

YOLO BYPASS WORKING GROUP MEETING 19

MEETING MINUTES

MEETING DATE: May 2, 2002

LOCATION: California Department of Fish and Game
Yolo Wildlife Area Headquarters
45211 County Road 32B (Chiles Road)
Davis, CA 95616

IN ATTENDANCE: Robin Kulakow, Yolo Basin Foundation
Dave Feliz, California Department of Fish & Game (DFG)
Rachelle Rounsavill, Yolo Basin Foundation
Dave Ceppos, Jones & Stokes
Rebecca Fris, CALFED
Mike Hall, Conaway Ranch
Chadd Santerre, California Waterfowl Association (CWA)
Mark Hennelly, CWA
John Currey, Dixon Resource Conservation District
Lori Clamurro, DPC
Bill Harrell, Department of Water Resources (DWR)
Ted Sommer, DWR
Randy Mager, DWR
Marianne Kirkland, DWR
Boone Lek, DWR/Reclamation Board
Don Stevens, Glide-In Ranch
David Kohlhorst, Glide-In Ranch
Jack Palmer, H Pond Ranch
Greg Hayes, Kinder-Morgan
Dave Cornman, Kinder-Morgan
Rick Martinez, Martinez Brother's Farms
Selby Mohr, Mound Farms
Elizabeth Soderstrom, Natural Heritage Institute
Cindy Mathews, National Weather Service (NWS)
Mike Hardesty, Reclamation District 2068
Butch Hodgkins, Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA)
Ray Thompson, Skyraker Duck Club
Richard Smith, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Craig Denisoff, Wildlands, Inc.
Linda Fiack, Yolo County Parks & Resource Management
Mike Eagan, Yolo Flyway Farms
Dennis Murphy

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Dennis Kilkenny
Chuck
Mark Kearney
David Kearney

NEXT MEETING: The next meeting was scheduled for June 20, 2002. 10:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at the Yolo Wildlife Area Headquarters.

ACTION ITEMS:

1. Cindy Mathews, NWS, will clarify what datum the NWS is using at Lisbon for flooding forecasts. Is the datum based on 3 feet below sea level, or at sea level?
2. Regarding the Concord/Sacramento Pipeline Project, insure the State Lands Commission will address flow easements in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR).
3. Dave Ceppos (Jones & Stokes) said he could get information about the giant garter snake before the next meeting. Richard Smith (USFWS) will give Robin Kulakow a copy of the giant garter snake letter drafted and send out with the meeting notes.
4. Butch Hodgkins (SAFCA) will obtain information on peak flows in the Natomas Basin.

Mr. Ceppos called the meeting to order and explained the purpose of the working group. Mr. Ceppos stated the working group is “a forum for land owners, tenants, and agencies that have an interest in the Bypass. But most importantly it is a forum for land owners”. Mr. Ceppos asked for introductions of those in attendance and briefly went over the agenda outline.

Mr. Ceppos announced that Elmer Jones had passed away and that a condolence card would be passed around at the break.

**National Weather Service/Lisbon Flooding Information
Cindy Mathews (NWS)**

Cindy Matthews (NWS) announced that the NWS is standardizing all of its operational procedures including river forecasts for California. Beginning fall 2002, no flooding forecasts will be issued until a forecast point is above its established monitor stage. The monitor stage in the Yolo Bypass at Lisbon has been set at 19.0 feet. Historically, Lisbon forecasts have been issued for stages as low as 14.0 feet. Gauge levels will still be available, but forecasts won't be available until 19.0 feet.

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The forecast point can not be changed without the help of the local communities and land owners documenting exact locations and stages of previous flood events. Ms. Matthews gave examples of documenting information that would be helpful in establishing a lower forecast point. These examples included “Joe’s Ranch on the south end of Liberty Island begins to remove cattle at 13.0 feet at Lisbon” and “the lower end of Prospect Island floods at 15.0 feet”. A handout titled “Lisbon Flooding Information Needed” was passed around and is attached at the end of the meeting notes.

Ms. Matthews’s goal is to complete the historical documentation by July 1, 2002 in order to finish the process of changing the official monitor stage at Lisbon by September 1, 2002.

Participants were invited to ask questions of Ms. Matthews. The following is a list of questions asked, answers provided, and comments made.

Why are they letting us know at 19.0 feet when we will already know our land is flooding at that point? Why aren’t they continuing at 14.0 feet and how did they come up with 19.0 feet?

The National Weather Service is trying to standardize all of their operations. The 19.0 foot monitoring stage is based on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommendations.

What was the peak flood stage last year?

The peak flood stage was 15.66 feet on January 7, 2002.

Was the 19.0 foot gauge based on sea level or 3.0 feet below sea level?

I’m unsure, but I will check and clarify what datum the NWS is using.

Participant: You should also include the flow not just the height because the flow can be traumatic.

Concord to Sacramento Pipeline Project David Cornman (Kinder-Morgan)

Mr. David Cornman (Kinder Morgan) discussed the construction and operation of a proposed replacement petroleum products pipeline from Concord to Sacramento. Mr. Cornman gave a brief history of Kinder-Morgan and the evolution of petroleum pipelines. Kinder-Morgan is based in Houston, Texas, was established in 1997 and is a \$19 billion dollar company. Prior to 1997 Santa Fe Pacific Pipelines and Southern Pacific Railroad operated the current Concord to Sacramento pipeline now under Kinder-Morgan ownership.

Petroleum products pipelines connect all major refineries to the market, are an integral part of the infrastructure and are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. The current common carrier 14-inch Concord to Sacramento pipeline was installed in 1964 and carries diesel, gasoline and jet fuel. The existing 70-mile pipeline route travels north from Concord through the Carquinez Strait, along Interstate 680 through Suisun Marsh to the Interstate 80 corridor, through Dixon and Davis, and into the Port of Sacramento. The replacement of the pipeline will be completed in the next 4 to 5 years to increase the volume of product movement.

Kinder-Morgan Energy Partners, (SFPP, L.P.) is proposing to construct and operate a new 20-inch pipeline between Concord and Sacramento. The proposed new pipeline corridor travels north through Carquinez Strait, along Interstate 680 corridor, bypassing Suisun Marsh, Dixon and Davis up to Hay Road. The pipeline then follows the former Sacramento Northern Railroad right of way to Mace Boulevard (North of Midway), follows the PG&E powerline right of way to Interstate 80 corridor, between I-80 and the railroad tracks (through the northern edge of the Vic Fazio Yolo Wildlife Area) and into West Sacramento.

Before the pipeline project was made public, Kinder-Morgan “pulsed” the public officials and regulatory agencies to get their input regarding the pipeline route. The proposed route is designed to travel as much as possible along existing utility corridors and rights-of-way, bypassing residential neighborhoods and sensitive environmental areas where feasible. The new pipeline will require lots of land acquisition. Mr. Cornman stated that Kinder-Morgan is sensitive to working with landowners. California State Lands Commission is currently in the process of interviewing consultants to conduct the Environmental Impact Report. The draft environmental impact report is anticipated to be finished by November 30, 2002 with the final report produced around March or April 2003. Permitting and land acquisition are slated for completion by April 2004, when the 8-month construction period will begin.

Participant: Will the 14-inch pipeline be decommissioned or utilized for other chemicals?

Mr. Cornman stated the pipeline will not be used for petroleum hydrocarbon distribution and it can not be used as a backup for the new pipeline. The new pipeline will be utilized for petroleum hydrocarbon products.

Participant: Does Kinder-Morgan have the right to condemn property?

Mr. Cornman stated that they do, but they do not want to have to use that right.

Dave Feliz (DFG): How is Kinder-Morgan going to prevent contaminant releases like the one from the 14-inch pipeline in Elmira?

Mr. Cornman stated that they inherited the contaminant release problem with the purchase of the pipeline. The release was from a small leak from a factory defect in the weld. Mr. Cornman emphasized that “smart pigs” will be used in the new pipeline to measure the

thickness of the metal and the welds. If a loss of metal is a concern, Kinder-Morgan will dig up the pipe and replace it.

Jack Palmer (H-Pond Ranch): Will the pipeline change the topography of the land which may affect the flood flows?

Because the pipeline will be 6-feet below the surface, the ground surface change in appearance should be negligible.

Participant: Are there any proprietary interests with Western Geophysical?

Mr. Cornman stated there are not.

Participant: “Who determines what is contaminated and remediated?” and “What happens if we have a leak in the bypass?”

Mr. Cornman informed the audience that they have remediation consultants who go to the release, stop, contain, clean-up soil, and deal with the biological impacts. Wells are often installed to determine whether there is an impact to the underlying aquifer. If so, water from the aquifer is often pumped out and treated to remove the contaminants.

Participant: Why are you moving out of Suisun Marsh if the railroad easement is already there?

Kinder-Morgan wants to replace the old line away from sensitive environmental and populated areas.

Participant: Why are you going through the heart of the refuge area?

Everyone said to go to the utilities right-of-way which comes into the bypass along Interstate 80 through the PG&E corridor.

Participant: Who will address the flowage easements for the project?

State Lands Commission (SLC) will address the flowage easements in the EIR.

Dave Ceppos requested that a follow-up on SLC be conducted to insure the flowage easements are addressed in the EIR be made as an action item.

Greg Hayes (Kinder-Morgan) left a stack of brochures and business cards for the participant use. Mr. Cornman informed the land-owners that they could call with any questions.

Yolo Wildlife Area Expansion Management Plan Update Dave Feliz (DFG)

Dave Feliz, Yolo Wildlife Area manager, gave a brief update on the Yolo Wildlife Area expansion management plan. Mr. Feliz informed the working group that the Yolo Basin Foundation has secured funding through an amendment to their existing Cal-Fed grant to continue working group meetings with an emphasis on the management plan. The working group will conduct focused meetings to give information and get input regarding public use programs, habitat restoration, flood protection, and the long term role of agriculture in the wildlife area. Funding has also been secured for vegetation surveys on Tule Ranch. The vernal pool, native grassland and alkali soil vegetation surveys will be conducted spring of 2003. Mr. Feliz stated that some biological surveys have already begun along the proposed pipeline route in the railroad easement.

In the interim, Mr. Feliz is pursuing a cooperative agreement between the Dixon Resource Conservation District (DRCD) and the Department of Fish and Game. The agreements will be used to help negotiate leases, manage funds and to help with infrastructure improvements on the expansion property.

This year rice crops in the north portion of the property will be reduced by 400 acres and some organic tomatoes will be incorporated. The Los Rios and Tule Ranch properties will be used for grazing. This is a big change for the Los Rios properties because 2/3rds of the land has remained predominantly fallow for the last 2 years. Tom Schene's grazing lease will continue. The Yolo RCD will help with grazing and formulas in the grassland to manage for grasses. Leaving areas fallow without management is not good because invasive plants such as pepperweed could take over. Therefore, grazing will assist with keeping exotic species down. Overall there will be an increase in productivity for the Yolo Wildlife Area.

The purchase of property by the Wildlife Conservation Board from Lyle Parker is on the agenda for the May 23rd meeting. Mr. Parker is very enthusiastic to sell. Mr. Parker's property will be incorporated into the grazing project this year. Approximately 150 acres purchased in March 2002 are already enrolled in the Wetland Reserve Program. A restoration plan for the 150 acre piece is already finished and the permitting process has begun. Mr. Feliz said they will try to tap into Putah Creek as the water source.

Participant: Will the new area be hunted?

Probably, yes.

Participant: Will it be flooded for ducks?

A small portion north of the northeast unit may be flooded. However, approximately 20 blinds will be open this year for duck hunting. The eastern area of the rice fields will be hunted.

Participant: Are there any plans for the abandoned duck ponds on the Tule Ranch? Fireman's duck pond?

I haven't seen them; can you tell me where they are? Pheasant hunting may occur in the northern part of the ranch. It's possible the Fireman's Club will be hunted.

Participant: Will the area where Putah Creek peters out be open for Dove hunting?

South of Putah Creek possibly.

Participant: How is hydraulic capacity being monitored? Who is making sure your changes are not affect the hydraulic capacity of the bypass?

Guidelines outline that topography does not exceed existing road levels and no massive movement of materials. The reclamation board requires we acquire a permit for with all major purchases.

**Potential Habitat Improvement Funding from North American Waterfowl
Conservation Act (NAWCA)
Dave Feliz (DFG)
Chadd Santerre (CWA)**

The NAWCA funds are collected from federal fines and penalties. These funds are can be directed to specific projects, and can be used for restoration. Restoration of the Causeway Ranch and Los Rios will be conducted by CWA. Tule Ranch restoration will most likely be conducted by Ducks Unlimited.

Chadd Santerre discussed CWAs involvement. Mr. Santerre informed the audience that money spent on a land acquisition can be levied against the federal fund (NAWCA) to pay for restoration and/or property improvements. The fund money must be spent within a 2 year period. Therefore, CWA is working with local duck clubs to help with improvements and restoration as well as work on the bypass. The federal fund will pay for 75% of the improvements or restoration work. The remaining 25% is the responsibility of the property owner.

Mr. Feliz informed the audience that the NAWCA fund is also being used for enhancements in the northeast corner of the wildlife area. The enhancements include re-engineering of the loafing islands, swales and water delivery systems. South duck clubs will benefit also because the master lift system will allow them to access water in a more efficient manner.

Senator, Skyraker, H-Pond and others have enhancement money from NAWCA for the 2003/2004 year. Acquisition of a permit for additional funds for the new properties is

currently underway. Actual restoration work in the bypass is expected to begin between 2005 and 2008.

Participant: How were owners contacted regarding NAWCA funds? Them or you?

Chadd Santerre: We did both. We called and solicited area property owners. You can contact me if you are interested in participating.

Pope Ranch Project Update Craig Dennisoff (Wildlands, Inc.)

Craig Denisoff is Vice President of Wildlands, Inc. Wildlands, Inc, is a private company that uses many of its properties as mitigation and restoration sites, along with cattle grazing and hunting. Wildlands, Inc. acquired two separate properties from Ashley Payne. Forest Halford and Tony Lucchesi are the land managers and should be contacted if you have any questions or needs, such as site management. Wildlands, Inc. constructed giant garter snake habitat on this property last fall. The construction on the remaining field will begin this summer. There are four main goals associated with the Pope Ranch project:

1. Provide mitigation for past flood control projects.
2. Create giant garter snake habitat
3. Design and manage in a manner compatible with flood conveyance
4. The project will remain compatible with adjoining land use (i.e. set buffers on pope ranch property not adjacent properties).

Mr. Denisoff informed the participants that the property will continue to be hunted and portions grazed.

The original property acquisition was 391 acres, however Wildlands, Inc. also purchased an adjoining 409 acres, for summer pasture lands for the companies cattle operation. Wildlands, Inc. did contact the immediately adjacent property owners to let them know about the project, The adjacent properties include the Silva property to the south, Bill Kerney Duck Club to the west, Glide Ponds to the northeast, Chevron Oil Company to the east, and the Yolo Wildlife Area to the north.

The habitat design for the Pope Ranch project was modeled after giant garter snake habitat at other refuges where species success was high. The property will include 40 acres of open water, 180 acres of perennial marsh, and 209 acres of seasonal upland habitat. Northwest Hydraulic Consultants helped design the flood and flow topographic characteristics of the habitat.

Giant garter snakes prefer perennial marsh habitat with seasonal wetlands and uplands. Much of the habitat had to be built below surrounding existing roads and berms due to guidelines in the bypass that do not allow for topography above existing elevations. Because the pre-

construction elevations of the roads were uneven, the roads were raised in places to be consistent. Wildlands intends to gravel some of the roads to make them driveable in the wet season. Giant garter snakes evolved/adapted to live in flood prone Central Valley habitat. During a flood event, they can reside in burrows for 2 to 3 weeks. If they do not reside in their burrow they will remain in close proximity to them during a flood event. Based on comments from the Fish and Wildlife Service information, giant garter snakes are compatible with grazing practices.

Because Pope Ranch resides within the bypass, no woody vegetation is allowed on the property and cattails/tules must be maintained to approximately 25% of total property. Additional management practices for the ranch area are as follows:

- Grazing for vegetation control
- Property will continue in private ownership (Wildlands, Inc.)
- An endowment account will be set up to ensure management of habitat and flood control (Department of Water Resources has access to the endowment account).
- The site will be protected by a conservation easement

The Pope Ranch project was supported by United States Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, California Department of Water Resources, and the Yolo County Farm Bureau.

Participant: What is the BIA and the approximate population of giant garter snake out there?

BIA = Building Industry Association. I haven't seen the giant garter snake on the property. It has reportedly been seen in the area, however I haven't personally seen it. Based on the Recovery Plan much of the area is considered giant garter snake habitat and species are considered to be present. However I haven't seen any on the site.

Participant: If giant garter snakes live in burrows can you disc the property?

According to our management plan, we can disc the site after drawdown

Participant: Have you trapped in snakes yet?

We trapped for snakes last year but didn't find any.

Participant: Did the construction crew see any?

No. Biologists walk in front of the bulldozers at the beginning of construction and the equipment operators are given instruction on how to determine for giant garter snake, but they didn't see any.

Participant: Can you buy a male and female pair and put them on your property?

No, I don't think so. The only listed species that I know of that can be relocated are burrowing owls, but I haven't heard of that happening with giant garter snakes and we have no intention of doing so.

Dave Feliz (DFG): During construction of the habitat, biologists regulate the site, however during active management the site isn't regulated. That doesn't make sense.

For the large fields, if we need to manage the site for vegetation we are required to contact the regulatory agencies to let them know what we are going to do and consult with them. However, pond drainage and tule discing is incorporated in the management plan.

Participant: How do you manage for giant garter snakes?

Seasonal wetland management, some open water and upland habitat. The management plan is based on the Natomas Basin conservation plan for GGS which was developed in concert with the regulatory entities.

Participant: During flood events you said giant garter snakes can survive 2 to 3 weeks in burrows, aren't the burrows flooded also?

My understanding is the burrows have pockets of air and the snakes can survive in those. Radio telemetry studies have tracked giant garter snakes during floods and this is what they found.

Participant: Where does your information come from?

FWS experts and the USGS Dixon Office. I don't know if this information is in print.

Participant: The bypass sometimes floods for periods longer than 2 to 3 weeks, how are the giant garter snakes going to survive?

The property is on higher ground that historically doesn't flood at the length that properties closer to the toe drain do. We did look at properties closer to the toe drain by the FWS felt that those areas would flood too often and for longer periods.

Dave Ceppos (Jones & Stokes) said he would get information about the giant garter snake before the next meeting. Richard Smith (USFWS) will give Robin Kulakow a copy of the giant garter snake letter drafted and send out with the meeting notes.

Dave Ceppos introduced Butch Hodgkins (SAFCA). Before Mr. Hodgkins' presentation, Mr. Ceppos informed the working group that SAFCA has hired Jones & Stokes to assist SAFCA. According to Mr. Ceppos, SAFCA is working with USACE on flood control measures and has put together a lot of ideas. SAFCA has paid a great deal of deference to the Yolo Bypass Working Group. Mr. Ceppos informed the working group of the following:

- Jones & Stokes is not acting as an advocate for SAFCA but working to poke holes in SAFCA's ideas.
- Jones & Stokes is trying to see if flood control benefits can be achieved and serve the Yolo Bypass property owners.

SAFCA/Yolo Bypass Issues
Butch Hodgkins (SAFCA)

We have been to Congress twice trying to get the Auburn Dam approved. Both attempts failed. Since then Mr. Hodgkins has adjusted his philosophy on flood control in the Sacramento and Central Valley region. The philosophy includes coordinated incremental projects and accomplishing things in small steps, because there are numerous people to keep things from happening. Mr. Hodgkins likes to use federal and state money for flood protection. Dave Ceppos is helping SAFCA understand what the issues are in the Bypass area.

Mr. Hodgkins discussed the stormwater runoff detention policies for the rapidly developing areas of the Sacramento region (Handout included at end of meeting minutes). The Natomas region development detention will be built to maintain flow to 1/10 of a cubic foot per second per acre (0.01 cfs/ac). This is lower than agricultural flows into the Sacramento River below the Fremont Weir. The reclamation of interior flood plain has resulted in a small increase in pumping capacity. The master plan for the RD 1000 drainage system calls for pumping capacity to be increased by approximately 900 cfs combined flow.

The Roseville/Rocklin area flow can not be more than 90% of the original flow before development. The peak flows are attenuated to prevent any increase in 100-year flows. Enforcement agencies for these areas are Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Sacramento County, and SAFCA.

Folsom development does not have a flow policy. Flows are detained as a part of normal operation of Lake Natoma.

East Sacramento County and Elk Grove flows are attenuated to prevent any increase in 100-year flows. These areas are not a big impact to the Sacramento River system.

Participant: Does the east main drain cause problems for the areas due to backing up? Dry Creek fills up quickly.

Nothing feasible can be done to alleviate the back-up. It is due to the influence of the Sacramento River System, where high water levels cause the system to back up.

Mike Hardesty: How big is Natomas Basin?

55,500 acres.

Mike Hardesty: Can we infer peak flows will be 5,500 acres?

Unsure. Butch Hodgkins will obtain Natomas Basin peak flows.

Mr. Hodgkins handed out a summary of current SAFCA projects (included at end of meeting minutes). The Corps of Engineers, with SAFCA serving as the local sponsor has completed five of the eight coordinated incremental projects. These finished projects are as follows:

- Reconstruct the Sacramento River East Levee
- Raise and strengthen the levees around Natomas and North Sacramento
- Improve reservoir operations at Folsom Dam
- Prevent bank erosion at critical sites along the lower American River
- Reconstruct the American River levees.

The current step SAFCA is working on is providing a least a moderate (or 140-year) level of flood protection to all properties in Sacramento. Achieving this will involve raising levees in two locations, the American River and South Sacramento. The lower levees on the American River control the release from Folsom Dam. Some of the existing levees are not safe to handle the emergency release from Folsom Dam, 160,000 cfs, Approximately three miles of downstream levee will be raised an average of about one foot so that all levees can safely pass the emergency release. The South Sacramento levees are along creeks that are tributary to the Cosumnes River and are therefore not of a concern to the bypass, but are a concern to downstream property owners in the North Delta.

The Corps is enlarging the eight low level outlets on Folsom Dam and will add two more. The existing outlets can only release 25% of the flow the American River can take. To use the full capacity of the American River, the Bureau must allow levels in the reservoir to rise above the spillway gates which fills up about 50 percent of the flood control space. The new outlets will allow full use of the River's capacity without increasing reservoir levels. At present, SAFCA is attempting to get Congress to approve raising Folsom dam by 7-feet. In connection with the raise and outlet modifications at Folsom, a change in reservoir operations is also proposed that would incorporate weather forecasts for large storm events, such as those in 1997. A 3-day forecast will be used to trigger increasing reservoir releases creating more flood space before the storm arrives. The reservoir would be refilled to pre-storm levels as the storm passes.

The Dam was designed in 1950. Since 1950 there have been 5 floods larger than any occurring before 1950. Engineers sized the dam to accommodate what was believed to be a 500 year storm, based on a statistical analysis of the historical floods prior to 1950. When the same type of analysis is done using today's historical records, it shows that what was believed to be a 500-year storm in 1950 is about a 50-year storm today. The point, according to Mr. Hodgkins is that the storms occurring over the last fifty years are much greater than the storms that occurred in the first half of the century. The flood control system design is based on the first half of the century, and with larger storms occurring more frequently it is not surprising that flooding is a more frequent problem. In essence, the rivers are producing bigger floods than anyone ever thought they would.

CALFED Phase II Proposal
Dave Ceppos (Jones & Stokes)

The Cal-Fed proposal for hydraulic modeling tools for the Bypass; however CAL-Fed did not fund the project. The premise of the proposal and the need for a hydraulic modeling program includes the Bypass has multiple land uses and there is not an effective flow model for the area. Yolo Basin Foundation is writing a letter to CAL-Fed for a re-assessment to fund the project. Mr. Ceppos offered to draft a letter for the re-assessment that would include information from the local landowners, farmers, and duck clubs in the bypass. Mr. Ceppos asked for a representative from each subcommittee (duck clubs, flood agencies, land owners and farmers) to draft their concerns and needs for a working hydraulic modeling program for the bypass. Dave requested the letters be sent into him by May 10th. All participants in the working group agreed to the letter. Selby Mohr (Mound Farms), Rick Martinez (Martinez Bros. Farming), and Mike Hardesty (Reclamation District) volunteered to help Mr. Ceppos with the draft letter.

Participant: Who would be responsible for modeling, does it go to Jones & Stokes or out for bid?

The reclamation board is the recipient of the funds. The US Army Corps will manage the modeling but does not want to be responsible for modeling. Jones & Stokes will not do the modeling because they do not do modeling. However, the modeling will most probably go to a private engineering entity.

Mr. Ceppos adjourned the meeting at the conclusion of this discussion.