working on the solution that's
- 14 going to stop other species from moving in both
- 15 directions.
- 16 We have over 40 projects that are being put
- 17 together as Asian carp management strategies to help us
- 18 deal with that invasion in the rivers. There are not
- 19 significant populations yet in Wisconsin, but in my
- 20 home state in Indiana they are well established far up
- 21 each of our primary rivers, and as you've been hearing
- 22 for a few years they're very well established in the

		12
1	State of Illinois, and we expect them to continue to	
2	move.	
3	The Chicago Area Waterway has been the	
4	location for the largest concentration, but they	
5	certainly are looking at other ways that they can	
6	continue to move around the Great Lakes.	
7	These carp, Asian carp, have left a trail of	
8	destruction in the Mississippi River system already. It	
9	has harmed the ecosystem, it has hurt the economy, and	
10	it certainly has had a significant impact already on	
11	recreation and commercial boating and on commercial	
12	fishing. Commercial fishermen are telling us that the	
13	only thing they're catching in many areas of the	
14	Mississippi now are Asian carp.	
15	Now we've got a true challenge for the Great	
16	Lakes. The strategy is a multi billion dollar	
17	coordinated effort of federal agencies and state	
18	agencies. This framework originally identified \$78	
19	million to be focused on this problem, and we just	
20	announced an additional about \$20 million to that	
21	effort to connect federal, state and local	
22	organizations in this effort.	

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We formed what's been called -- what is
 1
    called the Regional Coordinating Committee, and we
    recently added DNR staff and state government staff
    from each of the eight Great Lake states to that
    coordinating committee. So this is the group making
 5
   policy, reviewing plans, and working on the strategy as
    we move forward.
 8
              It does include, of course, the Army Corps of
 9
   Engineers, the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.
10
    Geological Survey, EPA, the Coast Guard, and some other
    local organizations that are affected directly
11
12
    including, around Chicago, the City of Chicago and the
    Wastewater District there.
13
              Last September I was recruited to be the
14
15
    coordinator for this plan, and it actually is
    coordinated out of the Environmental Policy Office in
17
    the White House. So we have access in Washington to
18
    the decision makers in each of these federal agencies,
19
    also working with Congress for constant communication
20
    on the progress, and certainly want to make sure that
21
   Wisconsin representatives in Washington continue to be
22
    informed and understand what these plans are and what
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- the impact is going to be. 2 Moving next, I want to talk about just a few highlights of things that have happened just in the last few months. First of all, a fish barrier, which has been in place for really almost 10 years now. 5 6 original plan to stop invasive fish from swimming each direction was at this point, which is down the Chicago Ship Canal. This is downtown Chicago, this is Navy Pier, and this follows the old -- the Chicago River and Des Plaines River, and this is the point where the 10 electric barriers are in place and have been holding 11 12 the carp back in the Illinois River. They were very 13 densely populated south of that in the Illinois River.
- 14 A third electric barrier is constructed, will
- 15 be full operating just in the next few weeks, and that
- 16 is providing the primary temporary and short-term
- 17 protection keeping the carp out of the lakes.
- 18 The other things that have been working on
- 19 just in the last few months is in that area just north
- 20 of the barrier the Des Plaines River and the Chicago
- 21 Ship Canal run parallel, and flood waters from the Des
- 22 Plaines River do cross over at different times into the

ship canal. A new fence, a fish barrier fence has been constructed. The Corps of Engineers did a good job getting it done this year, and we have protection up three feet above the hundred-year flood level to keep any fish that are in the Des Plaines from getting over 5 into the ship canal and bypassing the barrier on a path to get to Lake Michigan. 8 Also, in Indiana in my home state, we have -this fence went up also this fall where we found flood waters connecting the Wabash River and Maumee where 10 they could go from the Wabash, which has an established 11 12 breeding population of Asian carp, all the way up to Fort Wayne, Indiana, across that flood stage into the 13 upper Maumee and make their way to Lake Erie. And Mike 14 15 Saffran will talk about that some more in a minute. 16 There have been a total of about 18 other 17 sites, including several here in Wisconsin, that will 18 be checked to -- and analyzed to determine if at flood 19 stage they might pose a connection like we found in 20 Indiana. 21 And certainly -- we met with Department of 22 Natural Resources yesterday, and they are fully engaged

- 1 with us to make progress on analyzing all of those
- 2 points in Wisconsin and across the Continental Divide
- 3 across all the states this year. We're going to have
- 4 recommendations this year, very shortly.
- 5 The other things that we've been doing above
- 6 the electric barrier are to watch very closely to do
- 7 netting and electroshocking. If you're familiar with
- 8 how DNR checks the fish population, they use some
- 9 electrodes in the water and they're stunned
- 10 temporarily, brought up, and you do an identification
- 11 of what -- what fish are in that body of water.
- 12 This fall in the area north of the barrier
- 13 and between the barriers and Lake Michigan, over 10,000
- 14 fish were electroshocked and identified. No Asian carp
- 15 were found in that area. However, we have also done
- 16 water samples, and in the water samples there have been
- 17 a few traces of carp DNA. Less than two percent of the
- 18 over 1200 water samples. So I think it was 17 out of
- 19 the 1200 showed a trace of carp.
- 20 So that means there are a few fish that are
- 21 swimming above the barrier, but there's not an
- 22 established population. U.S. Fish and Wildlife,

17 Illinois DNR, the best fish biologists, cannot locate live carp in that area. 3 The research projects that are being launched and being funded that are going to help us develop the 5 long-term management strategy for these fish are also very important. The environmental DNA indication is 6 just that. We do not know from a trace whether that means that there have been fish there recently, whether that might be fish scales from a -- a dead fish that 10 had been there sometime ago, or is that one fish 11 swimming around and leaving a lot of traces. 12 So that research is a key part of -- of the 13 effort this coming year to determine what is that telling us if we have DNA markers from any waters. 15 Also, around the Great Lakes there are 14 16 other rivers that are going to be tested for 17 environmental DNA over the course of the next six 18 months, and that is going to hopefully tell us once again that we do not have Asian carp established in our 19 20 major tributaries around Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, 21 which is our two primary areas of concern right now. 22 I'm going to move quickly because we're going

- 1 to cover those. Just wanted to show you once again
- 2 very, very quickly the electric barrier system now.
- 3 There are three different points where there's an
- 4 electric field of over a hundred feet wide with two
- 5 volts per inch, and if a fish tries to swim into that
- 6 area they are stunned and they float back downstream.
- 7 So this is the system that was lobbied for by all the
- 8 states in the Great Lakes to put a block in the Chicago
- 9 Ship Canal.
- 10 Also, commercial fisherman are taking a lot
- 11 of fish out of the Illinois River below the barrier.
- 12 Several hundred thousand pounds were removed this fall.
- 13 That effort's going to increase, multiplied several
- 14 times, in the coming here. The State of Illinois is
- 15 working on establishing commercial fish processing
- 16 plants. They already have a contract to export some
- 17 Asian carp to China, and there have been some stories
- 18 this week about potential for the market here in the
- 19 U.S. with various chefs and restaurants doing
- 20 experimentation on putting carp on the menu.
- The Palmer House has served Asian carp, and
- 22 several other restaurants are looking at whether or not

- 1 we could create a market that would provide part of the
- 2 solution for managing this population in the long-term.
- 3 I think that's about all I need to talk about
- 4 because these guys are going into a lot more detail on
- 5 the rest. Just wanted to make one final comment that
- 6 we have, I think, a strong commitment from the federal
- 7 government from -- from the president on down. We have
- 8 the bipartisan support of our congressional delegations
- 9 from the Great Lake states to stay focused on this carp
- 10 problem and on this invasive species problem until we
- 11 come up with the solution.
- 12 That solution is going to come through a very
- 13 comprehensive study, and that's what the rest of the
- 14 team will be talking about today. A very deliberate
- 15 and very complete effort to come up with a long-term
- 16 solution.
- 17 So thank you for your attention on this, and
- 18 we'll be around all afternoon. If anybody would like
- 19 to talk, I'll be available later today.
- Let me get the rest of the team going here.
- 21 Next, Colonel David Berczek is going to give you the
- 22 overview of this very significant effort to stop

- 1 invasive species in the Great Lakes led by the Corps of
- 2 Engineers. Thanks.
- MR. BERCZEK: Again, good afternoon everyone
- 4 and welcome here on behalf of the entire Study team. We
- 5 thank you for coming out today.
- 6 Gathering your comments and hearing your
- 7 concerns are a critical component of our Study process
- 8 and making sure we get things right and we're focused
- 9 in the right areas.
- 10 You heard Mr. Goss talk quite a bit about
- 11 some of the efforts that we're all doing at the
- 12 federal, state and local partners and other agencies to
- 13 deal with what is right now the looming threat on the
- 14 horizon, the Asian Carp, but when you hear about that
- 15 you talk Asian carp a little bit, but then throw out a
- 16 few other words that you might be familiar with, you
- 17 might not be. Kudzu, Hydrilla, Zebra Mussels, Sea
- 18 Lamprey, Snakehead Fish, Nutria.
- 19 Awareness of invasive species has grown
- 20 dramatically over the last decade. Invasive species
- 21 displace or otherwise harm native species. They can
- 22 alter ecosystems, transport disease, interfere with

21 crop production, or cause disease in animals or humans. 2 For these reasons invasive species are of national and global concern. Those words came from the National Invasive Species Management Plan 2008-2012 that was produced by the National Invasive Species 5 Council establish by Executive Order 1999. document there are a number of efforts they list throughout there with federal agencies and other agencies that are their efforts on invasive species 10 management and control. 11 The Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study, the GLMRIS Study, would fall squarely 12 into their strategic goal number three, which is 13 control and management. 14 15 Congress recognized in the fact that we've 16 been doing a lot of efforts focusing on individual 17 species over the years to some degree of success, and maybe not necessarily the degree of success envisioned. 19 So in 2007 in the Water Resources and 20 Development Act, Congress directed the Corps of 21 Engineers to conduct, at federal expense, in collaboration with other entities, what you see up here 22

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1	on the screen in front of you. A feasibility study to
2	look at the range of options and technologies available
3	to prevent the spread of aquatic nuisance species
4	between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basins,
5	through the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, and other
6	aquatic pathways.
7	And I wanted to make sure that I read that
8	directly to you from as it's written here on the
9	slide and as it's written in the legislation so that we
10	can talk a little bit about what this Study involves
11	and our approach to it and the inputs that we are
12	looking at from other agencies and from the public.
13	As part of this Study we'll go ahead and look
14	at the talks to a little bit the alternative
15	recommendations, a feasibility report, so what will
16	come out at the end of the Study period will be
17	recommendations that would go through the Corps process
18	and end up with a recommendation to Congress for
19	authority or legislation to go ahead and implement some
20	aspect of the Study recommendations.
21	We'll be looking at a number of options and

22 technologies, come up with what's out there looking at

- 1 the aquatic nuisance species that need to be controlled
- 2 and need to be prevented from transfer. What
- 3 technologies, what options are available to do that,
- 4 and analyze each one of those to come up with what the
- 5 cumulative affect that could be -- that we could attain
- 6 to prevent that transfer.
- 7 The -- The Study is, again, mentioned at the
- 8 bottom of the slide, there's 100 percent federally
- 9 funded. Normally a -- a feasibility type of study such
- 10 as this would normally have a non-federal cost sharing
- 11 sponsor in that. So it is significant. It's 100
- 12 percent federally funded.
- 13 The GLMRIS Study area is -- is large. You see
- 14 up here on the map roughly the -- The detailed Study
- 15 area is this area that is made up by 17 different
- 16 states. You can see up there, with the focus up in the
- 17 Great Lake states and the Upper Mississippi River
- 18 watershed.
- 19 What's significant about this -- this other
- 20 area that is highlighted here is these are the other
- 21 states that also contribute to the Mississippi River
- 22 watershed. That's the lower Mississippi River.

When you look at this map in total and you 1 start looking at the watersheds being evaluated and looked at for this area, there's roughly 33 states that are somehow involved in this area, but the detailed 5 Study will focus, as I said, with these states, primarily looking along this dashed line here, which represents a natural divide between the Great Lakes Basin and the Upper Mississippi River Basin. Water falling to the north of that will flow into the Great 10 Lakes. Water to the south will flow into the 11 Mississippi River. 12 What is the -- What's the Study going to look 13 We look at their -- We talked about, you see in the authorization and the language it says through the 15 Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Well, that area is 16 highlighted specifically because it's the only known 17 continually open waterway, pathway, between the 18 Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. It's a known 19 connection. It's a man-made canal open in 1902 for 20 water, 1907 for navigation, and makes the connection 21 between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. 22 We're looking at, you can see there, too. Not

- 1 just fish. Swimmers, fish, floaters, hitchhikers.
- 2 Looking across the board at aquatic nuisance or
- 3 invasive species. Does not include terrestrial
- 4 transfer or airborne transfer. Does not include
- 5 looking at human release.
- 6 I mentioned on the map earlier talking about
- 7 the portions of the 17 states and that interconnect
- 8 between the two, the focus of the Study area. We're
- 9 not looking at the Atlantic Slope or the St. Lawrence
- 10 Seaway or into Canada.
- 11 The elements there, we are looking at a range
- 12 of those and options to include hydrologic separation
- 13 as one of the options to be considered, and will do a
- 14 study of each of those areas assessing the gain,
- 15 assessing their efficiency, and assessing, as well,
- 16 impacts and looking at mitigations for those impacts.
- 17 The end result of the Study will be not only
- 18 a feasibility report, but also an environmental impact
- 19 statement.
- To take something on as big as this Mr. Goss
- 21 mentioned briefly there the Asian Carp Regional
- 22 Coordinating Committee and the collaboration done

- 1 between state, local, federal partners and everything.
- 2 That's a monumental effort. This just adds on top of
- 3 that to take those members of that group to expand that
- 4 to include state agencies, to include tribal interests,
- 5 to include all stakeholders. That means the general
- 6 public, to get your inputs and get your concerns and
- 7 help to scope this Study.
- For the Corps of Engineers it's a challenge
- 9 as well because it goes across our division boundaries,
- 10 but as you will see in a number of different reports
- 11 all over, invasive species don't necessarily recognize
- 12 jurisdictional boundaries. So we can't either in this.
- 13 So we do have to organize for success. You
- 14 see there for the Corps of Engineers we've gathered
- 15 experts from across the Corps to include our
- 16 Engineering Research and Development Center to go ahead
- 17 and bear -- bring expertise to the problem, to looking
- 18 at what needs to be done and helping to evaluate and
- 19 assess control methodologies and impact.
- 20 Some of those other things are the Executive
- 21 Steering Committee, it's just a matter of how we're
- 22 organized to go ahead and manage this information flow.

27 Mr. Goss, being here as the Director from the 1 Council of Environmental Quality, of course, plays a key role in facilitating the collaboration across federal agencies. There's a lot of things where certain federal agencies will have authorities that 5 others don't, and Mr. Goss's job is to help us all work 6 together in figuring out where those problems lie, who can work on them and how do we get solutions. So that's part of it, but then also we've got to work as well with the leadership level and 10 understanding what's going on and how to work together 11 12 so that we can go ahead and incorporate the next group down. We talk about the stakeholders. How to get the 13 input, who's got the input, what's out there, what 15 data's available. How do we gather all this 16 information together, bring it in in a timely enough 17 manner so that it comes in and it doesn't exceed the 18 good idea cutoff. 19 What I mean by that is once we get to the 20 point where we're starting to evaluate alternatives and 21 other methodologies, sometimes a good idea coming late 22 is just nice to know and may not have impact to bear.

That being said, the second bullet from the 1 bottom talks about the way we're trying to -- to execute the Study and implement this, looking to adapt to new and evolving information to the maximum extent possible. 5 6 Mr. Goss mentioned a number of efforts by other agencies. There might be something promising 7 that could come out as a technology or a control method that doesn't exist today, but in the course of the Study may come up and may show that it has some 10 percentage of reducing the risk. It has something it 11 12 can bring to the table. Like Patton said, give me an 13 80 percent plan I can execute today versus a 100 percent plan next week. So if we can come to an 80 percent solution 15 16 that can help drive down the efforts of not only Asian 17 carp, but other species of concern, then we would, by all means, try to bring that in and do the assessment 18 19 of that and analyze it. 20 Like all studies that we do under the Corps 21 of Engineers, we are authorized by law to do them. And so, of course, we'll abide by all legal and regulatory

- 1 guidance in carrying out our Study.
- 2 The Study purpose is back to the authority,
- 3 to the language there, to look at the pathways, to look
- 4 at the transport of aquatic nuisance species, and the
- 5 Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal, that pathway identified by
- 6 name, and you'll here Mike Saffran, who's the project
- 7 manager looking at the other pathways and other
- 8 pathways that may exist.
- 9 There was a little bit of a black hole there.
- 10 There might be some other pathways that exist at
- 11 certain levels of flooding that aren't there naturally
- 12 in a normal daily occurrence. So those are the things
- 13 that we had to identify. What is really the extent of
- 14 the problem, where does that waterway go, what's the
- 15 network of connections, and identifying there.
- 16 Because there are two distinct pathways to be
- 17 looked at, we broke up the Study team to look at two
- 18 certain areas. The Chicago area waterways, being a
- 19 primary area of concern, of course, maybe have more
- 20 urgency than others because that's an existing pathway
- 21 at all times, and then the other focus area and the
- 22 other pathways.

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What are we looking at. We're looking at
 1
    everything from fish to fleas, and so it's -- and
    trying to identify as well what could be future
   potential nuisance species. That's a quite daunting
    task in and of itself in trying to gather literature
    and gather together all the scientists and biologists
 6
    who have an idea of what's out there and what may be
 8
    coming, to try to wrap that in to -- take our best
    guess at how to deal with all these threats through
10
    this Study.
11
              And, of course, once we identify what those
    species are we've got to identify the means to control
12
13
    them. Not everything works on -- on one specific
             Not everything works sometimes on the same
15
             Try to control cockroaches, if you're ever in
16
    an area where you have cockroaches in your house.
17
    pest man will alternate the chemicals every month
    because they can get resistant to that.
18
19
              So if that's a method of control, we've got
20
    to identify how to do those sort of things. And again,
21
   hydrologic separation is one of the methodologies being
22
    considered.
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31 This slide illustrates a little bit the Focus 1 Area of 1, the Chicago Area Waterway System. And what you see on this slide are the Chicago Area Waterway System coming up through the Illinois and the Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal and then dumps into the Chicago 5 Rivers, and then five points of entry from these 6 7 riverways into the Great Lakes. 8 What I'm going to have a little bit here, Dave Wethington, who's the project manager for the 9 Study overall and -- but also in this focus area is 10 going to explain to you a little bit more what's on 11 12 this slide. 13 MR. WETHINGTON: Thank you, sir. Again, thank you all for coming today. My name is David Wethington. 15 I'm the overall GLMRIS project manager. 16 Spend just a couple minutes going over this 17 slide. As Lieutenant Berczek again, basically this is 18 -- on the right-hand is a conceptual drawing, is a map,

of the Chicago Area Waterway System, and I hope to kind

of explain to you some of the complexities maybe not

being familiar so much with Chicagoland, that -- that

19

20

21

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the area provides.

As Colonel Berczek mentioned to begin with, 1 there are five points that the Great Lakes Basin and Mississippi River Basin have the opportunity to mix within the Chicagoland area. Points 1 through 3 are wholly within the 5 State of Illinois and also have some type of water control structure, whether it be a lock and dam, or 7 8 similar tape of control structure. 9 Points 4 and 5 in the State of Indiana are completely uncontrolled. When we say uncontrolled, 10 11 that means there's no blocking structure, no water 12 So some of the alternatives controlling structure. 13 that you may have heard in the media, in terms of shutting the locks to stop the spread of Asian carp, 14 15 you know, may help with one part of the river system, but would leave other portions that are completely 17 uncontrolled still open and passage of Asian carp. 18 On the left-hand side, I just want to spend a 19 couple minutes describing this is the Corps of 20 Engineers planning process. And where we are today are 21 basically steps 1 and 2. Step number 1, specify 22 problems and opportunities, is part of why you are all

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here today. As you know, both of the speakers before
   me mentioned we want to know what's significant to you
    in scoping out the Study and just similarly
    importantly, what may not have as much significance.
              We're currently collecting an amount of data,
 5
   and that's where we are today is inventorying and
    forecasting these conditions. And the reason for this
7
    is we need to basically outline and identify what are
   the waterway uses in the Chicagoland area.
10
              You might have heard a lot about commercial
    navigation and that's one, but there are many other
11
   uses. Some of them do include recreation, water
12
13
    supply, water discharge. For example, the Chicago
   River is 70 to 80 percent municipal wastewater
15
   discharge, 70 to 80 percent.
16
17
             We also use the Chicago River and the Chicago
   Area Waterway System significantly for flood risk
19
   management. Doesn't happen very often, but every
20
   couple years, every five years, we'll get a significant
21
   enough rainfall event in the City of Chicago that we
22
   need to open up that control structure, I believe it's
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1	number 2 on the slide up there, at the Chicago Lock to
2	allow water to backflow, so flow backwards into Lake
3	Michigan, as well as flowing down towards the
4	Mississippi River System.
5	This very important valve allows flooding to
6	be prevented, over bank flooding into the City of
7	Chicago, as well as significant basement flooding as
8	sewers would back up throughout the entire Chicagoland
9	area affecting millions, literally millions of people.
10	Once we identify what those waterway uses are
11	we need to basically evaluate once we implement an
12	aquatic nuisance species control. So once we do
13	something, once we look at hydrologic separation, or
14	the implementation of some type of control, what will
15	be those impacts to waterway users. What are the
16	social impacts, the environmental impacts, and the
17	economic impacts. And just as importantly, if there are
18	adverse impacts what do we need to do, or what could be
19	suggested to do to mitigate for those negative impacts.
20	So basically, these steps that are outlined
21	on the left-hand side go through that process by
22	identifying who those users are, what the use is of

- 1 the waterway system is, and basically identify any type
- 2 of impacts and mitigation.
- 3 Again, as was mentioned previously, we are
- 4 working with federal and state agencies, we're working
- 5 with the tribal and other nongovernmental
- 6 organizations, including private industry.
- 7 Thank you for your time and attention. I'll
- 8 turn it back to Colonel Berczek.
- 9 MR. BERCZEK: Thanks, David. This next slide
- 10 shows a little bit of the effort, and I'll have Mike
- 11 Saffran, who's a project manager, talk to you a little
- 12 bit. This is the second focus area. This is that
- 13 other pathway. The part of the Study that -- the
- 14 direction that we didn't quite know that much about.
- So Mike's going to tell you a little bit
- 16 about what's been done so far in the last four to five
- 17 months.
- 18 MR. SAFFRAN: Thank you, sir. Welcome
- 19 everybody, and it's very nice to be in Green Bay after
- 20 a big win last weekend.
- 21 Just as Colonel Berczek said, when we started
- 22 into the GLMRIS there was a lot known about the Chicago

- 1 Sanitary and Ship Canal, a lot known about the risk,
- 2 and major investments had been made in trying to
- 3 prevent the transfer of nuisance species through that
- 4 specific pathway, but very little was known about the
- 5 other portion that was in that legislation, other
- 6 aquatic pathways.
- 7 And last year our Commanding General made a
- 8 visit to Portage, Wisconsin, and a became much more
- 9 aware, I guess, of the potential that there are other
- 10 locations where the investments that we've made in
- 11 Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal can be compromised if Asian
- 12 carp found other ways into the Great Lakes.
- 13 So he challenged us last summer to, within 60
- 14 days, produce a draft report that provided an inventory
- 15 of all of the potential aquatic pathways around almost
- 16 a 1500-mile-long divide that separates the basin, to
- 17 identify the locations and to conduct a preliminary
- 18 risk characterization to make sure we -- we identified
- 19 any significant vulnerabilities that we may have, and
- 20 really focusing on Asian carp, but looking at all of
- 21 the species, so -- all invasive species, as we're
- 22 required to, under GLMRIS.

37 So we -- we started into this effort. We 1 really relied very heavily on state DNRs, USGS, Fish and Wildlife Service, but we got the best experts we could from local and national to really help us to meet this very challenging task. 5 6 Long story short is we identified a total of about 36 different locations along the basin divide. And that's what's shown in the figure there, are the locations that we identified. 10 Very fortunately, only one of them really jumped out as a really significant risk and a near-term 11 risk, and that was a location called Eagle Marsh, which 12 is in the Town of Fort Wayne, Indiana. 13 Fort Wayne sits on the basin divide between 14 what's called the Maumee Basin and the Wabash River 15 The -- At that location the maximum storm event 16 17 that you would expect to occur in any given year 18 generates water flow from the Maumee Basin back flowing 19 into the Little River, which is the headwater stream to 20 the Wabash River. 21 Once you have a larger event, a five or 10year event, a much more significant volume of water

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- 1 flows from the Maumee Basin into the Wabash Basin. We
- 2 had a -- As one of the locations we were able to find
- 3 very good, current available information on the
- 4 hydrology, and the 2009 Flood Insurance Study indicated
- 5 that the depth of the water flow across the basin
- 6 divide at that location from a 10 percent annual return
- 7 frequency storm, or the kind of storm that you would
- 8 expect to occur no more than frequently than once every
- 9 10 years, showed a depth of four-and-a-half feet of
- 10 water across the basin divide at that location.
- 11 That, in concert with the fact that we had
- 12 observations of a significant population of Asian carp
- 13 downstream of the Wabash River, reportedly as close as
- 14 22 miles from the Town of Fort Wayne, really set off
- 15 the red light that we've got a significant issue here.
- 16 Toward the end of July we had a good meeting
- 17 on site, and we had the Indiana DNR, as well as a
- 18 number of other agencies, the NRCS, the USGS, the
- 19 Little River Wetlands Project, which is a
- 20 nongovernmental organization, county surveyors, we had
- 21 all the right people in the room, and we talked about -
- 22 about the problem and what can we do to quickly

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1 mitigate it.
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- 2 And one of the things that -- that was
- 3 offered up very quickly was the similar solution that
- 4 Mr. Goss already talked about, to separate the Des
- 5 Plaines River from the Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal, and
- 6 that is a mesh fence, a mesh barrier, that could be
- 7 erected relatively quickly, wouldn't induce any
- 8 flooding, but would provide a -- a strong prevention
- 9 from Asian carp being able to swim upstream or cross
- 10 that location.
- 11 Within less than 60 days of the time of that
- 12 meeting that fence was up and in place, and I think
- 13 it's a demonstration of -- of a lot of the -- what we
- 14 hoped would come out of this GLMRIS Study, which is
- 15 that there are resources and capabilities at all the
- 16 different levels and we're all going to have to
- 17 basically, at the local, state and federal level, all
- 18 play a role in how we -- we manage and prevent Asian
- 19 carp and other aquatic nuisance species from interbasin
- 20 transfer.
- 21 The other 17 locations, I would say that the
- 22 risk at the Eagle Marsh location are orders of

- 1 magnitude less than -- than the risk that's posed at
- 2 the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal because the Chicago
- 3 Sanitary and Ship Canal is always open. The Fort Wayne
- 4 connection is -- every year or so there might be water
- 5 flowing across.
- 6 The -- The other locations below Fort Wayne
- 7 or before the Eagle Marsh are probably orders of
- 8 magnitude less risk than those, but there was a
- 9 significant amount of uncertainty. We identified eight
- 10 locations in Wisconsin where it appears there's a
- 11 significant amount of water that can flow from a large
- 12 storm event across the basin divide.
- Those locations, we're going back and doing a
- 14 more detailed risk assessment, a more detailed and --
- 15 going to have more time and do a better study, if you
- 16 will, to really characterize the hydrologic conditions,
- 17 and then based on the hydrologic conditions determine
- 18 whether those sites really do pose an unacceptable
- 19 risk.
- That Study is underway right now. We have
- 21 met with just about each of the individual state DNRs,
- 22 we've had meetings with the federal partners in

41 discussing the draft plan to complete that Study, and it's expected to be completed this year. 3 MR. BERCZEK: Thanks, Mike. Where are we today and where are we heading. You can see on here a little bit off to the left-hand side talks about some 5 of the process so far. It is a -- a Study that we've 6 got to identify how to go ahead and do it and give direction to the team. So we've got to have process involved with doing that and getting to the point where we are today, you know, coming out with these meetings 10 11 to gain your inputs. 12 But that's not all that has been going on. 13 You heard Mike talk a little bit about -- talking about these other pathways and addressing something that's 15 out there and if the state has the authority and the 16 ability to act, taking action on that. And while 17 that's been going on we've been learning as well. 18 You see up at the top the Asian carp 19 literature review. We've talked about the Chicago 20 Sanitary and Ship Canal being that kind of most 21 immediate pathway. And, of course, the Study is beyond 22 and broader than Asian carp, but Asian carp is the most

- 1 immediate risk. So, of course, we've got to know what
- 2 -- what to do with them and how we're doing there.
- In addition to -- to this, continuing to do
- 4 our efforts with the electrical dispersal barrier and
- 5 looking at means to address potential bypasses about
- 6 that and how to make that more effective as well. So
- 7 those efforts are going on, as well as these, and going
- 8 broader now with this, looking at the White paper,
- 9 looking at what's out there. What is out there with
- 10 the aquatic nuisance species, what do we need to be
- 11 concerned with, what's in the one basin, what's in the
- 12 other, what hasn't transferred already, and how do we
- 13 go ahead and address those. So that takes a lot of
- 14 effort. And how do we target those species.
- Talked a little bit already about that
- 16 preliminary risk characterization in Eagle Marsh.
- 17 That's kind of the fast track, if you would. And you
- 18 can see here a little bit here with the timeline. This
- 19 project schedule has an asterisk at the top, so of
- 20 course there's a caveat to it. You see at the bottom
- 21 what that caveat is. This is the best case scenario.
- 22 This is the -- We can go ahead and we get the

- 1 information available that's out there and we can go
- 2 ahead and bring it in and process that data and go
- 3 ahead and -- again, I mentioned federally funded.
- So that's -- Federally funded also comes with
- 5 budget cycles. So making sure that as we address
- 6 what's coming on and what can be done next, that we
- 7 adequately express that to Congress and that gets into
- 8 the budget so we have the money to continue on time, on
- 9 schedule.
- 10 The -- The other pathways focus you see on
- 11 the bottom of this timeline, you see the final risk
- 12 report that Mike mentioned would be out for a draft in
- 13 the spring, with final report into the -- into the fall
- 14 of this calendar year, 2011, and talking on -- looking
- 15 at some detailed project reports and actions to go
- 16 ahead with possible implementation coming out of that.
- 17 The Chicago Area Waterway System, we're
- 18 looking at a draft recommended plan, at the big star
- 19 here on the right-hand side, in the fall of 2014. We're
- 20 not just standing by, though, waiting. I mentioned
- 21 earlier Mr. Goss mentioned the efforts of the other
- 22 agencies involved and, as well, our efforts with the

- 1 electrical barrier and other means of dispersal are
- 2 ongoing. So we're not just sitting by waiting until
- 3 this Study informs what to do.
- 4 There's a lot of effort in how will you know
- 5 what's going on, and you saw there are arrows on there
- 6 in a little bit, and I wanted to come to this slide and
- 7 those about those arrows, talk about interim products
- 8 and updates. We don't just want to act in a black hole
- 9 and four years later, three years later, we come back
- 10 out and say here you are, here's what we found. Want
- 11 to share information.
- 12 As we go ahead and get that data and analyze
- 13 it and those reports mature, we'll go ahead and send
- 14 those out and release for review and comment and then
- 15 also, so that you be keep informed of -- of what
- 16 actions are ongoing and where the Study is headed.
- 17 Some of those interim products are listed
- 18 there, which you can see. An inventory of the nuisance
- 19 species and the transport mechanisms, some of the
- 20 control technologies being looked at. Talks about
- 21 navigation surveys and fishery surveys. There's a lot
- 22 of effort that's been done by other agencies, by their

- 1 organizations.
- 2 If it's older data, we want to bring it up
- 3 and take a look at it for -- with today, if it has a
- 4 dollar value associated with it, today's value also
- 5 projecting what is the future value of that. And then,
- 6 again, mentioning, as well, inter-updates, as far as
- 7 the pathways reports.
- And we plan on quarterly, semiannually
- 9 getting out as much as possible with public meetings to
- 10 share the information and to go ahead and continue the
- 11 dialogue and continue the discussion.
- 12 Critical to this is in meetings such as
- 13 today. We talk about how can we help, how do things
- 14 get in, and talking about stakeholder inputs to -- to
- 15 go ahead and help us scope the Study, make sure we're
- 16 focused on the right areas and the right things.
- 17 And we talk -- You see a list of the agencies
- 18 down below that we're looking to to help provide some
- 19 inputs and draw on their expertise and their areas of
- 20 concern. And this just shows other ways to stay in
- 21 touch. This is the personal, the additional schedule
- 22 of meetings. You see where we are today, Green Bay on

- 1 the 25th. This is the fifth location, and we've got
- 2 another seven locations to go to hold meetings, and
- 3 this is the current schedule.
- I say current because after the first meeting
- 5 it was recommended that we add a couple of cities, and
- 6 that's how a couple of cities got added to that -- to
- 7 the rotation.
- And I'm just going to come to this last slide
- 9 and then I'm done talking, and then it's going to be
- 10 your turn to talk and let us hear what you have to
- 11 stay. This, I guess, in person, it's kind of an old-
- 12 fashion way to keep in touch, but it seems to be one of
- 13 the most effective means.
- We are taking advantage of technology as
- 15 well, using web pages to go ahead and accept comments.
- 16 You see this first web page up here is a web page that
- 17 exists that has GLMRIS information on it, but also
- 18 exists for you to be able to access and provide your
- 19 comment.
- 20 If you don't have one yet today, and Kevin
- 21 will talk a little bit about the public comment and how
- 22 getting things into record. So that's critical to go

47 ahead and get your comments into the public record. 2 The -- Some of the information, the materials you were handed out today, you see the little GLMRIS business card. Brand recognition we're trying here. You'll see on the Chicago District website a button 5 that looks like this that will take you to the GLMRIS page. The business card looks the same way. You see 7 the logo at the top of all the banners so that when you see this, you understand it's this Study, it's what we're talking about, this bigger effort in conjunction. 10 11 And Facebook and Twitter. If you happen to live and die by your smart phone, I'm getting into that 12 13 realm myself and I love the apps, well, go crazy. there's just a way to go ahead and keep touch and keep 15 up to minute things. 16 Dave Wethington, I'm glad today that he was 17 not tweeting while we were talking, but normally you'll 18 see him typing away. He's not paying attention, he's 19 sharing information. It's not that he's not paying 20 attention, he's sharing information with the public. 21 And I thank you for your time. I look

forward to hearing your comments and entertaining your

48 questions. MR. BLUHM: Okay. Thank you, sir. Well, that 2 concludes Part 1 of this afternoon's meeting, and before we begin Part 2, I want to note that the Study website is a very good source of Study information. 5 Interested persons can subscribed to Study's e-mail 6 list through the project website, and the Corps will use the GLMRIS e-mail list to distribute updates on such things as documents that have been added to the 10 website, opportunities for additional public 11 involvement, and other important news and events. 12 The GLMRIS Project website address can be 13 found on the brochure, the comment form, and on the GLMRIS business card that was just mentioned. And also, 15 the social media networking object is available as well 16 and can be used at any time. 17 Now moving into the oral comment period for 18 the meeting, those of you that have indicated on your 19 registration form that you want to make a brief formal 20 statement or ask a question, will have an opportunity 21 to do so. If a person wants to ask a question in addition to making a comment, we request that you

- 1 manage your time to allow for the comment, question and
- 2 panelist response during your allowed time. The Corps
- 3 will take all efforts to answer any questions that are
- 4 answerable here today.
- 5 All forms of comments received during the
- 6 scope-in period will be weighted equally. So it's
- 7 important to note that you do not have to get up in
- 8 front of the crowd to have your comments heard and
- 9 weighted in the same respect for the document. The
- 10 website, written comments and oral statements will all
- 11 be equally proportioned.
- If this were a little bit larger meeting I'd
- 13 now go into a set of slides that we'd use to help
- 14 manage our time. Looking at the number of people in
- 15 the room, and right now I've got a list with seven
- 16 names on it of people that have indicated that they'd
- 17 like to make a presentation, I'd like to ask if we can
- 18 alter the agenda and stray a little bit from the formal
- 19 quideline.
- Our formal guidelines is showing that we're
- 21 going to allow three minutes for each person that's
- 22 indicated to make an oral comment. Given the fact that

- 1 we've got plenty of time, there's no rush to get
- 2 through today's meeting, I'd like to ask if it's okay
- 3 or allowable with everybody in the audience that we
- 4 allow people a reasonable amount of time rather than a
- 5 specific three minutes. And as long as that's okay
- 6 with everybody present, we'll go with that.
- 7 So at this time I'd like to ask if anybody is
- 8 opposed to altering the timeline and allowing a
- 9 reasonable amount of time for comments. If you're
- 10 opposed to that, I'd like to see a raise of hands. If
- 11 you're not opposed to that and are okay with that
- 12 proposed change, just keep your hands down, and I just
- 13 want to make sure that's going to be okay with
- 14 everybody. Is that all right?
- Okay. I don't see any hands. I believe that
- l6 with the amount of people that have registered and the
- 17 number of people in the room, we've got plenty of time
- 18 to handle all the oral comments and questions that are
- 19 going to be presented without running too late or
- 20 cutting anybody short.
- 21 Main reason here, obviously, is we want to
- 22 make sure that we do allow ample and equal opportunity

51 for anybody that wants to ask a question or give a comment to us, that fair time at the microphone. 3 Also, I'd like to mention that we have a stenographer with us this afternoon, she's right in front of me here, and she will be recording your 5 comments and questions that you have. We'd ask that 6 when you come to the microphone to make your comment or 7 question that you start with your name, your organization if you're representing one, and a zip 10 Zip code will help us track where all the persons are from that are providing us information. And 11 get close enough to the microphone so that you can be 12 13 heard, and we ask that you speak slowly. We'll now start with those who have 14 15 preregistered to speak on the project website and checked in on that yellow registration form when you 16 17 got here. And for those that are preregistered, we've

21 Again, because we've got a relatively small 22 group here, I'd ask that you probably just use the blue

got two different lines set up. We've got a blue line

here right in the very center, and we've got a yellow

18

19

20

line off to the side.

- 1 line here. I don't know that we have to use the yellow
- 2 line. If you'd be more comfortable with the yellow
- 3 line, feel free to use that.
- 4 Looking at the list, I've got Paul
- 5 Schumacher, Lia Montgomery, and Peter Petrouske as the
- 6 first three that have indicated they'd like to talk.
- 7 Paul, if you're ready, you can come to the microphone
- 8 first, and then followed by Lia and then Peter.
- 9 Take your time. Now with that one, we might
- 10 want to raise that microphone up. Do we have a helper
- 11 here? Just loosen the collar around the middle of the
- 12 stand and lift that up.
- MR. SCHUMACHER: Thanks.
- MR. BLUHM: And if you want to start with
- 15 your name and --
- 16 MR. SCHUMACHER: Paul Schumacher, and I'm
- 17 representing the Clark Lake Advancement Association,
- 18 and 54235 is my zip code. And I really appreciate the
- 19 opportunity this afternoon to provide input to the
- 20 Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study,
- 21 which is evaluating controls necessary to prevent the
- 22 spread of aquatic invasive species between the Great

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- 1 Lakes and the Mississippi River.
- 2 Again, I'm Paul Schumacher, Registered
- 3 Professional Engineer, Entomologist, representing the
- 4 Clark Lake Advancement Association as their president.
- 5 Clark Lake is a 900-acre lake located in Door
- 6 County, Wisconsin, and directly connected to Lake
- 7 Michigan through the Whitefish Bay Creek. We've been at
- 8 the mercy of a variety of invasive species from Lake
- 9 Michigan, including Zebra Mussels, Phragmites, and
- 10 recently have been identified as a VHS suspect lake due
- 11 to migration of a Rainbow Trout from Lake Michigan into
- 12 our inland lake. We also have Roundhead Gobies found
- 13 in Whitefish Bay Creek literally knocking at our door
- 14 to get into Clark Lake.
- 15 My comments are on behalf of that Clark Lake
- 16 Advancement Association and its watershed, which
- 17 includes Logan Creek, a Class 1 trout stream and DNR
- 18 Outstanding Water Resource, and Lost Lake, a connected
- 19 wild and scenic 100-acre lake.
- The thrust of my comments today is to urge
- 21 the federal government through the Corps of Engineers
- 22 to act swiftly and decisively to prevent the spread of

- 1 Asian carp and other invasive species found in the
- 2 Mississippi River from entering Lake Michigan, and
- 3 conversely, to prevent the spread of aquatic invasives
- 4 from Lake Michigan into the Mississippi River System.
- 5 The Asian carp species, including the Silver
- 6 and Bighead Carp, are moving towards and into Lake
- 7 Michigan as we speak. Evidence mounts through capture
- 8 of fish and through the presence of environmental DNA
- 9 that a limited number of fish have perhaps moved past
- 10 the electric dispersal barriers on the Des Plaines
- 11 River and into possible staging areas, such as Lake
- 12 Calumet, for eventual movement into Lake Michigan.
- 13 Once in the lake their movement towards Door
- 14 County is inevitable, and in short time they will move
- 15 into Clark Lake and other directly connected lakes and
- 16 streams. Once in these water bodies, these fish will
- 17 damage the ecosystems, especially plant life, which
- 18 native fish species depend on.
- We request a heightened sense of urgency in
- 20 the actions of the agencies involved in this response.
- 21 I've reviewed the Study in its entirety, find it very
- 22 thorough, my compliments, but with a targeted

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completion date which I believe will not provide the actions necessary to prevent this new invasive species from establishing itself in Lake Michigan. Based on review of the problem in the GLMRIS Study we recommend the following series of actions. 5 First and foremost, continue to focus actions in the 6 direct pathway to Lake Michigan forwarded by the Des Plaines River by taking immediate temporary action to achieve ecological separation of the two systems to 10 prevent the carp from entering Lake Michigan through 11 closure of appropriate locks and other flow control 12 devices. Continue the Study as presently scoped and implement recommended actions as appropriate. At that 13 time, review the need for continued lock closure. 14 15 Finally, continue to review aquatic pathways for Focus 16 Area 2 and isolate these pathways as soon as possible. 17 To depart from these recommended actions, 18 continue the Study without taking immediate action, we 19 believe will surely enable Asian carp movement into 20 Lake Michigan and conversely, movement of invasives 21 from Lake Michigan into the Mississippi River. 22 Thanks again for this opportunity to provide

56 comments on this important issue. Appreciate your 2 effort. 3 MR. BLUHM: Any comments from the panel? Very good. Thank you, Paul. Next, Lia Okay. 5 Montgomery. Is Lia ready? 6 MS. MONTGOMERY: As long as this isn't blue and orange. Lia Montgomery, 54201, on Lake Michigan. 7 8 Since Ypsilanti almost a year ago, I've watched in disbelief as you failed to respond to 9 warnings of disaster. You've let barge operators and 10 their lawyers muffle calls for urgency, and politics 11 12 and profit outweigh the protection of an entire 13 ecosystem. You disregard the facts you don't like so 14 15 that you continue to study to find the ones you do. You 16 act as if you have the luxury of time. You don't. I 17 wonder what you need to hear from us now in order to 18 finally see this is a crisis. 19 Your timeframe of 2015 is irresponsible. I've 20 watched Congress fail to take the lead, even though the 21 ultimate decision for the canal is vested with them under the constitution. The Great Lakes are on the 22

- 1 brink of an ecologic catastrophe, and if the pattern of
- 2 deterioration is not reversed immediately, the damage
- 3 could be irrepairable.
- 4 A comprehensive restoration of the system is
- 5 needed to prevent the Great Lakes from collapsing.
- 6 Those are the words of 60 members of Congress and a
- 7 bill introduced in 2006. That bill never even came out
- 8 of Committee.
- 9 Over the 20 -- Over 25 bills introduced in
- 10 the past nine years to address invasive species, only
- 11 one was brought to the floor. That was late last year
- 12 stopping the importation of carp. Not the one swimming
- 13 towards our lakes.
- 14 Colonel Berczek, you've been quoted as saying
- 15 your job is challenging because fish experts still
- 16 don't know enough about Asian carp. Eight years ago
- 17 Mayor Daley's own summit of scientists recommended
- 18 physically separating the basin.
- Nine years ago Jerry Rasmussen, the U.S. Fish
- 20 and Wildlife carp expert with 25 years of experience on
- 21 the rivers and the Mississippi River Basin, published a
- 22 26 comprehensive page study of Bighead and Silver Carp

- 1 and warned time was of the essence if we were to keep
- 2 Asian carp out of Lake Michigan, yet last February Jo-
- 3 Ellen Darcy still couldn't say the electric barrier was
- 4 a hundred percent effective, but boasted that we hadn't
- 5 found carp above the barrier. Four months later we
- 6 found carp above the barrier, and Chicagoans began
- 7 trading carp recipes.
- 8 In 2004 President Bush declared the Great
- 9 Lakes a national treasure. He was recognizing the 200
- 10 years it takes for one drop of water to go from Lake
- 11 Superior to the Atlantic Ocean. The 10,000 years it
- 12 took to create the world's largest body of fresh water.
- 13 The fact that they could cover the 48 states in nine
- 14 feet of water, yet only one percent is replaced each
- 15 year.
- 16 We must be guided by a higher calling when it
- 17 comes to these waters. Short-sided self-interest of
- 18 commerce or consumption should never trump the treasure
- 19 that are these lakes. If George Bush had declared the
- 20 Great Lakes a national park instead of a national
- 21 treasure, we wouldn't be here right now debating what
- 22 to do with Asian carp.

Here in Wisconsin we honor the legacy of the 1 college's Aldo Leopold who inspired us to see our natural world as a community to which we belong, not as a commodity that belongs to us. "For unnumbered centuries of human history," he wrote, "the wilderness 5 has given way. The priority of industry has become 6 dogma. Are we as yet sufficiently enlightened to 7 realize that we must now challenge that dogma or do without our wilderness?" That was 1925. 10 We know these lakes intimately in Wisconsin, and we remind you of our inherent stewardship of this 11 perfect gift of life on this North American continent. 12 13 How will we be judged if blind ambition towards material gain is our only leader. 14 15 The Corps with all its expertise, and 16 Congress with all its power, will never be able to 17 restore a dead lake or raise the water levels if, in 18 our selfish need for more, we drain our treasure away. 19 We've been warned over and over, and our children will 20 shame us for having turned our backs. 21 As long as these lakes are still living and 22 breathing, I will continue to hope that someone will

- 1 finally lead. That it's not too late, that there is
- 2 still time, and I will continue to speak for those that
- 3 can't; the Mergansers and Golden Eyes I see every day,
- 4 the sturgeon and salmon that only ask to live as a
- 5 community.
- 6 Let me end by quoting on a docket sheet, Oren
- 7 Lyons, in an address to the NGOs of the United Nations
- 8 in 1977. "I do not see a delegation for the four-
- 9 footed. I see no seed for the eagles. We forget and
- 10 we consider ourselves superior, but we, after all, a
- 11 mere part -- are a mere part of the creation, and we
- 12 must consider to understand where we are. And we stand
- 13 somewhere between the mountain and the ant, somewhere,
- 14 and only there, as part and parcel of the creation.
- 15 Thank you.
- 16 MR. BLUHM: Thank you. Any follow-up from
- 17 the panel? Very good. Thank you. Next, Peter
- 18 Petrouske, followed by George Guyant, and then Mary
- 19 Kinnunen will follow next.
- 20 MR. PETROUSKE: Thank you. You had it right
- 21 the first time.
- MR. BLUHM: Did I have it right the first

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61
          I'm sorry. Can we raise the microphone up there
   a little bit?
 3
             MR. PETROUSKE: I got a long note.
             MR. BLUHM: That's okay. Can I start with
   your name and zip code?
 5
 6
             MR. PETROUSKE: Peter Petrouske, representing
   Brown County Conservation Alliance, the De Pere
 7
 8
   Sportsman's Club, Wisconsin Conservation Congress, and
   Great Bay Area Great Lakes Sport Fishermen. I don't
10
   know how to say no.
11
             MR. BLUHM: That's fine. How about your zip
12
   code?
                                   54313 for the zip code.
13
             MR. PETROUSKE: Oh.
             MR. BLUHM: Thank you.
14
15
             MR. PETROUSKE: May I ask, please, don't
16
   allow any crossing from the Mississippi River Basin to
17
    the Lake Michigan Basin starting now because once it
18
   gets started in there, it's too late. We seen that
19
   with the -- with the Lamprey Eels and the little clams.
20
    I mean, just -- Please, do it for the right reason. Do
21
   your Study, but while you're doing the Study don't let
22
   them -- let them in because once they're in there it's
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- 1 -- it's too late.
- 2 And whoever violates this should be held
- 3 responsible for the cost to repair the tragedy. Make -
- 4 If somebody opens the gate up or says no, a judge
- 5 says no, he's responsible for what happens then.
- 6 Otherwise, what can you do. Okay.
- 7 MR. BLUHM: Very good. Thank you. Any
- 8 comments from the panel? Okay. Very good. Next.
- 9 Fourth person, George, and then Mary, followed by Denny
- 10 Caneff. Okay. When you're ready, go ahead.
- MR. GUYANT: Okay. My name is George Guyant,
- 12 54407. I am representing the -- appearing here today
- 13 on behalf of the Wisconsin Division of the Izaak Walton
- 14 League of America. I'm also a member of the Great
- 15 Lakes Committee of the Izaak Walton League of America,
- 16 and I appreciate this opportunity.
- 17 The Wisconsin Division of the Izaak Walton
- 18 League of American at our annual meeting on April 10th
- 19 of 2010 passed a resolution urging the re-establishment
- 20 of the hydrologic separation of the Mississippi River
- 21 and the Great Lakes Basins.
- 22 At our July 2010 national convention in

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- Hershey, Pennsylvania, a similar resolution was passed.
- These resolutions were not just intended to prevent the
- spread of the Asian carp species into the Great Lakes,
- but to halt the spread of all aquatic invasive species
- from one basin to the other. 5
- 6 Asian carp are certainly the most visible and
- publicly talked about aquatic invasive species 7
- threatening the Great Lakes, but they are just one of
- At last count, the Great Lakes have been
- affected with over 180 aquatic invasive species, with a 10
- new species being discovered at the rate of one every 11
- 12 eight months.
- 13 The Chicago Waterway is an open pathway to
- spread AIS between these basins in both directions. Not
- 15 only can the Asian carp use this waterway to get into
- the Great Lakes, but the same waterway can, and already
- 17 has, carried AIS into the Mississippi Basin.
- 18 The only sure way to stop this exchange is to
- 19 re-establish the hydrologic separation. The electric
- 20 barriers, when powered, may stop the spread of carp,
- 21 but I doubt these barriers can stop the spread of many
- of the 180 plus species. 22

- 1 As we speak, the clock is ticking. The
- 2 current timeline by the Corps of Engineers of 2015 for
- 3 completion of the Study is unacceptable. The Corps
- 4 needs to condense the timeline for its Study and
- 5 produce final results for the Chicago portion of the
- 6 feasibility study within 18 months.
- 7 This timeline can be condensed by
- 8 incorporating results from the existing studies rather
- 9 than repeating work that has already been done on risk
- 10 assessment, wastewater and transportation, and economic
- 11 analysis by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the
- 12 Great Lakes Commission, and Great Lakes St. Lawrence
- 13 Cities Initiative.
- We understand the stakes are high. The spread
- 15 of Asian carp in the Great Lakes runs a \$7 billion
- 16 fishing industry. We also realize that re-establishing
- 17 this natural barrier would come with economic
- 18 consequences to private industry and local governments.
- 19 As industry and local governments adjust to this
- 20 change, verifiable long or short-term laws should be
- 21 mitigated. The cost of waiting until it is too late
- 22 will come at a much higher cost.

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65
             MR. BLUHM: Thank you. Any comments from the
 1
   panel? Okay. Very good. Thank you. All right. Next,
   Mary, and followed by Denny, and then the last person
    registered today is Tom O'Day. So that's the next
   three.
 5
             MS. KINNUNEN: Hi. It's -- It's Kinnunen.
 6
             MR. BLUHM: Kinnunen, okay.
             MS. KINNUNEN: I'm used to having it
 9
   mispronounced.
10
             MR. BLUHM: Okay. Thank you.
             MS. KINNUNEN: As my father used to say, it's
11
   eight letters, and half of them are N's. I sail on the
12
13
   bay of Green Bay --
             MR. BLUHM: Can I get your zip code quick?
14
15
             MS. KINNUNEN: Oh. 54501.
16
             MR. BLUHM: Thank you.
17
             MS. KINNUNEN: -- and just want to say on
18
   behalf of, I think, many, many recreational boaters, if
19
   the Chicago Canal was closed, we'd be happy to have our
20
   boats transferred over a little bit of land. We'd be
21
   happy to do that. Any questions? All right. Thank
22
   you for all your work. Do it good and do it fast.
```

66 Thank you. 1 2 MR. BLUHM: Very good. Thank you. Anything from the panel? Okay. Very good. Thank you. Okay. Next, our sixth person, Denny, and then last person that has signed up for today is Tom O'Day. 5 6 MR. CANEFF: You got it. Thank you. Denny Caneff, Executive Director, River Alliance of 7 Wisconsin, Madison, 53703. Thanks for coming our way to hear our thoughts here in Wisconsin today. I have formal comments I want to submit 10 online and I'm going to change since I've been here 11 given some of the information you conveyed today, but I 12 want to deliver a couple of points quickly. 13 You might ask why would a river organization 14 15 care about invasive species going from the Great Lakes 16 through the Mississippi Basin, or Asian carp getting 17 from the Illinois River to Lake Michigan when they have 18 an easy walk, or swim I guess, up the Wisconsin River 19 where they've been knocking on the door for a few 20 years. 21 Well, I -- I think people in Lake Michigan 22 and the rest of the Great Lakes Basin don't want any

67 more invasives. They suffered them for decades, and I think it's worth the effort and the expense the country's putting into this to -- to figure it out. It's a sad history of invasives. We have a poor record in this country. It would be nice to 5 change the history for once. 6 7 My organization is one of, well, several around the Great Lakes Basin that were beneficiaries of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative money passed by 10 Congress the last couple of years to restore the Great 11 Lakes. 12 Our project has to do with passing sturgeon, 13 lake sturgeon, around hydro dams on the Menominee River. We're happy to have that money, we want to do 15 well by the taxpayers of the country and -- and restore that fish to the river and the Great Lakes, and it 17 would be sad to have that project and other restoration 18 projects set back by yet another invasive that gets 19 into the lakes. 20 Two suggestions about your -- about the 21 Study. I have others, but I want to zero in on these

The first is about the timing. You've -- I'm sure

- 1 you're going to hear all the way to Cincinnati about
- 2 how can this take to 2015. You have your reasons why.
- 3 It seems sensible to me to front load your
- 4 Study with the Asian carp and the Chicago Canals in the
- 5 first 18 months or two years, and take the rest of the
- 6 time you need to take for the more exhaustive Study
- 7 you're proposing. I just don't see how that can't be
- 8 pulled off.
- 9 Obviously, it's the biggest concern, that
- 10 species. The linchpin of the canals is obvious and
- 11 clear. You've stated it today. It -- It seems
- 12 possible to have the agency put its effort front and
- 13 center on that place, on that species, and give people
- 14 in this area the answers they're looking for.
- 15 Second, I don't know if this is part of your
- 16 Study. I hope it could be if it isn't. The, what can I
- 17 say? The excuse for not messing with the Chicago Canal
- 18 System is the commercial -- the impact it will have on
- 19 commerce in Chicago.
- It would be nice, for the sake of prospective
- 21 and context, if the Study you were going to do about
- 22 Asian carp could look at the cost of mitigation,

- 1 prevention and damage control of -- pick any species
- 2 you want that has made a mess of the Great Lakes;
- 3 Quagga Mussel, Zebra Mussel, Goby, Lamprey.
- I would think that there could be some cost
- 5 estimates put together by the Corps as part of the
- 6 Study to give all of us the sense of how expensive it
- 7 has been to mop up these species after they have gotten
- 8 here so we have -- we can compare that to what it might
- 9 cost Chicago to have the Canal System changed.
- 10 And finally, I know you have attempted to
- 11 redefine the word prevent, or I should say euphemize
- 12 it. I hope you really take seriously the word prevent
- 13 when it comes to keeping Asian carp and other exotics
- 14 out of the Great Lakes and vice versa. Thank you.
- MR. BLUHM: Very good. Thank you. Anything
- 16 from the panel? Okay. Very good. Last person that we
- 17 have signed up to speak today is Tom O'Day. Oh, I'm
- 18 sorry. Go ahead.
- 19 MR. WETHINGTON: I'm sorry to interrupt. I
- 20 just wanted to make sure this guy's on. Yeah.
- 21 Spend a couple minutes, maybe I'll say a
- 22 couple words and then Colonel Berczek can talk about

70 some of the efforts. I wanted to address just a couple of the issues that the previous gentleman, Denny, I believe it is, had in regard to the Study. Yes, part of what we will be doing as part of 5 the larger Study is looking at those economic, environmental and social impacts. You stated that 6 commercial navigation is what we use as the largest kind of factor --9 MR. BLUHM: Excuse me, Dave. I think your microphone's off. You want to try the other one? 10 11 the other one on the table. 12 MR. WETHINGTON: Sorry about that. It said 13 it was on. Anyway, what I kind of wanted to cover very briefly, and I tried to kind of touch on during my 15 couple minutes I spoke earlier, is that really, 16 commercial navigation is one of the issues. There are 17 many issues, in terms of waterway users, and really, 18 that's kind of the breadth of what we're looking at 19 with the Interbasin Study in Focus Area 1 and the 20 Chicago Area Waterway System. 21 There are a multitude of uses, including some

recreation, including waterway water supply, water

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71 discharge, flood risk management. There are a multitude of different uses that have some type of impact on the entire Chicagoland area. It's not just the -- not just the navigation. Part of what we'll be doing is collecting 5 information on the value of the fisheries; the value of the fisheries in the Great Lakes, the value of the fisheries in the Mississippi River Basin, looking at that compared to -- and, you know, evaluating commercial navigation, looking at the value of water 10 supply and water discharge. 11 12 So through our Study, that's what we plan to 13 do, is compile all that information so we can make some sort of a rational, reasonable and have a basis for 15 making recommendation to Congress for some type of implementation. 16 17 Again, I do want to call to the fact that our 18 Study authority is just that. We have an authority to 19 study these issues. We don't have an authority at this 20 point in time to make any changes. We don't have the authority to construct anything. 21 22 So what we must do is we must put together a

- 1 study, must put together a report that will be given to
- 2 Congress, and it's basically up to your Congress
- 3 people, your senators, representatives, to legislate
- 4 and provide us with the authority to do something based
- 5 on that report.
- I want to turn the microphone over to Colonel
- 7 Berczek and have him talk a little bit about some of
- 8 the current actions we do have. The gentleman who just
- 9 spoke, I don't want to kind of give the opinion or the
- 10 -- that we're not doing anything. So Colonel, if you
- 11 want to talk about some of the Asian carp efforts that
- 12 are currently going on.
- 13 MR. BERCZEK: Thanks, Dave. Denny, thank you
- 14 for your comments and the -- I know -- yes, you're
- 15 right. We do hear a lot about the timeline, but again,
- 16 as Dave mentioned, I mentioned earlier as well, it's
- 17 not that -- that nothing is ongoing at this point. The
- 18 -- The timeline has some requirements in there with
- 19 review and other type of timing in them associated with
- 20 legislation. There are actions that, in conducting an
- 21 environmental impact statement, that we are required by
- 22 law to do.

We are working with members of Congress, with 1 Mr. Goss's office, with the Council on Environmental Quality, on looking at how we might be able to combine some efforts and look at some of these things to go ahead and streamline some of the efforts. 5 6 Some of the process has involved -- Some of the technical reviews that we're required to do as part 8 of our analysis are lengthy and, again, that's why I mentioned that the timeline associated with this is looking at that best case effort. That if we have 10 external agencies doing a technical review, that they 11 12 deliver it on time, that they, you know, go ahead and 13 follow through with that timeline and then we, as well, can respond to those comments and act and incorporate 14 15 those. So there are a number of things that have to be 16 looked at and involved with this. 17 The one of the challenges, you mentioned the 18 number of invasive -- of species that are in the Great 19 Lakes, that are cataloged in the Great Lakes, and the 20 frequency with which new species occur and show up on 21 the register. 22 How do you deal with each one of those.

- 1 mentioned the problem about cockroaches and changing
- 2 the pesticide. You don't treat -- If you're -- If you
- 3 lived in my neighborhood in Alabama and you treated
- 4 your yard for fire ants, you better not be the only one
- 5 on your block to do it because your neighbors are going
- 6 to hate you.
- 7 So it's how do we look at the technologies,
- 8 how do we look at doing this and accomplishing this.
- 9 You know, what's going to get that -- that prevent,
- 10 what is going to get that solution that we're after.
- 11 And what's going get that solution that we're after,
- 12 you mentioned -- you didn't mention that, Paul
- 13 mentioned that with Clark Lake, talking about being VHS
- 14 suspect.
- Okay. That is one of the -- That's one of
- 16 the organisms that we also must consider as part of
- 17 this Study. So it's not just the fish and it's -- it's
- 18 the algae, it's the plants, it's everything. So it is
- 19 rather comprehensive. I don't think anything's been
- 20 done yet to this level. There might -- There have been
- 21 some other studies looking at individual organisms,
- 22 looking at individual actions. And you're right. The

- 1 cost of control afterwards is -- is greater than --
- 2 than before.
- And I think right now we are ahead of the
- 4 game as far as with the Asian carp getting into the
- 5 point where they're establishing a population and --
- 6 and can go ahead and survive in that manner and
- 7 reproduce.
- 8 That being said, the electric barrier is not
- 9 the answer to all species. It is not selective for
- 10 fish. It's nonselective. It's nonspecific. It's
- 11 electricity in the water. Come in with a certain body
- 12 surface area. Come into the electrical field. Fish --
- 13 When we've tested in the lab to look at all sorts of
- 14 conductivity water of the levels, the velocities and
- 15 the temperatures, the settings are right right now. And
- 16 it's not just voltage. It's frequency. It's the
- 17 duration of the pulse.
- 18 The frequency and the settings right now, the
- 19 barrier are effective to fish about three, three-and-a-
- 20 half inches in size. All fish. The -- It -- You
- 21 know, so, of course, if they're stunned, then they
- 22 float back downstream. So what does that do from the --

- 1 from the Great Lakes down. It's not the answer to
- 2 everything. So we do have to look beyond that, but
- 3 studies that we've done to look at improving the
- 4 efficiency of the barrier have resulted in the -- the
- 5 fence that we put in, that Mr. Goss mentioned earlier,
- 6 to separate the Des Plaines from the Chicago Sanitary
- 7 and Ship Canal during periods of flooding. Also, re-
- 8 establishing a natural break in the flow line in the
- 9 old Illinois/Michigan Canal.
- 10 So we are taking actions as they become
- 11 available and as there is an authority to act. In that
- 12 case there, we had a specific authority granted by
- 13 Congress under Section 126 of the National Defense
- 14 Authorization Act that allowed us, told us to look at
- 15 measures that could improve the efficiency of the
- 16 barrier and implement them. So we had that
- 17 implementation authority to go ahead and do those
- 18 actions.
- So we are following the step as mandated by
- 20 law and we are taking the actions necessary and, I
- 21 believe, prudent to go ahead and address that immediate
- 22 risk, but then also look at that bigger picture and how

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77
   we address what's been directed by us -- by Congress
   for us to do under the Study.
              But I thank you, sir, for your comments, and
   everyone, as well, for your concerns. And we are
 5
   moving as aggressively as we can through this Study.
             MR. BLUHM: Okay. Anything else from the
 6
 7
   panel?
 8
             MR. BERCZEK: I've said enough.
 9
              MR. BLUHM: Okay. Very good. We'll resume
          Tom, if you want to take your place at the
10
   microphone.
11
12
             MR. O'DAY: First of all, I've got to
13
   apologize. I'm not very well prepared for a speech
   here. I was eating a sandwich in Waupaca County and I
15
    saw your meeting was mentioned on the noon news, so I
   drove down.
16
17
             MR. GOSS: Thanks for coming.
18
             MR. O'DAY: I've got a bait shop on the Wolf
19
   River.
20
             MR. BLUHM: Can I get your zip code?
21
             MR. O'DAY: Oh, yeah. 54407.
22
             MR. ZIMMERMAN: Full name, please, also?
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		78
1	MR. O'DAY: Thomas O'Day.	70
2	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you.	
3	MR. O'DAY: I've got a small bait shop on the	
4	Wolf River at Gills Landing, Wisconsin. I'm open	
5	seasonally for the walleye and white bass run, which is	
6	approximately 10 weeks in the spring. During that time	
7	I usually sell upwards of a thousand pounds of minnows,	
8	okay.	
9	A few years back the Department of Natural	
10	Resources imposed bait harvesting restrictions to	
11	prevent the spread of VHS, okay. So I wasn't allowed to	
12	harvest minnows anymore.	
13	Consequently, I'm buying from wholesalers,	
14	large wholesalers, who used to collect bait in	
15	Wisconsin, but with the removal of our Wisconsin waters	
16	from bait harvesting we now import fish for bait from	
17	Arkansas. And this is the original source for Asian	
18	carp, isn't it? Yeah.	
19	We can test for VHS, but when a tanker truck	
20	comes up with 40,000 pounds of fish in it, there's	
21	absolutely no way that as a bait salesman I can	
22	guarantee that we don't have representatives of those	

- 1 species in our bait. I look, I've looked online and -
- 2 and, you know, I wanted to know what immature Asian
- 3 carp, Grass carp, big carp, whatever, what they look
- 4 like. Immature Grass carp, for instance, are almost
- 5 identical to a Golden shire, which is a real common
- 6 bait fish around here.
- 7 So we're stuck between trying to control
- 8 viral hemorrhage septicemia and -- and carp species. I
- 9 think we ought to roll back the restrictions on our
- 10 state-wide bait harvesting. There's going to be a risk
- 11 of spreading VHS, but I think that risk is outweighed
- 12 by relying on our own native species rather than
- 13 importing bait.
- 14 Now, I use a thousand pounds of bait a year.
- 15 I'm only open 10 weeks. There's multiple bait shops on
- 16 the Wolf River, not to mention the Fox River where
- 17 these fish run up and down the Winnebago system and all
- 18 over Wisconsin.
- 19 Now, the commercial harvest of bait in Lake
- 20 Winnebago before it was closed was, and don't quote me,
- 21 this is what I've heard from wholesalers, was 40 to
- 22 60,000 pounds. Now, without that bait available to

- 1 fishermen, we're going to be bringing that in as an
- 2 import, and that's a real bad idea. And if we don't
- 3 correct this, I don't want to be the vector for
- 4 bringing these fish in here, okay. So I think we have
- 5 to look long and hard, and it's a difficult choice, but
- 6 I think if you look at -- the effects that VHS has had
- 7 in Great Lake states has been -- I haven't been able to
- 8 find where it's eliminated a species, completely
- 9 eradicated a body of water from fish. And also when VHS
- 10 moves through a water body it doesn't reoccur, which
- 11 indicates that the fish are able to develop antibodies
- 12 for that virus, the surviving fish.
- So I just wanted to get this off my chest,
- 14 and sorry I'm not better prepared, but that's what I --
- 15 I just want to give you my two cents worth. You got
- 16 any questions? Okay.
- 17 MR. BLUHM: Anything from the panel? Very
- 18 good. Thank you. That concludes the people that have
- 19 preregistered for asking any -- or presenting any
- 20 comments or questions for the panel.
- 21 I'd like to at this point in time ask if
- 22 anybody else has since then decided that you would like

- 1 to take an opportunity to come to the microphone now
- 2 and make a comment for us. Anybody that would like to,
- 3 either signify by raising your hand or make a movement
- 4 to the microphone. Now would be the right time.
- 5 Okay. I'm not seeing any movement. Then I'd
- 6 like to ask if anybody that has already came to the
- 7 microphone, one of the seven, if there's anything else
- 8 you would like to add to your comments or statement
- 9 that you made earlier, now would be the time to come
- 10 back to the microphone. Yes.
- 11 MS. KINNUNEN: I just have a question and --
- 12 This is great that all the units of government are
- 13 working together. What --
- 14 MR. BLUHM: I'm sorry. Can I get your name
- 15 again?
- 16 MS. KINNUNEN: Mary Kinnunen. Where is
- 17 Canada? Is Canada working with us on this?
- 18 MR. GOSS: The answer is yes. First of all,
- 19 Ontario did a risk assessment in 2004 for Asian carp,
- 20 and that information is being used right now to do an
- 21 update. And it's a joint effort, bi-national effort,
- 22 with the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission coordinating

- 1 this effort with Ontario and also with each of the
- 2 states on -- around the Great Lakes. So we're going to
- 3 have a new evaluation that includes all of Canada by
- 4 the end of this year.
- 5 MS. KINNUNEN: Okay. Are you working at all
- 6 with the International Joint Commission?
- 7 MR. GOSS: Go ahead, you guys.
- 8 MR. WETHINGTON: Yes. The International
- 9 Joint Commission is one of the partner agencies that we
- 10 have asked to work cooperatively with us on the Great
- 11 Lakes/Mississippi River Basin Study. They will be --
- 12 They have been asked to be a member of that Executive
- 13 Steering Committee. And so we do intend to work with
- 14 the IJC to involve our Canadian stakeholders.
- MS. KINNUNEN: Okay. Thank you.
- 16 MR. BLUHM: Thank you. Okay. Anyone else
- 17 that had made a comment earlier that would like to come
- 18 to the microphone? Yes. Go ahead.
- 19 MR. GUYANT: George Guyant. Just a question.
- 20 You were talking about these fences in Indiana and
- 21 Illinois that have been placed to stop the spread in
- 22 case of flooding.

Whenever I've seen a fence, even a three-1 strand barbwire fence in a flood, it collects a lot of debris. And I'm looking at these chain link fences and I'm seeing a hell of a long dam that can be formed just by the debris that's going to be flowing through these. 5 How effective and how strong are these fences? 6 7 MR. BERCZEK: Let me -- You're right, sir, and that was part of the evaluation whenever we had to look at the size of the mesh. The one that Mike was talking about that was installed in the Eagle Marsh, I 10 think you saw a picture of that, and that was pretty 11 12 much like a standard chain link fence because I believe 13 the threat there is more looking at for an adult Asian 14 carp. 15 Not knowing exactly what to expect in the Des 16 Plaines River, but knowing that we have Asian carp 17 present in that river, we were more concerned as well 18 with juveniles and getting across between the Des 19 Plaines River and the Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal, and 20 we installed a fence that has about a quarter-inch mesh 21 opening in it. 22 And you're right there, the concern as well.

We had to do a lot of modeling and -- hydrologic modeling. There are areas that have different types of construction, some with like a -- forgot the term. Like a floodwall type of thing, a Jersey barrier, and then the other with the mesh to allow the maximum water flow 5 through so that we wouldn't induce additional flooding, but it is now, as a result of that, we do have constant maintenance to go along and make sure that there are no breaks, no washouts, and clear debris. So it's a constant maintenance issue with that as well, but we 10 had to do a lot of study to make sure that we didn't 11 back up additional water because of that and try to 12 take that into consideration. 13 MR. GUYANT: As we learned in Katrina, one 14 15 breach can cause a hell of a lot of problems. 16 MR. BERCZEK: Yes, sir. 17 MR. BLUHM: Thank you. 18 MR. SAFFRAN: The fence that the Indiana DNR 19 has built, they do have a very active ongoing 20 maintenance plan. Anytime that there's any water that 21 flows across they've got to do an inspection and do maintenance. And it is designed to be more than just a 22

standard chain link fence. It's -- It's not -- I won't go into the details because I don't know them that well, but I do know the State of Indiana had a design team who looked at it very closely and they -- it is a very substantial fence, but it is a fence and it is, as 5 designed, to prevent adult Asian carp which, again, the biologists that worked on it thought those were the only -- that juveniles would not have the ability to -to make the trek, the 20-mile trek it would take to get up to the location where the divide is. 10 11 And most of the time there's not -- there's 12 very -- a water column about that deep in the stream. So most times there's not water flow in that stream, or 13 it's very, very small. So anyway, it's not just a 15 chain link fence. 16 MR. BLUHM: Okay. Great. Thank you. All 17 right. I saw some movement right here. Go ahead. 18 MR. SCHUMACHER: Paul Schumacher, 54235. have here a Great Lakes Commission press release of 19 20 January 11th regarding their initiative to accelerate 21 this Study. "Completing the project by the end of 2011, presenting options for separation in 2012," just 22

- 1 to quote Tim Eder, the Director of Great Lakes
- 2 Commission.
- 3 Sounds like you guys are -- are coordinating
- 4 efforts, and if this is supported by a variety of
- 5 elected officials in Illinois, which is certainly a
- 6 good sign given the political overtones here, but, you
- 7 know, if -- if this effort is going to accelerate the
- 8 Study, or at least key aspects of it, can we get the
- 9 Study that we've been talking about today to -- to
- 10 similarly accelerate with results by calendar year
- 11 2011? If the Commission is doing it, let's -- let's
- 12 work together with them.
- MR. WETHINGTON: We are working together with
- 14 the Great Lakes Commission. What the Great Lakes
- 15 Commission Study is doing is looking at a specific
- 16 alternative hydrologic separation and looking at the
- 17 potential, you know, impact -- not the potential, but
- 18 how to construct -- essentially, what's the best way to
- 19 construct hydrologic separation. You know, it's a very
- 20 detailed, focused type of study.
- 21 We can use the information that is created as
- 22 part of the Study, but the Corps of Engineers, being a

- 1 steward to the taxpayer dollars, has to remain
- 2 unbiased. We have to look at the variety of interests
- 3 that are, you know, the American taxpayer and folks who
- 4 are interested in the project. And basically, we must
- 5 evaluate all the potential impacts, all the
- 6 environmental, the economic, the social impacts
- 7 affecting waterway users.
- 8 So we can't predetermine an outcome at the
- 9 beginning of our Study. By saying, you know, the
- 10 Corp's only going to focus on hydrologic separation,
- 11 that would essentially be circumventing the purpose of
- 12 the Study. When I went over that slide that had the
- 13 steps of the Study and the Corps planning process, it
- 14 would -- it would circumvent that and basically lead us
- 15 down a specific path that may lead us to a solution or
- 16 a recommendation which may be different than hydrologic
- 17 separation, but would still fall within the
- 18 recommendation of Congress to prevent the spread of
- 19 aquatic nuisance species between the basins.
- MR. SCHUMACHER: Okay. Thank you.
- 21 MR. BLUHM: Thank you. Anything else from
- 22 the panel? Okay. I have a note here. I've got a

88 question -- Is Steve Urbaniak here? Steve, if you want to come up to the microphone, feel free to ask your question. MR. URBANIAK: Sorry I missed the presentation, but I had a question on the -- I'm from 5 up north, Marinette area, and the -- our shoreline is 6 constantly increasing because of the water table. 7 8 MR. BLUHM: Steve, before you go any further, 9 could I get your zip code, please? 10 MR. URBANIAK: 54143. 11 MR. BLUHM: Thank you. 12 MR. URBANIAK: Sorry. And I was wondering what -- if there's anything that will be happening 13 about the water table to be coming back to the normal 15 levels it used to be years ago, or is this going to a 16 permanent situation from waters being retained in the 17 Upper Basin area or -- you know. 18 MR. BLUHM: Can I ask then, so you're saying 19 that the water table right now is higher than it used 20 to be? 21 MR. URBANIAK: Lower. Lot lower. We got 22 swamp grass growing up in spots that never grew before.

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89
    Places where you used to go and you could put a boat
    off you can't anymore. It's just --
 3
              MR. BLUHM: Can you give a time reference?
   When you say before, how many years back are you going?
 5
              MR. URBANIAK: Six -- Five, six years ago. Me
    and my brother used to be able to go out to this one --
 6
    it was called Peshtigo Point in the Peshtigo Wildlife
   Area, we could go out there and walk 10 feet from the
    car and you'd be right there at the beach and in the
    water, and now it's almost a hundred feet. You walk
10
    the 10 feet, then the rest is all that swamp rice, or
11
12
    whatever they call it.
13
              I was just wondering, you know, what -- what
    -- I know it sounds stupid, but, you know, what's --
15
   how is the water table working on that?
16
              MR. BERCZEK: Sir, I would say that -- I
17
   mean, that question right now, I mean, that's beyond
18
    the scope of this Study.
19
              MR. URBANIAK: Okay. I just --
20
              MR. BERCZEK: That's not necessarily
21
    something that this study is designed to look at. I --
22
    I don't even -- I don't know if that's even --
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90
              MR. URBANIAK: Okay. Well, with the drop in
 1
   water level, that also affects the way the fish and
   everything else react with the natural environment,
   too. You know, the water becoming shallower, which --
   and you have bigger areas of shallower water, which
 5
   allows more, like I said, plant life to grow, which
   brings in more wildlife. It totally affects the whole
 8
   balance of the system.
 9
              MR. BLUHM: Right.
10
             MR. SAFFRAN: Where is the location you're
   referring to?
11
12
             MR. URBANIAK: Marinette County.
13
             MR. SAFFRAN: Okay.
             MR. URBANIAK: About 60 miles north of here.
14
15
             MS. MONTGOMERY: Lake Superior.
16
             MR. URBANIAK: Lake Michigan. We're right up
17
   on the very boundary of the UP and Wisconsin.
18
             MR. SAFFRAN: Okay. I don't have any --
19
             MR. BERCZEK: Sorry, sir. I can't answer
   your question.
20
21
             MR. URBANIAK: Okay. The dumbest question is
22
   the one never asked.
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91
              MR. BERCZEK: It's not a dumb question.
 1
 2
              MR. BLUHM: Very good. Thank you. Okay.
    Anybody else like to ask a question, make an additional
    comment or statement, now would be the time. Yeah, go
    ahead.
 5
 6
              MS. MONTGOMERY: I have to, I'm sorry. Lia
   Montgomery. I guess I just don't understand why we
 7
 8
    can't take this incredible body of information that
    we've had for 10, 15 years, and pick hydrologic
    separation and go there.
10
11
              You act like you have the luxury of time, and
12
    we don't. I mean, you even said we have to pick an end
           I mean, you could study for another 20 years to
13
    find what would work for, you know, 20 years down the
15
    road or whatever. I mean, we have -- this is a crisis.
    And we have to decide one thing that -- that a lot of
17
    people, a lot of scientists, a lot of biologists, for
18
    years and years and years have been studying have told
19
    you would work, and yet you don't want to just commit
20
    to that. I just don't understand.
21
              I don't understand where the body of -- of
    research and expertise and recommendations, all of it
22
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- 1 leads to one place. All of it leads to physical
- 2 separation, ecological separation, hydraulic
- 3 separation, and yet you stand here and you just seem
- 4 like you -- we have all the time in the world, and we
- 5 don't.
- 6 So again, I think -- It's just frustrating
- 7 for us to watch day after day after day and knowing
- 8 that these fish are swimming every minute of the day,
- 9 every minute of the hour, and yet we're trying to
- 10 decide of all the recommendations and studying into the
- 11 future five years, 10 years. You have to pick a time.
- 12 Why not 2011. Why not six months from now. Let's take
- 13 whatever -- Let's act like this is a crisis.
- 14 That's -- That's the only thing I'm saying,
- 15 and that's what is frustrating for us here as we watch
- 16 and watch. So, please just realize this -- this is an
- 17 emergency, and -- and if we wait too long, there is no
- 18 going back. Thank you.
- 19 MR. BLUHM: Thank you for your comment.
- MR. BERCZEK: Lia, thank you for that. I want
- 21 to again stress that -- may not reassure you or
- 22 anything else, and I just want to stress that we are

- proceeding with this Study with some urgency, with some aggressiveness, but don't overlook the fact that we already have the dispersal barrier in place and there are other efforts, and we did have -- you mentioned an 5 emergency. It was actually called an emergency authority that the Secretary of the Army, Miss Darcy 6 had, to go ahead and implement solutions that were looked at that would make the barrier more effective, or would not lessen its effectiveness, and that's when we addressed the bypasses. 10 11 And out of that there, too, you can see the studies that have come out of that and the reports on 12 our website to mention other technologies, other 13 barriers that could be used in other places to herd 15 fish off and use eradication measures and to address some of those other pathways along the Little Calumet and Grand Calumet Rivers. 17 18 So there have been studies done and 19 additional implementation done that we did have 20 emergency authority from Congress, the Secretary did,
 - 22 That being said, the Study -- the language of

21

to implement.

- 1 this authority does not say that to implement -- to
- 2 implement solutions. It does tell us to direct a
- 3 feasibility study to analyze the options and
- 4 technologies available to spread the aquatic -- spread
- 5 of aquatic nuisance species. So we are doing exactly
- 6 that, what's been directed to do. We are proceeding as
- 7 quickly as possible in conducting the Study.
- 8 It is somewhat -- You can see a little bit of
- 9 a -- a sense of urgency as well. If you are more
- 10 familiar with the Corps Study process and the planning
- 11 process, the first stage in coming up with an
- 12 implementation or authority is the reconnaissance phase
- 13 of a study. Well, we're beyond that. We're at the
- 14 next step, the feasibility. Congress told us to do a
- 15 feasibility study. Rather than going and finding a
- 16 local cost-share sponsor to do the Study with us, it's
- 17 100 percent federally funded. So there Congress
- 18 directed us Corps, do the Study, here's the money. So
- 19 we are doing that. I think that has sped up the
- 20 process a bit.
- 21 There again, there are other laws and
- 22 legislation in place that dictate how the Study is

- 1 conducted. As I mentioned earlier, we are working with
- 2 our planners and with the Assistant Secretary of the
- 3 Army and with Congress on how we might be able to
- 4 implement some streamlined techniques through that
- 5 without shortchanging any analysis, without not, you
- 6 know, not doing the due diligence that we have to look
- 7 at at each of these areas, and give Congress a solid
- 8 recommendation that they can tell us to go do.
- 9 So it is -- I think we are moving rapidly,
- 10 and this is not the only -- the only game in town
- 11 either. Mr. Goss mentioned about the Asian Carp
- 12 Regional Coordinating Committee and their strategic
- 13 framework. Dozens of actions are still ongoing. With
- 14 us, the Corps of Engineers, with monitoring and
- 15 telemetry efforts, with working with the Illinois
- 16 Department of Natural Resources on going ahead and
- 17 trying to find the fish and taking eradication measures
- 18 when necessary.
- 19 So I think there's still a lot going on. We
- 20 recognize the urgency there, so -- but I don't want you
- 21 to think that we're not -- we're not looking at the
- 22 fish at the doorway. We are focusing on that, but we

- 1 are also doing exactly what we're supposed to be doing
- 2 with this Study.
- MR. BLUHM: Thank you, sir. Anybody else
- 4 from the panel with anything? Okay. It's about 4
- 5 o'clock now. We've been at this for about an hour and
- 6 45 minutes. You'll remember the first portion of our
- 7 meeting was about an hour in length. We talked a
- 8 little bit about why we're here and what the purpose of
- 9 our studies are, and now for the last 45 minutes we've
- 10 had a very great discussion from all of you about your
- 11 comments, questions and concerns that you have
- 12 regarding the work as we go forward, and we've got a
- 13 lot of work to do, it's very, very clear.
- 14 And I want to thank you all for your
- 15 comments, statements that you have and the questions,
- 16 the challenges that you've provided for us. Let me
- 17 remind you that if you have any prepared statements or
- 18 documents, be sure to turn those in with myself here or
- 19 at the registration table as you exit. And then also,
- 20 if you want to mail in anything, you can use our
- 21 website or you can physically mail it in. Just make
- 22 sure anything that you want to do is postmarked or

- 1 received on the website by Marsh the 31st, 2011. And
- 2 the address is found in multiple locations on the
- 3 packet of information that you were given.
- And then lastly, I'd like to mention that if
- 5 you have any materials that you were provided that you
- 6 do not need any longer and would like to recycle them,
- 7 you can leave them at the table here or leave them on
- 8 the registration table table -- table as you go out,
- 9 allowing us to recycle these for the additional
- 10 meetings that we have coming up. That will help us
- 11 save on some of the printing and paper that we use.
- Our staff will be here now until 5 o'clock
- 13 before the break. If you'd like, we've got a good hour
- 14 here. If you have any additional questions, we'll make
- 15 sure that we're available either in the back of the
- 16 room or up here at the panel table to have any informal
- 17 discussions as you see necessary.
- Time now is 4:02, and I'd like to adjourn
- 19 this afternoon's meeting. Our evening meeting will
- 20 start promptly at 5:30 in the same location. Thank you
- 21 for your attention.
- 22 (Recess taken.)

98 (Second Public Scoping meeting begins.) 1 MR. BLUHM: Good evening, ladies and 2 gentlemen, and welcome to the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study, known as the GLMRIS This is our NEPA Public Scoping meeting. 5 6 When you arrived you received a packet of materials. The materials themselves look like this. 7 want to make sure you've got a packet. If you didn't get a packet, raise your hand and we'll make sure that we get a packet to you. 10 11 In that packet we've got some key pieces of material that be will real helpful for you. There we 12 Green sheet here is the agenda. That's what we'll 13 be following as we go through our presentation and go 15 into the second portion of the oral comment period. 16 We've got a couple of overview pieces, a 17 little quarter sheet, and then a more detailed booklet 18 here that has a lot of detailed information about the 19 Study itself. Also got a half-sheet of white paper 20 This is our comment form. The comment form is a 21 real nice tool, gives you the opportunity, white space 22 in the center and on the backside, to leave any written

- 1 comments you'd like with us. You can take that home
- 2 with you and take time to make more comments, or you
- 3 can write them out and leave them here with us.
- 4 Couple of full size sheets of paper here. The
- 5 yellow one is what we put together if you'd like to
- 6 make an oral presentation or comment with us tonight.
- 7 The purple-ish color one has a lot of the frequently
- 8 asked questions and answers that we have put together
- 9 for the GLMRIS Study. The salmon-colored one has
- 10 information about the other efforts, and you'll see
- 11 more about that in our presentation.
- 12 And then blue sheet is a piece of
- 13 documentation that will help you and assist you in
- 14 putting together any formal documents that you'd like
- 15 to submit as part of the record.
- 16 If you have preregistered on the project
- 17 website to give an oral comment and have not checked
- 18 in, we'd ask that you do that at the table just outside
- 19 the doorway in the lobby. And don't worry if you did
- 20 not preregister and still would like to make an oral
- 21 comment, there will be opportunity to do that when we
- 22 enter into phase two of tonight's meeting.

100 Our GLMRIS team has organized this public 1 meeting to accomplish two goals. Our first goal is to present information about the Study, and then the second goal, to solicit your comments on the significant issues that should be included in GLMRIS, 5 and on the insignificant issues that can be further eliminated from our Study. 8 The Corps is hosting 12 public meetings. This is the fifth of such throughout the Study area in an effort to provide opportunities for those interested in 10 the Study and to learn more about the Study and provide 11 us with your oral comments. 12 Please note the NEPA Public Scoping process 13 has a specific closing period, and the time for this is 15 Marsh 31st, 2011. As indicated on our agenda, this 16 public meeting is organized -- Oh, did I already say 17 that? No. -- in two sessions. The beginning session started at 2 o'clock today, and then the identical 18 19 period now starts at 5:30. 20 Our staff will be available after the meeting adjourns. If you have any other questions of the staff 21 or the panelist members after the meeting has 22

101 adjourned, feel free to spend as much time with them as you would like, and we will make sure that we answer any questions that we can while we're here. If you have other issues or concerns not related to GLMRIS and we cannot answer those, please work with us a little bit. We'll try to get your information and do our best to answer any other 8 questions that you may have as well. 9 Please note that if you are speaking to any of the panelists or staff members in the meeting in a 10 11 one-to-one conversation, those comments are very 12 welcome, but they will not be part of the formal 13 comment period or any of the NEPA documentation. it's important, if you want your comments to be part of 15 the record, that you use the opportunity to come to the microphone, write those comments down on the comment 17 sheet, or put them on the website. 18 At this time I'd like to introduce our panel 19 of experts that we have with us. I'll start on this 20 side of the table here. Mr. John Goss, the Asian Carp 21 Director from the White House Council on Environmental 22 Quality. Sitting next to him, Lieutenant Colonel David

- 1 Berczek, Deputy Commander of the U.S. Army Corps of
- 2 Engineers in the Chicago District. Center of the
- 3 table, Dave Wethington. He's the GLMRIS Project
- 4 Manager. Fourth down on the table, Mike Saffran. Mike
- 5 is the Other Pathways Project Manager, and on the far
- 6 side of the table, John Zimmerman. He is the Chief of
- 7 Planning and Policy for the Great Lakes and Ohio River
- 8 Division.
- 9 Our host district, we are in the Detroit
- 10 District area, and our host Lieutenant Colonel here is
- 11 Mike Derosier, and he's sitting over on this side, and
- 12 Detroit District is hosting this meeting, and thank you
- 13 for letting us have this time.
- 14 At this time I'm going to turn the meeting
- 15 over to our first presentation, and we'll get started
- 16 with Mr. John Goss.
- 17 MR. GOSS: Thank you. And since we don't
- 18 have too many folks here, this is going to be very
- 19 abbreviated and we'll get to the discussion as quickly
- 20 as we can. I'll just give a quick overview of where we
- 21 are on the strategy for keeping Asian carp out of the
- 22 Great Lakes.

103 A little over a year ago the federal agencies 1 involved came together and put together a strategic framework, and that is, in fact, a coordinated effort with the federal agencies, the Corps of Engineers, the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and also now this fall we have added the states very directly in as partners in this organization. called a Regional Coordinating Committee now that makes policy decisions and reviews projects as we move along. 10 We did meet yesterday with Wisconsin DNR. 11 think we have a good working relationship established with them. As we go forward we'll have lots of input 12 from the state folks as we work on the solutions 13 particularly on the other pathways that Mike Saffran is 15 the project manager on. 16 The situation with carp trying to make their 17 way into Lake Michigan is that the electric barriers 18 have been in place for several years. That was the 19 interim shorter term measure that everyone worked on to 20 get funded to get it operating there in the Chicago 21 Ship Canal, and it does seem to be working. We have evidence -- Excuse me. We have 22

- 1 results, I think, from looking at -- I'm trying to jump
- 2 fast through my projects here. The area above the
- 3 barrier and between the barrier and Lake Michigan has
- 4 been monitored very carefully this last year with water
- 5 sampling for eDNA, with shocking of fish by the fish
- 6 biologists to do fish counts and, in fact, in that area
- 7 over 10,000 fish were shocked and identified, and there
- 8 were no Asian carp in -- in that period in the fall
- 9 October to December.
- 10 Also, there's a new fence that has been
- 11 erected north of the barrier area to separate the ship
- 12 canal from the Des Plaines River. That was completed
- 13 this fall, and that's going to be an effective block
- 14 for flood water at any time that the Des Plaines might
- 15 be spilling over into the ship canal because there are
- 16 carp in the river, and we want to make sure that
- 17 they're not going to move into the ship canal and on
- 18 out into the lakes.
- 19 There's another location in Indiana, which
- 20 we'll talk about later, but that was identified this
- 21 summer as the other possible area that a flood could
- 22 make a connection between the river that we know has

105 carp in it, which is the Wabash in Indiana, and making a connection over to the Maumee and out to Lake Erie. And that also has an effective fish fence up now to stop carp from moving in that direction. Just mention a few other things that are 5 funded and moving ahead. The eDNA needs to be further 6 perfected. Right now it just indicates that there's a 7 trace from an Asian carp in that water sample, and we don't know much beyond that, whether that's one fish, multiple fish, or how recently they might have been 10 there, or whether or not for sure it's a live fish or -11 - or a dead fish or whatever. So that -- that work 12 13 will continue. 14 Also, there's going to be investment here in Wisconsin at the LaCrosse, Wisconsin Fish and Wildlife 15 Lab to become a new eDNA testing center, and that 17 equipment, training and investment will hopefully get

- 18 this -- this side of the Great Lakes prepared if we
- 19 want to continue to do eDNA monitoring on any of our
- 20 streams or any areas where we're concerned that there
- 21 could be carp migrating.
- We're also continuing to look at ways that

- 1 might be able to block reproduction for Asian carp.
- 2 Scientists are working on various techniques that could
- 3 interfere with reproduction, that could interfere with
- 4 their digestive systems, possibly specific poisons that
- 5 might be directed to carp, and also looking at some
- 6 other techniques that we might use to manage fish.
- 7 Looking at sonic or shock wave underwater kinds of
- 8 techniques that might -- might be effective at herding
- 9 fish or getting fish to areas where we can trap them or
- 10 possibly eradicate them.
- 11 The other things that I want to mention
- 12 include commercial fishing below the barrier. Illinois,
- 13 State of Illinois, and Illinois DNR has been utilizing
- 14 commercial fishing to reduce the number of carp that
- 15 are coming up in the area of the electric barriers and
- 16 took out several hundred thousand pounds of Asian carp
- 17 this past fall. That's going to increase in the coming
- 18 year.
- 19 Also, have been inspecting bait shops in that
- 20 area of Illinois to make sure that we don't have
- 21 minnows that are going to be transported around the
- 22 region and possibly containing carp minnows in

107 unsuspecting bait is a problem. I think I've touched on most -- most of those. We do have a website, asiancarp.org, that 3 will continue to post any new developments and will be the ongoing source for the coming year for any new 5 information that comes up as we continue to monitor 6 very closely there in Chicago and also on the other pathway areas. 9 So that's the overview. I think in conclusion I just want to say that I believe that the 10 11 interim measures are working. We have created a window 12 of time that we can now do the analysis for a long-term 13 solution to come up with a permanent barrier to transfer aquatic invasive species from the lakes to the 15 rivers, or the rivers to the lakes, and that's the 16 purpose of the Study that we're here to talk about. 17 With the rest of the description I'm going to 18 turn it over to the Corps of Engineers team that have 19 laid out the plan and have the -- have the means to do 20 the analysis. It's funded, federally funded. We have 21 -- I think I just checked the number this afternoon, we have over \$5 million now with the recent transfer for 22

108 this year. So we will move aggressively on this project. And with that I'm going to turn it over to Colonel Berczek to give you an overview of their Study project. 5 6 MR. BERCZEK: Good evening, and thanks for coming tonight. We're glad you're here. Glad to --7 that you've taken the time to come and we can hear your comments and questions and provide answers as we can. 10 I wanted to take a little bit of your time to explain to you a little bit what this Study is about. 11 What are the opportunities, what is it we're looking 12 at, what is the authority and what's been done so far 13 and where we're moving to in the future. 15 Invasive species inhabit every state and 16 every -- every nation in the world, and as such are a 17 global problem. And I think efforts in the past here 18 in the United States we've dealt with looking at 19 methods of controlling individual species. 20 That being the case, in 2007 Congress passed 21 the Water Resources and Development Act, in which you 22 can see up here in the report and also in the handouts

109 what the Study language is directing the Corps of Engineers to do. We are directed under this legislation to conduct a feasibility study, and I'll just talk to the 5 blue highlighted areas there. To look at options and technologies available to prevent the spread of aquatic 6 nuisance species between the Great Lakes and the 8 Mississippi River through the Chicago Sanitary and Ship 9 Canal and other aquatic pathways. 10 During the course of this Study we'll look at a number of nuisance species, to look at how to prevent 11 transfer and their spread between the two river basins. 12 We'll look at a number of detailed aquatic nuisance 13 species controls, to include hydrologic separation. The 15 Study is 100 percent federally funded. You heard Mr. Goss there just mention the amount that we have for 17 this year's efforts. 18 The GLMRIS Study area is rather large. It 19 encompasses, under the detailed Study area, primarily 20 these states that you see highlighted here in this 21 green and brown color. The 17 states, Great Lake 22 states, and states that make up the Upper Mississippi

110 River Watershed area. 2 One of the primary areas of focus when we look at keeping these species in the one basin versus the other, is what's -- is this dotted line here that represents a natural flow line that exists between the 5 two basins. Water that falls north of that line will collect and go into the Great Lakes. Water that falls south of that line has a tendency then to collect and go into the Mississippi River. 10 When Mr. Saffran, when Mike Saffran talks a little bit about some of his work in characterizing 11 some of the other alternatives, some of the other 12 13 pathways, you'll hear him talk a little bit about some of the challenges with that when dealing with the terrain in that area. 15 16 So what is this Study all about, what are we You see the includes and does not include 17 looking at. 18 here. We're looking at waterways, looking at water 19 connections, aquatic pathways. Not looking necessarily 20 in the course of this Study at terrestrial transfer or

airborne transfer or human release. We are looking at,

you see on the left-hand side there, including

111 swimmers, floaters, hitchhikers. 2 The location I mentioned on the map and the slide previous that talk about the interface there between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, not necessarily considering as part of this Study that 5 contributions made from the Atlantic slope, St. 6 Lawrence Seaway or Canada. 7 8 The analysis there, you see the elements of 9 the analysis. Analyze options and technologies available, conduct an assessment of their efficiency, 10 look at the economic modeling, ecologic modeling, and 11 come out with a feasibility report, and also an 12 13 environmental impact statement. The -- Mr. Goss mentioned a little bit about 14 15 the Asian Carp Regional Coordinating Committee. we're no strangers to working together in collaboration with state and federal and local partners. This Study will be conducted in the same manner. 19 Go back to a little bit there, it talks about the authority language. The Secretary in consultation 20 21 with the appropriate federal, state, local and 22 nongovernmental entities. So we are trying to -- to

- 1 work through that. And, of course, anytime you come up
- 2 with a study like this or any type of an endeavor that
- 3 it -- has this many contributors to it, you've got to
- 4 come up with a strategy and an approach.
- 5 The Study language, the authorization said to
- 6 look at two areas. The Chicago Sanitary and Ship
- 7 Channel, we've labeled that the Chicago Area Waterways,
- 8 or the CAWS, looking at a primary effort, and then
- 9 also, those other pathways.
- To organize for the success to this you see
- 11 we established leadership and teams among the Corps of
- 12 Engineers. That's the acronym USACE, U.S. Army Corps
- 13 of Engineers. This Study, these watershed areas
- 14 encompass two of the nine divisions that the Corps has
- 15 set up worldwide for all operations, the way we are set
- 16 up. Two Divisions. The Mississippi Valley Division
- 17 and Great Lakes and Ohio River Division have span and
- 18 control over these areas.
- 19 So we had to identify who was in lead and how
- 20 we were going to do that, as well as setting up with
- 21 the other federal agencies and other -- an Executive
- 22 Steering Committee, go ahead and make sure for

- 1 information sharing and decision making we had the
- 2 right people involved and informed, involving as well
- 3 stakeholders, and here we have listed, you know,
- 4 federal, tribal, state, local I'd say so far as
- 5 individual persons involved and interested.
- 6 Part of their strategy as well is because it
- 7 is a lengthy study and there's a lot of analysis
- 8 involved with it and formulating alternatives, and we
- 9 will go ahead and cycle out interim products and
- 10 reports, and you see a couple examples there.
- 11 We want to remain flexible and adapt to new
- 12 technologies and evolving information to the maximum
- 13 extent possible. As it stands right now, we've
- 14 identified what rocks we need to turn over. There
- 15 might be another rock we find underneath one that kind
- 16 of shows itself and sees something else to look at and
- 17 investigate.
- 18 And, of course, as well being a Corps of
- 19 Engineers Study as authorized by Congress, we'll abide
- 20 by all legal and regulatory guidance in conducting the
- 21 Study.
- In the Study purpose we have identified here

- 1 the aquatic pathways that exist. The focus area, the
- 2 one first, the Chicago Area Waterways, we're pretty
- 3 familiar with that. That's the distribution, the
- 4 network of rivers in the Chicago Sanitary and Ship
- 5 Canal in and around the greater Chicagoland area to
- 6 include pathways that enter into Lake Michigan both in
- 7 Illinois and Indiana.
- And the Focus Area 2 is the other pathways.
- 9 You see some pictures there across the screen that show
- 10 we're looking at everything from fish to fleas to go
- 11 ahead and try to meet the Study purpose on preventing
- 12 transfer.
- Again, just a bullet there so we don't lose
- 14 focus that hydrologic separation is one of those
- 15 methodologies under consideration and will be
- 16 evaluated.
- 17 This slide here shows a map of a primary
- 18 focus area, Focus Area 1, Chicago Area Waterway System.
- 19 And I'm going to turn this over real quickly here to
- 20 Dave Wethington, the Project Manager, to explain to you
- 21 this map and some of the features and the information
- 22 on it.

115 MR. WETHINGTON: Thank you, sir. Thanks again 1 to everyone for coming out tonight. Spend just a couple minutes talking about some of the unique features about the Chicago Area Waterway System. On the right-hand side you'll see a map of 5 the Chicago area. There are five points to which the 6 Chicago -- I'm sorry, to which the Great Lakes and 7 8 Mississippi River Basin have the opportunity to 9 intermix. 10 Points 1 through 3 are located within the State of Illinois and have what we call water control 11 structures. So locks and dams, pumping stations, et 12 13 cetera, that basically are used to regulate the flow of water between the two basins. 15 Points 4 and 5, located within the State of 16 Indiana, are what we call uncontrolled. That's mainly 17 because there are no specific physical control points 18 in between those -- those structures and Lake Michigan. 19 What's unique about the Chicago Area Waterway System is that all these different points converge into 20 21 one stream. Where you see number 7 is where we have constructed the electric barrier, referred to as a fish 22

- 1 barrier, and that's what the Corps continues to operate
- 2 and maintain to prevent the spread of Asian carp
- 3 specifically into the Great Lakes Basin.
- 4 On the left-hand side you'll kind of see an
- 5 outline of the Corps planning process, and there are a
- 6 number of steps we follow, and we're in Steps 1 and 2
- 7 right now.
- 8 Part of what we're doing here today is
- 9 getting your opinion to help us specify those problems
- 10 and opportunities. We're also actively out collecting
- 11 data, and the reason we're collecting data is we need
- 12 to identify what the uses of these waterways are.
- 13 You might have heard a lot about commercial
- 14 navigation as being a primary use, but there are also
- 15 many, many other use of these waterways. They include
- 16 recreation, water supply, water discharge. In fact,
- 17 the Chicagoland area has about 70 to 80 percent of the
- 18 composition of the Chicago River is wastewater
- 19 discharge from municipal wastewater treatment plants.
- 20 Additionally, the Chicagoland area, the river
- 21 system, acts as a flood gate or flood risk management
- 22 tool for the City of Chicago. The ability to open the

117 gate at Chicago Lock, which is structure number 2, allows water during some high flow situations to be discharged into Lake Michigan, as opposed to how it regulates flows down toward the Mississippi River Basin. 5 6 What we're going to do is evaluate what those water uses are and evaluate what the impacts to those 7 8 waterway uses may be when or if certain aquatic nuisance species controls were to be implemented. 10 Additionally, if there are any adverse impacts to 11 economics, social or environmental uses of these 12 waterways, the Corps of Engineers would look at ways to 13 mitigate or recommend ways to mitigate for those alternative impacts. 14 15 Again, as the speakers before me have 16 mentioned, we are full collaboration with all of our 17 state, federal, tribal partners, nongovernmental 18 organizations, private industries and the like, and we 19 appreciate you being here tonight. Thank you, sir. 20 MR. BERCZEK: Thanks, Dave. This map here 21 that shows the Focus Area 2 are the other pathways, and

to talk to this a little bit we'll turn it over to Mike

118 He's the project manager for this aspect of 2 the Study. 3 MR. SAFFRAN: Thank you, Colonel Berczek. Welcome everybody. I appreciate the opportunity to -to share what's been part of my life for the last six, 5 eight months, which is the Other Pathway Study for the 6 Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study. 8 The -- There was a lot known about the 9 Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal and the risks relative to aquatic nuisance species transfer through that aquatic 10 pathway between the basins when the GLMRIS started. 11 12 There was virtually nothing known about the potential 13 other aquatic pathways that exist or may form across the basin to that. 14 15 Our commanding General, General Peabody, a very smart person, he had a visit to Portage, Wisconsin 17 late last spring and became very sensitized, I guess, 18 to the likelihood that there are other pathways and 19 that the significant investments that have been made to 20 prevent carp transfer or other species transfer, 21 primarily carp, through the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, that they can be compromised by the carp finding 22

119 other locations that they get access to lakes. 2 So he tasked us to, within 60 days, go out and produce a draft report that provided an inventory of all the potential aquatic pathways that exist, which stretches about 1500 miles long from New York up into 5 Minnesota, and to do a preliminary risk 6 characterization to determine if was there any significant locations where we could be at risk that Asian carp could make the trek across the basin through 10 the pathway. 11 We -- Going into this effort it was -- again, not very much was known, so one of the first things we 12 did was contact individual state Departments of Natural 13 Resources, contacted U.S. Fish and Wildlife, USGS, and 15 got as much help from the best people we could find who 16 understood the local hydraulic conditions, as well as 17 an understanding of the aquatic nuisance species 18 issues. 19 We got great cooperation through that process 20 and were able to meet the tasking of within 60 days producing a draft report. 21 22 What we -- The results of that report is we

- 1 identified 36 different locations outside the Chicago
- 2 Sanitary and Ship Canal where an aquatic pathway either
- 3 exists or can form across the basin divide. Almost all
- 4 of these were intermittent connections, locations where
- 5 you required a very significant storm event to make the
- 6 aquatic -- to make the connection, if you will, between
- 7 streams on either side of the basin divide.
- 8 One of those locations, though, jumped out as
- 9 a very important, very significant risk, and that was
- 10 at the Eagle Marsh in Fort Wayne Indiana. At that
- 11 location you've got two rivers on the Lake Erie side,
- 12 the St. Joseph's and the St. Mary's, that come together
- 13 in Fort Wayne and form the Maumee River.
- When you have a significant rainfall event,
- 15 basically the largest event you'd expect to occur in
- 16 any one given year, flow in that basin backs up in Fort
- 17 Wayne and goes through an urban ditch into the Eagle
- 18 Marsh and then enters into the Wabash River Valley.
- 19 For a larger storm event, the kind of storm
- 20 event that you'd expect to occur once every 10 years,
- 21 we had a flood insurance study that indicated the depth
- 22 of flow across that basin divide was up to four-and-a-

121 half feet deep, which was -- is a very significant amount of water flow across the divide, as well as a significant water column for species transfer. That, in conjunction with the fact that we have a very significant population of Asian carp in the 5 Wabash River, about 20 miles or so -- at least 20 miles 6 or so downstream for the significant populations, but those two circumstances made that -- that location jump out, and we had a on-site meeting in Fort Wayne with 10 the National Resources Conservation Service, USGS, Fish 11 and Wildlife Service, Indiana DNR, the local county 12 surveyors, Little River Wetlands Project, a 13 nongovernmental organization, basically we had a good meeting there with the right folks from all the 15 different agencies, and we did some brainstorming on what can we do to mitigate the risk associated with 17 that location. 18 We very quickly jumped to that -- Well, back 19 up, I quess. First thing is, for the Corps, we 20 identified that it would be very difficult for us to 21 implement anything really quickly because the Corps, 22 number one, we have to have an authority to build or

122 construct something. The GLMRIS is just a Study authority. It's not a construction authority. And then secondly, for us to do anything we also have to comply with the National Environmental 5 Policy Act, and that generally takes, at the minimum, six, eight months to -- to get through the simplest 6 7 sorts of projects. 8 The Indiana DNR, on the other hand, didn't have quite the same constraints. We identified that a 10 chain link fence or some sort of a mesh barrier across the basin divide is something that could be implemented 11 quickly. There's a lot of concerns with flooding, so we 12 13 -- we didn't go with a solid barrier, we went something mesh that wouldn't induce flooding, but that would be a 15 protection against adult carp being able to make the 16 migration from 20 miles down below that location, 17 across the basin divide the next time that we really 18 had a significant rainfall event that would make the 19 aquatic connection. 20 Within 60 days time the State of Indiana had that fence up, and it's a -- called a chain link fence, 21 22 but it's a chain link fence on steroids. It has very

123 significant design features that will keep it in place, and there's an operation of maintenance plan that calls for every time there's a rainfall, there's water flow across that basin divide, for the inspection and the maintenance of the fence to -- to remove any debris or 5 anything that could compromise the integrity of it. 6 7 The other 17 locations generally are order of magnitude lower risk, if you will, because generally much less flow can occur across the basin divide. 10 of those locations, we're in the process right now of 11 visiting each of the state DNRs and reviewing a -- or, 12 well, producing a draft work plan for completing the risk characterization at those other locations. 13 That study will be completed by the end of 14 15 this year and it -- well, at the end of this year we 16 will know whether there are any other significant 17 locations, besides the Eagle Marsh and Chicago Sanitary 18 Ship Canal, where invasive species transfer is -- is 19 likely or probable. 20 MR. BERCZEK: Thanks, Mike. You've heard a 21 little bit about -- we talked about what we're doing, 22 what the Study purpose is, what it is we're after, and

124 a little bit about how we're doing it, how were set up to succeed and organize. So what's been done so far. You heard Mike 3 talk a little bit about the work being done that was 5 accomplished in Eagle Marsh. Down the left-hand side you see what some of the Study process, some of the activities done to go ahead and get where we are today and be able to come out and have these public meetings to have you review the scope of the Study and provide 10 your inputs so that we can capture what's significant 11 and what's not. 12 On the right-hand side you see that there has 13 been action being done. We haven't just been standing by waiting until we got to this point. 15 There's been a lot of work done reviewing 16 literature and studies out there regarding Asian carp 17 specifically, but then also looking what else is out 18 there for aquatic nuisance species, what else has to be 19 considered, what else needs to be addressed in looking 20 at this -- at this Study. Talked about the risk

characterization a little bit and the work done at

Eagle Marsh in Fort Wayne.

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125 So what's next, and when can you expect to 1 Down on the bottom you see a little bit of the timeline. Here we talk about the other pathways. It's kind of on a little bit of a faster track. You got that impression already with Mike's description, 5 looking at initial preliminary risk characterization of 6 60 days, 60 days to go ahead and implement a solution. 8 That's kind of the approach we're taking with 9 some of that because some of these pathways don't exist continuously, and it takes some level of an event to 10 have them materialize. Working with the states and 11 You may have some authority and ability to go 12 13 ahead and implement some -- some solutions that come out of those. 14 15 So Mike's on the path he mentioned already to 16 go ahead and get some sort of a final report out this 17 fall with that, and then looking at some 18 recommendations and some things that could potentially 19 be implemented. 20 The -- The top part is the Chicago Area 21 Waterways Study. And we talked a little bit here about 22 the timeline, and you see down here a draft recommended

- 1 plan in the fall of 2014. I've got to talk a little
- 2 about the asterisk at the top of this when we talk
- 3 about the project schedule, and follow down to the
- 4 bottom where it says this is best case scenario.
- 5 There's a lot of work and a lot of effort
- 6 being done, a lot of information that has to be
- 7 evaluated and analyzed and brought in, and we're
- 8 relying on a lot of other agencies and other partners
- 9 in this collaborative effort to go ahead and bring that
- 10 in. We're also relying on the funding being available
- 11 when we need it and showing up so that we can keep the
- 12 Study on track.
- So if all the cards fall into place and
- 14 everything moves along as we would like to see it, then
- 15 this is an aggressive schedule to have something out as
- 16 a feasibility report, an EIS, or environmental impact
- 17 statement, at that time.
- 18 You see in there a little bit about these
- 19 little arrows, and on the next page I'll talk to that a
- 20 little bit, too. So interim updates. We don't want
- 21 you to stick around and just wait in the dark and think
- 22 nothing's going on, or not understand what's going on.

- 1 So as we develop the data and analyze and produce
- 2 reports that are mature enough to release, we plan on
- 3 putting those things out.
- 4 What are some of those things. We mentioned
- 5 looking at the nuisance species that will be under
- 6 consideration. What the species of concern, how do
- 7 they get between one basin and the other. Well, we'll
- 8 go ahead and we can produce a report that shows that so
- 9 that we understand what the focus is and what we're
- 10 evaluating. What are some of the control technologies.
- 11 Well, as we start to develop that and look at some of
- 12 those, we can put those things on as well.
- I mentioned a few slides back about being
- 14 adaptive. Mr. Goss mentioned about some of the other
- 15 agencies looking at biologic controls and other
- 16 measures that could be brought into bear. Some of
- 17 those may mature during the course of this Study. So
- 18 we have to have a mechanism, an adaptable mechanism to
- 19 try to bring those in as well and see if that is
- 20 something that can be evaluated. So that's a way of
- 21 keeping everybody up to date with what we're looking
- 22 at.

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Dave mentioned as far as these navigation and 1 fishery surveys and looking at the evaluation of certain things. There's been a number of studies done for a number of years. Some of the studies are dated. Some of them aren't all inclusive. So we're looking at those, bringing some of those studies and some of that information up to date to look at the information and evaluate to bring it into today's numbers and project a 9 future. 10 And then, of course, we mentioned again already that interim pathway report coming out sometime 11 in the spring for -- as a draft and in the fall for a 12 13 final report. How do we keep this moving. Part of this is 14 15 through the public meeting process like this where we 16 gain input and comments that we go ahead and apply 17 these and go ahead and bring things in -- directly into the Study scope. 18 19 Other ways to keep things moving, I mentioned 20 everything falling into place, and you see a list there 21 of another -- other agencies that we are going to rely

on to assist us in bringing some of this information in

129 and do some assessment so that we can bring it in a usable format so we don't have to do a whole lot of additional work to it to put into the Study so we can go ahead and analyze it and use it and address it properly. 5 6 Another way to keep things moving is additional meetings that we have scheduled like today. 7 8 To go ahead and continue to inform. Sometimes you might not know if you have a comment or a question until you hear somebody tell you what the study's all about, you 10 might not necessarily get the whole, big picture. 11 12 we're trying to do that in these forums to go and 13 inform so that if you do have a comment either now or later, that you can have access to the web or through 15 the comment card and go ahead and put that information And here's other cities and dates on when we plan 17 on being in other locations. 18 And last, but by no means least, other ways 19 to stay in touch. Through the web, using the 20 technology that's out there. I think nowadays we all 21 Google things more than we look up in an encyclopedia,

so taking advantage of that and our -- everybody's

130 propensity to use the web, my own included, that you can see there's some GLMRIS website, go to the Chicago District website, Mr. Goss mentioned the asiancarp.org, a number of different locations. What we're trying to do, if it pertains to 5 this Study, it looks like this card, looks like this 6 So you see on the Chicago District website, if button. you happen to go there, you'll see a button to click that looks like this so that you -- you know you're going to the GLMRIS Study. You know you're going to a 10 site that will have information about that, and you can 11 go ahead and submit comments. 12 13 If you're a little more advanced user of social technology or social media, you can see there 15 where we do have a Facebook page and Twitter account to 16 go ahead and keep following up. We want to keep people 17 informed about what's going on and transparent in the 18 efforts here and enable the dialogue and discussion to 19 continue. 20 We thank you for your time, thank you for 21 allowing me to take some of your time to explain this a

little bit, and we look forward to your comments and

131 questions now. MR. BLUHM: Okay. Thank you, sir. Well, that 2 concludes Part 1 of this evening's meeting. You've just heard from some of our most knowledgeable folks, provided a nice update of what we've got going on, what 5 we're planning on doing in the months and years ahead. 7 At this point in time in our scoping process, though, we want to now take and turn the table over to all of you, the public. Now it's time to find out what you think of what we're doing, what your comments and 10 what your questions might be for us. 11 12 Before beginning, though, I'd like to note 13 that our Study website is a good source of information. Interested persons can subscribe to the study's e-mail 14 15 list through the project website, and the Corps will use the GLMRIS e-mail list to distribute updates on 17 such things as documents that have been added to the 18 website, opportunities for public involvement, and 19 other important news and events. The GLMRIS website 20 address can be found on the Study brochure, the written 21 comment form, as well as on this business card. 22 Another way to stay connected is through any

132 of the social media or more electronic things that the Colonel just mentioned. Now moving into the oral comment period for 3 this meeting. Anybody that has indicated on the registration form that they'd like to make a brief 5 formal statement or ask any questions will have an 6 opportunity to do so. If a person wants to ask a 7 8 question in addition to making a comment, we ask that you manage your time to allow for the comment question 10 and a response. The Corps will take every opportunity 11 to answer any questions that are, indeed, answerable. 12 All forms of comments received during the 13 scoping period will be weighted equally. So keep that in mind. We want to make sure that if you'd like, you 14 15 can submit forms in a written format, electronically, or you can talk to us at the meeting through the open 17 mike period and all have equal weight and equal 18 bearing. 19 If this were a larger meeting we'd have a 20 series of slides and I'd go there some rules and ground 21 rules for everybody to participate and make sure that we all have an equal opportunity to be heard. When I

133 look around the room, I guess I'm not too concerned that we're all going to have a chance to say our piece. 3 So I'd like to propose a slight amendment to the plan, and instead of having a formal three minute 5 discussion allocated for every person that would like to talk, I would like to make an amendment that would allow us to use a reasonable amount of time for anybody that would like to talk. And I'd just like to see if anybody is opposed to that recommendation or change, if you could just significant by showing your hand if you 10 oppose that. Otherwise, we will move forward without 11 12 having such a strict format and use a reasonable 13 timeframe for anybody that would like to make a comment or a statement for us. 14 15 Also, I'd like to mention that we have a 16 stenographer with us tonight. She's right in front of 17 me here, and she'll be recording any comments, questions that you have. I'd ask that you come to the 18 19 microphone in the center. Although we do have one off 20 to the side, the center one is much easier for the 21 panelists to see, and would ask that you get close 22 enough to the microphone. We'll make sure we adjust

- 1 the height so that everybody can hear. We'd ask that
- 2 you give your name, any organization or affiliation
- 3 that you have, as well as provide us with a zip code,
- 4 if you wouldn't mind, and then we'd ask, too, that you
- 5 speak slowly and close enough to the microphone so
- 6 everybody can hear you.
- 7 At this point in time I believe the list, I'm
- 8 going to look to the back of the room, the list of
- 9 people that are preregistered is still zero. Okay.
- 10 Seeing that we have nobody that has preregistered to
- 11 ask any questions, I'll skip another paragraph or two,
- 12 and I'll just ask anybody that is interested at this
- 13 point in time to make a question, comment, or statement
- 14 for us, just either indicate with a raise of a hand or
- 15 move your way to microphone whenever you're ready.
- 16 I've got one hand right here. So whenever
- 17 you're ready, sir, if you'd like to come on up.
- 18 MR. SKARE: I'm not going to read anything to
- 19 you. I just have a couple notes. My memory isn't the
- 20 best.
- 21 My name's Dick Skare. I'm from Door County,
- 22 Wisconsin. I live in Fish Creek. We're a resort area.

135 And if you look at the map of Wisconsin, we're the thumb, and we live above the knuckle. So we are highly reliant on tourism. I own a restaurant with my family for about 35 years up there. We're highly tourist oriented. 5 6 We have a -- Commercial fishing is important in that pat of the world as well. We're the county 7 8 that -- from what I hear, we have 30 miles of land and 250 plus miles of coast. And so we -- I think we have the most coastline of any county in the United States. 10 So we're highly reliant on the Great Lakes. 11 12 So my initial concern, as I spoke with Mr. 13 Goss before the meeting started, was the short term, the interim things that are being done because Asian 15 carp are not going to wait until 2015, was my concern. And so -- And I ran for Assembly in the -- for the last 17 -- State Assembly in Wisconsin here as a democrat the last two -- two sessions, and Kewaunee County was also 18 19 part of that, and they have a lot of coastline and 20 commercial fishing and recreational fishing as well. 21 And so I really know what it is like to -- I

was unsuccessful as a democrat. I know what it's like

136 to swim upstream. So -- So I thought you folks might be able to relate to that a little bit. 3 But -- The one thing that I noticed in our presentation tonight was, you know, we talk about the 5 Asian carp, and I'm assuming that's a threat from the south moving up into our area, and -- but also, there's a quite a bit of coastline on the Canadian side. And we talk about other invasive species, and I wondered if your plan would look at some of those things, if there would be some recognition of that -- of that because we 10 got our northern flank exposed. 11 12 The other thing is that in Wisconsin we have 13 become members of the Great Lakes Compact, Water Compact, and if you had considered using that as a 15 resource or an avenue to -- to work cooperatively with the Canadians and -- in keeping invasive species out of 17 the lake system. 18 So those are my comments, and I appreciate 19 the time tonight. 20 MR. BLUHM: Can I ask one question? MR. SKARE: Yes, sir. 21 22 MR. BLUHM: Can I get your zip code?

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              MR. SKARE:
                          54212.
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              MR. BLUHM: Thank you.
 3
              MR. SKARE: Any other questions? I'd be
   willing to --
              MR. BLUHM: Anything from the panel?
5
 6
              MR. WETHINGTON:
                               I'd say just very briefly we
   are, in fact, working with our Canadian counterparts,
   at least at a minimum, through the International Joint
   Commission.
               We've been engaged with some of the folks
10
   at the IJC.
11
              And then your question of whether we would
    consider aquatic nuisance species coming from the
12
   Canadian side, we are looking at a wide breadth of
13
   potential aquatic nuisance species that could be either
15
    invasive from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River
   Basin or vice versa. And those -- that -- that breadth
17
   of organisms does include those that may not be fully
18
   within the United States right now, but have a close
19
   proximity.
20
              MR. SKARE: I know another -- besides
21
    invasive species of a, you know, aquatic type of fish
22
   or that sort of thing, I know in our part of the world
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138 we also are very concerned about plant species as well and -- not just Zebra Mussels, but also -- and I can't even remember the names of them, but do we have a special volunteer group in our part of the world that is out pulling stuff off beaches and this sort of 5 6 thing. So I know that's another issue, and that would be something we might get from the northern side as opposed to an invasive carp of some sort or maybe 10 the tilapia or --11 MR. WETHINGTON: Very much so, sir. The Interbasin Study will address all aquatic nuisance 12 species, whether they are plants, fish, mollusks, et 13 cetera. So any type of species that would live 15 normally in the water would be addressed through this 16 Study. 17 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Let me go further on on that because I think your question referred to an expansion 19 of this Study to look at the northern boundary along 20 the Canadian border to prevent any transfer that may 21 occur from that. And quite frankly, I have to tell you 22 the limits of our authority tell us that we are not

139 looking at that. There are other -- You mentioned the Compact 2 and -- you didn't mention, but the IJC and some of the other international organizations and commissions that we have up there, they're all very much aware of that 5 and they are working collectively to prevent those things, but the focus of this Study is to prevent invasive species, aquatic invasive species transfer that occur between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi 10 River System. 11 It does not look at the northern border, as you described it. It does not look at the Atlantic 12 Slope or the St. Lawrence Seaway as possible venues for 13 additional invasive species. There are other activities 15 that go look at that. So just to clarify that in terms of the expectation of --17 MR. SKARE: I appreciate that. Thank you. 18 That was my -- my question. Very good. Thank you for 19 coming tonight. I appreciate you taking the time. 20 MR. BLUHM: Very good. Thank you. Any other 21 comments from the panel? 22 MR. BERCZEK: And sir, you had a -- was that

140 a question on the timeline, or a comment, just a comment on the timeline? You said you had talked to Mr. Goss a little bit. MR. SKARE: A little bit beforehand my -- It was just that, you know, you look at 2015 as the date 5 that we're going to have the Study done and, like I 6 said, the carp aren't going to wait, you know. And so that's -- that was my concern because we do have these vital parts of our economy and -- in my part of the 10 world, and we certainly would like to see some things 11 done. 12 And this is -- your presentation was -- was informative for me and -- and that's what I wanted to 13 14 know. 15 MR. BERCZEK: Okay. And I just wanted to be clear that -- because this Study goes beyond the Asian 16 17 carp. It doesn't -- Has no impact on the activities 18 that we're already doing, as far as operating the 19 barriers and continuing to bring those online, and also 20 the efforts, especially from the Corps standpoint where 21 we're part of the greater regional group with looking at the telemetry and the tracking and the monitoring of

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the fish and all those activities to try to address the Asian carp specifically, but then this Study now is going the next step, what else. MR. SKARE: I appreciate that. That answered my question. 5 6 MR. BLUHM: Thank you. Okay. Anyone else? Who would like to be next? Either raise of the hand or 8 make your way to the microphone. 9 Okay. I'm not seeing too much movement. It's currently 20 minutes after 6 o'clock, and I'll make a 10 second request. Anybody interested in coming to the 11 12 microphone either for a first time or a second time, now would be to time to do so. It's looking like an 13 early evening, guys. 15 All right. Well, I do thank you all for your 16 -- your statements and comments. Very well taken. me remind you that if you have anything prepared for us 17 18 in a statement form or any documents you'd like us to 19 have, you can turn them in with myself or at the 20 registration table in the hallway. And if you are 21 thinking of writing up any comments and submitting them

to us either on the website, using our comment form, or

142 just mailing them in, they do need to be stamped, postmarked or received electronically by March the 31st. And the address is found in multiple locations on the pieces of material given today. And then lastly, I'd like to say in closing 5 any of the materials that you've received, if you're 6 through with them and would like to turn them in so we 7 8 can recycle them, we'd be glad to take them back. you need extra materials, if you have other people that would enjoy reading on the materials, we do have extra 10 packets in the hallway. You can get extras on your way 11 12 out. 13 And I'd like to thank you for taking your time tonight. It's a busy week in Green Bay with the big Packer win. So with that, time now, 6:21. 15 like to adjourn the meeting. Feel free to stay around 17 as long as you'd like to ask any additional questions of the panel or any of the Corps members in the back of 18 19 the room. Thank you much, and have a good evening. 20 (At 6:21 p.m. the meeting adjourned.) 21 22

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    STATE OF WISCONSIN )
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                       ) SS:
   MILWAUKEE COUNTY
         I, KIM M. PETERSON, RPR, CM, Registered
   Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the
    State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that I reported
   the foregoing proceedings taken on January 25, 2011,
   and that the same is true and correct in accordance
10
   with my original machine shorthand notes taken at said
11
   time and place.
12
13
                        KIM M. PETERSON
14
15
                    Notary Public in and for
16
                    the State of Wisconsin
17
18
19
   Dated this 1st day of February, 2011, Milwaukee,
20
   Wisconsin.
21
   My commission expires March 9, 2014.
22
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