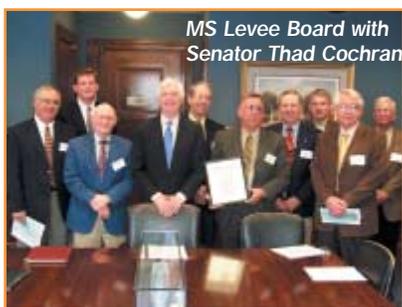


# Levee Board attends annual meetings in D.C.

*The purpose of the annual trip is to provide the Mississippi delegation with updates on various projects and also to seek appropriations for flood control projects*



MS Levee Board with Senator Thad Cochran

On March 22-24, 2004, the Greenville based Mississippi Levee Board traveled to Washington, D.C. and met with the Mississippi Congressional Delegation to seek

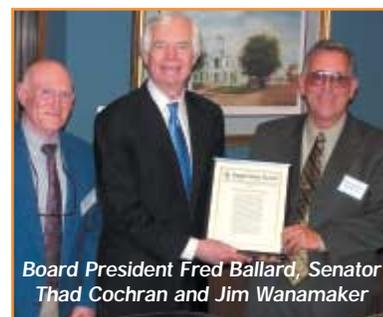
appropriations for flood control projects in the Mississippi Delta. Each year the Levee Board holds meetings with the delegation to review funding needs for Corps of Engineers projects in the Delta.

During the trip to Washington, Mississippi Levee Board President, Fred Ballard, presented testimony to the U.S. House of Representatives Mississippi River Caucus. Ballard's testimony focused on the need to adequately fund work on the Mississippi River levee system. Testimony also included work on the Big Sunflower River Maintenance Project, the Yazoo Backwater Project, and the Upper Yazoo Project.

Jim Wanamaker, the Chief Engineer for the Mississippi Levee Board, was recognized and commended by Senator Thad Cochran for his valuable service to the people of Mississippi. The following is an excerpt from Jim Wanamaker's commendation:

"Flood control in the Mississippi Delta is fundamental to the quality of life and economic viability of the region. The Mississippi Levee Board has been the local sponsor and a leader in bringing improved flood protection to the citizens, property owners, and communities throughout the region. The Mississippi River Levee Enlargement Project, the Upper Steele Bayou Project, the Big Sunflower River Maintenance Project, and the Yazoo Backwater Project have all benefited from the professional and wise counsel of Jim Wanamaker in his capacity as Chief Engineer of the Mississippi Levee Board."

The entire text can be found at [www.msleveeboard.com](http://www.msleveeboard.com)



Board President Fred Ballard, Senator Thad Cochran and Jim Wanamaker



Congressman Bennie Thompson with MS Levee Board

## LEVEE BOARD ELECTIONS SET FOR JUNE 8, 2004

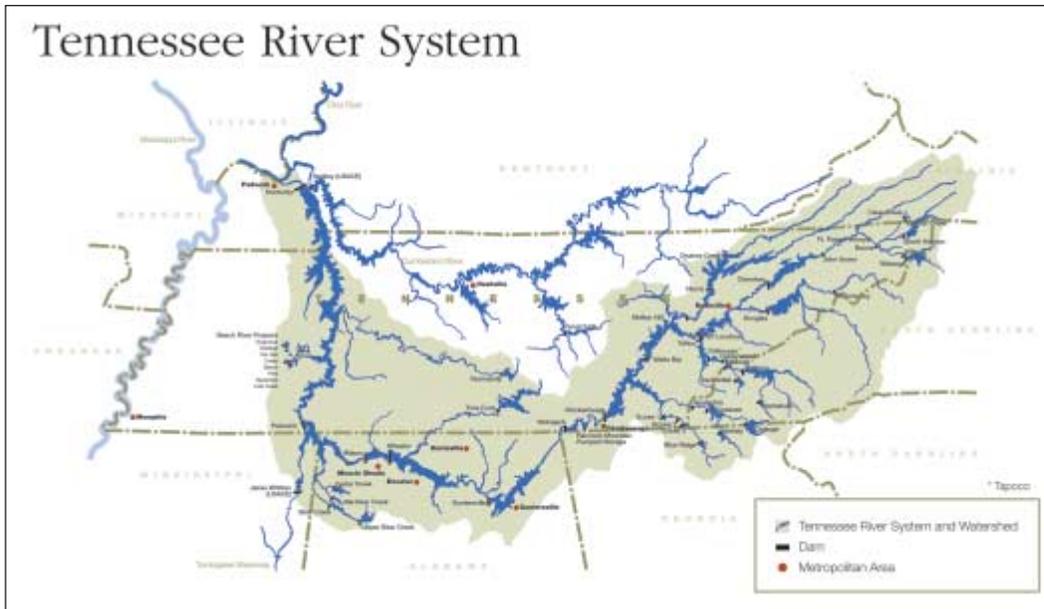
Levee Board Elections will be held June 8, 2004. Levee Board Commissioners serve four-year terms. Three Commissioners are up for elections this year: Washington County Commissioner Fred Ballard, Jr., Bolivar County Commissioner James House, Jr., and Issaquena County Commissioner Roy Nichols. - MSLB

# Corps Corner



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers®**

## Controlling the Watershed Floods: A Team Agency Effort



frequency and magnitude of flooding of lands along the lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers which are unprotected by levees.

When it is certain the crest of the flood on the Ohio River is known, the Kentucky/Barkley Lakes can then be operated to reduce the peak stage at Cairo, Ill.

In 2003, the Cairo stage was reduced approximately 2.0 feet by the careful operation of the Kentucky/Barkley Lakes. This operation was closely coordinated with all the appropriate federal agencies as well as with numerous local public interests along the river.

**T**he U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' Mississippi Valley Division has the responsibility of providing protection for the Lower Mississippi Valley from disastrous floods, like the 1927 Flood, which led to the authorization for the Corps to construct the Mississippi River and Tributaries (MR&T) Flood Control Project.

There are two major reservoirs, the Tennessee Valley Authority's Kentucky Lake and the Corps of Engineers Barkley Lake on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, respectively, which are not features of the MR&T Project, but are authorized to be operated to reduce flood damages on the Lower Ohio River, and the Mississippi River downstream of Cairo, Ill.

In accordance with Section 7 of the 1944 Flood Control Act, the Corps of Engineers has the authority to regulate releases from Kentucky Lake when the Lower Ohio and Mississippi Rivers are in danger from floods.

By mutual agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the Secretary of the Army has designated the Division Commander of the Corps' Great Lakes and Ohio River Division (LRD) located in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the Corps official responsible for carrying out the provisions of the 1944 Act.

When floods threaten the MR&T Project, the President of the Mississippi River Commission (MRC), will request the Division Commander of LRD to regulate the Kentucky/Barkley releases with the concurrence of the General Manager of the TVA.

The flood control objectives for the regulation of Kentucky/Barkley Reservoir outflows are to safeguard the Mississippi River levee system, reduce the frequency of use of the Birds Point-New Madrid Floodway and reduce the

The Corps role with TVA is one of outstanding coordination, which over the years has provided numerous benefits to all the public constituents within the Mississippi Valley.

TVA has recently completed the Final Environment Impact Statement for the TVA's Reservoir Operation Study. The purpose of the study was to determine if any adjustments could be made to the operation of their reservoir system in order to provide a greater public value.

The Corps was actively involved with the study, with the Great Lakes & Ohio River Division (LRD) providing the lead. Throughout the study, the Mississippi Valley Division coordinated with LRD to ensure there would be no impact to the Lower Valley from the operation of Kentucky/Barkley Lakes as a result of the TVA study.

From the Corps involvement in the Study, and MVD's priority of ensuring the flood control needs of the Lower Valley, TVA developed a Preferred Alternative that addressed the concerns expressed by the Corps and all other reviewers.

There was considerable coordination between the Corps and TVA's technical staff to fully evaluate the effect of the preferred alternative on the operation of Barkley and Kentucky Lakes. It was determined from this analysis there would be no changes to the operating plans of Barkley and Kentucky and there would be no impacts to the downstream flood levels.

This extensive coordination between LRD, MVD and TVA emphasizes the importance placed on providing for the needs of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

As always, MVD continues to place the flood control needs of the valley as a top priority in reviewing proposals for reservoir operations, which could impact the valley. -MSLB

# Studying Abundance and Distribution of Ducks in the Mississippi Delta



By Aaron T. Pearse, Stephen J. Dinsmore, Richard M. Kaminski, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Mississippi State University, and Kenneth J. Reinecke, U.S. Geological Survey, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Vicksburg, Mississippi

How many ducks winter in the Mississippi Delta? Where do they congregate? Why do their numbers vary within winters and among years? Wildlife biologists, managers, and hunters ask questions similar to these each year. For the past two winters, scientists in the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries at Mississippi State University have been looking for answers to these questions. Scientists hope the answers will lead to a better understanding of the dynamics of wintering duck abundance in the Delta. Understanding what ducks do in the winter may help policy makers make more informed decisions about the conservation and management of waterfowl in the Delta.

Multiple aerial surveys of ducks in the Delta from late fall to late winter are being employed to collect needed information. Researchers are focusing on the Delta because it is where the majority of Mississippi's waterfowl are found each winter. Sampling methods similar to those used in breeding ground surveys are being employed because the time and expense required to completely survey all ducks and habitats is prohibitive. Surveys entail flying randomly selected transects in the Delta from about 30 miles south of Memphis to 40 miles south of Natchez and counting all ducks observed within 500 m (550 yards) transects. Due to the large size of the Delta, researchers divided it into 5 regions (Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest, and South Delta) making surveys easier to conduct because transects are shorter. Information gathered from these transects is used to estimate duck numbers (abundance) and to determine where (distribution) ducks are in the Delta during each survey.

Three surveys were flown last winter (winter 2002-03), six were completed this winter (winter 2003-04), and six are planned for next winter (winter 2004-05) to determine how duck numbers fluctuate before, during, and after duck hunting season. There was a clear difference in the pattern of seasonal abundance between years (Figure 2). In 2002-03, the greatest abundance of ducks occurred in early January whereas in winter 2003-04, abundance peaked much later (early February). Additionally, the estimated peak abundance was greater in 2002-03 (450,000 ducks) than winter 2003-04 (400,000 ducks). These patterns are similar for mallards (Figure 3) and all ducks (e.g., mallards, other dabbling ducks, and diving ducks combined).

Survey data also provided new information about the distribution of ducks. For example, in winter 2003-04 there were more mallards north of U.S. Highway 82

than south, and the pattern was consistent throughout the winter. The pattern for all ducks was similar, except in late December and early February when there were equal numbers of ducks north and south of U.S. Highway 82. In late December, this increase in ducks south of U.S. Highway 82 was primarily due to an increase in the abundance of diving ducks (lesser scaup and ruddy ducks) and other dabbling ducks (mainly northern shovelers) on catfish ponds. In contrast, the abundance of mallards, gadwall, and northern pintail along with ducks on catfish ponds increased south of U.S. Highway 82 in early February.

Other objectives of this research include determining factors affecting duck

abundance and distribution and studying habitat use by ducks. Researchers will attempt to learn why large numbers of ducks migrate to the Delta at different times during the winter. As observed the past two winters, the greatest abundance of ducks occurred at different times (Figures 2 and 3). Factors that may explain this difference include weather patterns in and north of Mississippi during fall and winter, natural flooding events, and the amount of available flooded habitat. Additionally, this research may identify which habitats ducks wintering in the Delta prefer (e.g., flooded croplands, hardwood bottomlands, natural grass-sedge areas). To accomplish this task, researchers will record what types of habitats ducks use and then compare used to available habitats to determine possible habitat preferences.

Why is this information valuable? First, it can help the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (MDWFP) and other wildlife organizations identify and manage habitats important for migrating and wintering ducks. Further, information from these surveys may help set duck hunting seasons around times of greatest duck abundance within season frameworks allowed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service. Survey data also might be used to determine if split seasons would provide enhanced opportunity for waterfowl hunters.

This research is being generously supported by a number of state, federal, and private conservation organizations including Delta Wildlife Foundation, Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey-Biological Resources Division, USDA-APHIS – Wildlife Services Research Center, Ducks Unlimited Inc., Anderson-Tully Company, and Berryman Institute East. By supporting this study, these organizations and agencies have put Mississippi at the forefront of research leading to more reliable estimates of wintering duck abundance. This study in the Mississippi Delta may also serve as a model for other states and regions interested in estimating waterfowl abundance during winter. -MSLB

Figure 2. Estimated abundance of ducks in the Mississippi Delta, winters 2002-03 and 2003-04

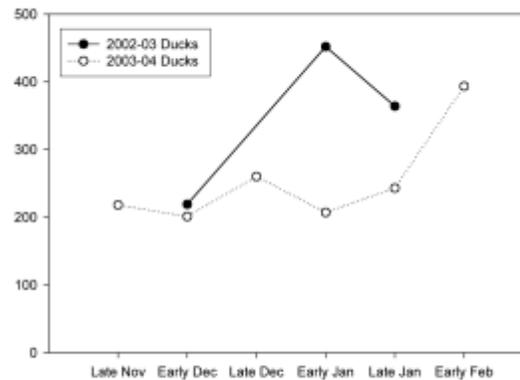
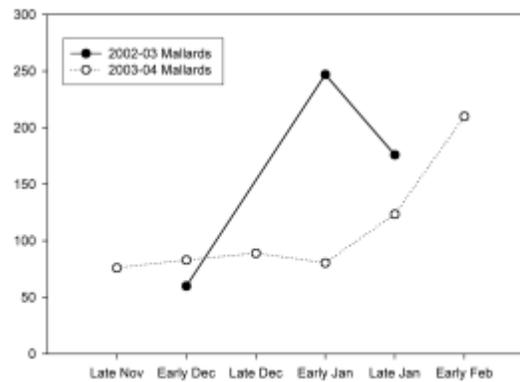


Figure 3. Estimated abundance of mallards in the Mississippi Delta, winters 2002-03 and 2003-04



Ducks continued on Page 5

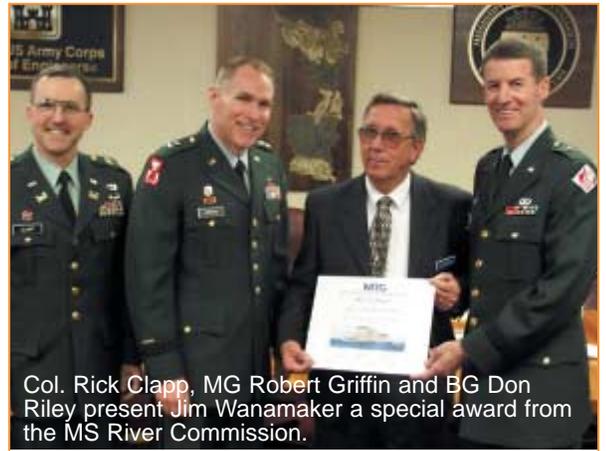
# Jim Wanamaker Announces Retirement

James E. Wanamaker is retiring after 15 years as the Chief Engineer of the Mississippi Levee Board completing a 40 year career of public service. His leadership and experience have benefited the Levee Board and the Delta.

In his position as Chief Engineer he has been responsible for maintaining the 212 miles of levee and 350 miles of inland streams that provide flood protection to the Mississippi Levee District. Jim assumed the duties of Chief Engineer in 1989 immediately after the Governor's Advisory Committee had recommended that all the uncompleted features of the Yazoo Basin Projects be reformulated by the Corps of Engineers. Since that time, he has seen the completion of the Upper Steele Bayou Project which provides flood protection to the City of Greenville and initiated studies documenting the need for maintenance on the Big Sunflower River & Tributaries Project following flooding in the Darlove area in 1989. Work on the enlargement of the 69 miles of deficient levees in the Mississippi Levee District was also initiated during his tenure and he has provided testimony on behalf of the Delta's flood control projects in litigation involving both the Mississippi River Levee Enlargement Project and the Big Sunflower River Maintenance Project. "Jim Wanamaker has been a great leader and a strong advocate for flood control in the Mississippi Delta. His knowledge, vision and experience will be greatly missed," stated incoming Chief Engineer, Peter Nimrod.

Jim graduated from Mississippi State University in 1963 and served two years as a Seabee in the U. S. Navy. He served as Assistant Engineer to the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee Board at Clarksdale; Assistant Engineer for the Coahoma County Road Department; and City Engineer to the City of Clarksdale prior to his joining the Mississippi Levee Board. He serves on the Engineering Committee of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association and on the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Water Resources Association. He is also a member of the Flood Control and Water Resource Committee of Delta Council. "It has been a sincere pleasure to work with the leaders in the Mississippi Delta, State of Mississippi, and the Congress in seeing that the needed flood control projects in the Mississippi Delta continue to move forward," said Wanamaker. "Although, we have seen delays in the completion of the reports on the Yazoo Backwater Project and the Big Sunflower River Maintenance Project, these delays have provided a refinement of data to strengthen our case on both of these projects that we feel surely will be litigated by the environmental community."

Jim and his wife Bonnie have been married for 41 years and have 2 daughters, Jamie Borgognoni and Teena Wells, who both reside in Cleveland, Mississippi. Jim and Bonnie have 4 grandchildren. Jim will work until June 30th. -MSLB



Col. Rick Clapp, MG Robert Griffin and BG Don Riley present Jim Wanamaker a special award from the MS River Commission.

## Peter Nimrod named Chief Engineer

Peter Nimrod has been named by the Greenville-based Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners as their new Chief Engineer. Nimrod is replacing outgoing Chief Engineer, Jim Wanamaker, who will retire on June 30.

"I am very excited to have this opportunity and have had a great mentor in Jim Wanamaker," said Nimrod. "Jim has been a great flood control ambassador for the Mississippi Delta. One of the most exciting aspects about being appointed to this position by the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners at this time is that many of the projects that we have been working on for several years are about to come to a head such as the Yazoo Backwater Project and the Big Sunflower River Maintenance Project."

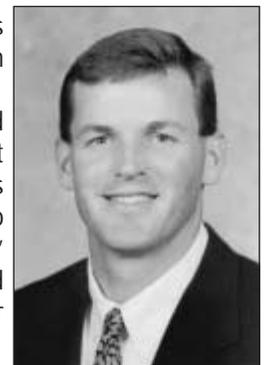
In his new position as Chief Engineer, Nimrod will be responsible for the daily operations of the Board which maintains 212 miles of the mainline Mississippi River levee system and 350 miles of interior streams within the Mississippi Delta.

"Four years ago, our Board looked at several applicants and made the decision to hire Peter knowing that in the coming years, I would retire," said Wanamaker. "Peter has done an outstanding job as Assistant Engineer and I am pleased that he will be moving into the position of Chief Engineer."

A resident of Greenville, Nimrod received a degree in Civil Engineering from Auburn University in 1992. After his education, he returned to Greenville and worked for W.L. Burle Engineers as a consulting engineer until he went to work for the Mississippi Levee Board in November, 1999.

"During the past four years, Peter has served as Chairman of the Engineering Committee of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association and has been an active member of the Mississippi Engineering Society and Mississippi Society of Professional Surveyors," said Fred Ballard, President of the Mississippi Levee Board. "His participation in these organizations as well as his involvement with other entities such as Delta Council, Mississippi Water Resources Association and with state and federal agencies, has provided Peter with a broad spectrum of experience that will be a great benefit to the Levee Board."

Nimrod is married to the former Allison Crandall and they have two children, Dillon and Paxton. The Nimrods are active members of St. James Episcopal Church in Greenville. -MSLB



## APRIL BOARD MEETING RECAP

The Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners held their regular board meeting on April 5, 2004. The Board took the following action: reviewed bids and awarded Business Auto/ Public Officials & Employees/ Liability/ Contractors Equipment Insurance to Bill Andrews Insurance Agency. The Board also authorized the award to the following low bidders: pick up truck to James Ceranti Motors, service truck to All Star Chevrolet, tractor to Ayres Delta Implement, bulldozer to Stribling Equipment, and a dump truck to North Jackson Chevrolet; entered into an agreement with Washington County over cattle gap maintenance; agreed to enter into an agreement with Entergy over the area damaged by beavers adjacent to the Gerald Andrus Steam Plant; and received status reports on all the ongoing projects in the Levee District.

- MSLB

### Old Capitol Museum of Mississippi History: Two Rivers Unleashed



Two Rivers Unleashed exhibit documents the two worst floods in Mississippi history. The Mississippi River flood of 1927 and the Pearl River flood of 1979. Located at the Old Capitol

Museum of Mississippi History in downtown Jackson the exhibit is set to run from April 12 – October 31, 2004.

One flood changed America and the other brought a city to its knees. The 1927 Mississippi River flood and the 1979 Pearl River flood were two of the worst natural disasters the state has ever experienced. These devastating floods cost the state millions of dollars and affected the lives of thousands of people.

This exhibit opens on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1979 flood. The impact the floods had is demonstrated through photographs, maps, artifacts, and video footage.

A m a z i n g photographs and artifacts from the 1927 flood were supplied by the Mississippi Levee Board and individuals. These photos begin to give one a general idea of the massive destruction that this flood caused.



Visitors can also learn about flood control and the many measures that are taken to prevent these disasters in the future. Admission to this exhibit is free and the hours are 8:00 am - 5:00 pm Monday-Friday, 9:30 am - 4:30 pm Saturday, and 12:30 am - 4:30 pm. on Sunday. - MSLB

## Board Member Profile:

### Johnny Robinson Washington County



Johnny Robinson was elected to serve the Mississippi Levee Board in 2000. He brings to the board a lifetime of experience as a Delta educator, first as elementary teacher, then as a high school assistant principal and finally as an elementary school principal in Greenville. He retired from education in 1999 and was appointed by the Washington County Board of Supervisors to fill a vacant board position (he later won the seat in an election). He was born in Brookhaven but has lived in the Delta since he

graduated Alcorn State in 1959. He serves as Chairman of the Mississippi Levee Board's publicity committee. He is married to Madeline Robinson and is the proud father of three children and grandfather of two. - MSLB

## MS Levee Board Officers & Staff

### COMMISSIONERS:

**Fred A. Ballard, Jr.,**

President,

Washington County

**Kenneth Rodgers,**

Vice-President,

Humphreys County

**Johnny Robinson,**

Washington County

**James W. House, Jr.,**

Bolivar County

**Nott Wheeler, Jr.,**

Bolivar County

**Roy Nichols,**

Issaquena County

**Laurance Carter,**

Sharkey County

### STAFF:

**James E. Wanamaker,**

Engineer Emeritus

**Peter Nimrod,**

Chief Engineer

**Charles S. Tindall, III,**

Attorney

**Judy B. Ross,** Treasurer

**Ginger Morlino,** Secretary

**Patrick Bolls,** Maintenance

Superintendent

**Rick Boyd,** Engineering

Technician

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# Levee Board

## projects UPDATE



Item 474L - Utility Relocation



Item 474L - Removing Abandoned Natural Gas Pipeline

### ITEM 474L - Utilities Relocated

Item 474L is a 3.4 mile levee enlargement project that is scheduled to be awarded in September of this year. Before this project is started there are several utilities that need to be relocated. Twin County Electric has relocated an aerial crossing to avoid hindering construction. The pole on top of the levee was replaced with a taller pole relocated temporarily to the landside of the levee structure to avoid the riverside enlargement and accommodate the contractor's equipment. This pole will be permanently relocated to the roadway addition once the project is complete.

Southern Natural Gas had four pipeline crossings within this item. Two of the crossings have been abandoned and removed. This Summer, they plan to enlarge the levee at the third location and relocate the fourth pipeline to this location. This will consolidate all their pipeline crossings in the area to one location on top of the new levee section.

### ITEM 502L - Returned to Maintenance Contractors

Item 502L was officially accepted by the Corps of Engineers on June 30, 2003 and the right-of-way was returned to the Mississippi Levee Board. The Levee Board crews finished the fencing for the project area. Maintenance Contracts were advertised and the Board awarded these contracts on this entire stretch of levee.



Item 502L - Horses in pasture.

## LEVEE & BERMS PROJECTS

Item 502L - 7.6 miles - 100%  
Item 496L - 10.5 miles - 94%

Item 488L - 8.8 miles - 4%  
Item 477L - 5.1 miles - 66%

# Partners for Wildlife

Flood control and navigation projects foster economic growth in the Mississippi Delta. At the same time, mitigation for these projects forms a beneficial partnership which provides public hunting for the residents of the State of Mississippi.

<b>Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway</b>	
Mahannah Wildlife Management Area .....	12,675 acres
Twin Oaks Wildlife Management Area .....	5,675 acres
<b>Yazoo Backwater Project</b>	
Lake George Wildlife Management Area .....	8,773 acres
<b>Upper Yazoo Project</b>	
Big Twist .....	6,642 acres
<b>Mississippi River Levees</b>	
Pushmataha .....	2,140 acres
<b>Upper Steele Bayou Project</b>	
Darlove Area .....	613 acres
Po Lutkin .....	333 acres
<b>Upper Yazoo/Upper Steele Bayou Projects</b>	
Sky Lake Area.....	3,496 acres
Muscadine Area .....	2,709 acres
Alligator farms .....	2,436 acres
<b>Yalobusha-Tallahatchie Maintenance Project</b>	
Askew Refuge (managed by Corps) .....	1,380 acres

Through this partnership, the Corps of Engineers reimburses the Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, as well as the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for the management of these areas.



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# Cogongrass - 7th worst weed in the world

**C**ogongrass has been designated as the seventh worst weed in the world. Cogongrass was both accidentally and purposely introduced into the southern United States in the teens and early 1920's into Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. Many farmers planted cogongrass for pastures and erosion control. Cogongrass was not a good livestock feed and it was too weedy for erosion control. Currently, cogongrass occurs in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, and it continues to spread.

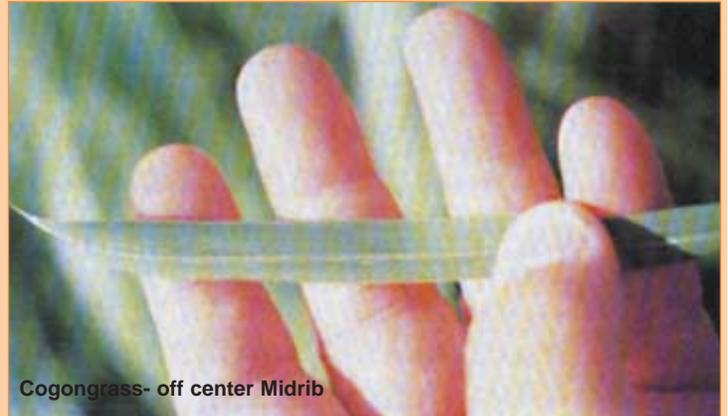


Cogongrass in bloom April 15 - May 1st

Cogongrass produces numerous upright smooth stems 6 to 47 inches tall, which form loose or densely compacted stands. Because of the dense stems and rooting system, cogongrass usually chokes out existing vegetation. One unique characteristic for identification is that the midrib of the leaf is off-set (closer to one leaf margin than the other). Another unusual characteristic of cogongrass is its flowering pattern. It normally flowers at the

beginning of the growing season.

Flowers typically occur at the top of the stem, and are easily identified by silvery or whitish silky hairs attached to the seed which create the appearance of a feathery plume. In Mississippi and other southern states, cogongrass usually occurs in non-cultivated sites, including pastures.



Cogongrass- off center Midrib

Currently there is no single treatment that effectively eliminates cogongrass infestations. This weed will not persist in areas that are frequently cultivated; thus frequent tillage can be used for cogongrass control in certain sites. Roundup Ultra or Roundup Pro at 5 quarts per acre or as a 1.5% solution will suppress cogongrass. Repeated applications each year for several years are needed for control. Applications of Arsenal at 16 ounces per acre can be used in certain areas, and has provided excellent control up to one year after application.

- MSLB

## Riverside Drainage District

The Mississippi Levee Board works closely with the drainage districts that are located throughout the Delta. The Riverside Drainage District is one such district that meets and shares its resources in collaboration with Washington County, Black Bayou, and Bogue Phalia.

Drainage Districts in Mississippi were formed at the beginning of the 1900's to reclaim swamps and overflowed lands so they could be used for agricultural purposes. The districts are made up of artificial main drains, lateral drains, natural drains and levees.

The Riverside Drainage District is primarily responsible for providing the drainage outlet for the City of Greenville. The Riverside Drainage District through its collaboration employs fifteen people. "We are responsible for the maintenance of the canals and levees and a big part of our job is erosion control" says Jimmy Doolittle manager of the Riverside Drainage District. "We really can't stop erosion, but we can slow it down."

The District is responsible for two hundred miles of ditches and canals. Beaver control and patrolling the ditches for beaver dams is one of many activities the District is responsible for. Weed and tree control figure heavily into the work that must be done to maintain these waterways. Overflow pipes keep erosion down in the ditches, but must be monitored so as not to cause erosion on the backside of levees.

Recent work on some of the major drainage canals by the Corps of Engineers was coordinated by the Drainage District and Levee Board. The Drainage Districts and the Mississippi Levee Board work hand in hand to properly maintain the drainage system that provides the Delta with its' first line of defense against flooding. - MSLB



## ITEM 488L - RICHARD McRAE DONATES BORROW AREA



Item 488L is a levee enlargement and dredged berm project that was started October 1, 2003. Utilizing the landside berm as borrow material and pumping sand from the Mississippi River to replace the berm will save 360 acres of riverside borrow that is needed.



The project includes a 53.54 acre borrow area on land owned by Richard McRae. Instead of giving up his property through fee acquisition or getting this land encumbered by a Levee Board easement, Mr. McRae decided to donate this right-of-way to the Levee Board as a temporary easement; and in return, the Corps has worked with Mr. McRae in designing a useful end product for the borrow area which can be used by McRae after the project is

complete.

"Realizing the importance of this levee enlargement project for providing protection to the Mississippi Delta, I decided to work with the Corps and Levee Board in the design of this project. This has resulted in a win-win situation for all parties," says McRae. "My home is in Jackson, but I love the Delta and come up to enjoy the outdoors. Most people from outside the Delta do not realize the importance of completing unfinished flood control projects for the Mississippi Delta."



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