



ATTENDANCE RECORD



DATE(S) September 11, 2014 9:30 A.M.	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	LOCATION LA Dept of Wildlife and Fisheries Louisiana Room 2000 Quail Drive Baton Rouge, LA
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PURPOSE MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER
David Brunet	St. Tammany Parish CZM	985-898-2552
Laurie Cormier	Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	337-721-3600
Kevin Roy	USFWS	337-291-3120
Darryl Clark	USFWS	337-291-3111
Glen Curale	CPRA	985-447-0995
Garvin Pittman	CPRA	225-229-3569
Susan Testraet-Bergeron	CWPPRA Outreach	337-266-8623
Bill Boshart	CPRA	504-280-4063
Luke Prendergast	CPRA	504-280-1005
David Chambers	CPRA	504-280-4069
PETER HOPKINS	CPRA	504 280 4070
Quin Kilen	NRCS	225-665-4253 ext 10
RALPH LIBERSAT	Vermilion Parish	337-652-6557
Randy Moertle	McIlhenny Resources	(985) 856-3630
LOUANO BROUSSARD	USDA-NRCS	(337) 391-3069
CECELIA LINDOR	NOAA FISHERIES	(301) 427-8675
Joni Tuck	Greater Lafourche Port Commission	(985) 632-1122
DANUSI PONTIFF	CPRA	(337) 482-0683
MEL GUIDRY	CPRA	337 482-0682
STAN WOOD	CPRA	(337) 482-0681
Pat Landry	CPRA	(337) 482-0680
Nic Mathem	TPLC	985-873-8899

* If you wish to be furnished a copy of the attendance record, please indicate so next to your name.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

MEETING INITIATION

- a. Introduction of Technical Committee or Alternates
- b. Opening remarks of Technical Committee Members
- c. Request for Agenda Changes/Additional Agenda Items/Adoption of Agenda

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

STATUS OF CWPPRA PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

For Report:

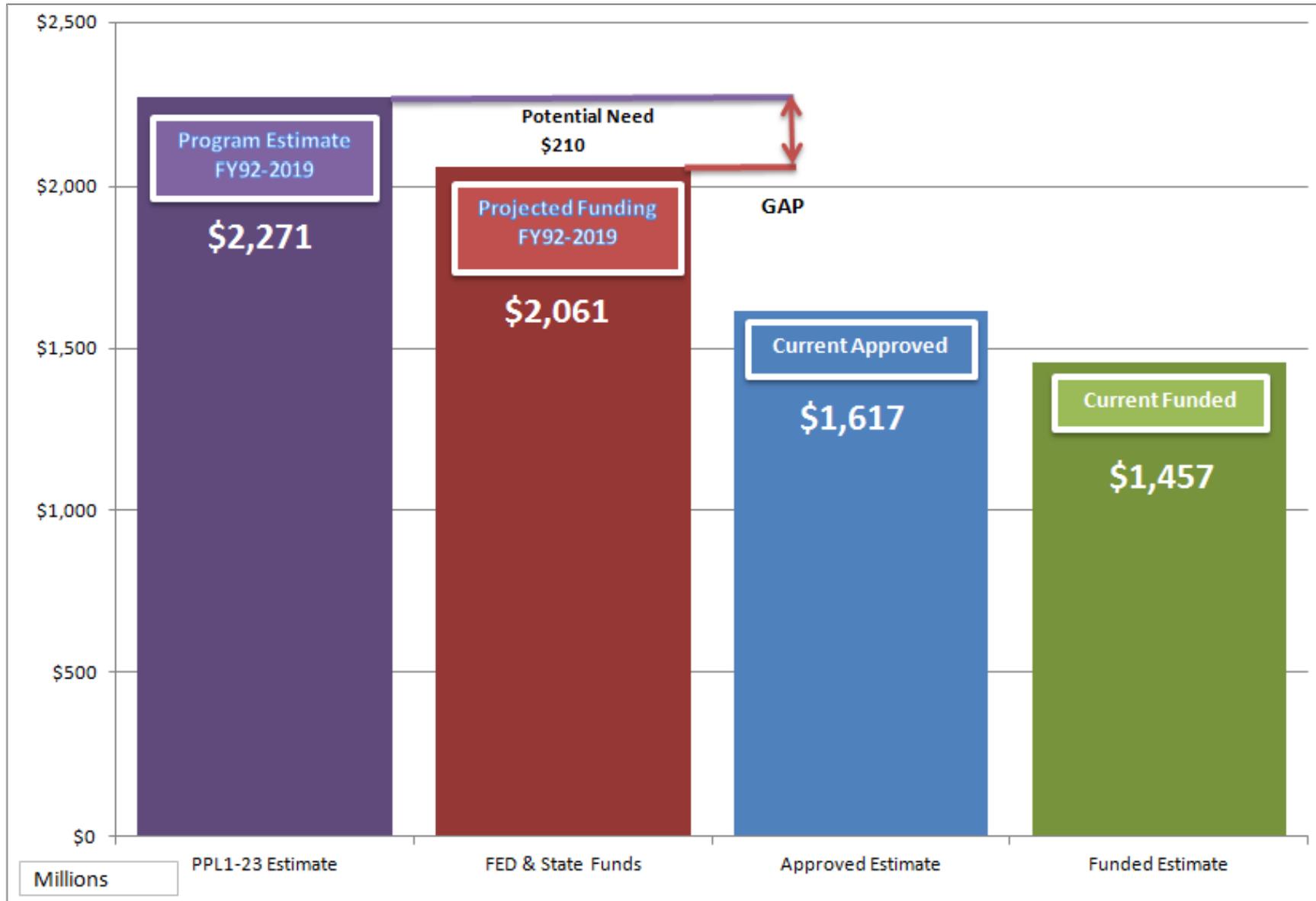
Ms. Susan Mabry will provide an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs.

Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects

Susan M. Mabry

September 11, 2014

CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM



Construction Program Funding Requests: TEC Approval September 2014

	Program Estimate	TC	FUNDING	TC	Fed	Non-Fed
1. Estimate/Funds Available:						
Approved Funded Estimate PPL 1-23	\$2,270,387,616					
Total allocations (Fed and State)			\$1,479,532,122			
Total Funded Estimate			(\$1,456,636,923)			
Total Program / Funds Available:	\$2,270,387,616		\$22,895,199			
2. Agenda Item 3a: Recommendation to Deauthorize Project						
Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment (ME-24), COE	(\$35,644,051)		(\$1,255,248)		(\$1,066,961)	(\$188,287)
Total	(\$35,644,051)		(\$1,255,248)		(\$1,066,961)	(\$188,287)
3. Agenda Item 3b: Recommendation to Inactivate Project						
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration & Shoreline Pro (PO-34), NRCS	(\$28,517,649)		(\$286,912)		(\$243,875)	(\$43,037)
Total	(\$28,517,649)		(\$286,912)		(\$243,875)	(\$43,037)
4. Agenda Item 7: COE Long-Term Admin, FY17 Incremental Funding Approval Request						
Barataria Basin Landbridge SP (BA27c), PPL-9, NRCS			\$1,736		\$1,476	\$260
Delta Management at Fort St. Philip (BS-11), PPL-10, FWS			\$1,100		\$935	\$165
Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b) PPL-11 NRCS			\$1,133		\$963	\$170
Coastwide Vegetative Planting (LA-39), PPL-20, NRCS			\$2,743		\$2,332	\$411
Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)			\$2,000		\$1,700	\$300
GIWW - Perry Ridge West Bank Stab (CS-30), PPL9, NRCS			\$1,091		\$927	\$164
Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection (PO-30), PPL10, EPA			\$968		\$823	\$145
North Lake Mechant Landbridge Rest (TE-44), PPL-10, FWS			\$1,100		\$935	\$165
Barataria Basin Landbridge SP Ph4 (BA-27d), PPL-11, NRCS			\$1,098		\$933	\$165
Little Lake Shoreline Protection (BA-37), PPL-11, NMFS			\$1,133		\$963	\$170
Barataria Barrier Island Complex (BA-38), PPL-11, NMFS			\$817		\$694	\$123
Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass (BA-35), PPL-11, NMFS			\$927		\$788	\$139
West Lake Boudreaux SP & Marsh Creat (TE-46), PPL-11, FWS			\$927		\$788	\$139
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/MC (TE-48), PPL-11, NRCS			\$940		\$799	\$141
South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22), PPL12, COE			\$1,311		\$1,114	\$197
Mississippi River - Bayou Dupont (BA-39), PPL12, EPA			\$902		\$767	\$135
West Belle Pass Barrier Headland (TE-52), PPL-16, NMFS			\$900		\$765	\$135
South Lake Lery Marsh Creation (BS-16), PPL17, FWS			\$1,089		\$926	\$163
GIWW to Clovelly Hydrologic Restoration (BA-02), PPL-1, NRCS			\$1,373		\$1,167	\$206
Brady Canal Hydrologic Rest, (TE-28), PPL-3, NRCS			\$1,373		\$1,167	\$206
Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27), PPL-6, NMFS			\$1,481		\$1,259	\$222
Total	\$0		\$26,142		\$22,220	\$3,921

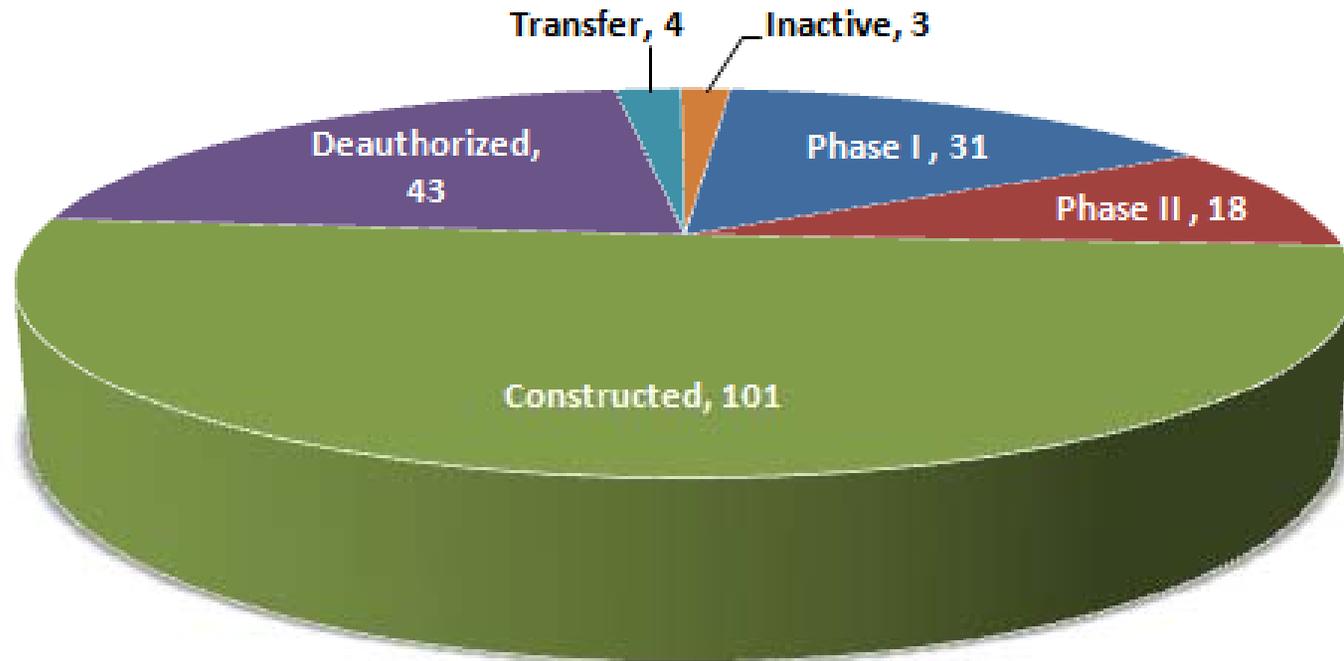
5. Agenda Item 8: Request for Funding for the CWPPRA Program's Technical Services				
Construction Program Technical Services	\$171,410	\$171,410	\$145,699	\$25,712
Total	\$171,410	\$171,410	\$145,699	\$25,712
6. Agenda Item 9a: Monitoring - PPL 9+ Projects Request Approval for FY17 Incremental Funding				
Barataria Basin Landbridge SP (BA27c), PPL-9, NRCS		\$4,539	\$3,858	\$681
Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11), PPL-10, USFWS		\$17,271	\$14,680	\$2,591
Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b)		\$91,019	\$77,366	\$13,653
Coastwide Planting Program (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS		\$91,622	\$77,879	\$13,743
Total	\$0	\$204,451	\$173,783	\$30,668
7. Agenda Item 9b: Monitoring - PPL 1-8 Project Request Approval for FY17 Incremental Funding				
Naomi Outfall Project (BA-03c), PPL-5, NRCS		\$5,571	\$4,735	\$836
West Belle Pass Headland Restoration (TE-23), PPL 2, COE		\$28,375	\$24,119	\$4,256
Total	\$0	\$33,946	\$28,854	\$5,092
8. Agenda Item 9c: Monitoring - CRMS FY13-15 Incremental Funding Approval Request				
Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)		\$9,439,266	\$8,023,376	\$1,415,890
Total	\$0	\$9,439,266	\$8,023,376	\$1,415,890
9. Agenda Item 9d: Monitoring - PPL 1-8 Project Approval for Budget Increase & FY17 Incremental Funding				
Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration (CS-21), PPL2, NRCS	\$35,032	\$35,032	\$29,777	\$5,255
Total	\$35,032	\$35,032	\$29,777	\$5,255
10. Agenda Item 10a: O&M - PPL 9+ Projects Request Approval for FY17 Incremental Funding				
GIWW - Perry Ridge West Bank (CS-30), PPL9, NRCS		\$6,330	\$5,381	\$950
Four Mile Canal Terracing (TV-18), PPL-9, NMFS		\$16,557	\$14,073	\$2,484
Barataria Basin Landbridge SP Ph3 (BA-27c), PPL-9, NRCS		\$4,582	\$3,895	\$687
Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection (PO-30), PPL10, EPA		\$6,486	\$5,513	\$973
North Lake Mechant Landbridge (TE-44), PPL-10, FWS		\$86,791	\$73,772	\$13,019
Delta Management at Ft. St. Phillip (BS-11) PPL10, FWS		\$5,511	\$4,684	\$827
Barataria Basin Landbridge SP Ph4 (BA-27d), PPL-11, NRCS		\$4,624	\$3,930	\$694
Little Lake Shoreline Protection (BA-37), PPL-11, NMFS		\$75,872	\$64,491	\$11,381
Barataria Barrier Island Complex (BA-38), PPL-11, NMFS		\$22,327	\$18,978	\$3,349
Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou (BA-35), PPL-11, NMFS		\$6,357	\$5,403	\$954
Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL-11, NRCS		\$2,324,019	\$1,975,416	\$348,603
West Lake Boudreaux (TE-46), PPL-11, FWS		\$5,602	\$4,762	\$840
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection (TE-48), PPL-11, NRCS		\$3,439	\$2,923	\$516
South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22), PPL12, COE		\$8,152	\$6,929	\$1,223
MS River Sediment DS- Bayou Dupont (BA-39), PPL12, EPA		\$7,058	\$5,999	\$1,059
West Belle Pass Barrier Headland (TE-52), PPL-16, NMFS		\$354,547	\$301,365	\$53,182
South Lake Lery Marsh Creation (BS-16), PPL17, FWS		\$6,534	\$5,554	\$980
Coastwide Planting Program (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS		\$2,314,615	\$1,967,423	\$347,192
Total	\$0	\$5,259,403	\$4,470,493	\$788,910

11. Agenda Item 10b: O&M - PPL 1-8 Project Request Approval for FY17 Incremental Funding						
GIWW to Clovelly Hydrologic Rest (BA-02), PPL-1, NRCS			\$25,438		\$21,622	\$3,816
Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration (CS-21), PPL2, NRCS			\$22,656		\$19,258	\$3,398
Point au Fer Canal Plugs (TE-22), PPL-2, NMFS			\$9,925		\$8,436	\$1,489
West Belle Pass Headland Restoration, (TE-23), PPL-2, COE			\$9,453		\$8,035	\$1,418
Cameron Creole Maintenance (CS-04a), PPL3, NRCS			\$133,407		\$113,396	\$20,011
Lake Chapeau Sediment, Point Au Fer (TE-26), PPL-3, NMFS			\$9,800		\$8,330	\$1,470
Brady Canal Hydrologic Rest, (TE-28), PPL-3, NRCS			\$100,695		\$85,591	\$15,104
Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27), PPL-6, NMFS			\$269,904		\$229,418	\$40,486
Barataria Basin Landbridge Ph 1 & 2, (BA-27), PPL-7, NRCS			\$4,581		\$3,894	\$687
Total	\$0		\$585,859		\$497,980	\$87,879
12. Agenda Item 10c: O&M - PPL 1-8 Project Approval for Budget Increase & FY17 Incremental Funding						
Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Prot (TV-09), PPL2, NRCS	\$630,891		\$630,891		\$536,257	\$94,634
Sabine Structures Hog Island Gully (CS-23), PPL3, FWS	\$436,203		\$436,203		\$370,773	\$65,430
Total	\$630,891		\$1,067,094		\$907,030	\$160,064
Estimate/Funds Available for Recommendations	\$2,270,387,616		\$22,895,199			
(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) Recommendations	(\$63,324,366)		(\$15,280,443)			
Program Amount/Available Funds Surplus/Shortage	\$2,207,063,249		\$7,614,756			

CWPPRA PROJECT STATUS

TOTAL CWPPRA PROJECTS: 200

ACTIVE PROJECTS: 150



Construction Program Funding Requests: TEC Approval September 2014

	Program Estimate	TC	FUNDING	TC	Fed	Non-Fed
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Program Amount/Available Funds Surplus/Shortage	\$2,207,063,249		\$7,614,756			

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

STATUS OF UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECTS

For Report/Decision:

The P&E Subcommittee will report on the status of unconstructed CWPPRA projects as well as projects recommended for deauthorization, inactivation, or transfer.

- a.** Unconstructed project recommended by the project team to deauthorize:
 - Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection (ME-24), USACE

- b.** Unconstructed project requested by the project team to inactivate:
 - Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection (PO-34), NRCS



Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection (ME-24)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2006 **Project Area:** 1,244 acres
Approved Funds: \$1.26 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$36.9 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 888 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Shoreline Protection
PPL #: 16

Location

The project is located along the Mermentau Basin in Cameron and Vermilion Parishes, Louisiana.

Problems

The Gulf of Mexico's shoreline, in the vicinity of Rockefeller Refuge, is reportedly eroding at an estimated rate of 35 to 39 feet per year.

Restoration Strategy

Approximately 4.9 million cubic yards of sediment will be deposited along 47,900 linear feet of gulf shoreline between Dewitt Canal and Constance Lake. The result will be to create approximately 421 acres of marsh platform, mud flat and shallow water that extend into the gulf.

Progress to Date

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force approved engineering and design funding in January, 2006. The project delivery team has been assembled and, pending development and acceptance of a cost share agreement, a kickoff meeting and site visit will be planned.

This project is listed on Priority Project List 16.



Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline



Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline

For more project information, please contact:



Federal Sponsor:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans, LA
(504) 862-1597

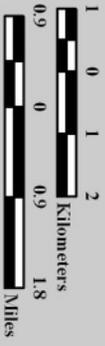


Local Sponsor:
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-4736

Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection (ME-24)

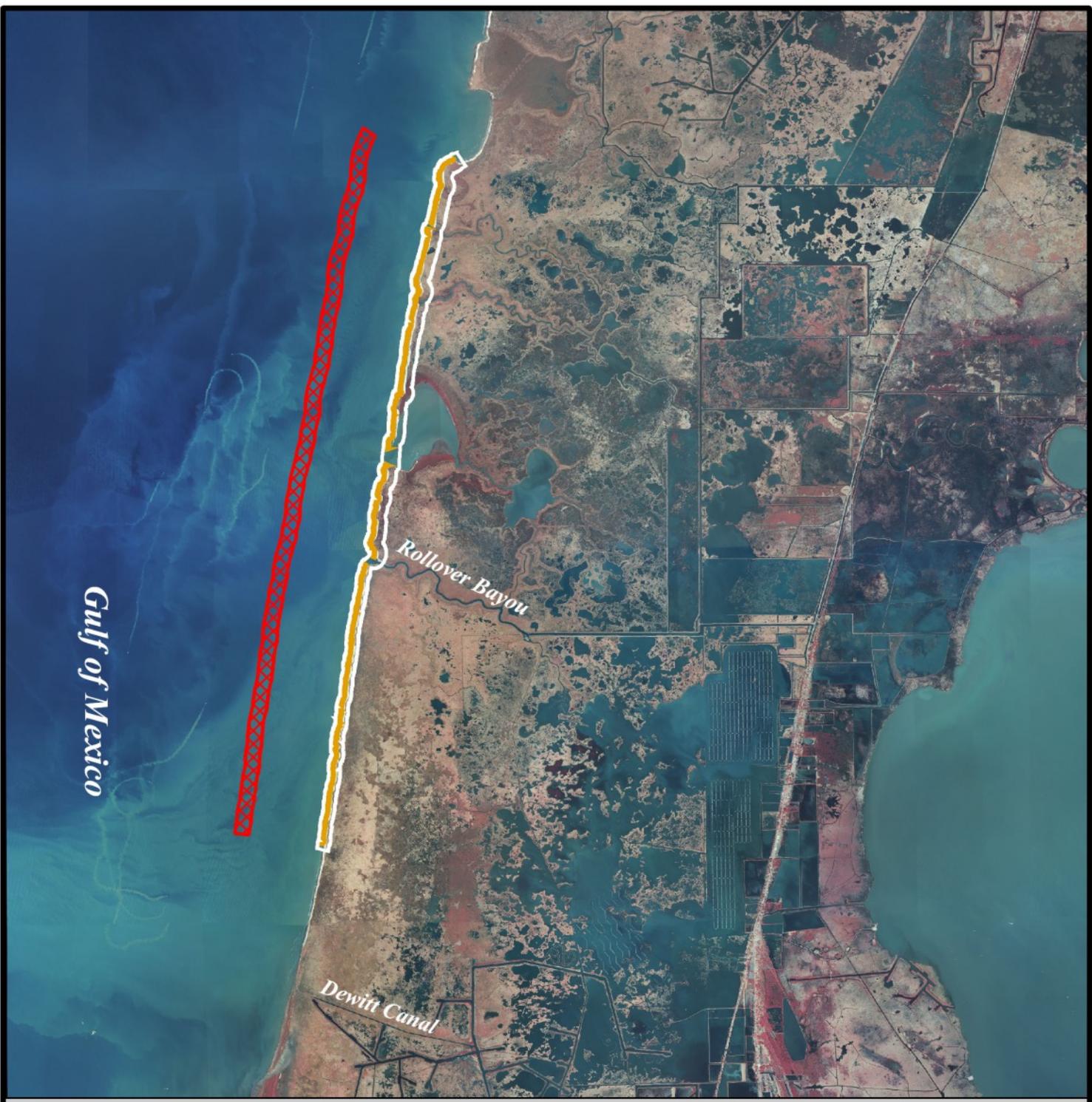
	Supra-Tidal Dredge Material *
	Borrow Site *
	Project Boundary

*denotes proposed features



Map Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La.

Background Imagery:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle
Map Date: November 15, 2006
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2007-11-0075
Data accurate as of: November 14, 2006





Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection (PO-34)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2006 **Project Area:** 301 acres
Approved Funds: \$1.66 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$29.8 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 181 acres
Status: Planning and Design
Project Type: Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection
PPL #: 16

Location

This project is located in Region 1, Pontchartrain Basin, Orleans Parish, along the East Orleans Landbridge on the northwest shoreline of Lake Borgne. The project area is located between the Chef Pass, the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW), Unknown Pass, and Lake Borgne.

Problems

The landfall of hurricane Katrina in southeast Louisiana destroyed thousands of acres of marsh and other coastal habitats in the Lake Pontchartrain basin. Along the shorelines of Lake Borgne the storm created breaches between the lake and interior marshes and in some cases removed large expanses of wetlands. Loss of wetlands in the Alligator Bend area has created more than 1,000 acres of open water in a complex that formerly supported relatively stable brackish marshes. Post-storm aerial photographs show the most significant losses occurred along the flanks of Bayou Platte. The current landscape configuration has left a large area of open water between eroding shorelines on Lake Borgne and along the GIWW. Continued shoreline erosion and future storms could create a direct path of open water connecting the GIWW and Lake Borgne and threaten the integrity of this important landbridge.

Restoration Strategy

The current objective of this project is to protect the shoreline integrity of Lake Borgne and prevent hydrologic coupling between the lake and the open water behind the shoreline. A foreshore rock dike will be constructed along approximately 26,702 linear feet of the shoreline. In the shoreline areas not protected by the rock dike, approximately 21,674 feet of vegetation will be planted. The rows will be staggered to facilitate the establishment of a "vegetative-wall" to insure a continuous line of protection against erosion. At least two rows of terraces will be constructed parallel to the shoreline and they will also be planted with vegetation. Terraces and shoreline plantings will work synergistically to reduce erosion.

Progress to Date

Project is currently in the Planning and Design Phase. A 30% review meeting is anticipated for June 2010. Project is scheduled to request Phase II funding at the January 2011 Task Force meeting. Construction is anticipated to begin October 2011 with a completion date of September 2012.

This project is on Priority Project List 16.



Protecting the Alligator Bend shoreline will limit incursions of open water into interior marshes.

For more project information, please contact:



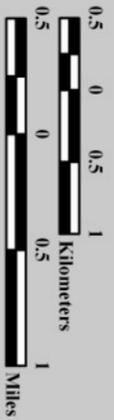
Federal Sponsor:
 Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Alexandria, LA
 (318) 473-7756



Local Sponsor:
 Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
 Baton Rouge, LA
 (225) 342-4736

Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection (PO-34)

-  Rock Dike *
 -  Vegetative Plantings *
 -  Terracing *
- *denotes proposed features



Map Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La.

Background Imagery:
2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle
Map Date: August 04, 2009
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2009-11-0347
Data accurate as of: August 04, 2009



q. PROJECT DEAUTHORIZATION, INACTIVATION, OR TRANSFERS TO OTHER PROGRAMS

- (1) If the project sponsors agree that it is necessary to deauthorize a project prior to construction, then they shall submit a letter to the TC requesting approval by the TF to deauthorize the project and explaining the reasons for the request.

If the project sponsors do not agree to deauthorize a project prior to construction, then either party or the chair of the P&E may submit a letter to the TC requesting approval by the TF to deauthorize the project and explaining their reasons for the request.

If circumstances warrant transfer of a project to an alternate authority, either as directed by programmatic Congressional authorization or voluntarily requested by a separate authority, then that receiving authority, in coordination with the project sponsors, shall submit a letter to TC requesting the transfer and explaining the reasons for the transfer.

- (2) The TC will forward to the TF a recommendation concerning deauthorization or transfer of the project. Nothing herein shall preclude the federal sponsor, local sponsor, or a receiving authority from bringing a request for deauthorization or transfer to the TF irrespective of the recommendation of the TC.
- (3) Upon submittal of a request for deauthorization or transfer the TC, all parties shall suspend all future obligations and expenditures as soon as practicable until the issue is resolved.
- (4) Upon receiving preliminary approval from the TF to deauthorize or transfer a project, the Chairman of the TC shall send notice to the Louisiana Congressional delegation, the State House and Senate Natural Resources Committee chairs, the State Senator(s) and State Representatives(s) in whose district the project falls, senior parish officials in the parish(es) where the project is located, any landowners whose property would be directly affected by the project, any interested parties, requesting their comments and advising them a final decision on deauthorization or transfer will be made at the next TF meeting.
- (5) If the TF determines that a project should be transferred to another authority, the project sponsors shall provide a chronological summary of all work completed to date; identify any outstanding issues; and provide all project information to the receiving authority, including acquired data, engineering and design analyses, and project documents. The project sponsors shall host an information transfer meeting with appropriate representatives of the receiving authority. The purpose of the meeting is to review project status and details regarding work accomplished to date. Expenditures of CWPPRA funds to re-package project information, conduct additional analyses, or acquire new data or information are not anticipated and shall require explicit approval by the TF.

- (6) When the TF determines that a project should be abandoned or no longer pursued because of economic or other reasons or transferred to another authorization, all expenditures shall cease immediately or as soon as practicable if the project is deauthorized or after information is transferred to another authority according to Section 6.q(5) to another authority. The TC will notify Congress and the State House and Senate Natural Resources Committee chairs of the decision.
- (7) Once a project is deauthorized or transferred by the TF, it shall be categorized as “deauthorized” or “transferred” and closed-out as required by Section 6.p.
- (8) At the discretion of the TF, unconstructed projects that are considered feasible but have not been funded for construction due to programmatic issues (e.g., high costs, cost share agreement issues, etc.) and have completed a 95% Design Review may be considered for inactivation. If this occurs, all project funding will be returned to the program. If conditions (e.g., economic and/or programmatic) change, the project sponsors may request consideration from the TC to return to active status with an updated funding request. Upon approval by the TF, the project will be placed back into active status. If not approved, the project will remain inactive until conditions do change, or the project is transferred to an entity outside of the CWPPRA program. A project placed in an inactive status does not preclude it from being transferred to a willing party if approved by the TF.

2014 SOUP - Status Unconstructed Projects - PPL 1 - 19

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Authorized Date/Phase I Approval	Construction/Phase II Approval	30% Design Review Date*	95% Design Review Date*	Current Approved Economic Analysis Date (Budget Estimate on Books)	Construct Start*	Construct Complete*	Current Approved Funded Budget	Expenditures	1st cost Unexpended	Monitoring Unexpended	O&M Unexpended	TOTAL Unexpended	TOTAL Unobligated	Current Total FF Cost Est. On Books	On Sched	Waiting on Phase II Funds	Proj Issue Delays	Prog Issue Delays	Recommend Transfer	Recommend Deauthorization	Recommend Inactivation	Inactive Projects
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycles 4&5	CS-28-4&5	FWS	8	20-Jan-99	19-Jan-11	na	na	19-Jan-11			\$8,111,705	\$0	\$7,795,447	\$0	\$157,349	\$7,952,796	\$7,952,796	\$10,328,064	X							
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	ME-18	NMFS	10	10-Jan-01		15-May-14	29-Sep-14	23-May-13			\$2,408,478	\$1,336,223	\$1,069,388	\$6,931		\$1,072,255	\$648,195	\$28,082,507	X							
Hydrologic Restoration & Vegetative Planting in the des Allemands Swamp	BA-34-2	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	22-Jan-15	1-Dec-14	31-Oct-14	30-May-13	1-May-15	13-May-16	\$2,362,687	\$790,940	\$1,573,747	-\$2,005		\$1,571,742	\$228,246	\$8,263,731	X							
South Grand Chenier Marsh Creation	ME-20	FWS	11	16-Jan-02	22-Jan-14	6-Aug-09	3-Nov-09	16-Jan-14	1-May-15	1-May-16	\$22,282,940	\$1,743,172	\$594,530	\$20,898		\$615,248	\$20,512,171	\$22,623,346	X							
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection, Tebo Point & O&M Only [CIAP]	ME-21	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02	15-Feb-07	11-May-04	16-Aug-04	15-May-14	1-Jan-15	30-Dec-15	\$10,055,616	\$914,024	\$2,280,447	\$14,559	\$6,306,586	\$9,141,592		\$10,055,616	X							
South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	BS-16	FWS	17	25-Oct-07	19-Jan-12	27-Oct-10	16-Nov-11	15-Dec-11	1-Nov-14	1-Nov-15	\$32,238,260	\$1,875,113	\$30,672,929	\$24,938	\$24,975	\$30,722,842	\$30,523,103	\$32,466,987	X							
West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	BA-47	NRCS	17	25-Oct-07	1-Jan-17	1-May-16	1-Aug-16	TBD	1-Sep-17	30-Sep-18	\$1,620,740	\$552,460	\$1,068,280			\$1,068,280		\$16,136,639	X							
Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction	CS-49	NRCS	18	21-Jan-09	1-Jan-16	1-Nov-14	1-Mar-15	17-Oct-08	1-Sep-17	30-Sep-18	\$2,696,928	\$1,434,831	\$574,205		\$530,994	\$1,105,199		\$16,640,120	X							
Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation	ME-31	NRCS	19	20-Jan-10	1-Jan-16	1-May-15	1-Aug-15	3-Nov-09	1-Sep-17	30-Sep-18	\$2,425,997	\$926,933	\$1,499,064			\$1,499,064		\$25,523,755	X							
LaBranche East Marsh Creation	PO-75	NRCS	19	20-Jan-10	1-Jan-17	1-May-16	1-Aug-16	3-Nov-09	1-Sep-18	30-Sep-19	\$2,571,273	\$2,081,719	\$489,554			\$489,554		\$32,323,291	X							
Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing	TE-51	NMFS	16	18-Oct-06		23-Jul-13	24-Oct-13	18-Oct-06			\$3,002,171	\$1,441,322	\$1,560,849			\$1,560,849	\$323,398	\$38,798,788		X						
Cheniere Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration	BA-76	NMFS	19	20-Jan-10		5-May-11	13-Oct-11	14-Nov-12			\$3,419,263	\$1,109,616	\$2,309,647			\$2,309,647	\$364,140	\$40,409,022		X						
West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	BA-04c	NRCS	3	01-Oct-93	22-Jan-15	3-Oct-12	15-Nov-14	15-Sep-08	1-Aug-15	1-Jan-16	\$5,370,516	\$999,010	\$1,643,060	\$798,087	\$829,138	\$3,270,285	\$1,101,221	\$5,370,516			X					
North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Intro and Hydro Mgt	TE-32a	FWS	6	na	28-Oct-10	4-Aug-09	29-Jun-10	28-Oct-10	1-Apr-16	1-May-17	\$20,048,152	\$3,107,783	\$16,549,285	\$363,872	\$429,192	\$17,342,349	\$17,094,309	\$25,766,765			X					
Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement	TE-66	NRCS	18	21-Jan-09	1-Jan-17	1-May-16	1-Aug-16	17-Oct-08	1-Sep-17	30-Sep-18	\$2,326,289	\$1,100,749	\$1,225,540			\$1,225,540		\$16,640,120			X					
Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	TE-72	FWS	19	20-Jan-10	24-Jan-13	19-Jun-12	31-Oct-12	24-Jan-13	1-Jan-15	1-Jan-16	\$34,626,728	\$765,116	\$1,555,098	\$281,401	\$3,205,880	\$33,861,612	\$33,822,807	\$34,626,728			X					
Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection**	ME-24	COE	16	18-Oct-06	20-Jan-17	8-Apr-16	7-Jul-16	18-Oct-06	30-Jun-17	10-Jul-18	\$1,266,842	\$10,155	\$1,256,687			\$1,256,687	\$1,256,687	\$36,922,487					X			
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	PO-34	NRCS	16	18-Oct-06	23-Jan-13	18-Aug-11	16-Nov-11	12-Nov-13			\$1,660,985	\$1,360,735	\$300,250			\$300,250		\$44,832,616							X	
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TV-11b	COE	9	11-Jan-00		17-Jun-02	22-Jan-04	11-Jan-00			\$1,498,967	\$1,101,738	\$283,328	\$113,901		\$397,229	\$397,229	\$35,634,067								X
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TE-47	EPA	11	16-Jan-02	23-Jan-13	5-Oct-04	28-Sep-05	16-Jan-02	15-Jan-14	1-Oct-14	\$3,742,053	\$2,017,484	\$1,712,888	\$11,681		\$1,724,569	\$408,354	\$65,355,775								X
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation & Crevasses	MR-15	EPA	15	08-Feb-06	23-Jan-13	29-Jun-11	25-Oct-11	8-Feb-06	1-Sep-13	1-Sep-14	\$1,074,522	\$400,614	\$673,908			\$673,908	\$161,184	\$22,156,292								X

*Use actual or current schedule date for design review and construction schedules

**CRITICAL WATCH LIST PROJECT

***Preliminary Analysis of Consistency

na= Not applicable (Cash Flow, Complex, or PENDING DEAUTH)

Agency Key:

FWS
NMFS
EPA
COE
NRCS

	Current Approved Funded Budget	Expenditures	1st cost Unexpended	Monitoring Unexpended	O&M Unexpended	TOTAL Unexpended	TOTAL Unobligated	Current Total FF Cost Est. On Books
On Schedule	\$86,774,624	\$11,655,415	\$47,617,591	\$65,320	\$7,019,904	\$55,238,572	\$59,864,512	\$202,444,056
Waiting on Phase II \$	\$6,421,434	\$2,550,938	\$3,870,496	\$0	\$0	\$3,870,496	\$687,538	\$79,207,810
Project Issue Delays	\$62,371,685	\$5,972,658	\$20,972,983	\$1,443,360	\$4,464,210	\$55,699,786	\$52,018,337	\$82,404,129
Program Issue Delays								
Rec. Transfer								
Rec. Deauthorization	\$1,266,842	\$10,155	\$1,256,687	\$0	\$0	\$1,256,687	\$1,256,687	\$36,922,487
Rec. Inactivation	\$1,660,985	\$1,360,735	\$300,250	\$0	\$0	\$300,250	\$0	\$44,832,616
Over \$50 million								

Critical Watch List 2014

Note: All projects on this tab will give a status report at the September 2014 Technical Committee Meeting

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Project Issue Delays	Near-term Milestones	Current Phase
Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	ME-24	COE	16	CSA	All work is on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement. Late July 2012 the CG met with the head of CPRA to discuss this issue; however, the CSA issues are still unresolved. As a result of SOUP 2013, the P&E recommended transferring lead federal sponsor from USACE to EPA. After reviewing updated cost estimates, EPA does not accept transfer. Deauthorization is recommended.	

Projects On Schedule

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Project Status & Critical Milestone(s)	Current Phase
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 4&5	CS-28-4&5	FWS	8	In June 2012 CWPPRA Task Force approved the transfer of Federal Sponsorship from USACE to FWS. A CSA has been signed between CPRA and FWS. Next dredging event is scheduled for FY14.	I
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	ME-18	NMFS	10	Change in Scope approved for project June 2013 Task Force meeting. Renewed cooperative agreement (CSA) expected October 2013. 30% design review Summer 2014.	I
Hydrologic Restoration and Vegetative Planting in the des Allemands Swamp	BA-34-2	EPA	10	A scope and name change were approved by the Task Force at the June 2013 meeting. 30% design review is planned for August 2014 and 95% in October 2014.	I
South Grand Chenier Marsh Creation	ME-20	FWS	11	Phase 2 funding was approved in January 2014. Construction is expected to begin May 2015.	II
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection, Tebo Point & O&M Only [CIAP]	ME-21a&b	NRCS	11	Project design is complete. Revised cost estimate indicates project can be completed with existing funds. CPRA has not concurred with decision to request construction approval. Project decision pending.	II
South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	BS-16	FWS	17	Bid advertisement will close on July 24, 2014. Construction is expected to begin in November 2014.	I
West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	BA-47	NRCS	17	Project design halted pending decision on BA-42 Lake Hermitage. If BA-42 successfully constructs sites 7 and 9, then BA-47 will be deauthorized and Phase I funds will be returned to the program. If BA-42 is halted prior to completion of the BA-47 area, then E&D will resume for remaining cells.	I
Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction	CS-49	NRCS	18	Delays due to CPRA modeling has been resolved. Preliminary design almost complete. A 30% and 95% review schedule has been set.	I
Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation	ME-31	NRCS	19	The project was approved for Phase I funding at the January 2010 Task Force meeting. NRCS has completed initial surveys, but geotechnical investigation of the project area and borrow site have not been completed. Additionally, a wave analysis model will be completed once the borrow site is finalized. NRCS and ExxonMobile (landowner) are investigating contaminant testing protocol to ensure that borrow material is safe to use for marsh creation. That protocol was accepted on April 28, 2014 and implementation of testing is expected to begin this summer/fall.	I
LaBranche East Marsh Creation	PO-75	NRCS	19	Pilot Study complete. Monitoring of results will continue until August 2014. Planning and Design of preferred alternative will proceed upon decision in August 2014. Current schedule for Phase II approval is Winter 2016 Task Force Meeting.	I

Projects Waiting on Phase II Funding

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Near-term Milestones	# of Phase II Requests	Current Phase
Madison Bay Marsh Creation & Terracing	TE-51	NMFS	16	Project did not receive funding at January 2014 Task Force meeting; will re-compete for funding at January 2015 Task Force meeting.	1	I
Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration	BA-76	NMFS	19	The project was unsuccessful in securing phase 2 funds in January 2013. CPRA and NOAA identified project to be built via DWH NRDA early restoration phase 3. Stipulation agreement expected to be signed by late summer 2014, but there may be issues. Not recommending deauthorization or transfer at this point in case NRDA falls through. Should know by end of 2014.		

Projects Delayed by Project Delivery Team Issues

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Project Issue Delays	Project Status & Critical Milestone(s)	Current Phase
West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	BA-04c	NRCS	3	Scope Change in Past	CPRA design contractor has not completed design. A 95% review is planned for November 2014. A decision will be made whether to continue or deauthorize project before fall Tech Comm meeting.	I
North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Intro and Hydro Mgt	TE-32a	FWS	6	Permitting & Landrights	Several regulatory issues remain and still need to be resolved. A 404 permit should be issued by August 2014. Landrights issues also remain and work should be finalized by January 2016. Construction is expected to begin in April 2016.	II
Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement	TE-66	NRCS	18		Modeling phase of project was completed. CPRA is considering moving project to state only project under a different program. Project team is revising cost and benefits for CPRA decision and will bring to the workgroups by fall 2014. A decision will be made whether to continue, transfer or deauthorize the project at the following TC/TF mtgs.	I
Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	TE-72	FWS	19	Landrights	According to CPRA project management, CPRA provided comments and revised landrights language to ConocoPhillips in June 2014. No additional information has been provided.	II

Projects Recommended for Deauthorization

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PL	Issues	Reason(s) for Potential De-authorization
Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	ME-24	COE	16	CSA	All work is on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement. Late July 2012 the CG met with the head of CPRA to discuss this issue; however, the CSA issues are still unresolved. As a result of SOUP 2013, the P&E recommended transferring lead federal sponsor from USACE to EPA. After reviewing updated cost estimates, EPA does not accept transfer. Deauthorization is recommended.

Projects Recommended for Inactivation

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PL	# of Phase II Requests	Reason(s) for Potential Inactivation
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	PO-34	NRCS	16	2	Project design is complete. Project team has decided not to request funding until CWPPRA is reauthorized or another funding source is available.

Inactive Projects

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PL	Issue Category	Project Status & Critical Milestone(s)	Current Phase
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TV-11b	COE	9	CSA	All work was put on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement. The Task Force voted to inactivate this project at the June 4, 2013 meeting.	
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TE-47	EPA	11	9	Since this project is still viable, it is likely that some adjustments to the plans and specifications will be required once Phase 2 approval has been obtained. It does not appear to be practical to address these adjustments until phase 2 approval has been obtained. The Task Force voted to inactivate this project at the June 2014 meeting due to the project having gone through a 95% design review.	
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation & Crevasses	MR-15	EPA	15	3	The Task Force voted to inactivate this project at the June 2014 meeting due to the project having gone through a 95% design review.	I

Projects Removed from SOUP

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PL	Yr Removed from SOUP	Reason Removed from SOUP List
South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction	TE-39	NRCS	9		Construction completed July 12, 2011.
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shoreline Protection	PO-32	COE	12		Project was deauthorized.
South Shore of the Pen	BA-41	NRCS	14		Construction completed June 5, 2012.
East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	TV-21	EPA/NRCS	14		Construction completed February 2011.
Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Incr 1	TE-34	NRCS	6		Construction completed August 29, 2012.
West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration Project	TE-52	NMFS	16	2011	Bid opening occurred July 14, 2011.
Barataria Barrier Shoreline, Pelican Island to Chalant Pass (CU2)	BA-38	NMFS	11	2011	Bid opening occurred July 7, 2011. Low bidder within available funds. Construction anticipated to begin Fall 2011.
Fort Jackson Sediment Diversion	na	COE	na	2012	Project was closed out October 2011.
Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	BA-40	NMFS	14	2012	Project was deauthorized January 2012
Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	BA-42	FWS	15	2012	Construction scheduled to be completed by October 2012.
Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 CU #7	BA-27c	NRCS	9	2012	Construction scheduled to begin by September 2013.
Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 CU #8	BA-27c	NRCS	9	2012	Construction scheduled to begin by September 2013.
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	TE-48	NRCS	11	2012	Construction completed on April 27, 2013.
Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	ME-17	NRCS	9	2013	Project was deauthorized in October 2012.
Benneys Bay Diversion	MR-13	COE	10	2013	Project was deauthorized in October 2012.
Weeks Bay Marsh Creation/Shoreline Protection/Commercial Canal/Freshwater Redirection	TV-19	COE	9	2013	Project was transferred out of the CWPPRA Program to Iberia Parish in June 2013.
Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BS-10	COE	10	2013	Project was deauthorized in June 2013.
Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	TE-49	COE	12	2013	Project was deauthorized in June 2013.
Spanish Pass Diversion	MR-14	COE	13	2013	Project was deauthorized in June 2013.
White Ditch Resurrection	BS-12	NRCS	14	2013	Project was deauthorized in June 2013.
Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	BS-15	EPA	17	2013	Project was deauthorized in June 2013.
GIWW Bank Rest of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	TE-43	NRCS	10	2013	In construction
Sediment Containment for Marsh Creation Demonstration	LA-09	NRCS	17	2013	In construction
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PO-29	EPA	11	2014	Transferred to CPRA in 2013.
Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	TV-20	NRCS	13	2014	Project was deauthorized in May 2014.
Bertrandville Siphon	BS-18	EPA	18	2014	Project was deauthorized in May 2014.
Bayou Dupont Ridge and Marsh Restoration	BA-48	NMFS	17	2014	In construction
Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration	BA-68	NMFS	18	2014	In construction

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 23, 2014**

- 1. Project Name (and number):** Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28 - 4 & 5)
- 2. SOUP Category:** On Schedule
- 3. PPL:** 8
- 4. Federal Agency:** Fish and Wildlife Service
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** January 19, 2011
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$8,111,705
- 7. Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** \$10,328,064
- 8. Expenditures:** \$0
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$ 8,111,705
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** \$0
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** Total benefits changed from 232 acres to 462 acres after scope change.
- 12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**
 - (1999) Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation project approved
 - (2004) Additional funds and construction approval for Cycles II and III
 - (2009) Construction of Cycle II pipeline
 - (2011) Project scope change to merge remaining two cycles into one project
 - (2012) Lead sponsorship transferred to FWS
 - (2012) CSA signed between FWS and CPRA
 - (2013) Project scope change to increase funding and allow dedicated dredging
 - (2014) updated CSA signed between FWS and CPRA
- 13. Current status/remaining issues:** Awaiting deposition of matching funds in bank. Bids will be opened July 24, 2014 for the FY14 Calcasieu River Ship Channel maintenance dredging. Also, the federal standard has been increased to 400 ft which will allow cycles 4 and 5 to be constructed with material from the maintenance dredging only. No dedicated dredging will be required.
- 14. Projected schedule:** Construction of Cycles 4&5 is scheduled to meet the FY 2014 USACE Calcasieu River Ship Channel maintenance dredging event.
- 15. Preparer:** Robert Dubois (FWS) 337-291-3127

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 2014**

- 1. Project Name (and number):** Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18)
- 2. SOUP Category:** On Schedule
- 3. PPL:** 10 - Phase 1 was authorized in January 10, 2001
- 4. Federal Agency:** NMFS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** NA
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$2,408,478
- 7. Fully Funded Estimate:** \$28,082,507
- 8. Expenditures:** \$1,336,223
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$1,072,255
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** NA
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** 327 net acres at year 20 (down from 920 net acres)
- 12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**
 - January 2001 – Phase 1 Approval
 - September 23, 2004 – 30% E&D review. Over 80 alternatives were considered based on their ability to meet project goals and objectives.
 - February 17, 2005 – Task Force request for a change in scope to pursue the development of test sections approved. Four final alternatives were selected for consideration in a prototype test program at the Refuge that would help predict their potential for success if installed for the full 9.2-mile project.
 - September 20, 2005 – 95% E&D review of four design alternatives.
 - December 7, 2005 – NMFS/DNR sought Phase 2 funding for construction.
 - December 5, 2006 – NMFS/DNR sought Phase 2 funding for construction.
 - November 29, 2007 – The Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) adopted the project for construction.
 - December 4, 2009 – CIAP completed construction on three shoreline protection test sections.
 - August 30, 2011 – CIAP final monitoring report submitted.
 - June 4, 2013 – Task Force approves project scope change from 9.2 miles to 2.0 miles.
- 13. Current status/remaining issues:** After Task Force approval (June 2013), moving to complete Phase 1 of light-weight aggregate core foreshore breakwater feature.
- 14. Projected schedule and milestones:** 30% Design Review Meeting held on May 15, 2014, 95% Design Review Meeting scheduled for September 29, 2014, Request Phase 2 by December 2014.
- 15. Preparer:** John D. Foret, Ph.D., NOAA Fisheries Service, john.foret@noaa.gov

Revised June 2014 (JDF)

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 23, 2014

1. Project Name (and number): Hydrologic Restoration and Vegetative Planting in the des Allemands Swamp (BA-34-2)

2. SOUP Category: On Schedule

3. PPL: 10

4. Federal Agency: EPA

5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: Anticipated January 2016

6. Approved Total Budget: \$2,362,687

7. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: \$8,263,731 (June 3, 2013)

8. Expenditures: \$790,940

9. Unexpended Funds: \$1,571,742

10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: None anticipated at this time.

11. Potential changes to project benefits: Project benefits are being reevaluated based on the approved request to re-scope the project from a combination of a small Mississippi River diversion, plus outfall management/hydrologic restoration, plus plantings, to a small hydrologic restoration project, plus plantings, only. Environmental benefits will decline, but so will costs. We expect costs to decline more dramatically than benefits, resulting in a more cost-effective project overall. A scope change for the project and the name of the project was requested and has been authorized by both the Technical Committee (April 2013) and the Task Force (June 2013). The project is now called the Hydrologic Restoration and Vegetative Planting in the des Allemands Swamp (BA-34-2)

12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

Additional modeling for the project is currently underway which incorporates new elevation survey data for the interior of the project area. Previous modeling and engineering judgment suggests that Dredge Boat Canal can only convey very small flows without expensive improvement. While even small flows would benefit this swamp, they would be very costly. For this reason, a scope change to focus on the hydrologic restoration/outfall management project features was requested and approved. We are confident that this approach will provide significant environmental benefits at minimal cost here, and this has been confirmed by an independent, expert swamp ecologist.

13. Current status/remaining issues: See above.

14. Projected schedule:

- Revised WVA: December 2012
- Revised Phase 0 Level Cost Estimate: December 2012
- Scope Change Request: April 2013
- 30% Design Review: December 2014
- 95% Design Review: March 2015
- Design Completion: May 2015
- Phase 2 Approval: January 2016
- Construction Start: May 2016

15. Preparer: Aaron Hoff (214-665-7319); hoff.aaron@epa.gov

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 16, 2014**

- 1. Project Name (and number):** South Grand Chenier Marsh Creation (ME-20)
- 2. SOUP Category:** On Schedule
- 3. PPL:** 11
- 4. Federal Agency:** USFWS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** January 2014
- 6. Approved Total Budget (Current):** \$22,282,940
- 7. Fully-Funded Cost:** \$22,623,346
- 8. Expenditures:** \$1,743,172
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$20,539,768 (from current budget)
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** Unknown.
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** None.

12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

1/2002	Phase I E & D Task Force approval
8/6/2009	Successful 30% Design Review Meeting
10/28/2009	Scope change to increase costs 33% to \$27.9 M and remove Area A; approved by Task Force
11/3/2009	95% Design Review meeting
10/27/2010	Corps Section 404 Permit Issued
1-20-2010	Initial Phase II construction funding approval
5/16/2011	NEPA completed: Final EA and FONSI
1/2012	Returned construction funding due to landrights
11/26/2012	Scope/name change removed FW feature, reduced costs & benefits
9/2012	All landrights secured for the project
1/16/2014	Task Force Phase II Funding Approval

Issues affecting implementation: None.

13. Current status/remaining issues:

The project is on schedule for construction in May 2015.

14. Projected schedule:

9/2014	Revised Plans
10/2014	Permit Modification
1/2015	Construction Bid Advertisement
5/2015	Begin construction

15. Preparer: Darryl Clark, USFWS (337-291-3111)

dc 6-16-2014

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 17, 2014**

- 1. Project Name:** Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21)
- 2. SOUP Category:** On Schedule
- 3. PPL:** 11
- 4. Federal Agency:** NRCS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** Feb 2007
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$10,055,616
- 7. Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** \$10,055,616
- 8. Expenditures:** \$914,024.42
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$9,141,591.58
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** Design completed. No funding increases anticipated.
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** Design completed. No changes anticipated.
- 12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2007 – 2010	At the February 2007 Task Force meeting the Task Force (TF) took the initiative to approve the Grand Lake Project in segments. 90% of the project (37,000 lf) would be constructed under CIAP. The remaining segment of the project, Tebo Point, would be constructed under CWPPRA. The Task Force also took the initiative to approve the first 3 yrs of O&M for both of these segments. Using the Grand Lake Cost with Tebo Point included the TF broke the project up into the following: \$2,700,000 for the construction of Tebo Point <u>\$6,300,000 for the first three yr of O&M for both segments</u> \$9,000,000 total
2011	Task Force voted to transfer federal sponsor from USACE to NRCS. Currently USACE is providing all E&D to NRCS to determine what is needed to move to construction.
2012	NRCS has never received MIPR for project. USACE will not issue MIPR until 5% cash contribution from local sponsor is received.
2013	MIPR received in August 2012, alignment was surveyed in Fall 2012 to verify any changes in site since original project design. Geotechnical Investigation currently being performed on Tebo Point in areas not

covered by original investigation. Phase II request anticipated for Winter 2013.

2014 Design completed. Revised cost estimate indicates that construction could be completed with existing funds.

13. Current status/remaining issues:

Project design is complete. CPRA has not concurred with the decision to request construction approval. Project team decision pending.

14. Projected schedule:

Project design is complete. Scheduled to request construction approval at the Fall 2014 Task Force meeting.

15. Preparer: Travis Creel, USACE (504) 862-1071

Updated (6/23/2011): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694

Updated (7/10/2012): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694

Updated (6/21/2013): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694

Updated (6/17/2014): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 16, 2014**

1. Project Name (and number): South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration (BS-16)

2. SOUP Category: On Schedule

3. PPL: 17

4. Federal Agency: USFWS

5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: January 19, 2012

6. Approved Total Budget: \$32,238,260

7. Fully-Funded Cost: \$32,466,987

8. Expenditures: \$1,875,113

9. Unexpended Funds: \$30,363,147

10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: Unknown at this time.

11. Potential changes to project benefits: None

12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

10/25/2007	Phase I E & D Task Force Approval.
10/27/2010	Successful 30% Design Review Meeting.
06/08/2011	Scope Change to Decrease Benefits (Removal of Diversion Feature/Inclusion of Cell 6 Marsh Creation).
11/15/2011	Successful 95% Design Review Meeting.
01/06/2012	Scope Change to Decrease Funding.
01/19/2012	Task Force Phase II Construction Approval.
07/2012	Section 404 Permit received from the Corps.
05/2013	Final landrights secured.
04/2014	Bid Award Retracted
06/2014	Bid Re-advertisement

13. Current status/remaining issues:

No issues remain. The project should be under construction in late 2014.

14. Projected schedule:

07/24/2014	Close Bids
10/2014	Award Bid
11/2014	Notice to Proceed

11/2015 Construction complete

14. Preparer: Robert Dubois, USFWS (337-291-3127)

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 17, 2014**

- 1. Project Name (and number):** West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation (BA-47)
- 2. SOUP Category:** On Schedule
- 3. PPL:** 17
- 4. Federal Agency:** NRCS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** N/A
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$1,620,740
- 7. Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** \$16,136,639
- 8. Expenditures:** \$552,459.99
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$1,068,280.01
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** N/A at this time
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** None at this time.
- 12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2007	Approved
May 2008	Kick-off Meeting
November 2008	Kick-off Field Trip
2009-May 2012	Obtain access/entry permissions from landowners & pipeline company - affected by resolution of the Jefferson Canal acquisition, and review & approval of negotiated permission language by OGC.
May 2012	Engineering task – Survey of project fill area & healthy marsh sites completed.
August 2012	Magnetometer survey completed.
2012 – 2013	Project design halted pending decision to combine project with BA-42 Lake Hermitage project currently under construction.
2014	Project design halted pending construction of BA-42 Lake Hermitage project. If BA-42 successfully constructs sites 7 and 9, then BA-47 will be deauthorized and Phase I funds will be returned to the program. If BA-42 is halted prior to completion of the BA-47 area, then E&D will resume for remaining cells.

13. Current status/remaining issues: NRCS final design pending decision to combine project with existing CWPPRA Project currently under construction.

14. Projected schedule: If design is resumed in Fall 2014 anticipated Phase II request is Winter 2016 Task Force Meeting.

15. Preparer: Cindy Steyer, NRCS, (225) 389-0334 (5/17/12)
Review/Concurrence (5/18/12): William Feazel, OCPR, (225) 342-4641
Updated (7/10/12): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
Updated (7/30/12): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
Updated (6/21/13): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
Updated (6/17/14): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

**NRCS Project Plan of Work and Milestones
June 17, 2014**

- 1. Project Name:** Cameron Creole Freshwater Introduction (CS-49)
- 2. SOUP Category:** On Schedule
- 3. PPL:** 18
- 4. Federal Agency:** NRCS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** Jan. 2010 (planting phase only)
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$2,696,928
- 7. Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** \$16,640,120
- 8. Expenditures:** \$1,434,830.86
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$1,105,199.14
- 10. Potential changes to project benefits:** none
- 11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2009 – 2014	The project was approved for Phase I funding at the January 2009 Task Force meeting. NRCS initially modeled the freshwater introduction using a spreadsheet model. Concerns about the spreadsheet model prompted discussion of using the Chenier Plain Model developed by Ehab Meselhe under the Southwest Study project to also model the project. NRCS and CPRA agreed to run that model in February 2012. Results from the Chenier Plain Model have been provided. An additional model run with channel improvements to the Montesano Canal is being conducted and results are expected in July 2014.
2014	The 30 percent design meeting is anticipated in November 2014, and the 95 percent design meetings will be conducted in early 2015.
- 12. Current milestones/remaining issues:**

No remaining issues. A 30% meeting is anticipated for November 2014.
- 13. Preparer:** Updated (6/17/14): Troy Mallach, NRCS, (337) 291-3064, John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

**NRCS Project Plan of Work and Milestones
June 17, 2014**

- 1. Project Name:** Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation (ME-31)
- 2. SOUP Category:** On Schedule
- 3. PPL:** 19
- 4. Federal Agency:** NRCS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:**
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$2,425,997
- 7. Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** \$25,523,755
- 8. Expenditures:** \$926,933.21
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$1,499,063.79
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increase, including O&M:** No funding increases anticipated.
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** None.
- 12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2010– 2014	The project was approved for Phase I funding at the January 2010 Task Force meeting. NRCS has completed initial surveys, but geotechnical investigation of the project area and borrow site have not been completed. Additionally, a wave analysis model will be completed once the borrow site is finalized. NRCS and ExxonMobile (landowner) are investigating contaminant testing protocol to ensure that borrow material is safe to use for marsh creation. That protocol was accepted on April 28 th , 2014 and implementation of testing is expected to begin this summer/fall.
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- 12. Current milestones/remaining issues:**

No pending issues, 30% meeting anticipated for May 2015.
- 13. Preparer:** Updated (6/17/14): Troy Mallach, NRCS, (337) 291-3064, John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
Jun 17, 2014

- 1. Project Name (and number):** LaBranche East Project (PO-75)
- 2. SOUP Category:** On Schedule
- 3. PPL:** 19
- 4. Federal Agency:** NRCS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** n/a
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$2,571,273
- 7. Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** \$32,323.291
- 8. Expenditures:** \$2,081,719.09
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$489,553.91
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** None at this time.
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** None at this time.
- 12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2010	Approved (Phase I)
2010 – 2011	Planning and Design began in August 2010 after CSA signed. Geotechnical Investigation of Marsh Creation Areas completed in January 2011. Results indicated areas with high organic content resulting in decision to analyze various methods of containment and dredge material placement to verify the proposed design.
2012	A pilot study was developed to analyze design alternatives. Permit for pilot study was drafted and submitted.
2013	USACE issued permit for pilot study. Work began on June 1, 2013.
2014	Pilot Study completed in April 2014. Project Team will monitor results through August 2014 and develop report with findings and recommend preferred alternative for design.
- 13. Current status/remaining issues:** Pilot Study complete. Monitoring of results will continue until August 2014. Planning and Design of preferred alternative will proceed upon decision in August 2014. Current schedule for Phase II approval is Winter 2016 Task Force Meeting.
- 14. Projected schedule:** Pilot Study results will be released August 2014. Design of preferred alternative will begin in September 2014 and be completed by Winter 2016.
- 15. Preparer:** Updated (6/18/14): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 2014**

- 1. Project Name (and number):** Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing (TE-51)
- 2. SOUP Category:** Waiting on Phase 2
- 3. PPL:** 16
- 4. Federal Agency:** NMFS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** NA
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$3,002,171
- 7. Fully Funded Estimate:** \$38,798,788
- 8. Expenditures:** \$1,441,322
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$1,560,849
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** NA
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** NA
- 12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**
 - October 2006 – Phase 1 Approval
 - March 7, 2007 – Project Kick off meeting.
 - October 2008 – Landowner meeting (Oyster lease coordination initiated)
 - April 2009 – Survey and Geotechnical Investigations initiated.
 - January 2010 – Survey, magnetometer survey, and landrights results began discussion of project boundary shift.
 - May 2010 – Field investigation conducted to evaluate alternative project locations.
 - April 2011 – Technical Committee presentation to request permission to expend project funds outside of the approved project area for geotechnical investigation of an alternative project site.
 - November 19, 2011 – Geotechnical report delivered, results show Wonder Lake area most appropriate for construction consideration.
 - April 19, 2012 – Technical Committee approves project scope change; i.e. 32% reduction in constructed acres, 29% reduction in TY20 acres, and 19% increase to the Full-Funded costs; and approved the relocation of the project boundary to the Wonder Lake area.
 - June 5, 2012 – Task Force approved Technical Committee recommendation.
 - July 23, 2013 – 30% Design Review Meeting
 - October 24, 2013 – 95% Design Review Meeting
 - December 12, 2013 – Phase 2 Request
- 13. Current status/remaining issues:** Additional geo-tech (CPT) along proposed containment dikes are currently being collected, with a final report due to team by August 15.
- 14. Projected schedule and milestones:** Updating cost estimate for submission by October 24 for Economic WG review and aiming for second Phase 2 request in December 2014.

Preparer: John D. Foret, Ph.D., NOAA Fisheries Service, john.foret@noaa.gov
Revised June 2014 (JDF)

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 2014**

- 1. Project Name (and number):** Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration (BA-76)
- 2. SOUP Category:** Waiting on Phase 2
- 3. PPL:** 19
- 4. Federal Agency:** NMFS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** January 19, 2012
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$3,419,263
- 7. Fully Funded Estimate:** \$40,409,022
- 8. Expenditures:** \$1,109,616
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$2,309,647
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** NA
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** NA
- 12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**
 - January 20, 2010 – Phase 1 Approval.
 - May 5, 2011 – 30% E&D review
 - October 13, 2011 – 95% E&D review
 - January 19, 2012 and January 24, 2013 – Phase 2 request unsuccessful
 - CPRA indicated that project was identified as part of the priorities for DWH NRDA Early Restoration in December 2010/January 2011. Project is awaiting funding through the NRDA process when the stipulation agreement between trustees and the responsible party becomes finalized. Until such time, the project remains as a phase 1 CWPPRA project in case that doesn't happen.
- 13. Current status/remaining issues:** Awaiting signing of stipulation agreement and then transfer/deauthorize.
- 14. Projected schedule and milestones:**
 - September 2014: estimate of when stipulation agreement could be resolved
- 15. Preparer:** Cecelia Linder, NOAA Fisheries, (301) 427-8675, cecilia.linder@noaa.gov

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 17, 2014**

- 1. Project Name (and number):** West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-4c)
- 2. SOUP Category:** Project Delayed by Project Delivery Team Issues
- 3. PPL:** 3
- 4. Federal Agency:** NRCS
- 5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** N/A
- 6. Approved Total Budget:** \$5,370,526
- 7. Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** \$5,370,526
- 8. Expenditures:** \$999,010
- 9. Unexpended Funds:** \$3,270,285
- 10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** None
- 11. Potential changes to project benefits:** None
- 12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

1993	Approved
1993 - 2000	Various planning and engineering tasks; increased construction budget from \$400K to about \$2M; DNR concerned about benefits
2000 - 2004	Hydrodynamic Model predicted that siphon operation (more so than proposed outfall mgt) creates favorable conditions in project area. DNR and NRCS desire to pursue modifications to siphon to improve / extend ability to operate siphon.
2005 - 2006	DNR “working with” Plaquemines Parish Government to establish a cooperative agreement regarding siphon operation, so as to ensure long term operation prior to designing siphon improvements.
Jan 2007	DNR/PPG siphon operations agreement executed
Oct 2007	EnvWG approved the use of the original project boundary for the proposed scope change.
Feb 2008	NRCS revised and DNR reviewed and concurred with submittal of draft WVA to EnvWG
April 2008	Revised WVA and preliminary engineering cost estimates approved by EnvWG and EngrWG.
January 2009	Scope Change approved by Task Force, revised design began.

2009 – 2011	Survey and geotechnical analysis completed. OCPR had delays due to dispute with contractor. Project design halted at 30% review phase pending dispute resolution.
2012	CPRA contractor resumed work on design.
2013	CPRA requested extension of design to be completed in August 2013. A 30% review meeting was held on October 3, 2012.
2014	CPRA decision pending regarding the status of design.

13. Current status/remaining issues: CPRA decision pending regarding the status of engineering and design firm to complete the plans and specifications.

14. Projected schedule: Phase II request anticipated for Spring 2105.

15. Preparer: Cindy Steyer, NRCS, (225) 389-0334 (10/23/09)
 Review/Concurrence (10/23/09): William Feazel, OCPR, (225) 342-4641
 Updated (6/21/10): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
 Updated (6/22/11): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
 Updated (7/10/12): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
 Updated (7/30/12): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
 Updated (6/21/13): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
 Updated (6/17/14): Cindy Steyer, NRCS, (225) 389-0334, John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 16, 2014**

1. Project Name (and number): North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Intro. (TE-32a)

2. SOUP Category: Project Issue Delays

3. PPL: 6

4. Federal Agency: USFWS

5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: October 2010

6. Approved Total Budget: \$20,048,152

7. Fully-Funded Cost: \$25,766,765

8. Expenditures: \$3,107,783

9. Unexpended Funds: \$16,940,369

10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: none anticipated

11. Potential changes to project benefits: none anticipated

12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- Jun 2007 – all landrights obtained for construction of the conveyance channel
- Aug 2009 – 30% design meeting conducted
- Jun 2010 – 95% design meeting conducted
- Oct 2010 – Task Force approved Phase II request
- April 2011 – Corps stated that fiscal law issue resolved
- Aug 2012 – Applied for DNR/Corps permits
- Nov 2012 – Received a Coastal Zone Consistency determination from the LDNR

13. Current status/remaining issues: Section 10/404 permits have not yet been issued. Comments to plans, specifications and land rights survey plats have been returned to design firm. CPRA Land Rights Section is negotiating agreements with land owners, but will not enter into binding agreements until final survey plats are available. An EA will be submitted for review/comment after Section 10/404 permit has been issued.

14. Projected schedule:

DNR/Corps Permit issuance	- Aug 2014
Receipt of final design documents	- Aug 2014
Land Rights Complete	- Jan 2016
Bid Advertisement	- Jan 2016
Construction start	- Apr 2016

Construction completion

- May 2017

15. Preparer: Ronny Paille USFWS (337-291-3117) Ronald_Paille@FWS.GOV

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 17, 2014

1. **Project Name (and number):** Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement Project (TE-66)
2. **SOUP Category:** Project Delayed by Project Team Delivery Issues
3. **PPL:** 18
4. **Federal Agency:** NRCS
5. **Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** N/A
6. **Approved Total Budget:** \$2,326,289
7. **Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** \$16,640,120
8. **Expenditures:** \$1,100,749
9. **Unexpended Funds:** \$1,255,540
10. **Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** N/A at this time
11. **Potential changes to project benefits:** N/A at this time
12. **Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2009	Approved (Phase I)
2010	Initiation of hydrodynamic model
2011	Hydrodynamic model surveys and monitoring
2012	Hydrodynamic model calibration and initial scenarios
2013	Hydrodynamic model draft report (March 2013) and design scenario model runs. Initiation of Design/Geotechnical/Surveys
2014	Modeling Phase completed. Design Phase was scheduled to begin but CPRA halted all work on project pending decision to move project to a state only project under a different program. Project Team decision is pending.
13. **Current status/remaining issues:** Project is delayed until CPRA decision of whether to deauthorize and pursue under a different program. Project Team is developing revised cost and benefits post-modeling in order for team to make decision.
14. **Projected schedule:** If CPRA concurs with continuing project, anticipated Phase II request is Winter 2016 Task Force Meeting.
15. **Preparer:** Updated (4/3/13): Ron Boustany, NRCS, (337) 291-3067
Updated (6/21/13): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694
Updated (6/17/14): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 16, 2014**

1. Project Name (and number): Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration (TE-72)

2. SOUP Category: Project Issue Delays

3. PPL: 19

4. Federal Agency: USFWS

5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: January 2013

6. Approved Total Budget: \$34,626,728

7. Fully-Funded Cost: \$34,626,728

8. Expenditures: \$765,116

9. Unexpended Funds: \$33,861,612

10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: Unknown.

11. Potential changes to project benefits: None.

12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

January 2013	Phase II Approval
February 2014	Section 404 permit granted
February 2014	CPRA and ConocoPhillips discuss landrights issues regarding carbon credits
March-May 2014	ConocoPhillips provided CPRA with draft landrights language; currently under CPRA review

Issues affecting implementation: Landrights language regarding carbon credits

13. Current status/remaining issues:

According to CPRA project management, CPRA provided comments and revised landrights language to ConocoPhillips in June 2014. No further information has been provided.

14. Projected schedule:

October 2014	Bid advertisement
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15. Preparer: Kevin Roy, USFWS (337-291-3120) Kevin_Roy@fws.gov

**Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 20, 2014**

1. Project Name (and number): Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment & Protection (ME-24)

2. SOUP Category: Recommended for Deauthorization

3. PPL: 16

4. Federal Agency: COE

5. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: TBD (scheduled 20 Jan 17)

6. Approved Total Budget: \$1,266,842

7. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: \$36,922,487 (Phase 1 Approval: 18 Oct 06)

8. Expenditures: \$ 10,155

9. Unexpended Funds (Total) : \$1,256,687)

10. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: TBD; dredging costs have probably increased since original estimates prepared.

11. Potential changes to project benefits: None anticipated.

12. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- Phase 1 approved January '06 & project delivery team assembled
- Kickoff meeting and site visit will be planned once cost share agreement can be negotiated with the state (Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority -“ CPRA”)

13. Current status/remaining issues: Need a cost share agreement signed with CPRA as of June, 2014.

14. Projected schedule (if CPRA concurs & cost share agreement signed today):

- 9 Mar 2016 - Announce 30% Design Review
- 27 Apr 2016 - Submit Final Design Report to CPRA
- 03 Jun 2016 - Announce 95% Review

15. Preparer: Susan M. Hennington, USACE-MVN, (504) 862-2504

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
Jun 17, 2014

1. **Project Name (and number):** Alligator Bend Shoreline Protection Project (PO-34)
2. **SOUP Category:** Inactive
3. **PPL:** 16
4. **Federal Agency:** NRCS
5. **Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** n/a
6. **Approved Total Budget:** \$1,660,985
7. **Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** \$44,832,616
8. **Expenditures:** \$1,360,734.60
9. **Unexpended Funds:** \$300,250.40
10. **Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** Design complete. No further changes anticipated.
11. **Potential changes to project benefits:** Design complete. No further changes anticipated.
12. **Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2006	Approved (Phase I)
2006 - 2008	USACE and OCPD unable to sign Cost Share Agreement
2008	Project transferred from USACE to NRCS as federal sponsor, Scope changed from marsh creation to shoreline protection.
2008 – 2010	Planning and Design
2010	Additional geotechnical analysis performed due to failure of Lake Borgne project south of this location. Information used to finalize PO-34 design.
2011	Preliminary design complete, pending Phase II approval.
2012	Project was not approved for Phase II; will re-compete for funding in January 2013.
2013	Project was not approved for Phase II; will re-compete for funding in January 2014.
2014	Project sponsors agreed to move project to inactive status until CWPPRA is reauthorized or another funding source is available.
13. **Current status/remaining issues:** Design completed. Project inactive until funding for construction.
14. **Projected schedule:** N/A
15. **Preparer:** John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694 (6/23/2011)

Updated (6/22/11): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

Updated (6/21/13): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

Updated (6/17/14): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

CWPPRA STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) UPDATE

For Decision:

In January 2014, the P&E Subcommittee started an intensive clean-up and update of the CWPPRA SOP. The Technical Committee will consider and vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force to approve the requested changes.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT (CWPPRA)



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Revision 24

August 2014

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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT (CWPPRA)

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

1. APPLICABILITY

This manual is applicable to all CWPPRA agencies and the local sponsor in the management of CWPPRA projects. These standard procedures shall not supersede nor invalidate any rules or regulations internal to any agency.

2. REFERENCES

- a. Pub. L. 101-646, Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, hereinafter referred to as the “CWPPRA.”
- b. Pub. L. 91-646, Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended by Title IV of Pub. L. 100-1 7, the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of the SOP is to establish standard procedures in the management of CWPPRA projects. The procedures cite herein are not inclusive of all activities in the CWPPRA program; rather, provide guidelines for collaboration/coordination between the agencies for recurring activities. The procedures cited herein are to be used as general guidelines for coordination and are not meant to limit the Task Force’s ability to make decisions regarding the most effective and efficient use of resources to accomplish the goals of CWPPRA.

4. DEFINITIONS

The definitions in Section 302 of CWPPRA are incorporated herein by reference.

- a. The term “Agencies” shall mean the agencies listed in CWPPRA that makeup the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force, and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA).
- b. The term “Federal Sponsor” shall mean the federal agency assigned to a CWPPRA project with the responsibility to manage the implementation of the project.
- c. The term “Local Sponsor” shall mean the State of Louisiana as represented by the Louisiana CPRA unless otherwise specified.
- d. The term “Technical Committee” shall mean the committee established by the Task Force to provide advice on biological, engineering, environmental, ecological, and other technical issues.

- e. The term “Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee” shall mean the working level committee established by the Technical Committee to form and oversee special technical workgroups to assist in developing policies and processes, and recommend procedures for formulating plans and projects to accomplish the goals and mandates of CWPPRA.
- f. The term “Priority Project List (PPL)” shall mean the annual list of projects submitted by the Task Force to Congress in accordance with Section 303(a) of CWPPRA.
- g. The term “total project cost” shall mean all federal and non-federal costs directly related to the implementation of the project, which may include but are not limited to engineering and design costs; lands, easements, servitudes, and rights-of-way costs; project construction costs; construction management costs; relocation costs; pre-construction, construction, and post-construction monitoring costs; operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation (OMRR&R) costs; supervision and administration costs (including training, equipment, and supplies); environmental compliance [cultural resources, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW)]; and other costs as otherwise provided for in the cost sharing agreement.
- h. The term “total project expenditures” shall mean the sum of all federal expenditures for the project and all non-federal expenditures for which the federal sponsor has granted credit.
- i. The term “Cost Sharing Agreement” shall mean any agency agreement entered into by the federal sponsor and the local sponsor for engineering and design, real estate activities, construction, monitoring, and OMRR&R of a project in accordance with Section 303(f) of CWPPRA.
- j. The term “life of the project” shall mean 20 years from completion of construction of the project or functional portion of the project, unless otherwise stated in the cost sharing agreement for the project.
- k. The term “project funding categories” shall mean the six distinct project-funding areas:
 - 1. Engineering and Design (E&D)
 - 2. Real Estate
 - 3. Construction
 - 4. Monitoring
 - 5. OMRR&R
 - 6. Corps of Engineers (COE) Program Management Costs

For cash flow management projects (see Section 4.q), the Real Estate and Monitoring project funding categories will be further sub-categorized as Phase 1 and Phase 2. E&D will be categorized as Phase 1 only while Construction and OMRR&R will be categorized as Phase 2 only.

- l. The term “escrow account” shall mean the bank account established by the local sponsor in accordance with the CWPPRA escrow agreement executed between the COE, the local sponsor, and the financial institution selected by the local sponsor to act as custodian for the escrow account.
- m. The term “overgrazing” shall mean allowing cattle and other grazing animals to forage within the project lands; easements or rights-of-way to the detriment of the wetlands.
- n. The term “State fiscal year” shall mean one fiscal year of the State of Louisiana, beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the following calendar year.
- o. The term “federal fiscal year” shall mean one fiscal year of the government, beginning October 1 and ending September 30 of the following calendar year.
- p. The term “Conservation Plan” shall mean the Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan prepared by the State of Louisiana in accordance with Section 304 of CWPPRA.
- q. The term “cash flow managed projects” shall mean those projects that are approved and funded in two phases during the winter Task Force meeting. Phase 1 will generally include those pre-construction activities as defined in Section 4.r and Phase 2 will generally include those activities approved by the Task Force as defined in Section 4.s. While the two phases will be fully funded when approved by the Task Force, long term Phase 2 OMRR&R and post-construction monitoring funds will only be made available on a yearly basis (to be approved at fall budgeting meetings) in three year increments. Cash flow managed projects are generally those projects approved on PPLs 9 and later, and also for all projects that receive O&M cost increase requests (beyond the approved 20-year estimate) in accordance with Section 6.n(2).
- r. The term “Phase 1” shall include, but not be limited to, engineering and design activities including data collection, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA, HTRW) and permitting, project management, oyster lease survey and evaluation, and real estate requirement up to, but not including, the purchase of real estate. Phase 1 activities also include assessment of environmental benefits, pre-construction monitoring, monitoring plan development, and engineering and design, and draft OMRR&R plan development (named the Projects Operations and Schedule Manual when referring to COE projects).
- s. The term “Phase 2” shall mean construction (including project management, contract management, and construction supervision & inspection), post-construction monitoring (to include construction phase biological monitoring), OMRR&R, and the purchase of real estate.
- t. The term “October and January budgeting meetings” shall mean the budget meetings at which the Task Force approves OMRR&R, monitoring, design, and construction funding for the program. The following will be considered at the October budgeting meeting: OMRR&R, monitoring, and COE administrative cost approvals. PPL Phase 1 and 2 approvals will be considered at the January budgeting meeting.

5. GENERAL

a. RESPONSIBILITIES

(1) Federal Sponsor:

- (a) Assure that funds spend on a project are spent in accordance with the project's cost sharing agreement and CWPPRA.
- (b) Perform any audits of the local sponsor's credits for the project as required by the project's cost sharing agreement and the individual agency's regulations.
- (c) No later than September 30 of each year, the federal sponsor shall provide the local sponsor with an annual statement of prior State fiscal year expenditures in a format agreeable to the local and federal sponsor.
- (d) As necessary, federal sponsors will review funds with each approved project under their purview to approve work-in-kind credits and determine whether funds may be returned to the Task Force. Funds may be returned to the Task Force by the simple deobligation process covered in Section 6.q. Federal sponsors should provide the status of potential obligations in the Remarks section of the program summary database.

(2) Local Sponsor:

- (a) Provide the necessary funds as required by the project's cost sharing agreement and Pub. L. 101-646.
- (b) Perform any work-in-kind required by the cost sharing agreement.
- (c) Furnish the federal sponsor with the documentation required to support any work-in-kind credit requests.
- (d) Unless otherwise specified, all correspondence to the local sponsor shall be addressed to:

State of Louisiana
Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027

(3) COE (as funds administrator):

- (a) For the purposes of funds control, and at the request of the Task Force, the COE will act as bookkeeper, administrator, and disbursers of all federal and non-federal funds. All correspondence from the agencies and the local sponsor to the COE

regarding funding requests and the status of funding requests shall be sent by e-mail to the CWPPRA Program Analyst or addressed to:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CEMVN-PM-BC
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

- (b) Use COE financial accounting procedures.
- (c) Manage the funds for the project.
- (d) Disburse project funds as requested by the federal sponsor.
- (e) Regularly report to the agencies and the local sponsor on the status of the project accounts.
- (f) Within 90 days of receipt of the local sponsor's annual work-in-kind credits, and upon request of the federal sponsor, the COE will provide a report on project expenditures for the last State fiscal year to the federal sponsor.
- (g) Provide program management duties, e.g. PPL reports, minutes of meetings, distribution of planning documents, etc.

b. COST SHARING

- (1) Pre-State Conservation Plan: As provided in Section 303(f) of CWPPRA, prior to the approval of the State Conservation Plan, the federal share of the total project cost was 75% and the non-federal share of the total project cost was 25%.
- (2) Post-State Conservation Plan:
 - (a) General: As provided for the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan, effective December 1, 1997, cost sharing was revised for unexpended funds from 75% federal and 25% non-federal to 85% federal and 15% non-federal for all future Priority List projects and Priority Lists 1 through 4 projects. For Priority Lists 5 and 6 projects, cost sharing was revised from 75% federal and 25% non-federal to 90% federal and 10% non-federal.
 - (b) Definitions¹: The term "total project expenditures," as stated in Section 4.h, shall mean the sum of all federal expenditures for the project all non-federal expenditures for which the federal sponsor has granted credit. Expenditure is a disbursement of funds for charges incurred for goods and services.

¹ At the December 16, 1997 Joint Meeting of the P&E Subcommittee and the Technical Committee the term "expenditure" was further clarified as being on a cash basis. For example, work-in-kind (WIK) and costs paid would be considered expenditures. However, costs submitted would not be considered an expenditure.

- (c) Implementation: All expenditures that were incurred through November 30, 1997 (invoices that were submitted to CEMVN-PM-BC and all funds disbursed by check), will be considered part of the original cost sharing percentages. These expenditures will be subtracted from the approved current estimates and cost shared at 75% federal and 25% non-federal. The remaining funds expended beginning December 1, 1997 will be considered part of the revised cost sharing provisions.
- (d) Cost Sharing Agreements: Future cost sharing agreements will reflect the new cost sharing percentages and existing cost sharing agreements will be amended to reflect the new cost sharing percentages.
- (e) Database: As stated in Section 5.a(1)(a), the COE will act as bookkeeper, administrator, and disbursing officer of all federal and non-federal funds. A database is in place to record all estimates, obligations, and expenditures. Federal sponsors will keep the COE informed of current approved project estimates and schedules in order to have the latest information in the database.

c. MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS

(1) Escrow Agreement:

- (a) There will be only one escrow account established for all CWPPRA projects. The COE, the local sponsor, and the financial institution chosen by the local sponsor shall execute the basic escrow account agreement in a form agreeable to all parties.
- (b) Within the one escrow account, the COE shall maintain separate financial sub-accounts, one for each project covered by the escrow agreement, and allocates project funds only to the extent that funds are available in the project sub-account. Non-government escrow shall be in the project sub-accounts.
- (c) Upon execution of the escrow agreement, and in accordance with the cost sharing agreement, the local sponsor shall deposit in the escrow account established for the CWPPRA projects, or send a check addressed to the COE, with an amount equal to the difference between 25% (15% after the Conservation Plan is approved except 5th and 6th PPL projects for which the percentage is 10%) of the total project expenditures to date and the amount of expenditures by the local sponsor for which the federal sponsor has granted credit. In addition, the local sponsor shall also deposit 25% (15% after the Conservation Plan is approved except 5th and 6th PPL projects for which the percentage is 10%) of the estimated total project costs for the remainder of the State fiscal year less any anticipated expenditures by the local sponsor.

- (d) In accordance with Section 303(f)(3) of CWPPRA, the local sponsor shall provide a minimum of 5% of the total project cost in cash. In order to properly account for these funds, the local sponsor shall deposit into the escrow account or send a check addressed to the COE for at least 5% of the estimated expenditures.
- (2) Work-in-Kind: Credit for work-in-kind or other activities performed by the local sponsor will be granted as follows:
- (a) By September 1 of each year the local sponsor shall submit to the federal sponsor a statement of expenditures in a format agreeable to the federal sponsor. This task is required at least once a year, but may be completed twice a year, if the federal sponsor prefers. It is the federal sponsor's responsibility to assure that the amount of credit given is in accordance with the cost sharing agreement and applicable regulations and, if required, audits are performed.
 - (b) After review and approval, but no later than 90 days after receipt of the statement of expenditures from the local sponsor, the federal sponsor shall forward to the Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, ATTN: CEMVN-PM-BC, with copy to the local sponsor, a request that credit be given to the local sponsor for the work performed. This statement shall indicate the amount of credit to be granted to the local sponsor, by project funding category, and the period covered.
 - (c) The COE will give credit to the local sponsor on the project in the amount stated and inform both the local sponsor and the federal sponsor of the current status of funding and cost sharing for the project.
- (3) Funding Adjustments: Whenever the COE determine that:
- (a) The local sponsor's share of the project cost to date, including cash and credits granted under Section 5.c(2)(c), is less than the required 25% (15% after the Conservation Plan is approved, except 5th and 6th PPL projects for which the percentage is 10%) of the total project cost to date; and/or
 - (b) The local sponsor has paid in cash less than the required 5% of the total project cost to date; and
 - (c) Insufficient funds for the project are on deposit in the escrow account to cover the deficit; then the COE will inform both the local sponsor and the federal sponsor of the deficiency and request that the local sponsor deposit into the escrow account or send a check for the necessary funds.
- (4) Transfer of Funds Between Projects: The local sponsor may request the transfer of excess project funds in its escrow account from one project to another provided that:
- (a) The COE agrees in writing that the funds are excess to the project; and

- (b) The federal sponsor of the project losing the funds agrees in writing to release the funds; and
- (c) The federal sponsor of the project gaining the funds agrees in writing to the funds transfer.

d. PROJECT COST LIMITS

- (1) Non-Cash Flow Projects: The total project cost may exceed the original estimate by up to 25% without the federal sponsor formally requesting a cost increase from the Task force. If the estimated total project cost is anticipated to exceed the original estimate by more than 25%, the federal sponsor, with the concurrence of the local sponsor, may request approval from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force for additional funds as indicated in Section 6.e(2). If the increase is approved by the Task Force, no additional increase shall be allowed without the explicitly approval of the Task Force. An increase of more than 25% for an individual funding category, except for monitoring as stated in Section 5.d(3), does not require specific Task Force approval unless the increase causes the total project cost to exceed the original estimate by more than 25%. Demonstration project costs are capped at 100% even though they follow non-cash flow procedures.
- (2) Cash-Flow Projects:
 - (a) Phase 1: The Phase 1 cost may not exceed the original Phase 1 estimate without the federal sponsor formally requesting a cost increase from the Task Force. If the estimated total cost of Phase 1 is anticipated to exceed the original PPL Phase 1 estimate, the federal sponsor, with concurrence of the local sponsor, may request approval from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force for additional Phase 1 funds as indicated in Section 6.e(3).
 - (b) Phase 2: The Phase 2 cost may not exceed the Phase 2 cost estimate without the federal sponsor formally requesting a cost increase from the Task Force. If the estimated total cost of Phase 2 is anticipated to exceed the Phase 2 funding approved by the Task Force, the federal sponsor, with the concurrence of the local sponsor, may request approval from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force for additional Phase 2 funds.
- (3) Exceptions: For those monitoring and OMRR&R category estimates that were formally reviewed and approved by the Task Force on July 28, 1998, and January 20, 1999, respectively, increases in those categories above the approved estimates shall be requested by the federal sponsor, with the concurrence of the local sponsor, from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task force. These requests may occur at any Task Force meeting. Additionally, the monitoring category is capped for all projects at 100% of the original estimate approved by the Task Force and may not exceed this amount without the explicit approval of the Task Force.

- (4) Disputes: Neither the COE, as funds administrator, nor any federal sponsor shall be a party to any disputes that may arise between another federal sponsor and the local sponsor under a project's cost sharing agreement.

6. PROCEDURES

a. PROJECT PLANNING AND SELECTION

- (1) CWPPRA Committees: Following is a description of the general duties of the primary organizations formed under CWPPRA to manage the program; however, these duties are not all inclusive of all the duties performed by the committees:

- (a) Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force: Typically referred to as the "Task Force" (TF), it is comprised of one member each, respectively, from five federal agencies and the State of Louisiana. The federal agencies of CWPPRA include the Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) of the U.S. Department of Interior, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDC), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the U.S. Army COE. The Governor's Office of the State of Louisiana represents the state on the TF. The TF provides guidance and direction to subordinate organizations of the program through the Technical Committee (TC), which reports to the TF. The TF is charged by CWPPRA to make final decisions concerning issues, policies, and procedures necessary to execute the program and its projects. The TF makes directives for action to the TC, and the TF makes decisions in consideration of the TC recommendations. The District Commander of the USACE, New Orleans District, is the Chairman of the TF. The TF Chairman leads the TF and sets the agenda for action of the TF to execute the program and projects. At the direction of the Chairman of the TF, the New Orleans District: (1) provides administration management, oversight of the Planning and Construction programs, and acts as accountant, budgeter, administrator, and disbursing officer of all federal and non-federal funds under CWPPRA, (2) acts as the official manager of financial data and most information relating to the CWPPRA program and projects.

The State of Louisiana is a full voting member of the TF except for selection of the PPL [Section 303(a)(2) of the CWPPRA], as stipulated in President Bush's November 29, 1990, signing statement of the CWPPRA. In addition, the State of Louisiana may not serve as a lead TF member for design and construction of wetland projects on a PPL.

- (b) Technical Committee: The TC is established by the TF to provide advice and recommendations for execution of the program and projects from a number of technical perspectives, which include engineering, environmental, economic, real estate, construction, operation and maintenance, and monitoring.

- (c) Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee: The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee (P&E) is the working level committee established by the TC to form and oversee special technical workgroups to assist in developing policies and processes, and recommend procedures for formulating plans and projects to accomplish the goals and mandates of CWPPRA. The seat of the Chairman of the P&E currently resides with USACE, New Orleans District. The P&E Chairman leads the P&E and sets the agenda for action of the P&E to make recommendations to the TC for executing the program and projects. At the direction of the Chairman of the TC, the Chairman of the P&E executes the management and administrative work directives of the TC and TF Chairs.
 - (d) Environmental Workgroup: The Environmental Workgroup (EnvWG), under the guidance and direction of the P&E, reviews candidate projects to: (1) suggest any recommended measures and features that should be considered during engineering and design for the achievement and/or enhancement of wetland benefits, and (2) determine the estimated annualized wetland benefits [Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU)] of those projects. The seat of the Chairman of the EnvWG currently resides with the FWS.
 - (e) Engineering Workgroup: The Engineering Workgroup (EngWG), under the guidance and direction of the P&E, provides engineering standards, quality control/assurance, and support for the review and comment of the cost estimates for engineering, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA, and HTRW), economic, real estate, construction, construction supervision and inspection, project management, operation and maintenance, and monitoring of candidate and demonstration projects considered for development, selection, and funding under CWPPRA. The seat of the Chairman of the EngWG currently resides with the USACE, New Orleans District.
 - (f) Economic Workgroup: The Economic Workgroup (EcoWG), under the guidance and direction of the P&E, reviews and evaluates candidate projects that have been completely developed, for the purpose of assigning the fully funded first cost of projects, based on the estimated 20-year stream of project costs. The seat of the Chairman of the EcoWG currently resides with the USACE, New Orleans District.
 - (g) Monitoring Workgroup: The Monitoring Workgroup (MonWG), under the guidance and direction of the P&E, reviews and evaluates current standards, quality control/assurance, and programmatic monitoring issues. An Academic Advisory Group (AAG) provides technical leadership when necessary. The seat of the co-chairmen of the MonWG currently resides with the local sponsor (CPRA Monitoring Program Manager) and USGS.
- (2) October and January Budgeting Meetings: Each year the TF shall have two budgeting meetings (referred to below as the October and January budgeting meetings). Funding decisions for Phase 1 and Phase 2 PPL projects and

demonstration projects will be considered at the January budgeting meeting at the discretion of the TF after considering the recommendations of the TC. At the October budgeting meeting, the TF will consider monitoring and OMRR&R funding requests and Corps administration costs as recommend by the TC. The TF will review the process each year to determine the effect on the overall program and may decide at any time to modify the process. Approved budgets shall include all expenses necessary to support CWPPRA staff engaged in planning or project work (including training and equipment) and should be charged to the appropriate planning or project budget(s).

(3) Planning:

- (a) Each year no more than \$5 million will be set aside for planning from the total available annual program allocation, in accordance with Section 306(a)(1) of PL 101-646. These funds shall remain available for budgeting and reprogramming during any fiscal year after the funds are set aside. At the June meeting, the TF shall review unallocated funds from the previous years and may program some or all of these funds in addition to the \$5 million for the current year. Nevertheless, in no case will more than \$5 million be set aside annually for planning from the total available annual program allocation. Agency planning budgets should be consistent with itemized approved budget estimates; however, the TF recognizes the itemized task categories are not inclusive of all activities necessary to accomplish the goals of CWPPRA and are primarily used to develop the overall planning budget estimates. The TF recognizes that agencies may not be able to accurately estimate the level of effort required for each of the task categories at the time budgets are approved. Therefore, agencies can move funds among these categories without Task Force approval as long as the overall planning budget is not exceeded for the respective agency. Generally, the planning process shall include the nomination, development, and evaluation of proposed projects by the Engineering, Environmental, and Economic workgroups.
- (b) During the evaluation of PPL candidate projects, federal sponsors will provide cost estimates and spending schedules for each project to the P&E Subcommittee prior to project ranking. Spending schedules will be developed through the end of the project life. The cost estimates and schedules will be comprised of the following subcategories:

Subcategory A. **Phase 1 Engineering and Design**² (includes Engineering and Design, Phase 1 Real Estate Requirements, oyster lease surveys and evaluations, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA compliance, and HTRW) and permitting, project management, and draft OMRR&R plan (named the Projects Operations and Schedule Manual when referring to the COE projects).

² Includes real estate requirements up to, but not including, the purchase of real estate.

- Subcategory B. **Phase 1 Pre-construction Monitoring** (includes Monitoring Plan Development)

- Subcategory C. **Phase 2 Construction** (includes Phase 2 real estate requirements, including acquisition of oyster leases, project management, contract management, and construction supervision and inspection)

- Subcategory D. **Phase 2 Post-Construction Monitoring** (includes construction-phase monitoring)

- Subcategory E. **Phase 2 OMRR&R**

- (c) The EngWG will review these estimates for consistency among projects. The P&E will provide a table of these subcategories along with the results of the EnvWG’s evaluation to the TC. The TC will review these results along with the project budget requirements and schedules.

- (d) The TC will determine a recommended cutoff point, based on project cost effectiveness and other criteria to recommend to the TF.

(4) Annual Priority List: The CWPPRA project approval and budgeting process is to be accomplished in two phases. Approval and budgeting of Phase 1 would not guarantee approval and budgeting of Phase 2, which would involve competition among successful projects from Phase 1. At the January budgeting meeting, the TF may select projects for Phase 1 funding on the annual PPL, after considering the recommendation of the TC. At the time of Phase 1 approval, projects receive funding for Subcategories A and B. The Phase 2 process is described in Section 6.i and 6.j.

b. COST SHARING AGREEMENTS

- (1) For non-cash flow managed projects, prior to requesting permission from the TF to proceed with construction of the project, the project sponsors shall negotiate and execute the necessary cost sharing agreement using their own internal procedures. For cash flow managed projects, a cost sharing agreement will be negotiated and executed as soon as possible after Phase 1 approved by the TF.

- (2) Cost sharing agreement processing is as follows:
 - (a) Federal sponsor, if applicable, forwards draft cost sharing agreement to the local sponsor. For cooperative agreements, the local sponsor will initiate the agreement.

 - (b) After review and negotiations, the local sponsor, upon approval by the State of Louisiana CPRA Board, signs the cost sharing agreement and forward document(s) to the federal sponsor. The federal sponsor signs and executes the document(s) and forward copies to the local sponsor and forwards a copy to the

Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, ATTN: CEMVN-PM-BC, for TF records and to aid in managing funds disbursement.

c. ESCROW ACCOUNT AMENDMENT

- (1) Once the cost sharing agreement is executed, the federal sponsor shall request from the Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, ATTN: CEMVN-PM-BC, that an amendment to the escrow agreement be executed.
- (2) The COE shall forward to the local sponsor, in triplicate, the amendment for the escrow agreement.
- (3) After execution by the local sponsor and the financial institution, the local sponsor shall forward all copies of the amendment to the COE.
- (4) After execution by the COE of the escrow agreement amendment, an original copy of each shall be forwarded to the local sponsor and the financial institution. A copy of the escrow agreement amendment shall be forwarded to the appropriate federal sponsor.
- (5) The escrow agreement shall be amended, as required, to incorporate new projects as cost sharing agreements are executed.
- (6) The local sponsor is required to furnish an estimate of work-in-kind credits for the next State fiscal year of projects for which the corresponding federal sponsor or COE has requested such information.

d. PRE-CONSTRUCTION FUNDS DISBURSEMENT

- (1) Upon approval of a PPL by the TF, the COE will set up the necessary accounts for each project-funding category or subcategory and reserve funds in the amount estimated in the PPL report.
- (2) Within 30 days after receipt of a request for initial funds from the federal sponsor, the COE will prepare a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (DD Form 448), hereinafter referred to as MIPR, obligating funds up to a maximum of 85% of the PPL estimate for those pre-construction activities for which funds are being requested (except 5th and 6th PPL projects, where the maximum is 90%), plus the local sponsor's 5% cash contribution, to each federal sponsor in accordance with their request and subject to the availability of funds.

e. PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

- (1) Plan of Work: Federal and State sponsors shall develop a plan of work for accomplishing Phase 1. This plan shall include, but not be limited to: a detailed task list, time line with specific milestones, and budget, which breaks out specific tasks

such as geotechnical evaluations, hydrological investigations, modeling, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA, and HTRW).

- (2) 30% Design Review: In order to resolve problems, anticipate cost growth and identify the best project alternative to meet intended project goals. A 30% Design Review shall be performed upon completion of a Preliminary Design Report. The Design Review is intended to verify the viability of the project and whether or not the federal and local sponsors agree to continue with the project. This review must indicate the project is viable before there are expenditures of additional Phase 1 funds.

Preliminary Design means all alternatives have been evaluated and a preferred alternative has been selected. Information used to make this determination shall be provided as supporting documentation at the Preliminary Design Meeting (30% review).

The Preliminary Design Report shall include 1) recommended project features, including a description of any project changes from that originally authorized; 2) all data collected and design analyses completed to date in support of project; 3) preliminary design typical drawings with enough detail to describe the proposed project features; 4) land ownership investigation; 5) information prepared by the local sponsor and provided to the federal sponsor indicating any oyster leases potentially impacted by the proposed project and a data sheet listing: lease number, lease acreage, lessee name, and other pertinent data; 6) preliminary cultural resources assessment; 7) revised project construction, OMRR&R, monitoring, and administrative cost estimates based on the current selected preliminary design. The revised OMRR&R costs should consider reducing long-term maintenance costs while maintaining project features to function as originally intended (i.e., sponsors should investigate the potential cost savings from investing more in initial construction (over-designing/over-building) in an effort to reduce future maintenance requirements; 8) updated information regarding potential project benefits.

The project sponsors shall jointly hold a 30% Design Review Conference to obtain respective concurrence to continue with design. The other agencies shall be notified by the project sponsors at least four weeks prior to the conference of the date, time and place, and invited to attend. Any supporting data shall be forwarded to the other agencies for their review two weeks prior to the conference. Invitations and supporting data shall be sent to agency representatives of the TC, P&E, and project managers. Agencies shall have 15 days after the 30% Design Review Conference to submit written comments. Project sponsors shall provide a written response to 30% Design Review comments within 30 days following the end of the commenting period.

Following response to written comments, the federal sponsor shall forward a letter (or e-mail) to the TC, with a copy to the P&E, including the revised estimate, a description of project revisions from the previously authorized project, agency

comments and responses, and a letter of concurrence from the local sponsor, informing them of the agreement to continue with the project. The TC may make a recommendation on whether or not to continue with the project.

For cash flow managed projects, if the estimates indicated that the Phase 1 cost will exceed the original approved amount, the sponsors may request approval from the TC with subsequent approval by the TF for additional funds to continue at a quarterly meeting. For non-cash flow managed projects, if the revised estimate indicates that the total project cost will exceed 125% of the original or current approved estimate, the sponsors shall request approval from the TC with the subsequent approval by the TF, at any TF meeting, to continue with the project.

In some cases, the TF may require an additional formal review, involving all the agencies, of the project design at an intermediate level to ensure that optimum benefits to wetlands and associated fish and wildlife resources are achieved.

- (3) Changes in Project Scope: If a project undergoes a major change in scope or a change in scope resulting in a variance of more than 25% from: (1) the total project cost, (2) the number of acres benefited, (3) total AAHUs, or (4) the ratio of the total cost to the number of acres benefited or total project cost to total project AAHUs, then the project sponsors will submit a report to the TC explaining the reason(s) for the scope change, the impact on cost and benefits, and a statement from the local sponsor endorsing the change. The TC will review the report and recommend to the TF approval or rejection of the change. Changes in project scope resulting in an increase in total project cost are discussed in Section 5.d.

f. PRE-CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

For projects that the sponsors intend to use project-specific monitoring elements, the federal sponsor shall provide project-specific goals and strategies to inform development of a monitoring plan and a budget by the local sponsor. Any required pre-construction monitoring will be funded in Phase 1 and would be accomplished in accordance with the project specific monitoring plan. Monitoring plans and budgets should be included as part of the Final Design Report. Construction and post-construction monitoring costs should be included in Phase 2 funding requests.

g. REAL ESTATE

(1) General:

- (a) Each federal or local sponsor shall follow the real estate procedures in use by that agency.
- (b) During preliminary engineering and design, the federal or local sponsor shall identify all real estate potentially impacted by the project.

- (c) After determining the property rights required, the federal or local sponsor shall obtain an estimated value of the real estate interest to determine the value of the lands, easements, and rights-of-way to be acquired.
- (d) For cash flow managed projects, real estate purchase will take place only during Phase 2.
- (e) For cash flow managed projects, between 30% and 95% design reviews, the local sponsor will have any potentially impacted oyster leases appraised and will forward the projected acquisition costs to the federal sponsor, as well as the supporting documentation for these cost projections, except for legally proprietary information. In the case of non-cash flow projects, this information will be provided prior to soliciting construction approval from the TF.

(2) Section 303(e) Approval:

- (a) In accordance with Section 303(e) of CWPPRA, the federal sponsor shall, prior to acquiring any lands, easements or rights-of-way for a CWPPRA project, obtain Secretary of the Army (or his designee) approval that the “project is subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that the wetlands restored, enhanced or managed through the project will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and dependent fish and wildlife populations.”
- (b) In order to obtain approval in accordance with Section 6.g(2)(a), the federal sponsor shall furnish the COE the following information before requesting approval to proceed to construction for non-cash flow managed projects and before requesting approval to proceed with Phase 2 for cash flow managed projects:
 - i. Plan showing project limits and type of land rights required
 - ii. Language of land rights
 - iii. Certification that land acquisition is in accordance with all applicable federal and State laws and regulations
 - iv. Statement that all standard real estate practices will be followed in acquiring land rights
 - v. Overgrazing determination: statement from NRCS as to whether overgrazing in the project area is a problem and whether easements restricting grazing are required

One hard copy of the Section 303(e) request materials shall be sent to the below address. In addition, submit one copy of the 303(e) request materials electronically to the COE CWPPRA 303(e) point of contact (or the P&E Chairman and he will distribute accordingly).

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CEMVN-PM-BC
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

- (c) In the event of a project transfer to a different federal agency within the CWPPRA program, the 303(e) approval issued prior to the transfer will remain in effect, provided all other aspects upon which the certification was based remains the same. In the event of a project transfer to a non-CWPPRA program, any 303(e) certification issued through the CWPPRA process becomes null and void.
 - (d) In the event a project is inactivated but later reactivated within the CWPPRA program, the validity of the most recent 303(e) certification, if any exists, shall be reviewed and a determination made as to its validity or if resubmission of the 303(e) request materials are required.
 - (e) 303(e) certifications are assumed to be valid for the life of the project provided all conditions upon which the more recent certification issuance were based remain unchanged.
- (3) Real Estate for Non-Cash Flow Managed Projects: Federal sponsors shall ensure that real estate acquisition of easements requiring a significant expenditure of funds and pre-construction monitoring are not begun until the Engineering and Design is substantially completed and there is a reasonably high level of certainty that the project will proceed to the next phase.
 - (4) Real Estate for Cash-Flow Managed Projects: The purchasing of real estate shall not occur until Phase 2. Preliminary real estate investigations, including preliminary ownership determination, should be initiated early in the project design activities.

h. FINAL ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

- (1) 95% Design Review: A 95% Design Review Conference shall be held by project sponsors at least four weeks prior to the winter TC meeting at which Phase 2 funds will be requested. As part of the 95% Design Review Conference, the project sponsors will provide a Final Design Report.

The other agencies shall be notified by the project sponsors at least four weeks prior to the conference of the date, time and place, and invited to attend. The project sponsors shall provide the Final Design Report, project plans, and all supporting information (e.g., surveys, geotechnical analysis, modeling reports, etc.) utilized in design of the project to other agencies for their review and comment at least two weeks prior to design review conference. Invitations and supporting data shall be sent to agency representatives of the TC and P&E.

Final Design means all analysis has been completed for the preferred alternative. Project plans and specifications have been developed and reviewed by the project team, and the project is ready to request funding for construction. All design documentation shall be provided at the Final Design meeting (95% review).

The Final Design Report shall include 1) a revised project cost estimate (fully funded, approved by the EcoWG); 2) a Wetland Value Assessment (WVA), reviewed/approved by the EnvWG); 3) a draft OMRR&R Plan and associated budget (named the Project Operations and Schedule Manual when referring to Corps); and a draft Monitoring Plan, if applicable. The Final Design Report shall include all supporting data, along with a description of how the project differs in cost, features, and environmental benefits from the project approved during Phase 0. It should also include a response to the comments brought up at the 30% Design Review Conference.

After the conference, a letter of concurrence from the local sponsor indicating their willingness to continue with the project shall be sent to the TC and the P&E.

(2) Changes in Project Scope: Changes in projects cope will be addressed as stated in Section 6.e(3).

i. CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL FOR NON-CASH FLOW MANAGED PROJECTS

Prior to advertising for bids for the first construction contract, the federal sponsor shall request permission from the TC with subsequent approval by the TF, at any TF meeting or by electronic vote to proceed to construction. The request shall be addressed to the TC and P&E.

The request to proceed to construction will include at a minimum:

- (1) Description of the project, which includes a map clearly depicting the current project boundary and project features, detailed description of project features, and an updated fact sheet suitable for inclusion in the formal PPL documentation. In cases of substantial modifications/scope changes to original conceptual design or costs, describe the specific changes both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- (2) Section 303(e) Certification from the COE.
- (3) Overgrazing determination
- (4) Revised fully funded cost estimate approved by the EcoWG, and a WVA reviewed and approved by the EnvWG
- (5) A statement that the cost sharing agreement between the federal sponsor and the local sponsor has been executed.

(6) A statement that:

(a) A draft Environmental Assessment of the project, as required under NEPA has been completed; and

(b) A hazardous, toxic, and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required, has been performed³.

j. PHASE 2 APPROVAL FOR CASH FLOW MANAGED PROJECTS

At the end of Phase 1, the project sponsors may request permission from the TC with subsequent approval by the TF to proceed to Phase 2. Permission to proceed to Phase 2 implies permission to proceed to construction. The request to proceed to Phase 2 will be in accordance with APPENDIX A – Information Required in Phase 2 Authorization Requests.

(1) Phase 2 approval and funding requests will be evaluated at the January budgeting meeting, in accordance with Section 6.a(2). Federal sponsors should provide a list of projects eligible for Phase 2 approval. Projects shall not be eligible for Phase 2 approval until the requirements listed in APPENDIX A are satisfied. Due to limited funding, Phase 2 approval involves competition among successful projects from Phase 1.

At the time that project sponsors request Phase 2 approval, they shall provide an estimate of the project based on the 5 subcategories along with a spending schedule. The TF shall approve the total funds necessary for Phase 2 implementation, but shall only allot funds on an as-needed basis and will generally fund the entire amount of Subcategory C (Construction) and the first 3 years of both Subcategory D (Post-Construction Monitoring) and Subcategory E (OMRR&R).

At subsequent September TC and October TF meetings, the project sponsors should request approval to maintain 3 years of Subcategory D and E funding for each approved project; however, any additional funding (after the initial 3-year funding) shall not be allotted until project construction is completed. Individual project requests will be grouped with other requests and submitted for approval. Requests should be consistent with the previously approved budget for the project, unless additional information can be provided to justify the need for additional funds. When the request is more than the amount in the approved project's budget, the TC should review each specific request to determine if the amount should be approved. This programming procedure will ensure that, at any one time, an approved project has sufficient funds for 3 years of Subcategories D and E.

³ Agencies are cautioned to review the requirements for the “innocent landowner defense” under CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9601(35)(B), in cases involving the discovery of HTRW on lands, easements, servitudes and/or rights-of-way acquired for a project.

- (2) Subsequent to the October and January budgeting meetings, project sponsors may make a request to the committees at any time for additional funding that is needed for the current fiscal year when there is evidence that the project is progressing faster than expected, as long as those funds are utilized for the current phase of the project. Project sponsors shall specify under which subcategory additional funding is being requested.
- (3) If construction award has not occurred within 2 years of Phase 2 approval, the Phase 2 funds will be placed on revocation list for consideration by the TF at the next TF meeting. Requests to restore these funds may be considered at subsequent January budgeting meetings.

k. FUNDS DISBURSEMENT

- (1) Upon approval to begin Phase 1, the COE will issue to the federal sponsor a MIPR in the amount requested to cover up to a maximum of 75% of the Phase 1 cost (85% after the Conservation Plan is approved, except 5th and 6th list projects for which the percentage is 90%), as described in Section 6.d(2).
- (2) Upon TF approval to begin construction for non-cash flow managed projects or upon approval to begin Phase 2 for cash flow managed projects and deposit by the local sponsor of the required funds into the escrow account, the federal sponsor shall request that the COE issue a MIPR in the amount sufficient to cover the total construction and related costs of the project, up to the maximum federal allowed amount as described in Section 6.k(2).
- (3) In those cases where the local sponsor's annual work-in-kind plus cash contribution exceeds the cost sharing percentage, and at the request of the federal sponsor, the COE will disburse funds directly to the local sponsor to bring the project expenditures to the required cost sharing. The federal sponsor must approve the work-in-kind exceedance in advance.
- (4) Annually, agencies shall review all projects approved for funding in Phases 1 and 2, identify excess funds in those phases, and make a recommendation to the TF as to how much of those funds to return at that time. Returned funds shall be available for reprogramming . At the October and January budgeting meetings, the TF may also consider reprogramming excess funds that have not yet been returned to the TF. Agencies may return funds by returning a MIPR to the COE with a request to deobligate funds.

l. PROJECT BID OVERRUNS

Pre-award:

- (1) Statement of Problem: Occasionally bids on CWPPRA projects may exceed the project cost limits. When bids exceed the project cost limits, the options are:

- (a) Option 1: Allow the acceptance period to expire and abandon the project
- (b) Option 2: Reject all bids, reduce the scope of the project, and re-advertise
- (c) Option 3: Request additional funding from the TC, and subsequently the TF, and award the contract

If option 2 or 3 is selected, the resulting cost effectiveness should be evaluated for substantial increases in cost/habit unit and cost/net acre. This will require a review of the change in benefits by the EnvWG. Provisions in bidding procedures by the State of Louisiana allow for acceptance of a bid within a 30-calendar day window after the offer is made. Provisions in bidding procedures by NRCS, under Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) allow for acceptance of a bid for a period of time determined at the time of solicitation. Provisions in bidding procedures by the COE, under FAR, mandate acceptance of a construction bid within a 30 calendar day window after the offer is made, unless the bidder grants an extension in 30 day increments.

(2) Required Procedure:

- (a) The final engineers cost estimate must have been reviewed and updated within 90 days prior to advertisement.
- (b) If the final estimate, prior to advertising, equals or slightly exceeds the project cost limits, the bid package should contain a base bid, and additive or deductive alternatives that would allow the project to be awarded within the project cost limits. The base bid with additive or deductive alternatives provides additional flexibility if the base bid is lower than anticipated.
- (c) If the final estimate is within the available funds (authorized amount) prior to bidding and the base bid without alternates approach was used but the bid exceed the project cost limits, the federal sponsor, with the concurrence of the local sponsor, will notify each of the agencies on the TF of their intention to request additional funds within 15 days of receipt of bids. The federal sponsor should also provide the other members of the TF bid data and any information that supports the request for additional funds at the same time.
- (d) If the final estimate is within the available funds (authorized amount) prior to bidding and the base bid with alternates approach was used but the bid exceeded the project cost limits, the federal sponsor, with the concurrence of the local sponsor, would apply deductive alternates to get the project within available funds. In no case should the federal sponsor implement without TF approval and local sponsor concurrence a deductive alternative that would reduce the original project's cost-effectiveness by more than 2%; this will require prior consultation with the P&E and the appropriate work groups. If after taking deductive alternatives the base bid still exceeds the project cost limits, the federal sponsor, with concurrence of the local sponsor, will

notify each of the agencies on the TF of their intention to request additional funds within 15 days of receipt of bids. The federal sponsor should also provide the other members of the TF bid data and any information that supports the request for additional funds at the same time.

m. MONITORING

- (1) The TF authorized funding for the Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) in 2003 to improve the capability of the monitoring program to evaluate the effectiveness of individual projects and the restoration program by providing a network of reference sites to compare to project sites. Data, monitoring reports and summary graphics are available to the public on the CRMS website at www.lacoast.gov/crms2.
- (2) The Monitoring Plan shall be developed in conjunction with the engineering and design to ensure that the plan will be completed prior to the TF granting approval for construction in accordance with the Sections 6.i and 6.j. If the project specific monitoring in addition to monitoring of CRMS sites is required, it will be reflected in the monitoring plan and approved by the project sponsors. Funding for the monitoring activities shall be as required in Section 5.c(2), 6.a(4)(a), 6.j(2), and 6.k.
- (3) The effectiveness of the project is periodically evaluated by the project sponsors. If it is determined that additional project specific monitoring is necessary to better evaluate the project, approval by the TC and TF is required.
- (4) Federal sponsors shall maintain oversight over the local sponsor's expenditure of Post-Construction Monitoring funds. The local sponsor shall submit invoices, request for work-in-kind credits, etc. to the federal sponsor for review. Subsequent to the review and approval of the expenditures, and within 90 days of receipt from the local sponsor, the federal sponsor shall forward the appropriate documentations to the COE for payment.
- (5) Monitoring contingency funds are available for both project specific and programmatic activities as outlined in APPENDIX B – Monitoring Contingency Funds Standard Operating Procedure. The P&E has authority to approve or disapprove request submitted by the Louisiana CPRA Monitoring Program Manager.

n. OMRR&R

Project OMRR&R shall be as specified in the project's cost sharing agreement. Funding for OMRR&R activities shall be as required in Section 5.c(2), 1.a(1), and 6.k.

- (1) Federal sponsors shall maintain oversight over the local sponsor's expenditure of OMRR&R funds. The local sponsor shall submit invoices, requests for work-in-kind credits, etc. to the federal sponsor for review. Subsequent to the review and approval of expenditures, and within 90 days of receipt from the local sponsor, the federal sponsor shall forward the appropriate documentations to the COE for payment.

- (2) From time to time there will be projects that have completed construction, but that need modification to ensure their success, cover a design deficiency, or to handle some critical unanticipated requirement. Federal sponsors may make a request through the TC to the TF for funding of such modifications. In its recommendation to the TF, the TC will make a determination whether the funds are needed to meet a critical time requirement or whether the funding could be postponed for consideration during the fall budgeting meeting. Information required for such requests are included in APPENDIX C – O&M Funding Increase Request Beyond the Approved 20-Year Budget.
- (3) For the non-cash flow projects that require additional O&M funding above the approved 20-year estimate, the TF will treat the O&M cost increase in a similar manner as cash flow approvals for O&M. The TF will consider requests for 3-year incremental O&M funding at their October budgeting meeting.
- (4) The federal sponsor may request the last five years of O&M funding at FY15, allowing the federal sponsor to plan and implement activities leading up to FY20. In this case, the project would have five 3-year allocations and a final allocation for the final five year term.

o. 20-YEAR PROJECT LIFE

- (1) As defined by CWPPRA, the term “life of the project” shall mean 20 years from the completion of construction of the project or functional portion of the project. For multiple phased construction, the project life is considered from the end of construction of the last phase.
- (2) Upon meeting its 15th year of life, a project will be reviewed by the project sponsors and a recommendation made to the TC as to the appropriate path forward at the spring meeting. In general, a project may take one of four defined paths: 1) project close-out (no feature removal), 2) project close-out (partial or complete feature removal), 3) project transfer to another entity, or 4) project extension.
- (3) A matrix may be found in APPENDIX D that details each defined path and includes required activities for the project to be approved by the TF for each path.
- (4) When the 20-year life is met for a completed project the TF will acknowledge the action and project path selected for the permanent record.

p. PROJECT CLOSE-OUT

- (1) The project sponsors shall keep books, records, documents, and other evidence pertaining to costs and expenses incurred by the project to the extend and in such detail as will properly reflect total project costs. The project sponsors shall maintain such books, records, documents, and other evidence for a minimum of three years after completion of construction, OMRR&R, and monitoring of the project and

resolution of all relevant claims arising there from, and shall make available at their offices at reasonable times, such books, records, documents, and other evidence for inspection and audit by authorized representatives of the project sponsors.

- (2) Upon completion of all work and certification by the federal sponsor of the final accounting on the project, the COE shall release any excess project funds from the escrow account and/or reimburse the local sponsor for any overpayment of their cost sharing requirements, provided funds are available, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable cost sharing agreement and the escrow agreement.
- (3) If the COE advances funds to a federal sponsor for a project, any excess funds identified at the completion of the project shall be returned to the COE for credit to the CWPPRA accounts.
- (4) Any excess funds in an escrow account shall be returned to the local sponsor, or at its option, transferred to another project in accordance with Section 5.c(4).
- (5) Project sponsors shall prepare a brief report summarizing the project features, costs, and effectiveness. Upon completion of the funded project life, the project sponsors shall inform the TC of their intent to extend or terminate the project under the CWPPRA program.

q. PROJECT DEAUTHORIZATION, INACTIVATION, OR TRANSFERS TO OTHER PROGRAMS

- (1) If the project sponsors agree that it is necessary to deauthorize a project prior to construction, then they shall submit a letter to the TC requesting approval by the TF to deauthorize the project and explaining the reasons for the request.

If the project sponsors do not agree to deauthorize a project prior to construction, then either party or the chair of the P&E may submit a letter to the TC requesting approval by the TF to deauthorize the project and explaining their reasons for the request.

If circumstances warrant transfer of a project to an alternate authority, either as directed by programmatic Congressional authorization or voluntarily requested by a separate authority, then that receiving authority, in coordination with the project sponsors, shall submit a letter to TC requesting the transfer and explaining the reasons for the transfer.

- (2) The TC will forward to the TF a recommendation concerning deauthorization or transfer of the project. Nothing herein shall preclude the federal sponsor, local sponsor, or a receiving authority from bringing a request for deauthorization or transfer to the TF irrespective of the recommendation of the TC.

- (3) Upon submittal of a request for deauthorization or transfer the TC, all parties shall suspend all future obligations and expenditures as soon as practicable until the issue is resolved.
- (4) Upon receiving preliminary approval from the TF to deauthorize or transfer a project, the Chairman of the TC shall send notice to the Louisiana Congressional delegation, the State House and Senate Natural Resources Committee chairs, the State Senator(s) and State Representatives(s) in whose district the project falls, senior parish officials in the parish(es) where the project is located, any landowners whose property would be directly affected by the project, any interested parties, requesting their comments and advising them a final decision on deauthorization or transfer will be made at the next TF meeting.
- (5) If the TF determines that a project should be transferred to another authority, the project sponsors shall provide a chronological summary of all work completed to date; identify any outstanding issues; and provide all project information to the receiving authority, including acquired data, engineering and design analyses, and project documents. The project sponsors shall host an information transfer meeting with appropriate representatives of the receiving authority. The purpose of the meeting is to review project status and details regarding work accomplished to date. Expenditures of CWPPRA funds to re-package project information, conduct additional analyses, or acquire new data or information are not anticipated and shall require explicit approval by the TF.
- (6) When the TF determines that a project should be abandoned or no longer pursued because of economic or other reasons or transferred to another authorization, all expenditures shall cease immediately or as soon as practicable if the project is deauthorized or after information is transferred to another authority according to Section 6.q(5) to another authority. The TC will notify Congress and the State House and Senate Natural Resources Committee chairs of the decision.
- (7) Once a project is deauthorized or transferred by the TF, it shall be categorized as “deauthorized” or “transferred” and closed-out as required by Section 6.p.
- (8) At the discretion of the TF, unconstructed projects that are considered feasible but have not been funded for construction due to programmatic issues (e.g., high costs, cost share agreement issues, etc.) and have completed a 95% Design Review may be considered for inactivation. If this occurs, all project funding will be returned to the program. If conditions (e.g., economic and/or programmatic) change, the project sponsors may request consideration from the TC to return to active status with an updated funding request. Upon approval by the TF, the project will be placed back into active status. If not approved, the project will remain inactive until conditions do change, or the project is transferred to an entity outside of the CWPPRA program. A project placed in an inactive status does not preclude it from being transferred to a willing party if approved by the TF.

r. PROJECT TRANSFERS TO AN ALTERNATE FEDERAL AGENCY

- (1) A member of the TC, TF, or any entity (parish, landowner, others) may request that a project be transferred to an alternate federal sponsor by submitting a request to the TC for consideration.
- (2) The TC will forward to the TF a recommendation concerning transfer of the project and give an explanation for the transfer. Nothing herein shall preclude a formal request for transfer by a member (or representative) to the TF irrespective of the recommendation of the TC.
- (3) Upon submittal of a request for transfer to the TC, all parties shall suspend all future obligations and expenditures as soon as practicable, until the issue is resolved.
- (4) Thereafter, the TC can recommend the TF to consider the action to be voted on by all members of the TF.
- (5) If the TF approves transferring the project to an alternate federal sponsor, the transferring federal sponsor shall notify parish officials in the parish(es) where the project is located, any landowners whose property would be directly affected by the project, and any other interested parties.
- (6) If the TF decides that project will be transferred to another lead agency, the transferring federal sponsor, along with the local sponsor, shall host an information exchange meeting with appropriate representatives of the receiving federal sponsor within 90 days. The purpose of the meeting is to review project status and details regarding work accomplished to date. Information to be provided will include but not be limited to:
 - (a) A chronological summary of all work completed to date
 - (b) Full accounting of all expenditures
 - (c) Agreement on work-in-kind credits to date
 - (d) A full discussion of all outstanding obligations
 - (e) A full discussion of any outstanding issues
 - (f) All current project information, including all acquired data, engineering and design documents, real estate plans, assurance of NEPA compliance, certifications and permits (when applicable). Depending on the situation, a permit transfer or a new permit will likely be required by the new federal sponsor.
- (7) A project transfer will be considered completed when the TF meeting referenced in (6) is held and the receiving federal agency has informed the TF in writing that all conditions pertaining to project transfers have been completed. Responsibility for all expenditures and obligations shall be assumed immediately by the receiving federal sponsor.

s. STORM RECOVERY PROCEDURES CONTINGENCY FUND

- (1) The TF created a Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund under the Construction program, in the amount of \$303,358.92 on October 18, 2006 with immediate approval of \$203,358.92 in support of Katrina/Rita expenditures, leaving a remaining balance in the contingency fund of \$100,000.
- (2) The contingency fund would maintain a balance of \$100,000 at all times to cover the cost of assessment of future storm damage. Expenditures of funding in excess of \$100,000 would require a vote by the TF.

t. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AMENDMENTS AND TRACKING

An official, current version of these Standard Operating Procedures shall be maintained by the COE New Orleans District as part of their support of the TC. This document shall be available on the internet as well. Approval will involve, at a minimum, formal acceptance by the TC at a regularly scheduled meeting. If the changes involve policy-level decisions, then any such changes must also be ratified by the TF.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PHASE 2 AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

I. Description of Phase One Project

Describe the candidate project as selected for Phase One authorization, including PPL/fact sheet scale map depicting the project boundary and project features, written description of the conceptual features of the project as authorized for Phase One, a summary of the benefits attributed to the Phase One project (e.g., goals/strategies, WVA results, and acreage projections), and project budget information as estimated at Phase One authorization (e.g., anticipated costs of construction, O&M, monitoring, etc.)

II. Overview of Phase One Tasks, Process and Issues

Brief description of Phase One analyses and tasks [engineering, land rights, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEAP, and HTRW), etc.], including significant problems encountered or remaining issues.

III. Description of the Phase Two Candidate Project

Include easily reproducible PPL/Fact sheet scale map that clearly depicts the current project boundary and project features, suitable for inclusion in the formal PPL documentation.

Detailed description of project features/elements, updated assessment of benefits reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group (EnvWG), current fully funded cost estimate approved by the Engineering Work Group (EngWG) and Economic Work Group (EcoWG), and updated fact sheet suitable for inclusion in the formal PPL documentation. In cases of substantial modifications to original conceptual design or costs describe the specific changes both qualitatively and quantitatively.

IV. Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

(A) List of project goals and strategies.

(B) A statement that the cost sharing agreement between the lead agency and the local sponsor has been executed for Phase 1.

(C) Notification from the State or COE that land rights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

(D) A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level).

- (E) A favorable Final Design Review (95% Design Level) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Phase 2 approval from the Technical Committee.
- (F) A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act, must be submitted two weeks before the Technical Committee meeting at which Phase 2 approval is requested.
- (G) Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits at least two weeks before the Technical Committee meeting at which Phase 2 approval is requested.
- (H) A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required.
- (I) Section 303(e) approval from the COE.
- (J) Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).
- (K) Revised fully funded cost estimate, reviewed and approved by the EngWG prior to fully funding by the EcoWG, based on the revised project design and the specific Phase 2 funding request as outlined in below spreadsheet.
- (L) A Wetland Value Assessment reviewed and approved by the EnvWG.

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: _____

PPL: _____ **Project No.** _____

Agency: _____

Phase I Approval Date: _____

Phase II Approval Date: _____ **Const Start:** _____

	Original Approved Baseline (100% Level) (Col 1 + Col 2)	Current Approved Baseline (Col 3 + Col 4)	Original Baseline Phase I (100% Level) 1/	Original Baseline Phase II (100% Level) 2/	Current Baseline Phase I 3/	Recommended Baseline Phase II (100% Level) 4/	Recommended Baseline Phase II Incr 1 (100% Level) 5/
Engr & Des	-	-					
Lands	-	-					
Fed S&A	-	-					
LDNR S&A	-	-					
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	-	-					
Ph II Const Phase	-	-					
Ph II Long Term	-	-					
Const Contract	-	-					
Const S&I	-	-					
Contingency	-	-					
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	-	-					
Ph II Const Phase	-	-					
Ph II Long Term	-	-					
O&M - State	-	-					
O&M - Fed	-	-					
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Project				-		-	-
Percent Over Original Baseline							

Prepared By: _____ **Date Prepared:** _____

NOTES:

APPENDIX B

MONITORING CONTINGENCY FUND SOP

On July 23, 1998, the CWPPRA Task Force approved \$1.5 million out of the construction funds to be used as a contingency for the CWPPRA Monitoring program. The Task Force provided authority to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee (P&E) to approve or disapprove all requests. Request for use of contingency funds are either based on project-specific activities or programmatic activities. Project-specific relates to changes in project designs, timetables, goals or impacts and programmatic relates to changes in monitoring techniques, analyses or approaches [specific examples identified in (4) below]. The procedures to be followed in requesting contingency funds are as follows:

- (1) Upon identification of an activity that would require monitoring contingency funds, the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) Monitoring Program Manager will solicit the lead agency on project specific requests and the P&E on programmatic requests. The solicitation will be a letter outlining and justifying the request with an attached budget. Lead agencies shall respond to such requests within 10 working days of the State's request. Responses not received within 10 days may be deemed by the State as lead agency approval.
- (2) Upon approval from the lead agency on project specific requests, the CPRA Program Manager will send a letter to the P&E stating concurrence of the lead agency and will request approval for use of contingency funds. A copy of the initial solicitation to the lead agency will be attached. Letters to the P&E for project-specific and programmatic requests will include a running total of contingency funds provided to date.
- (3) Upon approval for use of contingency funds by the P&E, COE New Orleans District will prepare MIPR's to the State and/or participating agencies (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey) in the amount requested. MIPR's to the State for project-specific activities will be cost shared in accordance with approved cost-share agreements. MIPR's to the State for programmatic activities will be cost-shared at 85% federal and 15% State.
- (4) Activities that are appropriate for use of contingency funds include, but are not limited to:

Project-Specific

- (a) Changes in project designs such as revised boundaries, structures or goals may require extra meetings, revising monitoring plans, additional preconstruction aerial photography acquisition and analysis, and additional preconstruction monitoring.
- (b) Delays in project construction may require additional preconstruction aerial photography acquisition and analysis and additional preconstruction monitoring.
- (c) Damage to monitoring stations due to human or natural causes such as stolen or vandalized equipment, marsh burning and storm damage may require replacement.

- (d) Project-specific impacts that might surface during routine monitoring such as increasing the duration and frequency of flooding.

Programmatic

- (e) Cost increases in technologic advances such as habitat mapping, land:water analyses, surveying, shoreline change analysis, lidar, and hyper spectral imagery.
- (f) Planning and engineering requests to monitor specific variables or evaluate specific questions such as structure effectiveness.
- (g) Storm event monitoring to evaluate influences and impacts of storms.
- (h) Coastwide data collection and evaluations to address cumulative effects of projects.

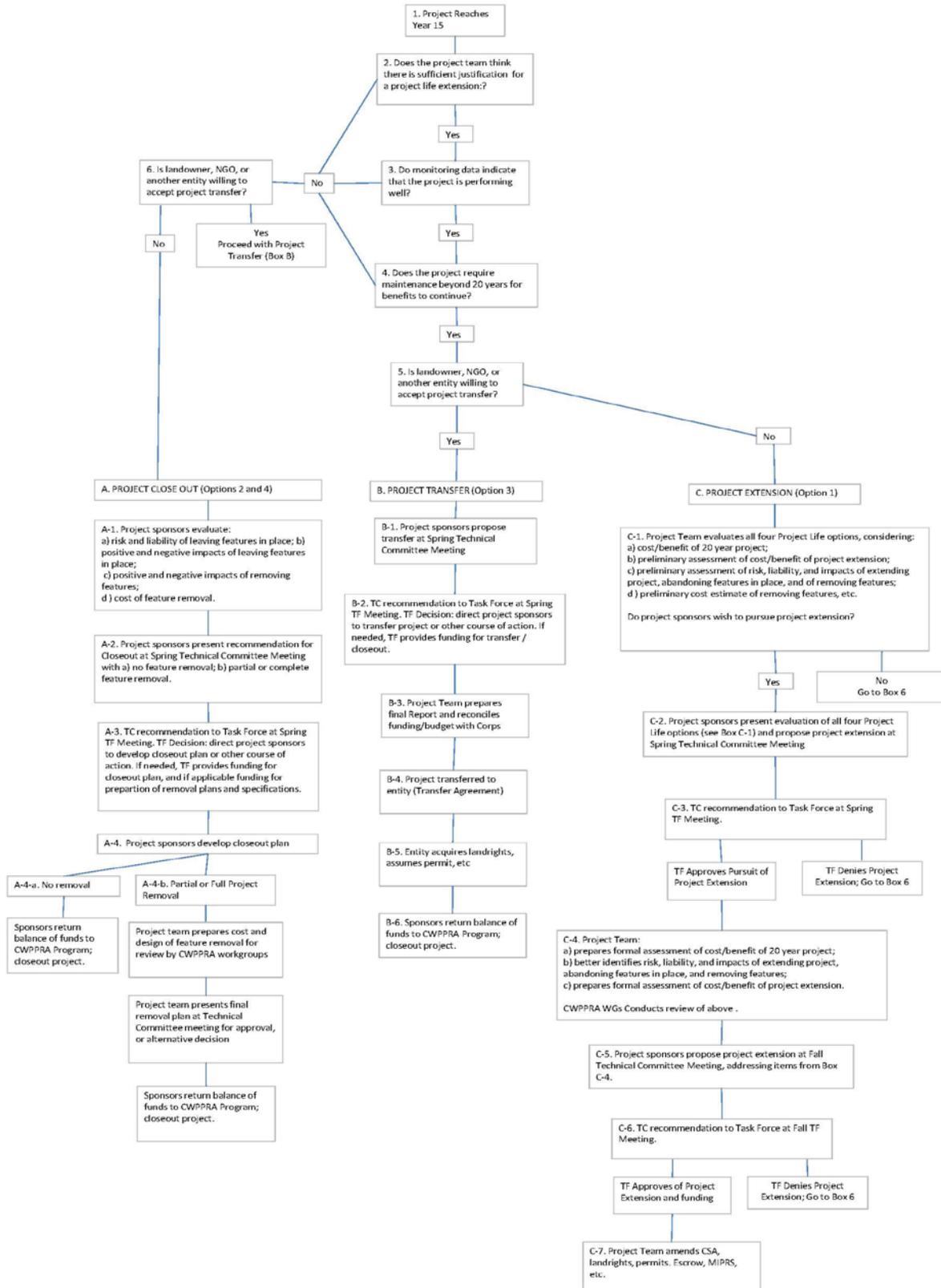
APPENDIX C

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDING INCREASE REQUEST BEYOND THE APPROVED 20-YEAR BUDGET

Federal and local sponsors can jointly request O&M funding increases at the September Technical Committee meeting to be considered by the Task Force at the October budgeting meeting. As per the Task Force's request (June 2007), the federal and local sponsors will provide a fact sheet to help the Task Force make informed decisions based on the cost-effectiveness of the proposed operations and/or maintenance events that will be accomplished with the requested funding. O&M funding increase factsheets shall be provided to the Task Force, Technical Committee, and P&E two weeks prior to the September Technical Committee meeting. O&M funding increase fact sheets shall include the following:

- (1) Project History
 - (a) A description of the original project
 - (b) What work has been completed to date (construction and previous O&M events)
 - (c) The original project budget
 - (d) Any previous O&M funding increases
- (2) Increase Request
 - (a) The O&M increment increase being requested
 - (b) The new fully-funded cost estimate
 - (c) A description of the proposed operations and/or maintenance event(s) that will be accomplished with the requested funding
- (3) Increase Justification
 - (a) Summary of project performance over the life of the project (if monitoring data is available)
 - (b) How is the project currently deficient in the meeting its goals, and how this deficiency will affect the project area over the remainder of the project life
 - (c) How will the proposed O&M help the project meet its goals

APPENDIX D – 20-YEAR LIFE DECISION MATRIX



APPENDIX E

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT GUIDELINES

I. Introduction

Section 303(a) of CWPPRA states that in the development of the Priority Project List (PPL), "...[should include] due allowance for small-scale projects necessary to demonstrate the use of new techniques or materials for coastal wetlands restoration."

On April 6, 1993, the Task Force stated that: "The Task Force directs the Technical Committee to limit spending on demonstration projects to \$2,000,000 annually. The Task Force will entertain exceptions to this guidance for projects that the Technical Committee determines merit special consideration. The Task Force waives the cap on monitoring cost for demonstration projects."

On April 12, 2006, the Task Force passed a motion stating that they would: "consider funding, upon review, at least one credible demonstration project annually with estimates not to exceed \$2,000,000."

II. What Constitutes a Demonstration Project

(A) Demonstration projects contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone.

(B) Demonstration projects contain new technology that can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone.

(C) Demonstration projects are unique and are not duplicative in nature when compared to technologies that have been developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana.

III. Submission of Candidate Demonstration Projects

(A) Demonstration projects are nominated each year at the four Regional Planning Team (RPT) meetings. At that time, the RPTs will not vote on which demonstration projects will become official demonstration project nominees. One coast-wide RPT voting meeting will be held after the individual RPT meetings to vote for demonstration project nominees. At that meeting, the RPTs will select up to six demonstration project nominees. A lead federal agency will be assigned to each demonstration project nominee to prepare preliminary supporting information (fact sheet, figures, drawing, etc.) Prior to the coastwide RPT voting meeting, demonstration project nominees will be reviewed by the Environmental Work Group (EnvWG) and Engineering Work Group (EngWG) to verify that they meet demonstration project criteria. Subsequent to work group review, the

Technical Committee will select up to three demonstration project candidates for detailed assessment by the work groups.

- (B) The EngWG and EnvWG will evaluate all candidate demonstration projects (see item IV). At the time of the project evaluation, an information packet must be submitted, which includes the following: 1) a possible location for the project; 2) the problem or questions being addressed; 3) the goals of the project; 4) the proposed project features; 5) the monitoring plan to evaluate the project's effectiveness; 6) the costs for construction and monitoring; and 7) a discussion of the Demonstration Project Evaluation Parameters (see below). No Wetland Value Assessments (WVA) will be performed on candidate demonstration projects.
- (C) CWPPRA projects are designed and evaluated on a 20-year project life. However, demonstration projects are unique and each project must be developed accordingly. A specific plan of action must be developed, and operation and maintenance (if applicable) and project monitoring costs included. Monitoring plans are developed to evaluate the demonstration project's technique and the wetland response. Monitoring plans should provide sufficient details of the status of all constructed features of the project such that the performance of all engineered features can be determined. Monitoring should be only long enough to evaluate the demonstration project's performance and may be less than 20 years.

IV. Evaluation of Candidate Demonstration Projects

- (A) The EngWG and EnvWG will conduct a joint meeting during the annual evaluation of candidate projects to evaluate all demonstration projects. The lead federal agency will present the information packet described in III(B) to the CWPPRA work groups. Each candidate demonstration project will be evaluated and compared to other demonstration projects based on the following evaluation parameters.
- (B) Demonstration Project Evaluation Parameters:
 - 1. **Innovativeness** – The demonstration project should contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone. The technology demonstrated should be unique and not duplicative in nature to traditional methods or other previously tested techniques for which the results are known. Techniques that are similar to traditional methods or other previously tested techniques should receive lower scores than those that are truly unique and innovative.
 - 2. **Applicability or Transferability** – Demonstration projects should contain technology that can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone. However, this does not imply that the technology must be applicable to all areas of the coastal zone. Techniques that can only be applied in certain wetland types or

in certain coastal regions are acceptable, but may receive lower scores than techniques with broad applicability.

3. **Potential Cost-Effectiveness** – The potential cost-effectiveness of the demonstration project’s method of achieving project objectives should be compared to the cost-effectiveness of traditional methods. In other words, techniques that provide substantial cost savings over traditional methods should receive higher scores than those with less substantial cost savings. Those techniques that would be more costly than traditional methods to provide the same level of benefits should receive the lowest scores. Information supporting any claims of potential cost savings should be provided.
4. **Potential Environmental Benefits** – Does the demonstration project have the potential to provide environmental benefits equal to traditional methods? Somewhat less than traditional methods? Above and beyond traditional methods? Techniques with the potential to provide benefits above and beyond those provided by traditional techniques should receive the highest scores.
5. **Recognized Need for the Information to be Acquired** – Within the restoration community, is there a recognized need for information on the technique being investigated? Demonstration projects that provide information on techniques for which there is a great need should receive the highest scores.
6. **Potential for Technological Advancement** – Would the demonstration project significantly advance the traditional technology currently being used to achieve project objectives? Those techniques that have a high potential to completely replace an existing technique at a lower cost and without reducing wetland benefits should receive the highest scores.

The work groups will prepare a joint evaluation for submission to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee outlining the merits of each project and stating how well each project meets each of the evaluation parameters.

- (C) The EngWG will review costs to ensure consistency and adequacy; address potential cost-effectiveness; compare the cost of the demonstration project to the cost of traditional or other methods of achieving project objectives, when such information is available; and report the pros and cons of the demonstration vs. traditional or other methods.

V. Funding Approval

Demonstration projects shall be considered for funding on an annual basis as (a) part(s) of a PPL (i.e., January meeting). Demonstration projects follow non-cash flow procedures and are capped at 100%. However, agencies may choose to employ cash

flow procedures if they believe it is necessary to maintain consistent accounting procedures of if they believe it would improve dissemination of project information to the Task Force and public.

VI. Engineering and Design

(A) Design Review Conference

The project sponsors shall hold a Design Review Conference with the other agencies upon completion of a Preliminary Design Report (PRD) to allow the other agencies an opportunity to comment on the proposed design of the project. The other agencies shall be notified at least four weeks prior to the conference of the date, time, and place, and invited to attend. The PDF shall be forwarded to the other agencies for their review, with receipt two weeks prior to the conference. Initiations and supporting data shall be sent to agency representatives of the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee.

The Preliminary Design Report shall include: 1) recommended project features, including a description of any project changes from that originally authorized, 2) a discussion of the project location reviewed/approved by the EngWG and EnvWG, 3) preliminary design typical drawings with enough detail to describe the proposed project features, 4) land ownership investigation, 5) information prepared by the local sponsor and provided to the federal sponsor indicating any oyster leases potentially impacted by the proposed project and a data sheet listing: lease number, lease acreage, lessee name, and other pertinent data, 6) preliminary cultural resources assessment, 7) revised project construction cost estimates based on the current design, and 8) a detailed monitoring plan.

This review will verify the viability of the project and whether or not the project sponsors agree to continue with the project. This review must indicate the project is viable before there are expenditures of additional funds.

(B) Final Design Report

A Final Design Report and a set of plans shall be submitted to the Technical Committee and Planning & Evaluation Subcommittee prior to requesting permission from the Technical Committee (with subsequent approval by the Task Force) to proceed to construction. The Final Design Report shall include: 1) project features and location, 2) a revised project cost estimate (fully-funded, approved by the EcoWG), 3) a description of how the project differs in cost and features since funding approval, 4) final monitoring plan, 5) responses to comments brought up at the Design Review Conference, and 6) all supporting data.

VII. Reporting of Results

The sponsoring agency will prepare a report to the Technical Committee as soon as meaningful results of the demonstration project are available. The report will describe the initial construction details, including actual costs and the current condition of all constructed features. The report will summarize the results and assess the success or failure of the project and its applicability to other similar sites. The sponsoring agency will prepare follow-up reports for the Technical Committee if and when more information becomes available.

APPENDIX F

COASTWIDE PROJECT GUIDELINES

1. Coastwide project nominations should include a proven technology that is routinely applied in Louisiana coastal restoration. Demonstration projects will not be considered in the coastwide category.
2. To the greatest extent practicable, coastwide nominations should include a technology that can be applied across the entire coast. Projects that are limited in scope (e.g., applicable in one marsh type within one basin) should not be considered for the coastwide category.
3. Coastwide project nominations should include relatively low-cost restoration techniques that are typically applied on a small scale. When applied in only one location, such projects are often not selected due to their limited scope. However, the opportunity to apply the technique in a coastwide fashion, across multiple project sites, allows greater project consideration. Examples of coastwide project nominations include vegetative plantings, canal backfilling, and sand fencing.
4. The coastwide category should not be viewed as an opportunity to divide a traditional site-specific technique/project into smaller, multi-basin sites simply to allow consideration. Some examples of traditional site-specific techniques include marsh creation, shoreline protection, and hydrologic restoration. Allowance of traditional site-specific techniques into the coastwide category should be discussed by the Regional Planning Team at the time of project nomination.
5. Coastwide nominations can include installment of project features across multiple years. Construction across multiple sites does not have to occur within the same year. This process allows for a project site approval process with the CWPPRA community and application of an adaptive management process.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

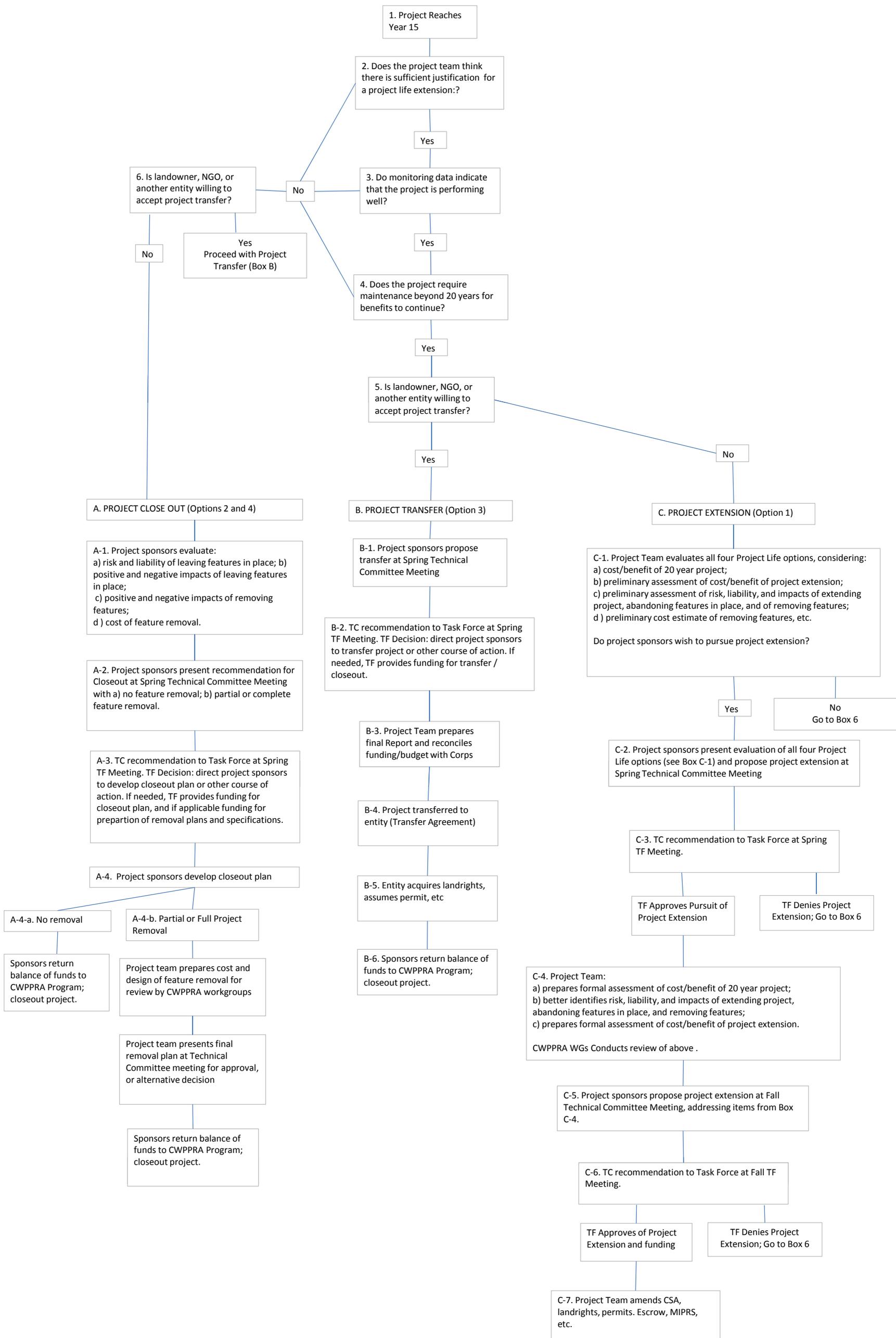
SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

UPCOMING 20-YEAR LIFE PROJECTS

For Report/Decision:

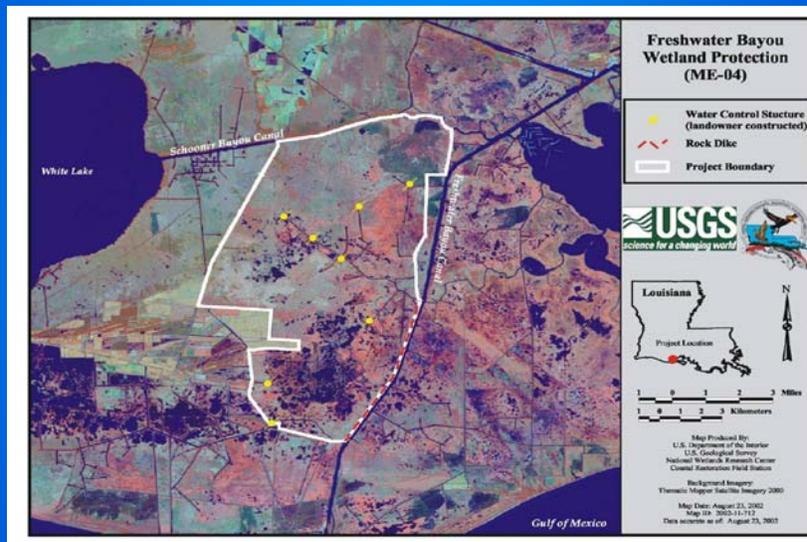
The project sponsors will present recommended path forwards. The Technical Committee will vote on recommendations to the Task Force regarding the following CWPPRA projects that are approaching the end of their 20 year life:

Project No.	Project Name	Agency	Const. Complete	20YL
ME-04	Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection	NRCS	Mar-95	Mar-15
ME-13	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization	NRCS	Feb-98	Mar-18
TV-09	Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection	NRCS	Nov-95	Nov-15



20-Year Life
ME-04 Freshwater Bayou
Wetland Project
September 2014

Plan View of ME-04

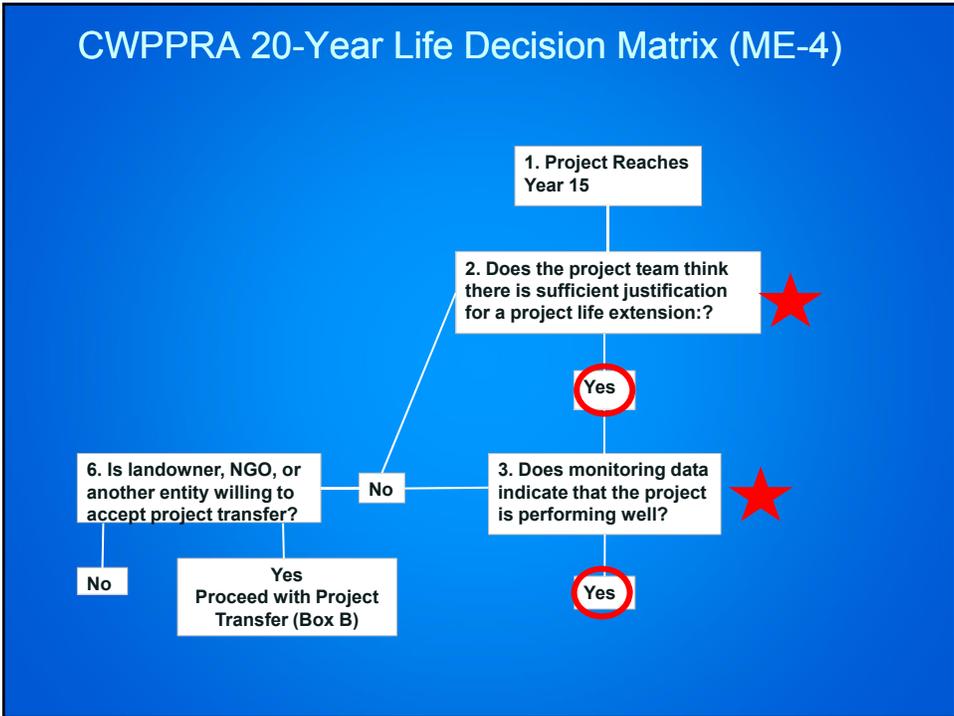


Primary Project Goal
 Decrease the rate of bank erosion along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal using a rock breakwater.

Constructed Feature(s)
 28,000 linear feet of foreshore dike (approximately 140,000 tons of material salvaged from Wax Lake Outlet Weir)

Construction Date / 20-Year Life Date
 March 1995 / March 2015

Maintenance Events
 2002: 26,750 tons of 1,000# stone covering 15,263 LF
 2005: 21,370 tons of 1,250# stone covering 11,426 LF
 2015: 30,740 tons of 1,250# stone covering 23,100 LF



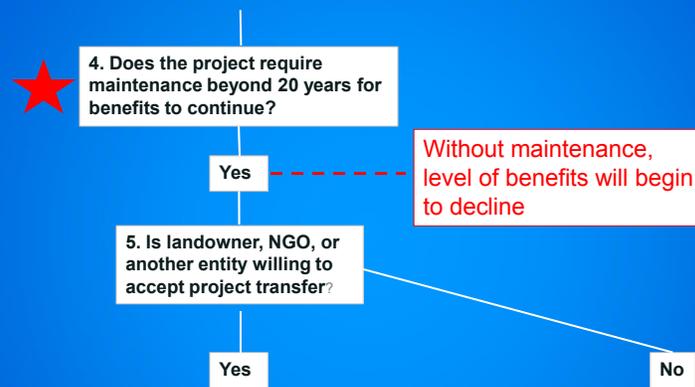
ME-04 Performance

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru 2015	Estimated Net Acres Thru 2015	Cost Thru 2015	Cost/Acre
With Project	-1.6	-1.03	-20.57	75.85	\$6,059,652	\$79,890
Without Project	-7.5	-4.82	-96.43			

Note: Project effectiveness of projects approved 2009-2014: \$89,192

Note: Project effectiveness of projects approved 2004-2008: \$85,651

CWPPRA 20-Year Life Decision Matrix (ME-4) Continued

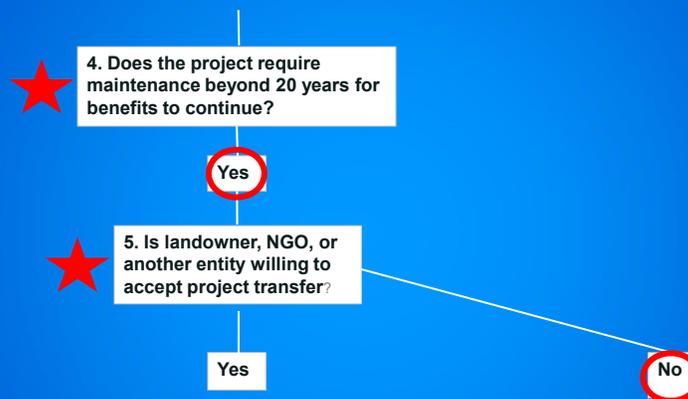


Rock Dike Settlement

2008-2011 Erosion Rate behind Settled Rock Segments = 5.2 feet/year
2008-2011 Erosion Rate behind Non- Settled Rock Segments = 1.3 feet/year



CWPPRA 20-Year Life Decision Matrix (ME-4) Continued



CWPPRA 20-Year Life Decision Matrix (ME-4) Continued

C. PROJECT EXTENSION (Option 1)

C-1. Project Team evaluates all four Project Life options, considering:

- a) cost/benefit of 20 year project;
- b) preliminary assessment of cost/benefit of project extension;
- c) preliminary assessment of risk, liability, and impacts of extending project, abandoning features in place, and of removing features;
- d) preliminary cost estimate of removing features, etc.



Do project sponsors wish to pursue project extension?

Yes

No
Go to Box 6

a) cost/benefit of 20 year project;

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru 2015	Estimated Net Acres Thru 2015	Cost Thru 2015	Cost/Acre
With Project	-1.6	-1.03	-20.57	75.8	\$6,059,652	\$79,890
Without Project	-7.5	-4.82	-96.43			

Cost/benefit of 20 year project is the same for all four Project Life Options ;

b) preliminary assessment of cost/benefit of project extension;

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Years 21-40	Estimated Net Acres Years 21-40	Cost Thru Year 40	Cost/Acre
With Project	-1.6	-1.03	-20.57			
Without Project (i.e. Project Removal)	-7.5	-4.82	-96.43	75.85 Versus Project Removal	\$3,546,000	\$46,750

preliminary assessment of cost/benefit of closeout without feature removal

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Years 21-40	Estimated Net Acres Years 21-40	Cost Thru 2015	Cost/Acre
With Project (Yrs 21-26: -1.6 ft/yr Yrs 27-31: -1.9 ft/yr Yrs 32-40: 4.7 ft/yr)	-3.1	-1.96	-39.33	56.95 Versus Project Removal	\$50,000	\$878
Without Project(i.e. Project Removal)	-7.5	-4.82	-96.43			

d) preliminary cost estimate of removing features, etc.

\$13,398,166

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Years 21-40
Without Project	-7.5	-4.82	-96.43

Total Expenditure of \$19.4 M

Loss rate resumes pre-project level

By Year 40, the land preserved through Year 20 is gone, plus an additional 20 acres

c) preliminary assessment of risk, liability, and impacts of extending project, abandoning features in place, and of removing features;

	Option 1 Project Extension (Year 21-Year 40)	Option 2 Project Closeout Without Removal	Option 3 Project Transfer (Note: No entity identified)	Option 4 Project Closeout With Removal
"Pros"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits continue Navigation hazards / risks remain at about current level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits continue at reduced rate Almost no cost to CWPPRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relieves CWPPRA of responsibility Almost no cost to CWPPRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigation hazards / risks removed, except for occasional remnant rock Relieves CWPPRA of responsibility / liability, except for remnant rock
"Cons"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWPPRA retains responsibility / liability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigation hazards / risks increase greatly over time CWPPRA retains current liability, but with increased risks Benefits reduced to very little by Year 40 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits unknown Navigation hazards / risks could increase over time. CWPPRA retains some level of liability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Expenditure of \$19.4 M Loss rate resumes pre-project level By Year 40 the land preserved through Year 20 is gone, plus an additional 10 acres Some remnant rock may remain

CWPPRA 20-Year Life Decision Matrix (ME-4) Continued

C. PROJECT EXTENSION (Option 1)

C-1. Project Team evaluates all four Project Life options, considering:

- a) cost/benefit of 20 year project;
- b) preliminary assessment of cost/benefit of project extension;
- c) preliminary assessment of risk, liability, and impacts of extending project, abandoning features in place, and of removing features;
- d) preliminary cost estimate of removing features, etc.

Do project sponsors wish to pursue project extension?



Yes

**No
Go to Box 6**

NRCS and CPRA propose to continue through *Matrix Box C-2* (present preliminary evaluation at Technical Committee Meeting), *Matrix Box C-3* (present preliminary evaluation at Task Force Meeting), and *Matrix Box C-4* (formal assessments, including Work Group reviews).

20-YEAR LIFE INFORMATION PACKAGE
August 20, 2014

Project Name

Freshwater Bayou Wetland (ME-04)

Project Sponsors

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and State of Louisiana / Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)

Project Location

Mermentau Basin, Vermilion Parish, west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal (see map)

Primary Project Goal

Decrease the rate of bank erosion along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal using a rock breakwater.

Constructed Feature(s)

28,000 linear feet of foreshore dike (approximately 140,000 tons of material salvaged from Wax Lake Outlet Weir)

Construction Date / 20-Year Life Date

March 1995 / March 2015

Maintenance Events

2002: 26,750 tons of 1,000# stone covering 15,263 LF

2005: 21,370 tons of 1,250# stone covering 11,426 LF

2015: 30,740 tons of 1,250# stone covering 23,100 LF

Current Fully Funded Cost

\$6,035,584

20-Year Life Decision Matrix

Matrix Box 1: Project Reaches Year 15

Project reached Year 15 in 2010.

Matrix Box 2: Does the project team think there is sufficient justification for a project life extension?

Decision: Yes. For the period 1998-2014, the erosion rate is 1.6 feet/year in the project area and 7.5 feet in the reference area.

Project Benefits Through Year 20 Based on Monitoring Data: 75.85 Net Acres

Cost Effectiveness: \$79,890 per net acre

Note: Project effectiveness estimates for projects approved 2009-2014: \$89,192

Note: Project effectiveness estimates for projects approved 2004-2008: \$85,651

Matrix Box 3: Does monitoring data indicate that the project is performing well?

Decision: Yes. See information for Matrix Box 2 above.

Matrix Box 4: Does the project require maintenance beyond 20 years for benefits to continue?

Decision: Yes. For the period 1998-2014, in areas where the rock has not settled, the erosion rate is 1.2 feet year; in areas where the rock has settled, the erosion rate is 1.9 feet per year. Without maintenance, the rock will continue to settle and the erosion rate will continue to increase to estimated rate of 4.7 feet by 2024.

Matrix Box 5. Is landowner, NGO, or another entity willing to accept project transfer?

No entity has indicated a willingness to accept a project transfer.

Matrix Box C-1. C-1. Project Team evaluates all four Project Life options, considering:

a) cost/benefit of 20 year project;

b) preliminary assessment of cost/benefit of project extension;

c) preliminary assessment of risk, liability, and impacts of extending project, abandoning features in place, and of removing features;

d) preliminary cost estimate of removing features, etc.

Do project sponsors wish to pursue project extension?

See Table 1 for preliminary evaluation results.

NRCS and CPRA propose to continue through *Matrix Box C-2* (present preliminary evaluation at Technical Committee Meeting), *Matrix Box C-3* (present preliminary evaluation at Task Force Meeting), and *Matrix Box C-4* (formal assessments, including Work Group reviews).

	Option 1 Project Extension (Year 21-Year 40)	Option 2 Project Closeout Without Removal	Option 3 Project Transfer (Note: No entity identified)	Option 4 Project Closeout With Removal
Cost to CWPBRA	\$3,546,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$13,398,166
Benefits (net acres)	75.85 (versus Removal)	56.95 (versus Removal)	Unknown	-96.43
Cost Effectiveness (\$/acre)	\$46,750	\$878		Negative Impact
“Pros”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits continue • Navigation hazards / risks remain at about current level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits continue at reduced rate • Almost no cost to CWPBRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relieves CWPBRA of maintenance responsibility • Almost no cost to CWPBRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigation hazards / risks removed, except for remnant rock • Relieves CWPBRA of responsibility / liability, except for remnant rock
“Cons”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWPBRA retains responsibility / liability • Landrights agreement(s) would need to be extended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigation hazards / risks increase greatly over time • CWPBRA retains current liability, but with increased risks by Year 40 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits unknown • Navigation hazards / risks could increase over time. • CWPBRA retains some level of liability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Expenditure of \$19.4 M • Loss rate resumes pre-project level • By Year 40 the land preserved through Year 20 is gone, plus an additional 21 acres • Some remnant rock may remain • Permit to remove may require mitigation for wetland loss induced.



Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04)

Project Status

Approved Date: 1992 **Project Area:** 14,381 acres

Approved Funds: \$6.05 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$6.03 M

Net Benefit After 20 Years: 1,593 acres

Status: Completed June 1998

Project Type: Hydrologic Restoration and
Shoreline Protection

PPL #: 2

Location

The project is located on the west bank of the Freshwater Bayou Canal, approximately 8 miles northeast of Pecan Island, Louisiana. It encompasses 36,928 acres of intermediate marsh and open water in Vermilion Parish.

Problems

Boat wake-induced shoreline erosion, which averaged 12.5 feet per year along each bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal, has deteriorated the spoil banks along the canal, creating multiple breaches that allow tidal erosion of the organic soils in the adjacent wetlands.

Between 1968 and 1990, the bank width of this navigation canal increased threefold (from 172 feet to 583 feet), resulting in the loss of 1,124 acres of coastal wetlands.

Restoration Strategy

Approximately 28,000 linear feet of freestanding, continuous rock dike were built along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources worked with the landowner to develop other preservation features in the area. The landowner installed several other structures that were not funded by CWPPRA but will complement CWPPRA project features.

Project effectiveness is being determined by monitoring vegetation, water quality, and changes in vegetated and non-vegetated areas in the project area with aerial photography taken before and after construction. In addition, shoreline change is being measured by comparing pre-construction and post-construction shoreline surveys.

For more project information, please contact:



Federal Sponsor:
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Alexandria, LA
(318) 473-7756



This continuous rock dike will drastically reduce boat wake-induced shoreline erosion.

Progress to Date

Shoreline surveys taken 1 year after construction show that while reference area sites *eroded* at a rate of 9.00 feet per year, the project area *built* land at an average rate of 1.53 feet per year. These data indicate that the rock dike has successfully prevented or significantly reduced erosion of the protected segment of canal bank for the year following construction.

In both the project area and the reference area, monthly mean post-construction salinities were higher at all stations than pre-construction salinities, but project area salinities generally remained within the target range of zero to five parts per thousand. Higher salinities in the post-construction period could be a result of drought and tropical storm activity.

Control of the water level within the project area is being compromised by breeches in the spoil banks along the Freshwater Bayou Canal adjacent to the rock dike. The first post-construction survey of emergent vegetation took place in October 2001, and the data are still under analysis.

Maintenance surveys of the rock dike were completed in February 1998 and May 2001. Maintenance of the rock dike is currently being implemented.

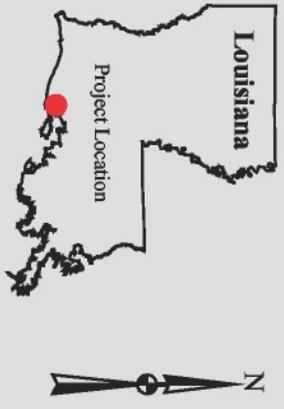
The 2003 OM&M report concluded that the ME-04 rock dike along the Freshwater Bayou Canal adjacent to CTU1 has worked quite well to reduce erosion along this shoreline, but since the structure is water permeable, it does very little to prevent tidal exchange during high tides and storm surges. This project is on Priority Project List 2.



Local Sponsor:
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-4736

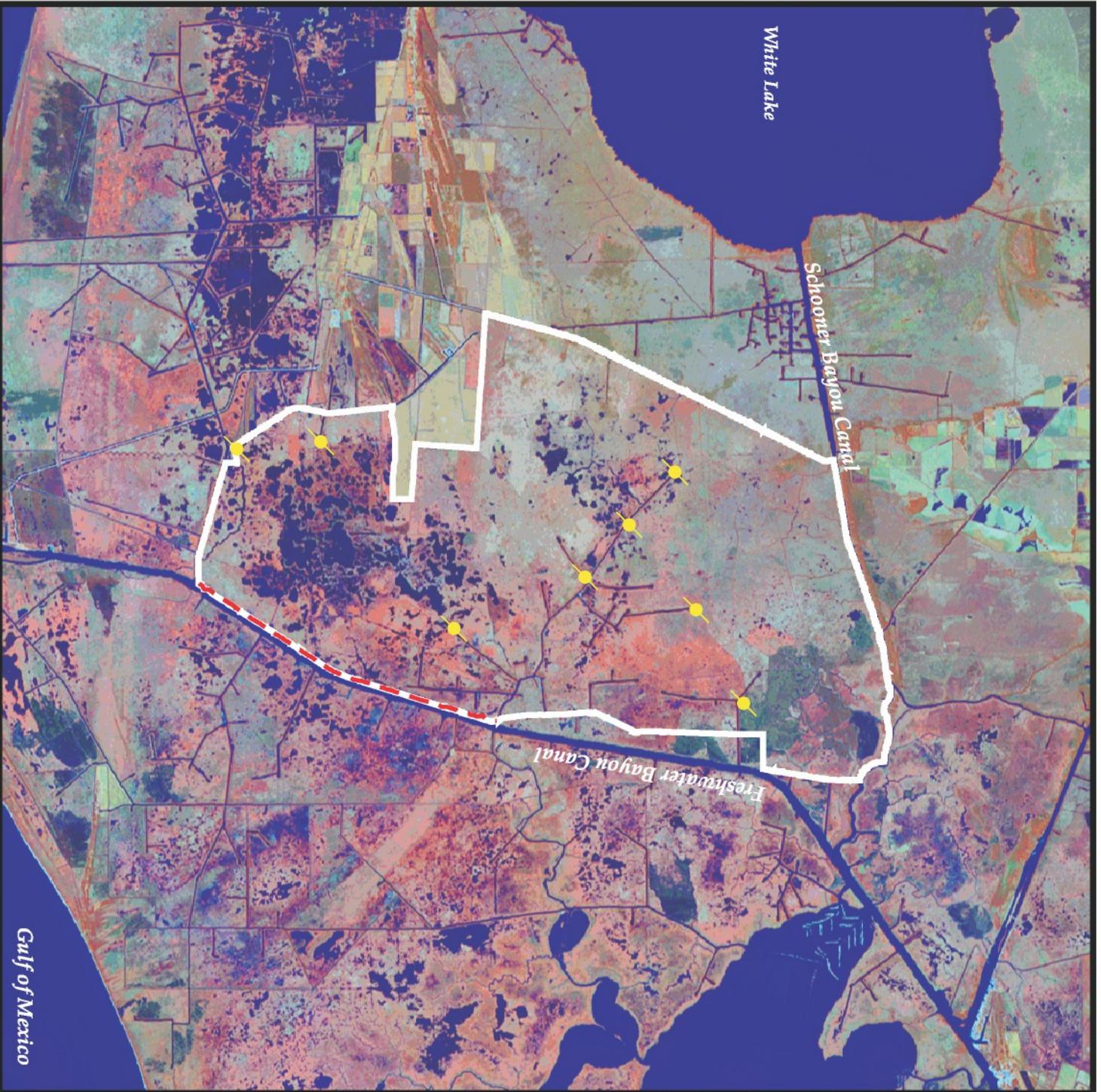
Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04)

-  Water Control Structure (landowner constructed)
-  Rock Dike
-  Project Boundary



Map Produced By:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station

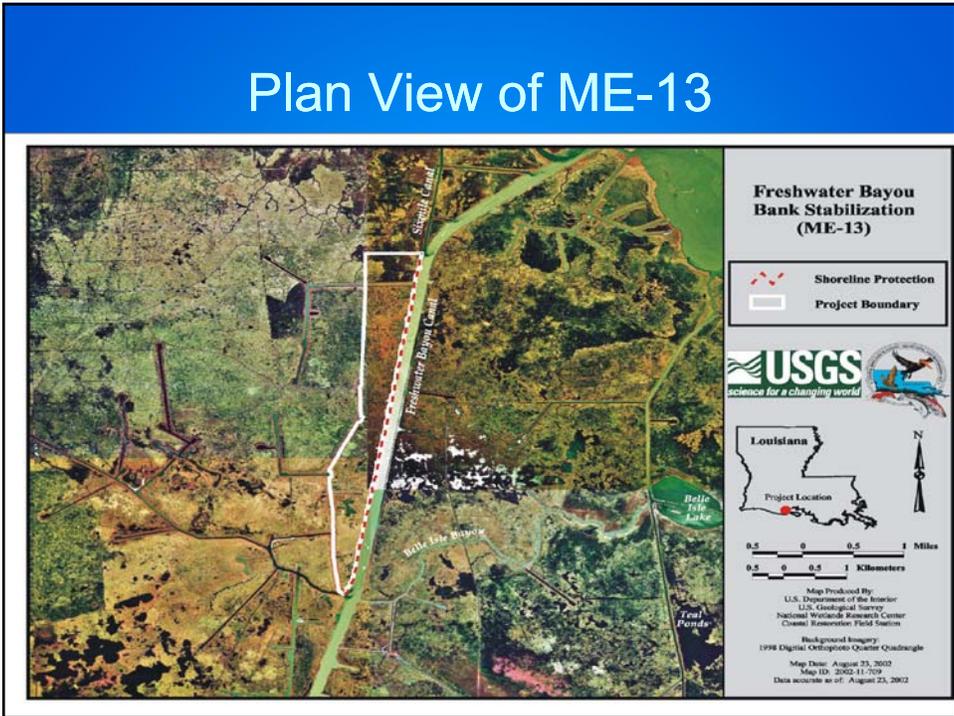
Background Imagery:
 Thematic Mapper Satellite Imagery 2000
 Map Date: August 23, 2002
 Map ID: 2002-11-712
 Data accurate as of: August 23, 2002



20-Year Life

ME-13 Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization Project

September 2014



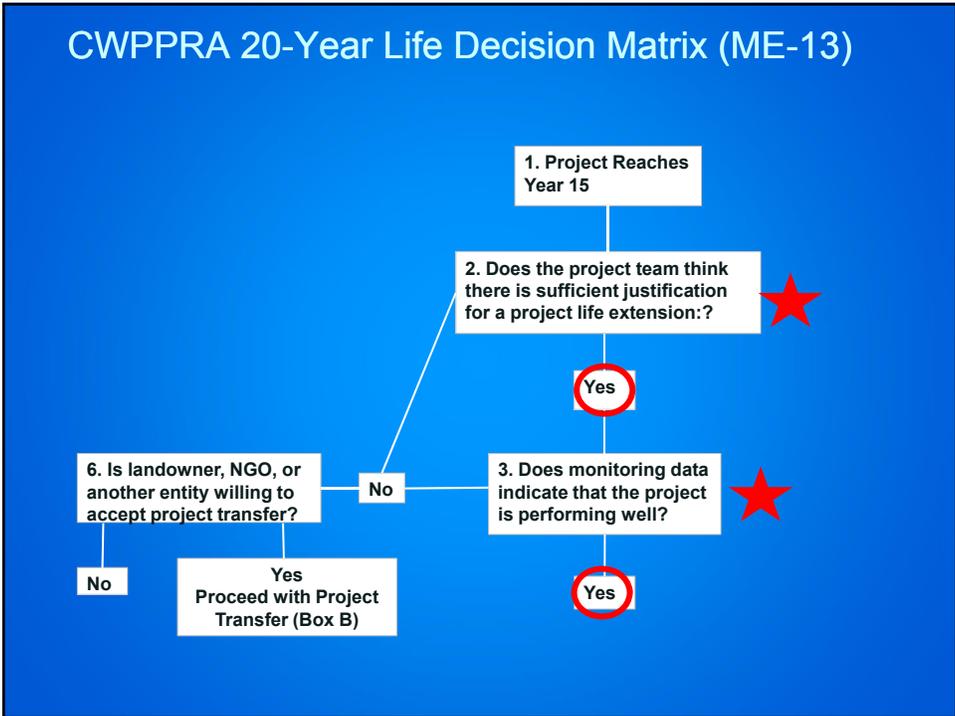
Primary Project Goal
 Decrease the rate of bank erosion along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal using a rock breakwater.

Decrease the rate of marsh loss

Constructed Feature(s)
 23,193 linear feet of foreshore dike

Construction Date / 20-Year Life Date
 June 1998 / June 2018

Maintenance Events
 2005 – 21,000 tons of 1,250# stone covering 9,130 LF
 2015 – 39,400 tons of 1,250# stone covering 21,943 LF



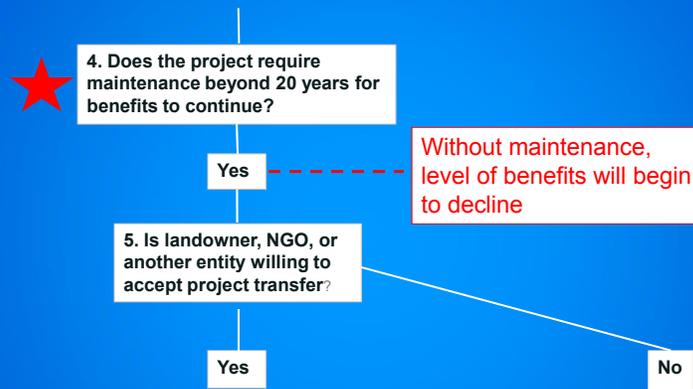
ME-13 Performance

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru 2018	Estimated Net Acres Thru 2018	Cost Thru 2018	Cost/Acre
With Project	-0.6	-0.32	-6.4	86.25	\$5,609,584	\$65,039
Without Project	-8.7	-4.63	-92.64			

Note: Project effectiveness of projects approved 2009-2014: \$89,192

Note: Project effectiveness of projects approved 2004-2008: \$85,651

CWPPRA 20-Year Life Decision Matrix (ME-13) Continued

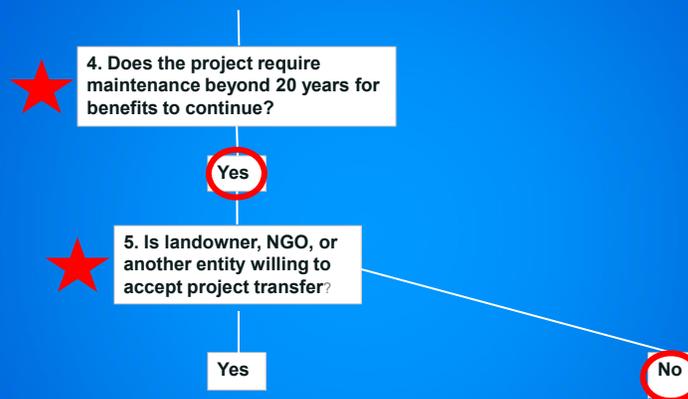


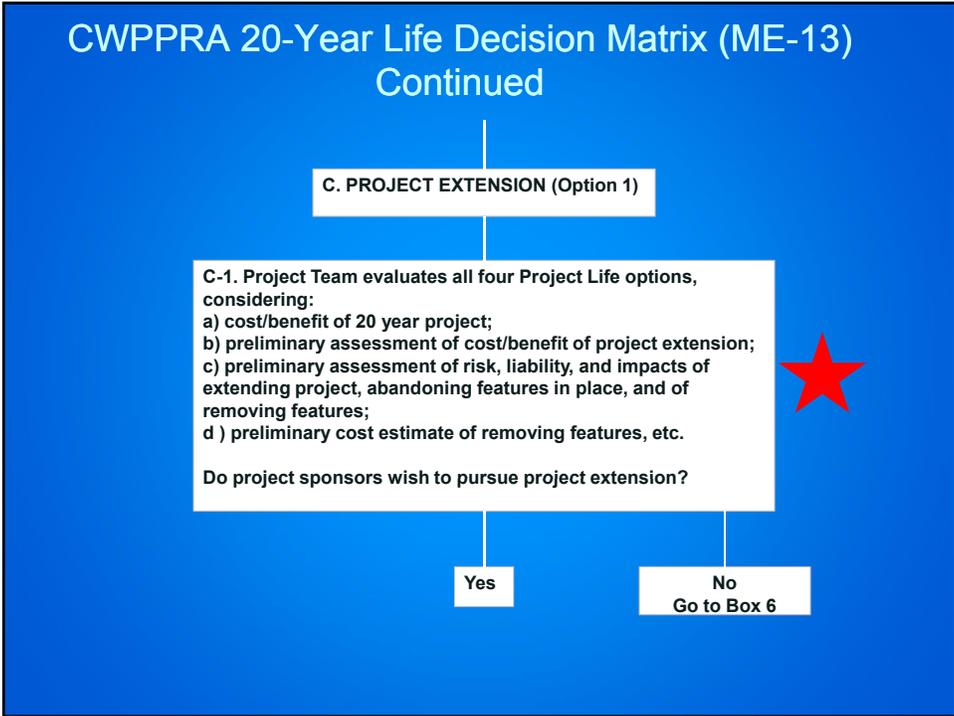
Rock Dike Settlement

2009-2014 Erosion Rate behind Settled Rock Segments = 3.5 feet/year
2009-2014 Erosion Rate behind Non- Settled Rock Segments = 0.6 feet/year



CWPPRA 20-Year Life Decision Matrix (ME-13) Continued





a) cost/benefit of 20 year project;

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru 2018	Estimated Net Acres Thru 2018	Cost Thru 2018	Cost/Acre
With Project	-0.6	-0.32	-6.4	86.25	\$5,609,584	\$65,039
Without Project	-8.7	-4.63	-92.64			

Versus Project Removal

Cost/benefit of 20 year project is the same for all four Project Life Options ;

b) preliminary assessment of cost/benefit of project extension;

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Years 21-40	Estimated Net Acres Years 21-40	Cost Thru Year 40	Cost/Acre
With Project	-0.6	-0.32	-6.4			
Without Project (i.e. Project Removal)	-8.7	-4.63	-92.64	86.25 Versus Project Removal	\$3,091,800	\$35,847

preliminary assessment of cost/benefit of closeout without feature removal

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Years 21-40	Estimated Net Acres Years 21-40	Cost Thru 2015	Cost/Acre
With Project	-3.5	-1.88	37.6			
(Yrs 21-23: -.6 ft/yr Yrs 24-28: -1.5 ft/yr Yrs 29-40: -.1 ft/yr)				55.1 Versus Project Removal	\$50,000	\$907
Without Project (i.e. Project Removal)	-8.7	-4.63	-92.64			

d) preliminary cost estimate of removing features, etc.

\$13,572,264

	Bankline Change Rate Feet/Year	Bankline Change Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Years 21-40
Without Project	-8.7	-4.63	-92.64

Total Expenditure of \$19.2 M

Loss rate resumes pre-project level

By Year 40, the land preserved through Year 20 is gone, plus an additional 6 acres

c) preliminary assessment of risk, liability, and impacts of extending project, abandoning features in place, and of removing features;

	Option 1 Project Extension (Year 21-Year 40)	Option 2 Project Closeout Without Removal	Option 3 Project Transfer (Note: No entity identified)	Option 4 Project Closeout With Removal
"Pros"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits continue Navigation hazards / risks remain at about current level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits continue at reduced rate Almost no cost to CWPPRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relieves CWPPRA of responsibility Almost no cost to CWPPRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigation hazards / risks removed, except for occasional remnant rock Relieves CWPPRA of responsibility / liability, except for remnant rock
"Cons"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWPPRA retains responsibility / liability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navigation hazards / risks increase greatly over time CWPPRA retains current liability, but with increased risks Benefits reduced to very little by Year 40 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits unknown Navigation hazards / risks could increase over time. CWPPRA retains some level of liability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Expenditure of \$19.2 M Loss rate resumes pre-project level By Year 40 the land preserved through Year 20 is gone, plus an additional 6 acres Some remnant rock may remain

CWPPRA 20-Year Life Decision Matrix (ME-13) Continued

C. PROJECT EXTENSION (Option 1)

C-1. Project Team evaluates all four Project Life options, considering:

- a) cost/benefit of 20 year project;
- b) preliminary assessment of cost/benefit of project extension;
- c) preliminary assessment of risk, liability, and impacts of extending project, abandoning features in place, and of removing features;
- d) preliminary cost estimate of removing features, etc.

Do project sponsors wish to pursue project extension?



Yes

No
Go to Box 6

NRCS and CPRA propose to continue through *Matrix Box C-2* (present preliminary evaluation at Technical Committee Meeting), *Matrix Box C-3* (present preliminary evaluation at Task Force Meeting), and *Matrix Box C-4* (formal assessments, including Work Group reviews).

20-YEAR LIFE INFORMATION PACKAGE
August 20, 2014

Project Name

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization Project (ME-13)

Project Sponsors

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and State of Louisiana / Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)

Project Location

Mermentau Basin, Vermilion Parish, west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal (see map)

Primary Project Goal

Decrease the rate of bank erosion along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal using a rock breakwater

Constructed Feature(s)

23,193 linear feet of foreshore dike (approximately 85,000 tons)

Construction Date / 20-Year Life Date

March 1998 / March 2018

Maintenance Events

2005: 21,000 tons of 1,250# stone covering 9,130 LF

2015: 39,400 tons of 1,250# stone covering 21,943 LF

Current Fully Funded Cost

\$5,609,584

20-Year Life Decision Matrix

Matrix Box 1: Project Reaches Year 15

Project reached Year 15 in 2013.

Matrix Box 2: Does the project team think there is sufficient justification for a project life extension?

Decision: Yes. For the period 1998-2014, the erosion rate is 0.6 feet/year in the project area and 8.7 feet in the reference area.

Project Benefits Through Year 20 Based on Monitoring Data: 86.25 Net Acres
Cost Effectiveness: \$65,039 per net acre

Note: Project effectiveness estimates for projects approved 2009-2014: \$89,192

Note: Project effectiveness estimates for projects approved 2004-2008: \$85,651

Matrix Box 3: *Does monitoring data indicate that the project is performing well?*

Decision: Yes. See information for Matrix Box 2 above.

Matrix Box 4: *Does the project require maintenance beyond 20 years for benefits to continue?*

Decision: Yes. For the period 1998-2014, in areas where the rock has not settled, there has been land gain of 0.3 feet year; in areas where the rock has settled, the erosion rate is 1.5 feet per year. Without maintenance, the rock will continue to settle and the erosion rate will continue to increase to an estimated rate of 5.1 feet by 2027.

Matrix Box 5. *Is landowner, NGO, or another entity willing to accept project transfer?*

No entity has indicated a willingness to accept a project transfer.

Matrix Box C-1. C-1. *Project Team evaluates all four Project Life options, considering:*

a) cost/benefit of 20 year project;

b) preliminary assessment of cost/benefit of project extension;

c) preliminary assessment of risk, liability, and impacts of extending project, abandoning features in place, and of removing features;

d) preliminary cost estimate of removing features, etc.

Do project sponsors wish to pursue project extension?

See Table 1 for preliminary evaluation results.

NRCS and CPRA propose to continue through *Matrix Box C-2* (present preliminary evaluation at Technical Committee Meeting), *Matrix Box C-3* (present preliminary evaluation at Task Force Meeting), and *Matrix Box C-4* (formal assessments, including Work Group reviews).

	Option 1 Project Extension (Year 21-Year 40)	Option 2 Project Closeout Without Removal	Option 3 Project Transfer (Note: No entity identified)	Option 4 Project Closeout With Removal
Cost to CWPRA	\$3,091,800	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$13,572,264
Benefits (net acres)	86.25 (versus Removal)	55.10 (versus Removal)	Unknown	-92.64
Cost Effectiveness (\$/acre)	\$35,847	\$907		Negative Impact
“Pros”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits continue • Navigation hazards / risks remain at about current level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits continue at reduced rate • Almost no cost to CWPRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relieves CWPRA of maintenance responsibility • Almost no cost to CWPRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigation hazards / risks removed, except for remnant rock • Relieves CWPRA of responsibility / liability, except for remnant rock
“Cons”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWPRA retains responsibility / liability • Landrights agreement(s) would need to be extended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigation hazards / risks increase greatly over time • CWPRA retains current liability, but with increased risks by Year 40 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits unknown • Navigation hazards / risks could increase over time. • CWPRA retains some level of liability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Expenditure of \$ 19.2M • Loss rate resumes pre-project level • By Year 40 the land preserved through Year 20 is gone, plus an additional 6 acres • Some remnant rock may remain • Permit to remove feature may require mitigation for wetland loss induced.



Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13)

Project Status

Approved Date: 1996 **Project Area:** 1,724 acres
Approved Funds: \$5.60 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$5.60 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 511 acres
Status: Completed June 1998
Project Type: Shoreline Protection
PPL #: 5

Location

This project is located along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal near Little Vermilion Bay, 4 miles southwest of Intracoastal City, Louisiana, in Vermilion Parish. It extends north from North Prong and Belle Isle Bayou to Sixmile Canal.

Problems

Increased tidal action, saltwater intrusion, and boat wakes have accelerated erosion along the banks of the Freshwater Bayou Canal.

The spoil banks have completely eroded in some areas. The remaining spoil banks along the southern reach of the project area separate Freshwater Bayou Canal from several interior marsh ponds. If the banks breach, shoreline erosion will accelerate interior marsh loss.

Restoration Strategy

The objective of this project was to prevent further wetland loss through the reduction of bank erosion and subsequent tidal scour of shoreline marshes.

Approximately 23,193 linear feet of freestanding rock dike were constructed in shallow water along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal (from its confluence with Sixmile Canal on the northern end and North Prong to the south).



By placing riprap in front of the existing shoreline, further wetland loss will be decreased dramatically. It is anticipated that open water areas behind the rock structure will accumulate sediments and eventually become vegetated.

Progress to Date

The local cost share for this project was provided by Acadian Gas Company. Construction began in March 1998 and was completed in May 1998. The monitoring plan was approved in February 1997. To date, monitoring has consisted of documenting the pre-construction shoreline position relative to the rock dike and a land-to-water analysis of the pre-construction aerial photography that was taken in January 1997. This project is on Priority Project List 5.

For more project information, please contact:



Federal Sponsor:
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Alexandria, LA
(318) 473-7756



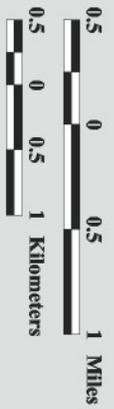
Local Sponsor:
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-4736



Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13)

 Shoreline Protection
 Project Boundary

 science for a changing world



Map Produced By:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station

Background Imagery:
 1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle
 Map Date: August 23, 2002
 Map ID: 2002-11-709
 Data accurate as of: August 23, 2002

20-YEAR LIFE INFORMATION PACKAGE

August 20, 2014

Project Name

Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection Project (TV-09)

Project Sponsors

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and State of Louisiana / Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)

Project Location

Teche/Vermilion Basin, Vermilion Parish, North shoreline of Vermilion Bay (see map)

Primary Project Goals

- 1) Decrease the rate of shoreline erosion at the intersection of the Boston Canal and Vermilion Bay and subsequent wetland degradation.
- 2) Decrease the rate of shoreline erosion and maintain the integrity of approximately 466 acres of shoreline and interior marsh on the northern edge of Vermilion Bay.

Constructed Feature(s)

- 1) Approximately 34,090 vegetation plantings (*Spartina alterniflora*) along 13.25 miles of the northern shoreline of Vermilion Bay bounded on the west by Mud Point and on the east by Oaks Canal [Nov 1995].
- 2) 1,405 linear feet of foreshore rock dikes constructed parallel to both banks of Boston Canal, extending into Vermilion Bay and then turning 90⁰ and tying in to the existing shoreline [Dec 1994].
- 3) Sediment fences were installed behind each rock dike to trap material during times of over wash [Dec 1994].

Construction Date / 20-Year Life Date

November 1995 / November 2015

Maintenance Events

2002: Removal of sediment fences behind each rock dike (no cost).

Current Fully Funded Cost

\$1,043,748.21

20-Year Life Decision Matrix

Matrix Box 1: Project Reaches Year 15

Project reached Year 15 in 2010.

Matrix Box 2: Does the project team think there is sufficient justification for a project life extension?

Decision: Yes, however project extension is not being pursued.

The rock dikes are stable and have subsided approximately 0.5' to their current crest elevation of

3.2' which continues to provide effective protection to adjacent marshes. Sediment continues to accrete behind the dikes and approximately 90% of former open water areas are now emergent marsh and naturally vegetated. The vegetative plantings along the shoreline are now indistinguishable from original plant sites and natural succession of native vegetation. Benefits are expected to gradually decline as the rock dikes slowly subside and the bay shoreline naturally recedes due to wave action and storm impacts.

Matrix Box 3: Does monitoring data indicate that the project is performing well?

Decision: Yes.

The 2012 CPRA Annual Inspection Report states the rock dikes are in excellent condition and functioning as intended. Although not mapped, CPRA reports “the shoreline areas behind the dikes were completely protected and have continued to accumulate sediment”. CPRA’s 2009 OM&M Report states “data collection on vegetation is complete as per the 1999 vegetation survey because individual plants in the plots were indistinguishable”. Shoreline mapping occurred in post-construction years 1998, 2001, 2004, and 2008 and indicated total average losses of only 2.2 ft/yr. The reference shoreline area was inadvertently planted by a landowner and therefore found not to be valid in regards to comparing shoreline loss rates. During the period of record, three severe storms (Hurricanes Lily, Rita, & Ike) occurred which produced a storm surge that caused extensive damage to the coast. In their 2009 report, CPRA states “considering that the monitoring results from the first monitoring interval showed accretion occurred along some sections of shoreline and a net gain in acreage was achieved, it is highly probable that the wave energy from the storms produced erosion and resulting net loss in the following interval”.

Matrix Box 4: Does the project require maintenance beyond 20 years for benefits to continue?

Decision: No.

Refer to the information in Matrix Box 2 above. Although benefits are expected to slowly decline after TY20, it’s anticipated the project will continue to meet its’ targeted goals up to TY40.

NOTE: CPRA and NRCS propose that one final maintenance event be performed prior to the 20YR end of project life. Such event would include extending the east and west terminal ends of the rock dikes to prevent wave action from totally scouring around each structure in the next 20 years.

Matrix Box 6. Is landowner, NGO, or another entity willing to accept project transfer?

Decision: No

No entity has indicated a willingness to accept a project transfer.

Matrix Box A-1. Project sponsors evaluate:

A-1(a) – risk and liability of leaving features in place;

There is always an inherent risk and liability associated with rock structures in regards to being a navigation hazard, especially in a navigable channel as the Boston Canal. Such risk has been greatly reduced by virtue of daytime/nighttime nav aids that have been installed and are maintained by the Vermilion Parish Police Jury at the southern entrance to the channel. Also, the northern terminus of both rock dikes ties into existing spoilbanks and do not protrude inside the channel. At their current rate of settlement, the crest elevation of the dikes will slowly degrade

by TY40 and risks will increase. However, since this rate is small and crests are expected to remain above mean high tide after 20 years, such risk would not exceed a medium level. There are no known risks or liabilities associated with the vegetative plantings along the northern shoreline.

A-1(b) – positive and negative impacts of leaving features in place;

The positive impacts would be the continued protection, reduced erosion potential, land accretion assets and recreational fishing opportunities provided by the rock structures at the mouth of the Boston Canal. The only negative impact is associated with the continued navigational risks and liability of such structures.

A-1(c) - positive and negative impacts of removing features;

The positive impact would be that CWPPRA would be relieved of navigation related risks and liabilities associated with the rock structures, with the exception of potential remnant rock. Significant negative impacts are the immediate return to without project conditions resulting in increased shoreline erosion rates, the loss of wetlands gained, loss of storm protection, and increased threats of loss to local infrastructure.

A-1(d) – cost of feature removal.

The approximate construction cost to remove the rock dikes is \$700,000.



Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection (TV-09)

Project Status

Approved Date: 1992 **Project Area:** 466 acres
Approved Funds: \$1.04 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$1.04 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 378 acres
Status: Completed Nov. 1995
Project Type: Shoreline Protection and
 Vegetative Planting

PPL #: 2

Location

The project encompasses 466 acres of brackish marsh along approximately 16 miles of Vermilion Bay's northern shoreline adjacent to Boston Canal. Running from the Oaks Canal to Mud Point, the project is located roughly 6 miles southeast of Intracoastal City, Louisiana, in Vermilion Parish.

Problems

Construction of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Boston Canal, and oilfield canals has greatly increased tidal exchange between Vermilion Bay and the adjacent marshlands to the north, particularly near their confluence with Vermilion Bay. This tidal exchange, combined with the effects of wave action from the bay and boat wake from traffic on the canal, has contributed to significant shoreline erosion along the Vermilion Bay shoreline. This same set of problems has also caused shoreline erosion along Boston Canal, particularly near its confluence with Vermilion Bay.

Restoration Strategy

Rock dikes configured as sediment traps were constructed along the shoreline at the mouth of Boston Canal to promote sediment deposition and protect the shoreline and adjacent wetlands from continued wave-induced erosion.

Vegetation was planted along 14 miles of the Vermilion Bay shoreline to act as a wave buffer and decrease shoreline erosion rates.



Planted smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) protecting the Vermilion Bay shoreline.

Progress to Date

Following the construction of the rock dikes, as much as 4.5 feet of sediment has vertically accreted in the lee, or wind-sheltered regions, of the structures. The dikes and vegetative plantings have increased vegetation cover, resulting in 57 acres of land growth.

The shoreline has been stabilized at the mouth of Boston Canal.

The survivorship and vegetation cover percentage along the shoreline were more pronounced in areas where native vegetation did not exist. Survivorship and percent cover were least pronounced when marshhay cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) was planted in established stands of roseau cane (*Phragmites australis*). Overall survivorship of planted smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) was over 90% after 12 months. Current coverage is nearing 100%. The 2005 OM&M Report concluded the sediment build-up behind the dike on the east and west sides is continuing and vegetation has taken over the exposed mud flats. Elevation data show an increase in sedimentation behind the rock breakwater. This project is on Priority Project List 2.

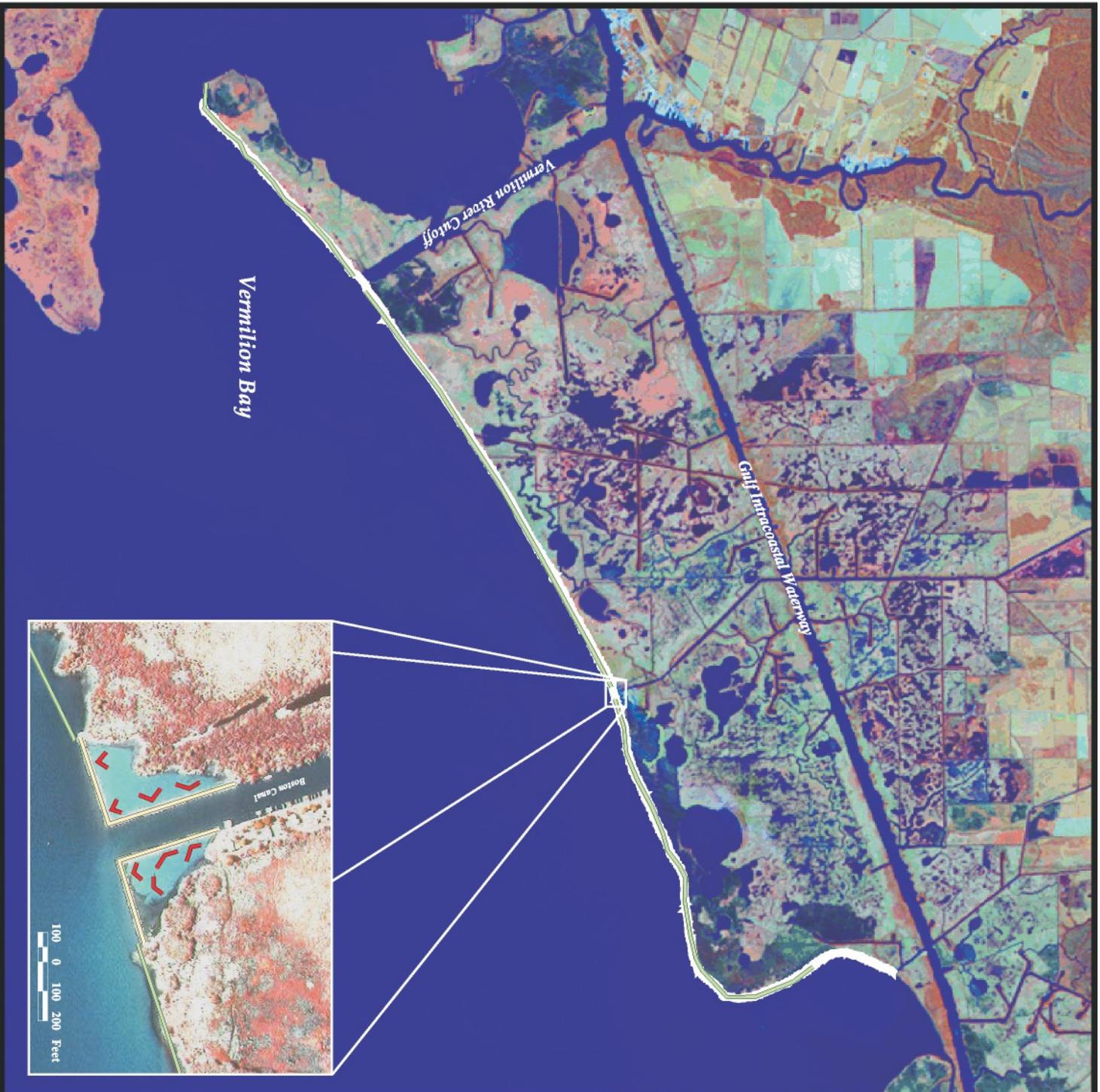
For more project information, please contact:



Federal Sponsor:
 Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Alexandria, LA
 (318) 473-7756



Local Sponsor:
 Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
 Baton Rouge, LA
 (225) 342-4736



Boston Canal/ Vermilion Bay Bank Protection (TV-09)

-  Containment Dike
-  Vegetative Plantings
-  Sediment Fence
-  Project Boundary

USGS
Science for a changing world



Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station

Background Imagery:

Map Image: Thematic Mapper Satellite Imagery 2000
Inset Image: 1994 Color Infrared Aerial Photography

Map Date: September 3, 2002
Map ID: 2002-11-741
Data accurate as of: September 3, 2002

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

COASTWIDE REFERENCE MONITORING SYSTEM (CRMS) REPORT

For Report:

Ms. Dona Weifenbach will present a report on CRMS.



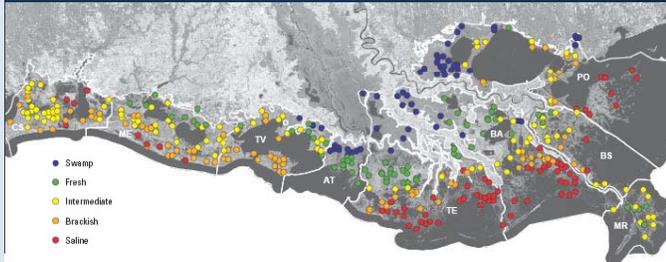
Coastwide Reference Monitoring System



Dona Weifenbach
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
And
Sarai Piazza
USGS
September 11, 2014



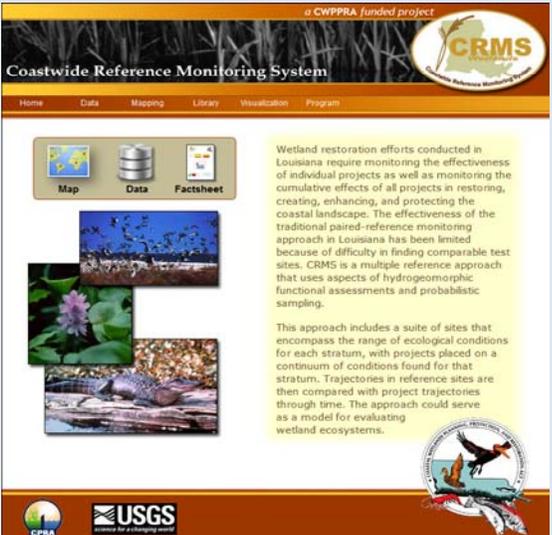
CRMS Design and Assessment



- Long-term dataset
- 10 real-time hydro
- Sites inside & outside of CWPPRA projects
- Sites in swamp, fresh, intermediate, brackish, and salt marsh
- Data used for future scenario modeling



CRMS Website



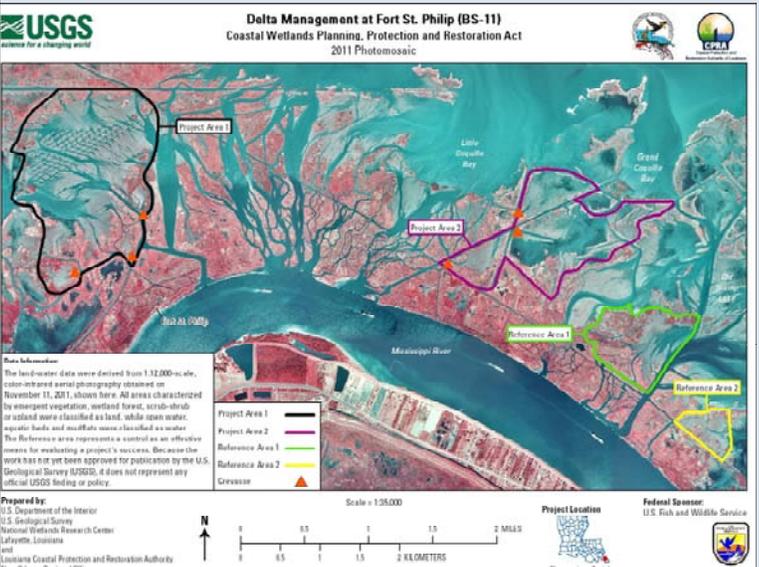
- CWP/PRA (1990) and CRMS (2006) data
- Programmatic documents
- Derived data & products from current data

NEW FEATURES THIS MONTH:

- 1) Data download from interactive hydro chart,
- 2) Chart depth of flooding,
- 3) Landsat TM land change layer,
- 4) Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUC) layer.



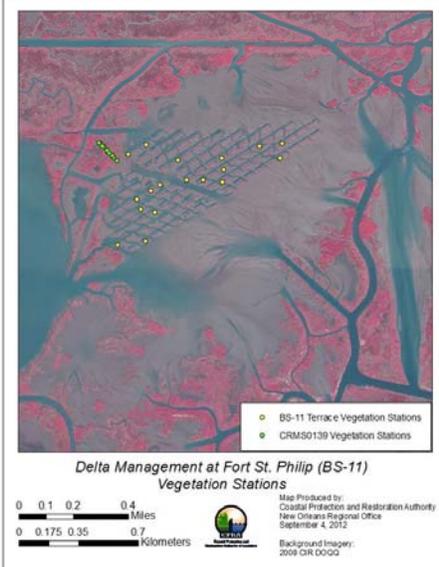
Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip



- Outfall management & sediment trapping near mouth of MS River, constructed in Fall 2006
- 2012 OM&M Report results: terraces are capturing sediment and project is building subaerial land



Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip

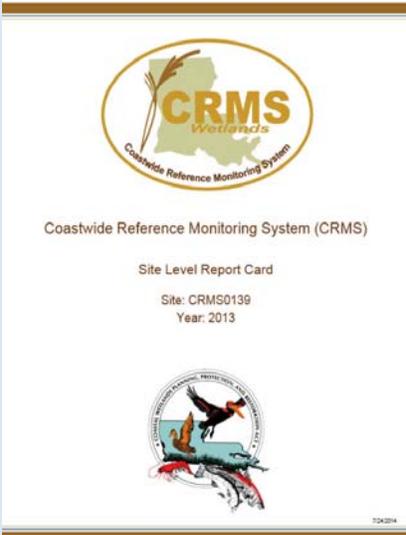


- Project Specific vegetation stations on terraces to monitor plantings. Data collected 2007 and 2011, again in 2016 and 2021
- CRMS site in project area
- Emerging mudflats being colonized





Report Carding



About the Interactive Report Card

Through the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) a comprehensive, standardized monitoring and assessment program has been developed to evaluate coastal restoration projects throughout the Louisiana coastal zone. The Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) collects monitoring data for numerous ecological variables. Using CRMS data, indices have been developed to assess wetland hydrology, vegetation, and soils. This interactive report card provides summary information and displays index scores for individual CRMS sites, restoration projects, hydrologic basins, and the entire Louisiana coast.

Index Development

What is an Index?
An index combines and synthesizes scientific data to help inform or assess a topic of interest. Each index helps explain the condition of a particular aspect of the coastal wetland ecosystem. By comparing indices at various time and spatial scales we can understand the overall condition of coastal wetlands in Louisiana.

How were the indices developed?
CRMS Analytical Teams, made up of agency and academic personnel, developed indices based on the suite of parameters available from the 2000 to 2009 CRMS dataset. Three indices have been developed: a floristic quality (FQI), hydrologic (HI), and submergence vulnerability (SVI), and a landscape index is currently being refined. Wetland vegetation, hydrology, and soils are undeniably interconnected and form the basis for ecological processes that ultimately influence future land change and the sustainability of coastal habitats. Although these indices have been developed using 4 years of baseline CRMS data, the indices will be refined to better define ecological relationships as the data set becomes more robust overtime.

Because no regulatory thresholds exist for the ecological parameters of interest, it was not possible to assess index scores based on previously defined values that would indicate an acceptable or unacceptable score. Therefore, for the FQI and HI, assessments were made relative to a baseline distribution of the index scores derived from 2006 to 2009 data at CRMS sites across the Louisiana coast. Because ideal thresholds were not available for the FQI and HI, scores were classified as 'good' (green) if they exceeded the 75th percentile of index scores calculated for all CRMS sites during the baseline period, 'poor' (red) if they did not exceed the 25th percentile, or 'fair' (yellow) if they were intermediate to the 25th and 75th percentiles (Figure 1).

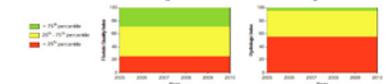
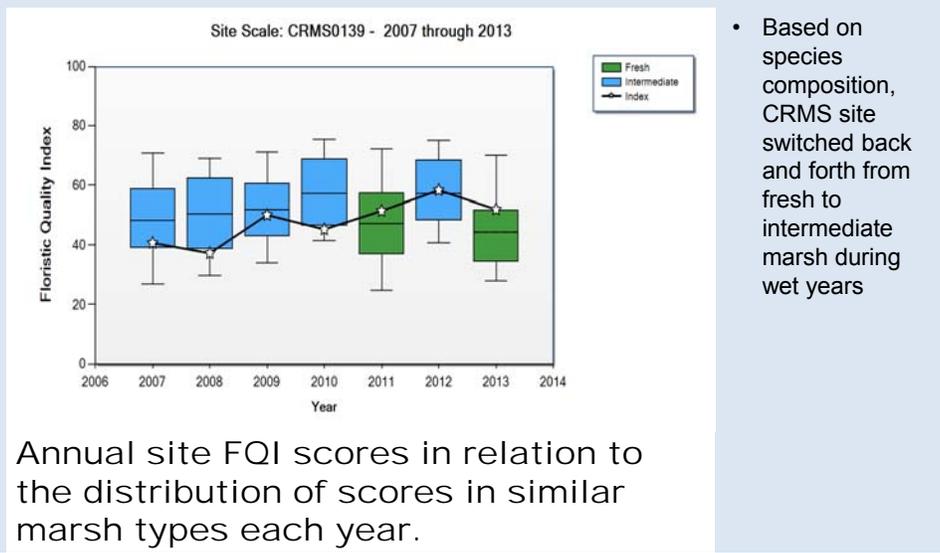


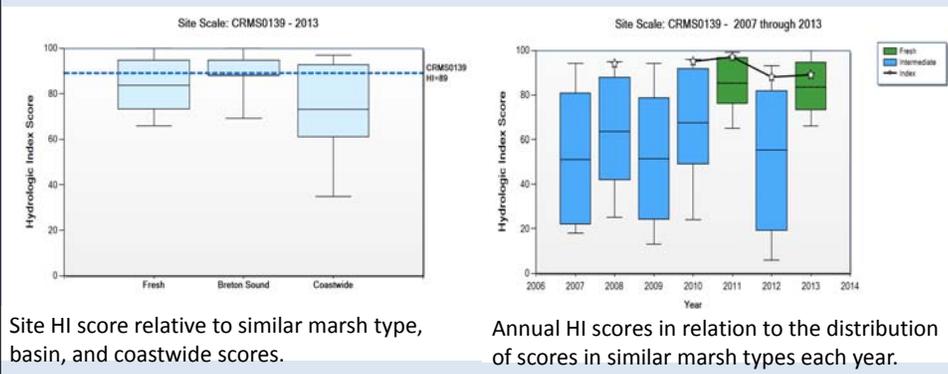
Figure 1. Example of how classifications change based on the assessment index and index score distribution. A) Floristic Quality Index distribution and B) hydrologic index distribution based on coastwide data from 2006 to 2009.

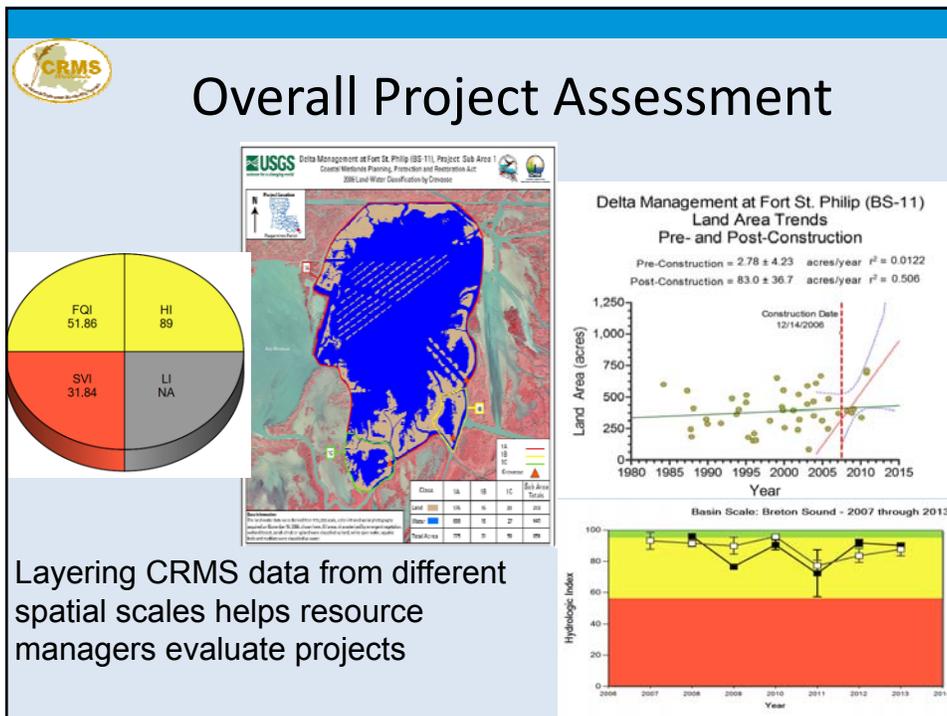
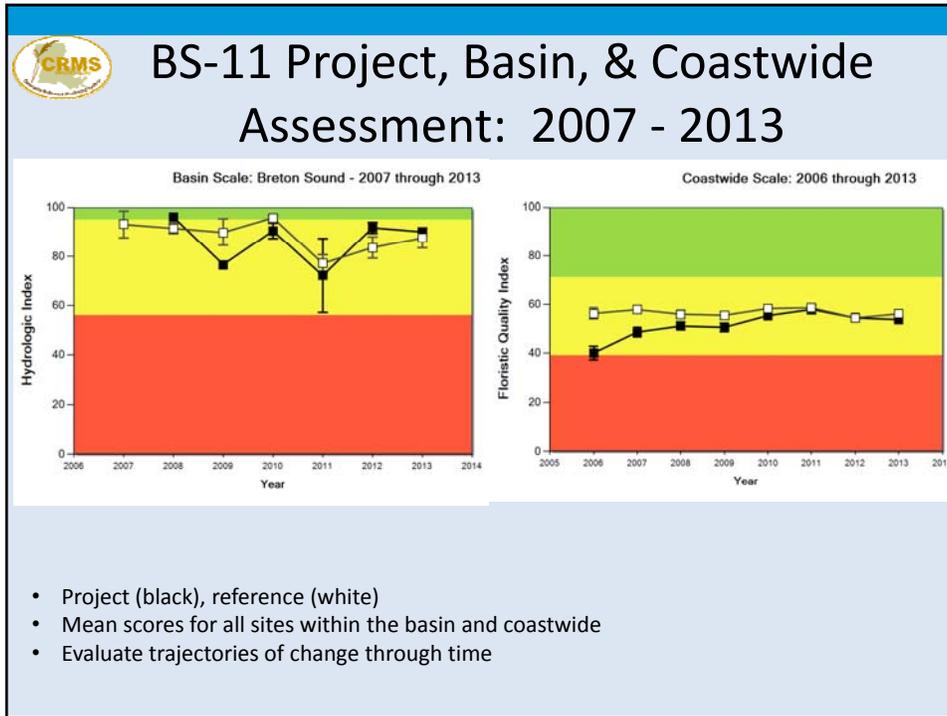


Vegetation Site Scale Assessment



Hydrologic Index Site Scale Assessment







CRMS Implementation Status

Milestones

- OM&M Reports in progress for 2014
 - BA-20 Jonathan Davis Wetland Protection (NRCS)
 - BS-03 A Caernarvon Outfall Management (NRCS) **
 - CS-18 Sabine Refuge Shoreline Protection (USFWS)
 - CS-24 Perry Ridge Shore Protection (NRCS)
 - CS-28 Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycle 3 (COE)
 - LA-08 Bioengineered Oyster Reef Demonstration (NMFS)**
 - PO-17 Bayou Labranche Wetland Creation (COE)
 - ME-04 Freshwater Bayou (NRCS)
 - PO-24 Hopedale Hydrologic Restoration (NMFS) **
 - PO-33 Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation (USFWS)
 - TE-26 Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration (NMFS)
 - TE-28 Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration (NRCS)**
 - TV-04 Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (NRCS)
 - TV-09 Boston Canal Shoreline Protection (NRCS)
 - TV-14 Marsh Island Hydrologic Restoration (COE)
- Website training scheduled in Baton Rouge on Wednesday, October 1 in the LaSalle Building
- CRMS presentations at SOC, CEER, RAE, participated in monitoring workshops with GOMA and NAS
- Forested Floristic Quality Index publication in review, report card graphics being developed.



CRMS Implementation Status

Milestones

- Coast-wide Elevation Survey of all 390 CRMS sites April – August 2014. Three contractors were selected to perform the work concurrently by regional office. All sites surveyed to NAVD88 Geoid 12a.
 - East 137 sites, John Chance Land Surveys
 - Central, 114 sites, T. Baker Smith
 - West, 139 sites, C&C Technologies
- CRMS 2012 Coastwide Aerial Photography land/water products are available on the CRMS website
- Present CRMS contract expires July 31, 2015. Preparations for next contract are in progress.



<http://www.lacoast.gov/crms2>






CRMS Past Expenditures and Projections through FY18-19

	Inception through FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19
Admin and Supervision		\$213,603.76	\$218,943.85	\$224,417.45	\$230,027.88	\$235,778.58	\$241,673.05	\$247,714.87	\$253,907.74
Landrights		\$5,500.00	\$5,637.50	\$5,778.44	\$5,922.90	\$6,070.97	\$6,222.75	\$6,378.31	\$6,537.77
Engineering Services		\$310,000.00	\$317,750.00	\$325,693.75	\$333,836.09	\$342,182.00	\$350,736.55	\$359,504.96	\$368,492.58
Site Construction		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Equipment		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Temporal Data Collection		\$6,550,000.00	\$6,713,750.00	\$6,881,593.75	\$7,053,633.59	\$7,229,974.43	\$7,410,723.79	\$7,595,991.89	\$7,785,891.69
Spatial Data Collection		\$780,000.00	\$338,250.00	\$346,706.25	\$839,974.69	\$364,258.25	\$373,364.71	\$904,560.87	\$392,266.30
OMRR&R		\$150,000.00	\$153,750.00	\$157,593.75	\$161,533.59	\$165,571.93	\$169,711.23	\$173,954.01	\$178,302.86
Database Management		\$234,630.09	\$240,700.85	\$246,718.37	\$252,896.33	\$259,208.48	\$265,688.70	\$272,330.91	\$279,139.19
Analysis and Reporting		\$549,001.70	\$562,726.74	\$576,794.91	\$591,214.78	\$605,995.15	\$621,145.03	\$636,673.65	\$652,590.49
TOTAL	\$40,265,767	\$8,792,936	\$8,551,509	\$8,765,297	\$9,469,030	\$9,209,040	\$9,439,266	\$10,197,109	\$9,917,129
								GRAND TOTAL	\$114,607,081

**** Current out-year request**

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

**ANNUAL REQUEST FOR INCREMENTAL FUNDING FOR FY17 ADMINISTRATIVE
COSTS FOR CASH FLOW PROJECTS**

For Decision:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will request funding approval in the amount of \$26,142 for administrative costs for cash flow projects beyond Increment 1.

The Technical Committee will consider and vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force on the request for funds.

ANNUAL REQUEST FOR INCREMENTAL FUNDING FOR FY17 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR CASH FLOW PROJECTS

For Decision:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will request funding approval in the amount of \$26,142 for administrative costs for cash flow projects beyond Increment 1. The Technical Committee will consider and vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force on the request for funds for the following projects:

- Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection (BA27c), PPL-9, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,736
- Delta Management at Fort St. Philip (BS-11), PPL-10, USFWS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,100
- Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b) PPL-11 NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,133
- Coastwide Vegetative Planting (LA-39), PPL-20, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$2,743
- Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)
Incremental Funding amount: \$2,000
- GIWW - Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), PPL9, NRCS
Incremental funding amount: \$1,091
- Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project (PO-30), PPL10, EPA
Incremental Funding amount: \$968
- North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration, (TE-44), PPL-10, FWS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,100
- Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Phase 4, (BA-27d), PPL-11, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,098
- Little Lake Shoreline Protection/ Dedicated Dredging, (BA-37), PPL-11, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,133
- Barataria Barrier Island Complex: Pelican Island and Pass La (BA-38), PPL-11, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$817
- Pass Chalant to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Rest (BA-35), PPL-11, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$927

- West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation, (TE-46), PPL-11, FWS
Incremental Funding amount: \$927
- Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation, (TE-48), PPL-11, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$940
- South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22), PPL12, COE
Incremental funding amount: \$1,311
- Mississippi River Sediment Delivery System - Bayou Dupont (BA-39), PPL12, EPA
Incremental Funding amount: \$902
- West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration, (TE-52), PPL-16, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$900
- South Lake Lery Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (BS-16), PPL17, FWS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,089
- GIWW to Clovelly Hydrologic Restoration (BA-02), PPL-1, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,373
- Brady Canal Hydrologic Rest, (TE-28), PPL-3, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,373
- Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27), PPL-6, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$1,481

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

REQUEST FOR FUNDING FOR CWPPRA PROGRAM'S TECHNICAL SERVICES

For Decision:

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and CPRA are requesting funding for technical services for the CWPPRA program in the amount of \$171,410.

The Technical Committee will consider and vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force to approve the request for funding for technical services in the amount of \$171,410.



United States Department of the Interior
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DIVISION

National Wetlands Research Center

April 2, 2014

Scope of Work

Technical Services to the CWPPRA Program

Accurate and timely information is critical to large, interagency programs such as CWPPRA for project planning and interacting with the general public. Due to the spatial extent of the CWPPRA program, the number of stakeholders involved, and the amount of Federal and State dollars associated with the program, the continued maintenance of project, GIS, and website data are necessary to ensure the most up to date and accurate data are available. It is the goal of USGS to provide the CWPPRA partners and the public with timely and accurate information about the program and the constructed projects, as well as, aid project managers during project reevaluation.

Project Information Database Maintenance Task Description:

NWRC has created and maintains a real-time, interactive, internet-based data management system, which provides consistent, current programmatic information. This system comprised of several synchronized database components deployed in various locations which serve specific tasks at their respective location ranging from tracking project costs to progress milestones. This information system is currently working with several CWPPRA databases including: Outreach Committee's standardized public project fact sheets, CWPPRA budget analyst reports and databases, the WVA working group spreadsheets, and the USGS CWPPRA project mapping effort. Additionally, the presence of this system allows staff to "database enable" the CWPPRA fact sheets thus allowing the inclusion of real-time information which directly addresses the conflicting information problem.

As security requirements governing federal systems change, there is a need to ensure that the CWPPRA project information database complies with current with information exchange policies wherever a database component is deployed.

As the primary mechanism for integrating databases across the five Task Force agencies and the State of Louisiana, this system is critical to ensure consistent, accurate information exchange and dissemination between the many moving parts of CWPPRA and ensures resources are available to address any problems or user needs in a timely manner.

CWPPRA Website (www.LACoast.gov) Maintenance Task Description:

The CWPPRA website currently provides a continuous online presence for federal/state partners and the general public to access the latest information on CWPPRA, its projects, partners, and other pertinent information related to Louisiana's coastal wetlands conservation and restoration. The LaCoast.gov website is an interface between the public and the program. NWRC utilizes web server hardware and software, and performs system management, backup and recovery

maintenance, and programming efforts for the www.LaCoast.gov website. This task includes storing and distributing WaterMarks, fact sheets, videos, legislative links, and educational materials, as well as, daily maintenance and update of text and links.

GIS Task Description:

During Phase I of a CWPPRA project it may be necessary to reevaluate that project to facilitate a scope change. NWRC provides the project manager with GIS support that consists of spatial data analyses, maps, graphics, and technical support utilizing the most recent spatial data sets available. Providing these products and services to CWPPRA agencies requires a standardized GIS data management environment and a good deal of coordination with those project managers.

Technical Services for FY15

Description	Cost
Project Information Database Maintenance - USGS	\$41,710
CWPPRA Website (www.LaCoast.gov) Maintenance	\$55,000
GIS Support for CWPPRA Constructed Project Activities	\$74,700
TOTAL	\$171,410

Deliverables:

Project Information Database Maintenance Task

- Programming and database administration
- Data enabling fact sheets
- Federal security review

CWPPRA Website Maintenance Task

- Active and updated CWPPRA website maintained on daily basis
- Summary of CWPPRA website activities (Three times per year at Task Force meetings)

GIS Task

- Updated WVA analysis for In Phase projects
- Fact Sheet maps for In Phase and newly selected PPL projects
- Miscellaneous requests for CWPPRA agencies

Points of Contact:

Craig Conzelmann, Physical Scientist
USGS - National Wetlands Research Center
700 Cajundome Blvd
Lafayette, LA 70506
work: 337-266-8842
mobile: 337-356-6510
Email: conzelmannc@usgs.gov

Michelle Fischer, Geographer
USGS - National Wetlands Research Center, Coastal Restoration Assessment Branch
c/o Livestock Show Office, Parker Coliseum, LSU
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
Ph: 225-578-7483
Email: fischerm@usgs.gov

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

**REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM THE PPL 2 – WEST BELLE PASS
HEADLAND RESTORATION PROJECT (TE-23) OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE
TO MONITORING**

For Decision:

The USACE and CPRA have determined that a minimum of two land/water analyses for the TE-23 project area, one each for years 2008 and 2012 respectively, are required to assess the impact of a 2007 Port Fourchon Navigation Channel Federal maintenance event in which dredged material was placed within the TE-23 project area. The cost of performing these land/water analyses is \$28,375 and would be undertaken in 2015.

The Technical Committee will consider and vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force on the requested transfer of funds.

**Request for Transfer of Funds from the PPL2 – West Belle Pass Headland
Restoration Project (TE-23) Operations & Maintenance to Monitoring
Fact Sheet
September 11, 2014**

Project Name: West Belle Pass Headland Restoration (TE-23)

PPL: 02

Federal Sponsor: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Construction Completion Date: 15 Aug 1998

Project Close-out Date: 15 Aug 2018

Project Description: The West Belle Pass Headland Restoration (TE-23) project constructed marsh creation and shoreline protection features along the Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass navigation channel in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. The shoreline protection phase of the TE-23 project consists of a foreshore rock dike, two rock closures, and a submerged rock weir while the marsh creation phase contains marsh creation areas, an earthen retention dike, and three earthen closures. Sediments were hydraulically dredged from the navigation channel and placed inside the creation area to create saline marsh environments. The objectives of this project are 1) to reduce the encroachment of Timbalier Bay into marsh on the west side of Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass by creating 184.0 acres (74.5 ha) of wetlands and 2) to prevent further shoreline retreat along the west bank of Belle Pass and Bayou Lafourche using armor stone. The goals established for the marsh creation phase of this project were 1) to create 184.0 acres (74.5 ha) of marsh and 2) increase marsh to open water ratio; the goal of the shoreline protection phase was 3) to decrease the rate of shoreline retreat along the project area shoreline.

Monitoring changes from the approved project: 1) Water level variability was dropped from the monitoring plan in 1998 due to budgetary constraints. 2) The 2006 habitat mapping event was moved to 2001 to provide post-construction habitat analysis for a comprehensive report. 3) All future shoreline position surveys (2006, 2012, and 2017) and a 2017 habitat mapping event were cancelled in 2003 due to reallocation of CWPPRA monitoring funds for the Coast-wide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS).

Explain why a monitoring funding increase is needed: Additional funding is needed to assess the impacts of a 2007 Port Fourchon Navigation Channel Federal maintenance event in which 620,000 cubic yards of dredged material were placed within the TE-23 project area. Currently, the portion of the project that received this additional dredged material is not being monitored. 2008 and 2012 CRMS aerial photos would be used to create land/water maps and conduct land/water analyses. Such analyses typically document vegetated marsh to open water ratios and marsh loss or growth rates. The resultant land/water maps would inform on how the land acreages created by this event are maintained over time and how the remaining parts of the project area persisted over time, addressing the sustainability of the environments created by construction of the TE-23 project and the 2007 maintenance event. Currently, \$22,899 are available in the Monitoring fund and are scheduled for future activities related to project close-out; **\$28,375** is needed for the 2008 and 2012 land/water analyses to be performed in 2015. It is proposed that \$28,375 is transferred from the available Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

funds of \$161,438, leaving \$133,063 in the O&M fund which CPRA has determined at this time would be sufficient to meet the future O&M activities scheduled through the end of project life (in 2018). No increase in the approved fully funded project cost estimate is sought – only a transfer of available funds from O&M to Monitoring.

	Operations and Maintenance	Monitoring
Current Available Funding:	\$ 161,438	\$ 22,890
Funding if Transfer Approved:	\$ 133,063	\$ 51,265



West Belle Pass Headland Restoration (TE-23)

Project Status

Approved Date: 1992 **Project Area:** 2,459 acres
Approved Funds: \$6.82 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$6.82 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 474 acres
Status: Completed July 1998
Project Type: Dredged Material and Shoreline Protection
PPL #: 2

Location

The project is located just west of Port Fourchon, Louisiana, in Lafourche Parish. It covers 2,459 acres of saline marsh. The project is bounded by Belle Pass to the east, the Gulf of Mexico shore to the south, and Timbalier Bay to the west.

Problems

The encroachment of Timbalier Bay into the marshes west of Belle Pass, and ultimately its connection with Bayou Lafourche, threatens the physical integrity of the entire Fourchon headland. Timbalier Bay is encroaching into the marshes on the west side of Bayou Lafourche, and wave action is eroding its banks.

Breaches in the Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass banks were causing tidal scour in the interior marshes. The project reduced the encroachment of Timbalier Bay into the interior marshes by using dedicated dredged materials to create wetlands. Dams and controls were constructed on channel cross sections.

Restoration Strategy

Approximately 1.5 million cubic yards of material were dredged from Bayou Lafourche and used to build 184 acres of marsh on the west side of Belle Pass. Another 240,000 cubic yards of material were placed on the shore for beach nourishment.

A water control structure was placed in the Evans Canal, and plugs were placed in other canals. Almost 17,000 feet of riprap were placed on the west side of Belle Pass and Bayou Lafourche to protect the shoreline from persistent wave-induced erosion.



In the photo above, the Gulf of Mexico is in the foreground, and Belle Pass is the wide channel that can be seen curving off to the right near the top of the image. The riprap dike that was constructed runs along its western bank. The brown, white, and green areas just above the gulf's shoreline and to the left of Belle Pass is where the deposited dredge material has promoted newly emergent marsh.

Progress to Date

Oyster leases in the project area were purchased by the Greater Lafourche Port Commission to expedite implementation of the project. Louisiana Land and Exploration Company project lands were deeded to the state of Louisiana and approved by the state legislature on August 14, 1997.

Construction was completed in July 1998. Monitoring is underway by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources and operation and maintenance are scheduled for the future. This project is on Priority Project List 2.

For more project information, please contact:



Federal Sponsor:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans, LA
(504) 862-1597



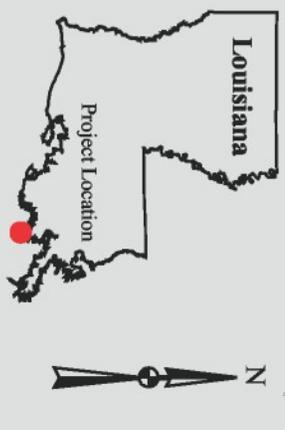
Local Sponsor:
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-4736



West Belle Pass Headland Restoration (TE-23)

-  Plug
-  Weir
-  Containment Dike/
Spoil Bank
-  Shoreline Protection
-  Project Boundary

USGS
science for a changing world



Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station

Background Imagery:
1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle
Map Date: August 22, 2002
Map ID: 2002-11-707
Data accurate as of: August 22, 2002

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

REQUEST FOR MONITORING INCREMENTAL FUNDING AND BUDGET INCREASES

For Decision:

The Technical Committee will consider and vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force to approve requests for total FY17 incremental funding in the amount of \$9,712,695 and monitoring budget increases totaling \$35,032.

- a. PPL 9+ Projects requesting approval for FY17 incremental funding in the total amount of \$204,451 for the following projects:
 - Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection (BA-27c), PPL 9, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$4,539
 - Delta Management at Fort St. Philip (BS-11), PPL 10, FWS
Incremental Funding amount: \$17,271
 - Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b) PPL 11 NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$91,019
 - Coastwide Vegetative Planting (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$91,622
- b. PPL 1-8 Project requesting approval for FY17 incremental funding in the total amount of \$33,946:
 - Naomi Outfall Project (BA-03c), PPL 5, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$5,571
 - West Belle Pass Headland Restoration (TE-23), PPL 2, USACE
Incremental Funding amount: \$28,375
- c. Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) requesting approval for FY17 incremental funding in the total amount of \$9,439,266:
 - Incremental funding (FY13 – FY15): \$9,439,266
- d. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting approval for a budget increase in the amount of \$35,032 and FY17 incremental funding in the amount of \$35,032 for the following project:
 - Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration (CS-21), PPL 2, NRCS
Budget increase amount: \$35,032
Incremental Funding amount: \$35,032

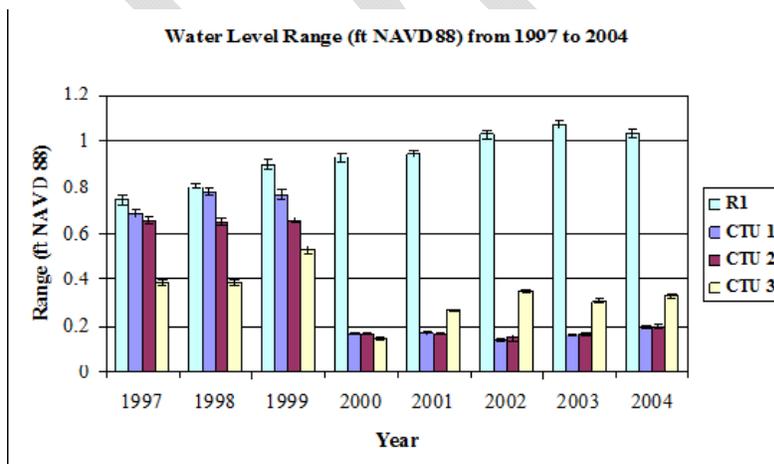
Request for CWPPRA Project Monitoring Funding Increase
Project Performance Synopsis
September 11, 2014

Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration (CS-21)

The La. Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration project area is bounded by Calcasieu Lake to the west, the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) to the east, and higher elevation prairie formations to the north and south in Cameron Parish (Figure 1). Human-induced enlargement of tidal exchange routes with Calcasieu Lake are the primary causes of wetland loss in the project area via increased tidal volumes and saltwater intrusion. The objective of the project is to protect and maintain approximately 935 ac (378 ha) of intermediate to brackish wetlands by reducing water level variability using structural modifications to alter hydrologic conditions, thereby increasing the abundance of emergent vegetation. Construction of the La. Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration Project began on October 20, 1999 and was completed on January 4, 2000. The principal project features include (Figure 1):

1. Approximately 95 ft (28 m) of armored plug (ES-8) to reduce hydrologic exchange with Calcasieu Lake and to decrease tidal scour and salinity in the project area (existing exchange point in CTU 1).
2. Set of 3 culverts (ES-1), each with a manual sluice gate on the exterior and a flap gate on the interior to provide controlled freshwater introduction from the GIWW (CTU 2/CTU 3 perimeter levee).
3. Set of 2 culverts (ES-12), each with a variable-crested weir inlet and flap gated outlet to reduce and stabilize tidal ranges and salinity in project area south of the central shell road in CTU 1 (existing shell road along north side of CTU 1).
4. Maintenance of 1 flow-through culvert (ES-11) to maintain an existing storm water drainage point for the adjacent prairie formation (existing southern perimeter embankment of CTU 2).

The CS-21 project was initially monitored from 1997 through 2002, and vegetation monitoring temporarily resumed following Hurricane Rita (2006-2008). The goals to decrease marsh loss, reduce water-level variability, maintain target salinities, and increase coverage of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) within shallow open water areas have been met. The project area gained twice as much land as the reference area from 1997-2002. Water-level variability was reduced by 2-3 times within the project areas and > 4 times relative to the reference (see figure below). The percent of time within salinity target ranges greatly increased. Coverage of SAV increased more within the project area than in the reference areas. The project area maintained a less salty vegetation community than reference areas since construction and recovered from the hurricanes.



Discrete hydrologic data has been collected for Operations and Maintenance. Additional monitoring (SAV, emergent vegetation, and analysis) would verify if project success has continued as end of project life approaches.

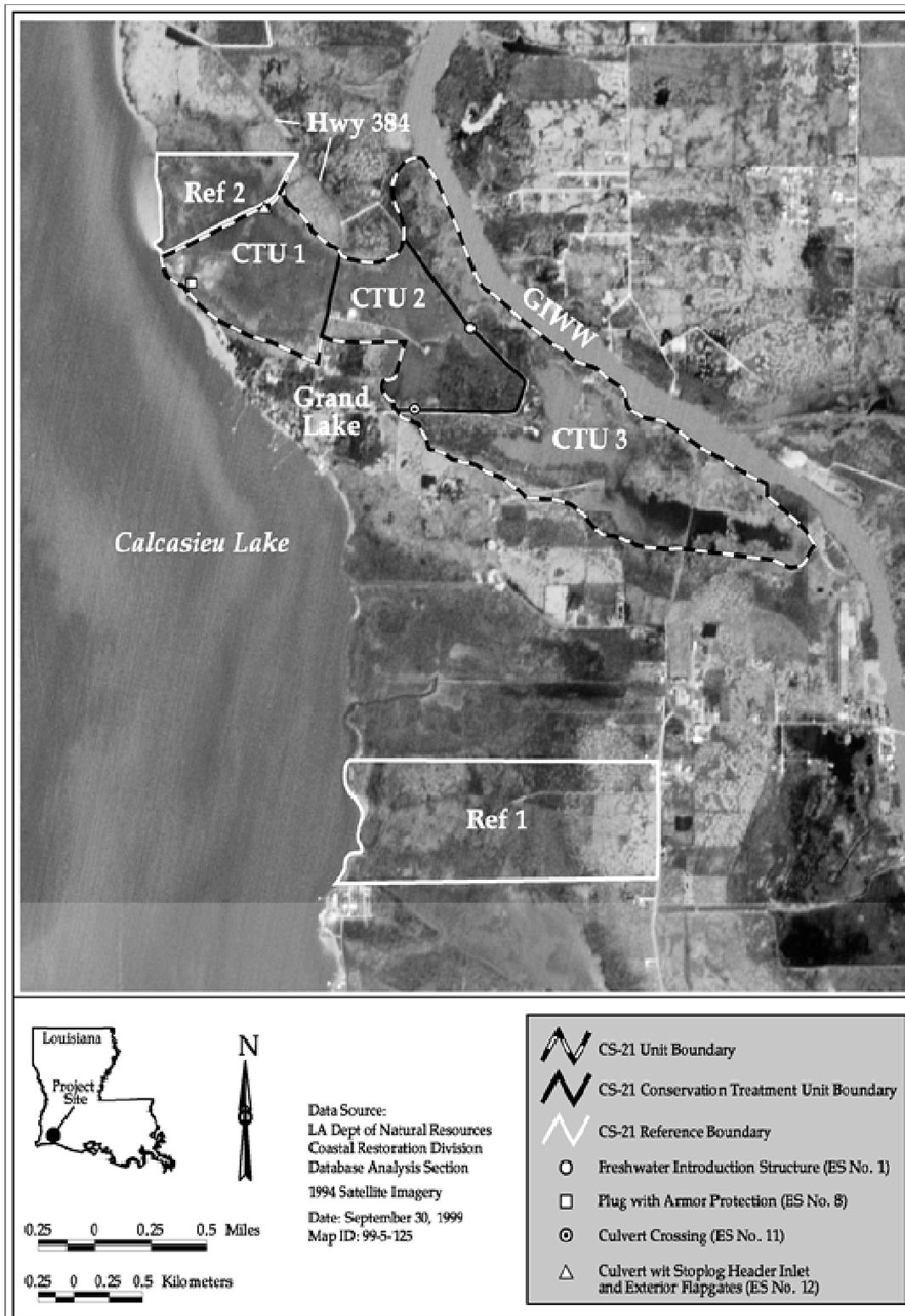


Figure 1. Map of the Hwy 384 Hydrologic Restoration (CS-21) project and reference areas boundaries and features.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

**REQUEST FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) INCREMENTAL
FUNDING AND BUDGET INCREASES**

For Decision:

The Technical Committee will consider and vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force to approve requests for total FY17 incremental funding in the amount of \$6,574,691 and O&M budget increases totaling \$1,067,094.

- a. PPL 9+ Projects requesting approval for FY17 incremental funding in the total amount of \$5,259,404 for the following projects:
 - GIWW - Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), PPL 9, NRCS
Incremental funding amount: \$6,330
 - Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping (TV-18), PPL 9, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$16,557
 - Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3, (BA-27c), PPL 9, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$4,582
 - Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection (PO-30), PPL 10, EPA
Incremental Funding amount: \$6,486
 - North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration, (TE-44), PPL 10, FWS
Incremental Funding amount: \$86,791
 - Delta Management at Ft. St, Phillip (BS-11), PPL 10, FWS
Incremental Funding amount: \$5,511
 - Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Phase 4, (BA-27d), PPL 11, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$4,624
 - Little Lake Shoreline Protection/ Dedicated Dredging Near Round Lake, (BA-37), PPL 11, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$75,872
 - Barataria Barrier Island Complex: Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chalant Pass Restoration (BA-38), PPL 11, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$22,327
 - Pass Chalant to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration (BA-35), PPL 11, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$6,357
 - Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL 11, NRCS
Incremental funding amount (FY16): \$2,324,019

- West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation, (TE-46), PPL 11, FWS
Incremental Funding amount: \$5,602
 - Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation, (TE-48), PPL 11, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$3,439
 - South White Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-22), PPL 12, USACE
Incremental funding amount: \$8,152
 - Mississippi River Sediment Delivery System - Bayou Dupont (BA-39), PPL 12, EPA
Incremental Funding amount: \$7,058
 - West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration, (TE-52), PPL 16, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$354,548
 - South Lake Lery Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (BS-16), PPL 17, FWS
Incremental Funding amount: \$6,534
 - Coastwide Vegetative Planting (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$2,314,615
- b. PPL 1-8 Project requesting approval for FY17 incremental funding in the total amount of \$585,859:**
- GIWW to Clovelly Hydrologic Restoration (BA-02), PPL 1, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$25,438
 - Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration (CS-21), PPL 2, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$22,656
 - Point au Fer Canal Plugs (TE-22), PPL 2, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$9,925
 - West Belle Pass Headland Restoration, (TE-23), PPL 2, USACE
Incremental Funding amount: \$9,453
 - Cameron Creole Maintenance (CS-04a), PPL 3, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$133,407
 - Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration, Point Au Fer Island (TE-26), PPL 3, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$9,800
 - Brady Canal Hydrologic Rest, (TE-28), PPL 3, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$100,695
 - Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27), PPL 6, NMFS
Incremental Funding amount: \$269,904
 - Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phases 1 and 2, (BA-27), PPL 7, NRCS
Incremental Funding amount: \$4,581

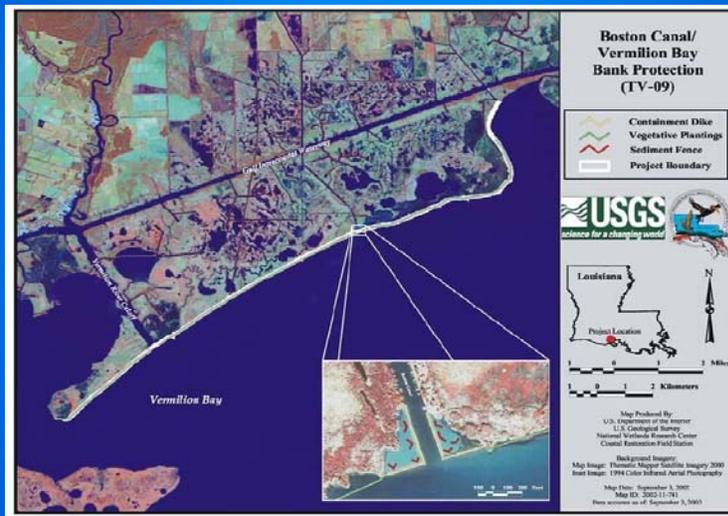
c. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting approval for a budget increase in the amount of \$1,067,094 and FY17 incremental funding in the amount of \$729,428 for the following projects:

- Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection (TV-09), PPL 2, NRCS
Budget increase amount: \$630,891
Incremental Funding amount: \$630,891
- Replace Sabine Refuge Water Control Structures at Headquarters Canal, West Cove Canal, and Hog Island Gully (CS-23), PPL 3, FWS
Budget increase amount: \$436,203
Incremental Funding amount: \$98,537

TV-09 Boston Canal Shore Protection Project

September 11, 2014

Plan View of TV-09 Boston Canal



Historical Information

- The Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Shore Restoration Project consists of approximately 466 acres of brackish marsh and open water. It is located in Vermilion Parish, approximately 12 miles south of Delcambre, LA on the northern bank of Vermilion Bay and at the mouth of Boston Canal. It is bounded on the south by Vermilion Bay, on the west by Mud Point, and on the east by Oaks Canal.
- The purpose of the project is to maintain the integrity of approximately 466 acres of wetlands in the vicinity of Boston Canal by stabilizing the northern bank of the Vermilion Bay shoreline and to prevent further regression of the banks at the mouth of Boston Canal.

Historical Information

- The project was funded on the CWPPRA PPL 2 list.
- Initial construction was completed in 1995.

INITIAL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

- The project was completed in March, 1995 at a constructed cost of \$1,012,691.
- The principal project features include:
 - 1,405 LF of rock foreshore dike
 - 34,000 Vegetative plantings

MAINTENANCE EVENT DETAILS

- 2002 - A maintenance event was completed in 2002 consisting of modification of sediment fences at no cost to the program.

View of Rock Dike Looking East



Proposed Maintenance Event



Proposed Maintenance Event Tie-in on West Side



Proposed Maintenance Details for FY 2014/15

- Perform design surveys and preparation of plans and specifications.
- Routine annual inspection costs
- TOTAL ESTIMATED O&M COST for FY 2014/15: \$ 116,651

Proposed Maintenance Details for FY 2015/16

- Extend rock dike each side of Boston Canal, approximately 4,208 tons.
- Routine annual inspection costs
- TOTAL ESTIMATED O&M COST for FY 2015/16: \$629,451

Recommended TV-09 Maintenance Request

- FY 14/15 Projected Budget: \$ 116,651
- FY 15/16 Projected Budget: \$ 629,451
- 3 YEAR BUDGET ESTIMATE: \$ 746,102

- REMAINING O&M FUNDS: \$ 115,211
- ADDN. FUNDS REQUESTED: \$ 630,891

**Request for CWPPRA Project O&M Funding Increase
Project Costs and Benefits Reevaluation
Fact Sheet
September 11, 2014**

Project Name: Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection Project (TV-09)

PPL: 2

Federal Sponsor: NRCS

Construction Completion Date: November 1995

Projected Project Close-out Date: October 2015

Project Description: Approximately 1,405 linear feet of freestanding, continuous foreshore rock dike were built along the mouth of Boston Canal at Vermilion Bay to prevent further regression of bank line erosion.

Construction changes from the approved project: No changes.

Explain why O&M funding increase is needed: The current budget shortfall represents two years worth of O&M inspections in addition to extending the existing foreshore dike on both sides of Boston Canal.

Detail O&M work conducted to date: A maintenance event was conducted in 2002 to modify the sediment fences at no cost to the CWPPRA Program.

Detail and date of next O&M work to be completed per this O&M request: Recommend placing 4,208 tons of rock to extend the existing foreshore dike on either side of Boston Canal (765 LF total) to tie into the existing marsh. Construction should be complete by December 2015.

Detail of future O&M work to be completed: No maintenance work anticipated.

Originally approved fully funded project cost estimate: \$1,008,600

Originally approved O&M budget: \$195,775

Approved O&M Budget Increases: N/A

Total O&M obligations to date: \$80,564

Remaining available O&M budget funds: \$115,211

Current Incremental Funding Request: \$630,891

Revised fully funded cost estimate: \$1,674,639

Total Project Life Budget Increase: \$630,891

Requested Revised fully funded O&M estimate: \$826,666

Percent total project cost increase of proposed revised budget over original budget: 66.04%

Original net benefits based on WVA prepared when project was approved: 378 acres

Estimate of cumulative project wetland acres to date (from quantitative and/or qualitative analysis): 378 acres.

Revised estimate of project benefits in net acres through 20 year project life based on the project with and without continued O&M (include description of method used to determine estimate): No anticipated change in estimated benefits, project is performing as expected.

Original and revised cost effectiveness (cost/net acre) and percent change:

Original CE = \$2,668/acre

Revised CE = \$4,430/acre 66.04%

**Request for CWPPRA Project Monitoring Funding Increase
Project Performance Synopsis
September 11, 2014**

Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Shoreline Stabilization Project (TV-09)

The Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Shoreline Stabilization project (TV-09) is located in the Teche-Vermilion Basin, approximately 15 miles southeast of the city of Abbeville, Louisiana on the north shore of Vermilion Bay. Wave induced shoreline erosion is a considerable cause of land loss in the TV-09 project area. The 13 miles of vegetative plantings and foreshore rock dike at the confluence of Vermilion Bay and Boston Canal are project features designed to provide protection to ecologically important interior marshes (Figure 1). The rock dikes were constructed parallel to the banks of Boston Canal, extending into Vermilion Bay and then turning 90° to re-establish the bay shoreline. The structures are designed to prevent the banks at the mouth of Boston Canal from widening into the adjacent marshes. The project area consists of approximately 193 acres (78.1 ha) of intermediate to brackish marsh and open water. *Spartina patens* (saltmeadow cordgrass), *Sagittaria lancifolia* (bull tongue), and *Schoenoplectus americanus* (Chairmaker’s bulrush) make up a majority of the back shore marsh platform. *Phragmites australis* (common reed) and *Spartina alterniflora* (smooth cordgrass) make up the shoreline which typically has an elevation gradient from subtidal to supratidal averaging two to three feet above the interior marsh platform at its apex.

The average shoreline retreat in the project area from the 1920’s through 2013 is between -0.8 and -2.0 m/yr (-2.6 ft/yr to -6.6 ft/yr). To address these shoreline erosion rates and protect back marsh habitat and infrastructure a combination of foreshore vegetative plantings and rock dikes were constructed and completed in 1995. The overall project shoreline retreat average between 1998 and 2013 was -1.1 m/yr (-3.6 ft/y, Table 1). The 2008 to 2013 time period indicated average losses of -2.0 m/yr (-6.6 ft/yr) and loss on either side of the Boston Canal rock dike was prominent. However the foreshore rock dike has been highly successful at eliminating shoreline erosion while revegetating formally open water areas behind the structure (Figure 1 insert). This feature should continue to protect the ecological and human infrastructure behind this project feature. The foreshore rock dike has needed little to no maintenance over the 20 year project life and this trend is expected to continue into the foreseeable future. The extension of this feature would prevent the loss of vulnerable marsh habitat to erosive forces while protecting the recreational and industrial structures immediately north of the rock dike.

Table 1. Net shoreline position change between DGPS measurements in the TV-09 project area.

Time Frame	Years	Source	Change Rate (m/y)	Change Rate (ft/y)	Notes
1998-2001	3	TV-09	+0.5	+1.6	Plants fully established
2001-2004	3	TV-09	-1.4	-4.6	Hurricane Lili
2004-2008	4	TV-09	-1.0	-3.3	Hurricane Rita and Ike
2008-2013	5	TV-09	-2.0	-6.6	~ 50% plantings gone
1998-2013	15	TV-09	-1.1	-3.6	Near project lifetime rate

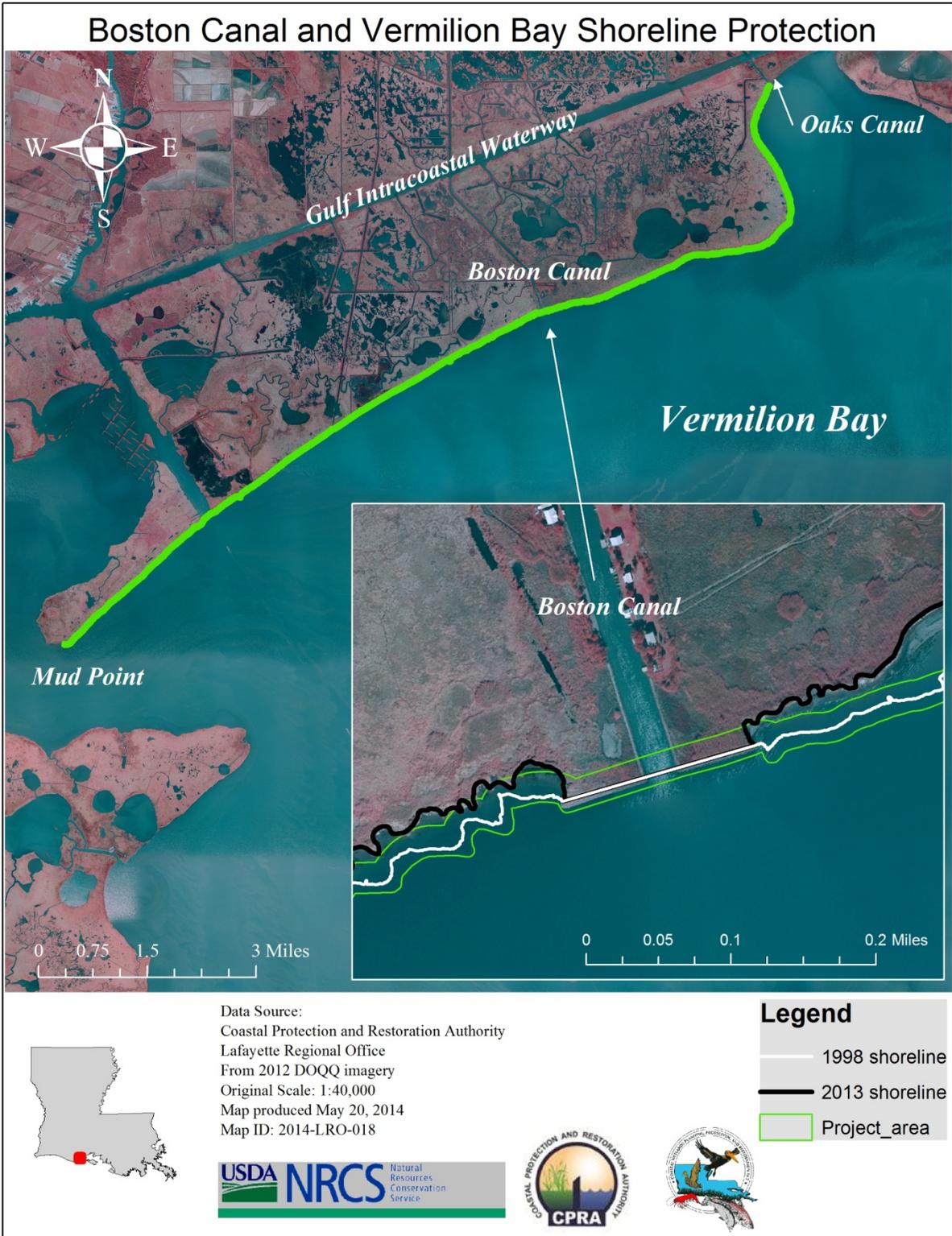
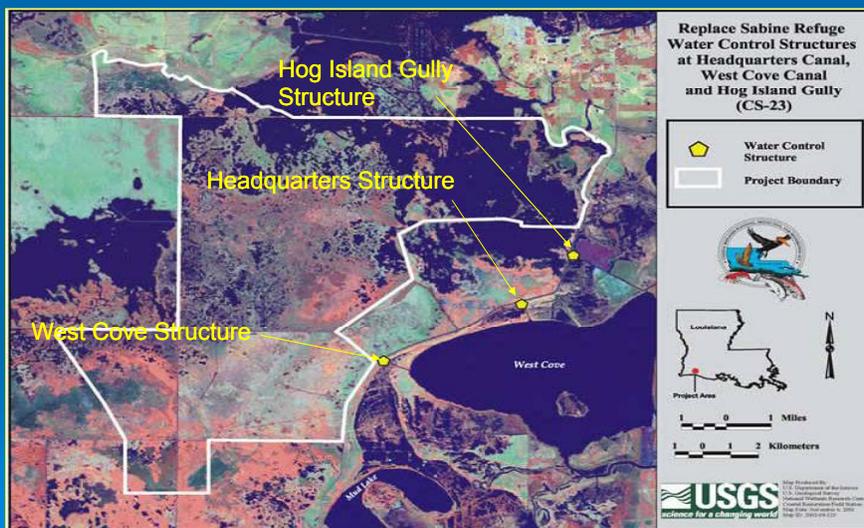


Figure 1. Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Shoreline Stabilization (TV-09) project area with the 1998 and 2013 shoreline.

Sabine Refuge Structures Replacement Project O&M Increase (CS-23)

September 11, 2014
Technical Committee Meeting

Sabine Refuge Structures Replacement Project (CS-23) Features



Location, Goals & Objectives

- Located on Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, 9 mi (14.5 km) south of Hackberry, Cameron Parish, LA.
- Goal - To control salinity & water levels to maintain emergent vegetation & SAVs within the eastern Sabine NWR project area.
- Objective – Increase the cross-sectional area of existing structures by 370% to reduce salinities & control water levels.
- CWPPRA PPL 3 list; construction completed in 2003; 20 year life 2023.

Project Features

- Hog Island Gully Structure - 4, 7.5 foot by 8 foot-deep bays & 2, 3 foot by 8 foot-deep bays with flapgates on 3 of 4 large gates.
- West Cove Canal Structure - 3, 7.5 foot by 8 foot-deep bays & 2, 3 foot by 8 foot-deep bays with flapgates on 2 of 4 large gates.
- Headquarters Canal Structure - 3, 5 foot-diameter culverts with exterior (lakeside) flapgate/slucice gates on each.

Hog Island Gully Structure



Headquarters Structure



West Cove Structure (upper level)



Construction Dates

- Construction began - November 1999
- Initially completed - Hog Island Gully, West Cove, & Headquarters Canal structures in August 2000, June 2001, & February 2000, respectively.
- Construction was not complete until September 2003 due to post construction structure operation issues.

Maintenance Events

- **2001 (in construction)** - Installed electrical transformers & filters to overcome 3-phase issue.
- **2003 (completed construction)**– Installed rotary phase converters. (\$20,000).
- **2005** – Gate repairs at all structures (\$13,216).
- **2008** – TVA connected true 3-phase power & rewired the Hog Island Gully & West Cove structures. (\$232,949).
- **2011** – Gate repairs to all structures, added dual stems, new actuators, & modifications to platforms. (\$1,288,934)

Hog Island Gully Structure Typical Dual Stem Installation



FY 2015 to FY 2017 Proposed Operation & Maintenance Budget

- Sonde Maintenance Annual Contract – Operation sonde maintenance, data download, repair & replacement - \$15,000/year.
- Structure repair - \$15,000/year
- CPRA Inspections/administration - \$10,000/year
- FWS Inspections/administration - \$3,000/year
- Corps - \$250/year

Total ~ \$48,500/year; \$436,203 for 9 years to 20 year life end.

- TOTAL Estimated Incremental O&M COST (FYs 2015 to FY 2017): \$98,537

Sabine Structures (CS-23) O&M Increase Request

▪ FY 14/15 Projected Budget:	\$ 43,250
▪ FY 15/16 Projected Budget:	\$ 44,540
▪ FY 16/17 Projected Budget:	<u>\$ 45,869</u>
▪ 3-Year Budget Estimate:	\$133,659
▪ Remaining O&M Funds:	\$ 35,122
▪ 3-year Incremental Funding Requested:	\$ 98,537
O&M Budget Increase	\$ 436,203
Revised O&M Budget	\$ 2,225,071
Revised Total Project Budget	\$ 6,177,735

Sabine Structures O&M Budget

Original Budget	2009 Budget Increase	2014 Budget Increase (request)	Total Revised O&M Budget
\$567,987	\$1,253,114 (\$1,821,101)	\$ 436,203	\$2,225,071

	Baseline	2009 Increase	Proposed 2014 Increase
Project Cost	\$4,581,454	\$5,741,532	\$6,177,735
Benefits	953 acres	953 acres	953 acres
Cost/Effectiveness	\$4,807/acre	\$6,025/acre	\$6,482/acre

Rationale for CS-23 O&M Increase

- Contracted O&M sonde maintenance, downloads, & repair costs have been higher than expected.
- All 5 O&M sondes are now real-time via satellite transmission.
- Sabine Refuge staff previously maintained & performed data downloads, but FWS is no longer able to perform that service.
- The 2009-approved 2011 structure repairs & modifications were more costly than anticipated.

Activities to Lower Future O&M Costs

- Changed from annual to biannual structure inspections.
- Sabine NWR staff is conducting all monthly structure checks & operations.
- Considering removing 2 (40%) of the 5 real-time O&M monitoring sondes to reduce costs.

Proposed Sabine Structures Project (CS-23) O&M Budget Increase

O&M Budget Increase Need - We need an additional \$436,203 in O&M funding for the next 9 years to cover structure repair, O&M sonde maintenance and repair, Sabine Refuge staff structure operations, and State and Federal O&M administration over the existing O&M budget balance (\$35,122).

State O&M Funding - \$35,000/year (staff administration, field inspections, and sonde maintenance estimate = \$30,000/year; structure repairs estimate = \$15,000/year).

FWS O&M Funding – \$3,000/year for Sabine Refuge staff structure operations, staff field inspections and administration.

Corps Funding - \$250/year

Total = \$48,467/year for 9 years = \$436,203.

Current O&M balance = \$35,122

Reasons why we need the O&M increase.

1. O&M sonde maintenance and repair costs have been higher than expected. CWPPRA began contracting sonde maintenance and data downloads; formerly performed by FWS. Due to staff shortages, FWS is no longer able to perform that maintenance/download service.
2. The 2009-approved 2011 structure repairs and modifications cost more than anticipated.

What are we doing to help lower the O&M budget for the future?

1. We have changed from annual to biannual structure inspections.
2. Sabine NWR staff is conducting all structure monthly checks and operations.
3. We are contemplating removing 2 of the 5 O&M monitoring sondes to reduce costs.

**Request for CWPPRA Project O&M Funding Increase
Project Costs and Benefits Reevaluation
Fact Sheet
September 11, 2014**

Project Name: Sabine Structures Replacement Project (CS-23) (Hog Island, etc. Replacement)

PPL: 3

Federal Sponsor: USFWS

Construction Completion Date: September 2003

Projected Project Close-out Date: September 2023

Project Description: Replacement of the existing Sabine National Wildlife Refuge Hog Island Gully, West Cove, and Headquarters Canal adjustable water control structures with larger structures (increased capacity by 370%) with greater management control. The Hog Island Gully replacement structure consists of 4, 7.5 foot-wide by 8 foot-deep bays and 2, 3 foot-wide by 8 foot-deep bays with flapgates on 3 of the 4 large gates. The West Cove structure consists of 3, 7.5 foot-wide by 8 foot-deep large bays and 2, 3 foot-wide by 8 foot-deep bays with 2 of the large bays with flapgates. The Headquarters Canal structure consists of 3, 5 foot-diameter culverts with exterior (lakeside) flapgate/slucice gates on each.

Construction changes from the approved project: No changes, but numerous structure operation issues have occurred post construction; true three phase electrical provided after Rita in 2008; Hog Island and West Cove structures modified in Dec. 2011 to include two stems per gate for greater stability.

Explain why O&M funding increase is needed: Increased contract operations costs since 2011, which include repairs to operational sondes, and minor repairs to the structures have created a budget shortfall for the remainder of the 20 year project life (9 years to 2023).

Detail O&M work conducted to date: (1) **December 2001** (in construction) - Electrical transformers and filters were added to the structures because the electrical service at the time was not the correct "3-Phase" electricity needed by structure actuators (motors).

(2) **September 2003** - The structures continued to operate incorrectly in the automatic mode even with the filters. Rotary phase converters installed, eliminated motor reversal and other problems, at a cost of \$20,000, for the Hog Island Gully and West Cove structures, but the structures continued to have operational problems. Those problems were caused by gates rubbing against the sides of bays caused by gate stems not able to pull gates up vertically.

(3) In **June 2005**, the following repairs were made; a) installed the operating nut in gate 6A, Hog Island Gully, b.) freed jammed gate 6b, Hog Island Gully, c.) replaced operating nut in gate 3A, West Cove, and d.) replaced the batteries in all Rotork Actuators and re-calibrated them for \$13,216.

(4) In **June 2006**, the security fence and signage was replaced after H. Rita for \$8,360.

(5) In **2008**, the TVA, under FWS contract with post-Rita funds, installed true 3-Phase power from Jeff Davis Electric Co-op transformers at Highway 27 to the structures, relocated all controls to the top platform, removed the rotary phase converter, and wired the actuators using an on-off control switch for \$232,949. After repairs, one actuator each at Hog Island Gully, West Cove and Headquarters remained inoperable.

(6) The State OCPR applied the \$144,185 in post-Rita FEMA funding for structure repair and modification plans and specifications. In **December 2011** the following maintenance and repairs were

made to the structures: (a) Removed the ultra-high molecular weight (UHMW) low-leakage gate seals, (b) machined actuator pedestal flanges to make them plumb with the gate connections. (c) Installed double stems to all gates and modified the structural steel of the upper platform to accommodate dual stems. (d) Adjusted gates to operate smoothly. (e) Removed all actuators (motors) at Hog Island Gully and West Cove Structures. (f) Refurbished four of the actuators and reinstalled on the 3-foot-wide gates. These gates will operate with a single stem. (g) Installed an articulated stem to the gate connection on the 3-foot-wide gates. (h) Installed larger actuators (motors) on the 7.5-foot-wide gates. (i) Replaced the actuators at the Headquarters Canal structure. (j) Installed articulated stems to gate connections on all double stem gates and lubricated all stems. This work was performed by L.S. Womack at a cost of \$1,288,934.82.

Detail and date of next O&M work to be completed per this O&M Request: Currently replacing one actuator.

Detail of future O&M work to be completed: Contract for operational sonde maintenance (5 sondes), data download and sonde repair/replacement (\$15,000 per year); structure repairs; annual operations, and bi-annual inspections, each year until 2023.

Originally approved fully funded project cost estimate: \$4,528,418

Originally approved O&M budget: \$567,987

Approved O&M Budget Increases: \$40,000 (monitoring transfer) + \$1,213,114 (total \$1,253,114)

Current Revised Fully Funded O&M Budget: \$1,821,101

Total O&M obligations to date: \$1,785,979

Remaining available O&M budget funds: \$35,122.

Current Incremental Funding Request: \$98,537

Revised fully funded cost estimate: \$6,177,735

Total Project Life Budget Increase: \$436,203

Requested Revised fully funded O&M estimate: \$2,225,071

Percent total project cost increase of proposed revised budget over original budget plus net budget changes: 292% over the original fully funded O&M budget (\$2,225,071-567,987/ 567,987).

Original net benefits based on WVA prepared when project was approved: 953 acres

Estimate of cumulative project wetland acres to date (from quantitative and/or qualitative analysis): 524 acres (= 55% of 20-year benefits).

Revised estimate of project benefits in net acres through 20 year project life based on the project with and without continued O&M (include description of method used to determine estimate):

Without continued O&M, it is anticipated that the structures would continue for a while in their unmaintained state with limited marsh benefits. With continued O&M, the anticipated benefits by year 20 are estimated at 100% of the total 953 net acres benefitted.

Original and revised cost effectiveness (cost/net acre) as compared to original budget plus net changes and percent change:

Current CE = \$6,025/acre (\$5,741,532/ 953 ac)

Revised CE = \$6,482/acre = 7.6% increase (\$6,177,735 M/ 953 ac)



Replace Sabine Refuge Water Control Structures at Headquarters Canal, West Cove Canal and Hog Island Gully (CS-23)

Project Status

Approved Date: 1994
Project Area: 42,247 acres
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 953 acres
Project Type: Marsh Management

Cost: \$4.6 million
Status: Completed
 Dec. 2001

Location

The project is located in the eastern portion of the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. Just west of LA Hwy 27, it is approximately four miles southwest of Hackberry on the west bank of Calcasieu Lake in Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

The construction of the Calcasieu Ship Channel has led to saltwater intrusion, increased water fluctuations, and tidal scouring from the West Cove area of Calcasieu Lake, resulting in marsh loss in this area. The former fixed crest weirs with eight-foot "Tainter" gates in the center (at West Cove and Hog Island Gully) and flapgated culverts (at Headquarters Canal) were built in the 1970s and were inadequate to drain the project area of excess water. These flow restrictions have led to increased water levels in the marshes west of Hwy 27. The structures' openings were also inadequate for tidal flow into these marshes.

Restoration Strategy

This project was authorized to replace the water control structures on three major waterways that allow water to flow between Calcasieu Lake and the interior marshes west of Hwy 27. The new structures on Hog Island Gully, West Cove Canal, and Headquarters Canal will be operated to effectively discharge excess water, to increase the cross sectional area by 370 percent (thereby enhancing the movement of estuarine fish and shellfish), and to help curtail saltwater intrusion into the interior marshes.

This project should help maintain intermediate and brackish vegetation communities and increase submerged aquatic vegetation. Salinity, water level, and vegetation will be monitored.

Progress to Date

The Headquarters Canal structure was completed February 2000, the Hog Island Gully structure was completed in August 2000, and the West Cove structure will be completed by December 2001. Baseline monitoring of salinity, water level, and vegetation was initiated in 1998.



The Sabine National Wildlife Refuge's new Headquarters Canal water control structure (looking southwest) is comprised of three 5-ft diameter culverts with sluice and flap gates. The refuge headquarters buildings are in the background, and LA Hwy 27 is to the right.



Looking west at the Hog Island Gully water control structure on the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. The structure has four large 7.5-ft wide by 8-ft deep bays and two smaller 3.5-ft wide by 8-ft deep bays with slide gates. LA Hwy 27 is in the background. The West Cove structure is similar, but with three bays instead of four.

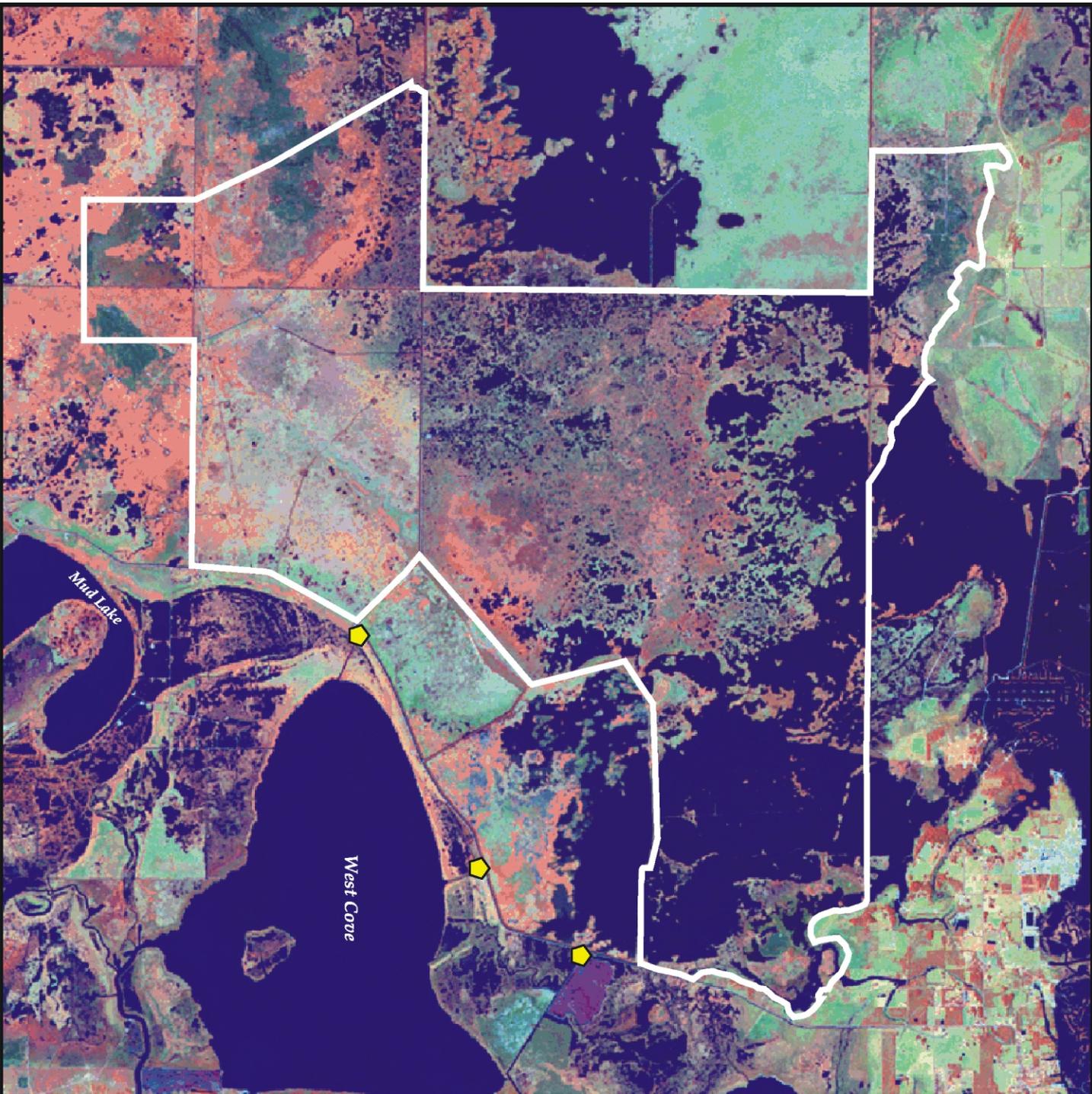
For more project information, please contact:



Federal Sponsor:
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 Lafayette, LA
 (337) 291-3100



Local Sponsor:
 Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
 Baton Rouge, LA
 (225) 342-7308



**Replace Sabine Refuge
Water Control Structures
at Headquarters Canal,
West Cove Canal
and Hog Island Gully
(CS-23)**

 **Water Control Structure**
 **Project Boundary**



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

REQUEST THAT PPL 5 – RACCOON ISLAND BREAKWATERS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT (TE-29) BE CONSIDERED A COMPONENT OF PPL 11 – RACCOON ISLAND SHORELINE PROTECTION/MARSH CREATION PROJECT (TE-48)

For Decision:

NRCS and CPRA are requesting that the TE-29 project be considered a component of the TE-48 project and that TE-48 O&M funds can be used towards TE-29 O&M. In 1994, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) requested that the CWPPRA program construct 32 rock segmented breakwaters and 60 acres of marsh creation on Raccoon Island (western most island of Isle Dernieres). Due to the concern that rock segmented breakwaters had never been built offshore in Louisiana, permits were issued to build up to 10 breakwaters. Therefore, the Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration project (TE-29) installed 8 breakwaters with available funding, with the understanding that if the project proved successful LDWF could later request that CWPPRA fund a larger scale project. Due to the success of the TE-29 project, CWPPRA approved funding for the Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation project (TE-48). The TE-48 breakwaters were completed in 2007 and the marsh creation was completed in 2013. Currently, two of the TE-29 breakwaters have settled below their designed crest elevation and require re-capping to restore their full functionality of protecting the gulf shoreline of Raccoon Island.

The Technical Committee will consider and vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force on the request to consider TE-29 project be considered a component of the TE-48 project and that TE-48 O&M funds can be used towards TE-29 O&M.



Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/ Marsh Creation (TE-48)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2002 **Project Area:** 502 acres
Approved Funds: \$19.6 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$20.1 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 71 acres
Status: Construction
Project Type: Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation
PPL #: 11

Location

The project is located in the Terrebonne Basin on the western-most island of the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.



Rock breakwater construction for the prior demonstration phase of this project was completed on the east end of the island in June 1997. Taken immediately after construction was complete, this 1997 photograph shows no sand behind the breakwaters.



Sand deposits or "tombolos" have developed behind the breakwaters that protect and enhance the island. A less dramatic, however still positive effect, is expected to occur behind the 8 additional breakwaters being constructed to the west of the existing breakwaters.

Problems

The Isles Dernieres barrier island chain is experiencing some of the highest erosion rates of any coastal region in the world. Raccoon Island is experiencing shoreline retreat both gulfward and bayward, threatening one of the most productive wading bird nesting areas and shorebird habitats along the gulf coast.

Restoration Strategy

An existing demonstration project on the eastern end of the island, Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration project (TE-29), has proven that segmented breakwaters can significantly reduce, and perhaps even reverse, shoreline erosion rates. The primary goal of this project is to protect the Raccoon Island rookery and seabird colonies from the encroaching shoreline by: 1) reducing the rate of shoreline erosion along the western, gulfward side and 2) extending the longevity of northern backbay areas by creating 60 acres of intertidal wetlands that will serve as bird habitat.

This project has been separated into two construction phases, Phase A and Phase B. Phase A includes the construction of eight additional segmented breakwaters gulfward of the island and immediately west of the existing breakwaters demonstration project and an eastern groin that will connect existing Breakwater No. 0 to the island. Phase B involves the construction of a retention dike along the northern shore to create a back bay enclosure that will be filled with sediments dredged from the bay and/or gulf, followed by vegetative plantings.

Progress to Date

This project was selected for engineering and design funding at the January 2002 Breaux Act Task Force meeting. Construction funding for Phase A was approved in October 2004. Request for Phase B construction funding is anticipated to occur in January 2008. This project is on Priority Project List 11.

For more project information, please contact:

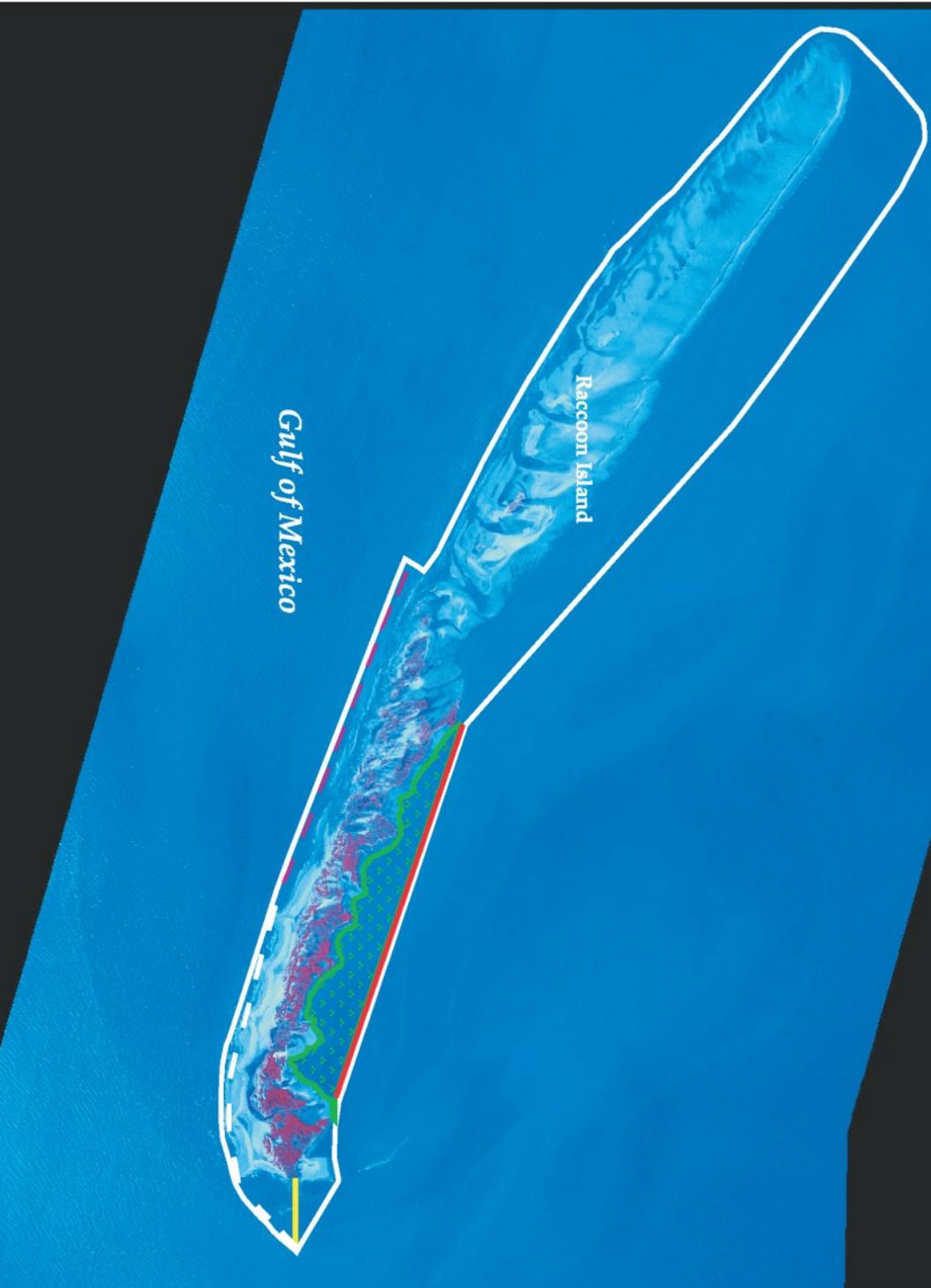


Federal Sponsor:
 Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Alexandria, LA
 (318) 473-7756



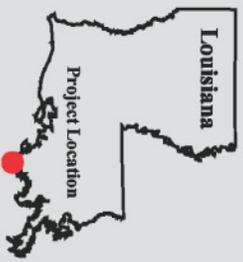
Local Sponsor:
 Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
 Baton Rouge, LA
 (225) 342-4736

Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/ Marsh Creation (TE-48)



- - - Existing Breakwater
- Project Boundary
- Phase A**
- Breakwater *
- - - Groin *
- Phase B**
- Retention Dike *
- Vegetative Plantings and Dredged Backfill *

* denotes proposed features



Map Produced By:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station

Background Imagery:
 2002 Aerial Photography

Map Date: January 5, 2005
 Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2005-11-0059
 Data accurate as of: January 5, 2005



Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration (TE-29)

Project Status

Approved Date: 1996 **Project Area:** N/A
Approved Funds: \$1.75 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$1.75 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: N/A
Status: Completed July 1997
Project Type: Demonstration: Barrier Island Restoration
PPL #: 5

Location

The project is located approximately 21 miles southwest of Cocodrie, Louisiana, in Terrebonne Parish.

Problems

Raccoon Island, like all of Louisiana's barrier islands, is narrowing and losing land because of the combined effects of sea-level rise, subsidence, storm activity, inadequate sediment supply, and significant human-related disturbances.



Segmented rock breakwaters function as effective barriers against perpetual wave erosion and act as sand traps. Newly formed "tombolos," or sandbars, can be seen behind the breakwaters.

For more project information, please contact:



Federal Sponsor:
 Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Alexandria, LA
 (318) 473-7756



Local Sponsor:
 Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
 Baton Rouge, LA
 (225) 342-4736

Restoration Strategy

Eight segmented breakwaters were constructed along the eastern end of the island to reduce the rate of shoreline retreat, promote sediment deposition along the beach, and protect seabird habitat.

Project effectiveness will be determined by monitoring changes in the shoreline, wave energy, and elevations along the beach, and by surveys of the gulf floor between the shoreline and the breakwaters.

Progress to Date

Based on wave data collected through September 1998, the segmented breakwaters have significantly reduced wave energy landward of the structures and are providing protection to the adjacent shoreline.

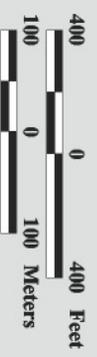
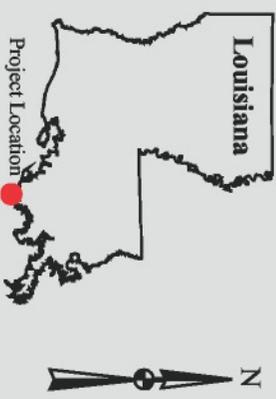
The breakwaters have reversed the long-term shoreline retreat rate of 36.4 feet per year along most of the project area, but shoreline retreat continues to persist along the eastern end of the project due to the orientation of the breakwaters.

From an engineering perspective, an unanticipated positive response has occurred along the western flank of the breakwater system, resulting in the deposition of more than 41,000 cubic yards of sediment. Deposition has occurred on both the gulf and shore sides of the breakwaters. An ebb-shoal complex, upon which the breakwaters were constructed, appears to be supplying sand to the breakwater system. This process could continue for as long as the source remains viable or until the breakwater compartments are filled. This project is on Priority Project List 5.

Another project that will continue the work begun with this one (Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation [TE-48]) was approved by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force in January 2002.

Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration (TE-29)

-  Shoreline Protection
-  Project Boundary



Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station

Background Imagery:
1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Map Date: August 13, 2002
Map ID: 2002-11-672
Data accurate as of: August 13, 2002



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

**USE OF SURPLUS CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR ADDITIONAL MARSH
RESTORATION FOR THE SABINE REFUGE MARSH CREATION PROJECT,
CYCLES 4 AND 5 (CS-28-4-5)**

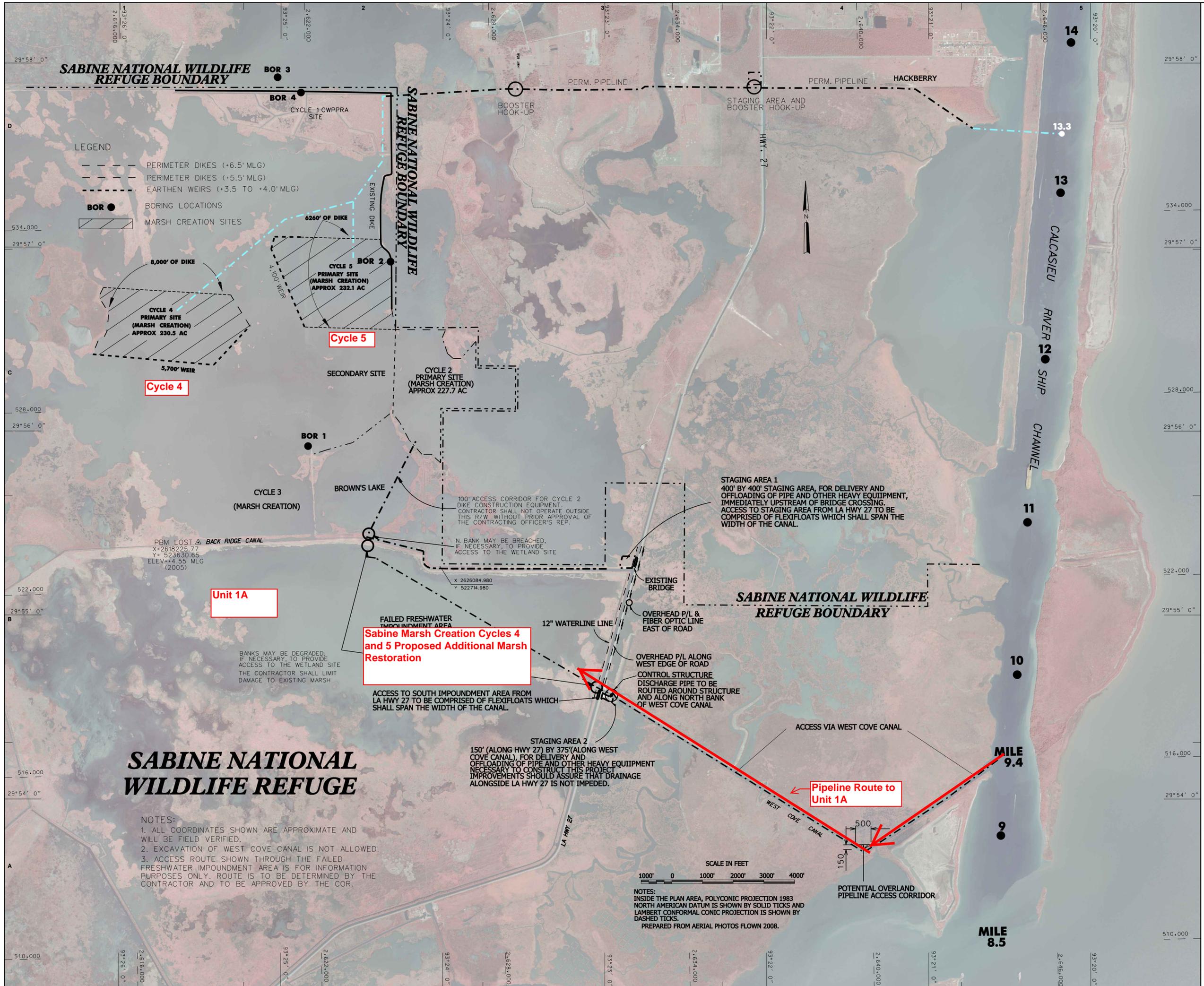
For Report:

The FWS and CPRA wish to notify the Technical Committee that approximately \$2 to \$3.5 M in surplus Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4 and 5 (CS-28-4-5) construction funds will be used to restore approximately 150 to 200 acres (900,000 to 1,000,000 cubic yards) of additional marsh in Sabine Refuge Unit 1A located south of Brown Lake. Surplus funds are available due to lower bids and because the Corps received funding to dredge the entire 400 foot-wide Calcasieu Ship Channel navigation right-of-way providing additional dredged material within the Federal Standard for project use. Unit 1A is currently managed as an estuarine marsh with tidal flow.

DATE	DESCRIPTION
9/16/09	ISSUED FOR PERMITS
4/14/09	ISSUED FOR PERMITS

DATE	REVISION	BY	DESCRIPTION

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DIVISION
 CAMERON AND CALCASIEU PARISHES, LA
 CWP/PRA - SABINE WILDLIFE REFUGE
 MARSH CREATION CYCLE 4 SITE
 AND CYCLE 5 SITE



LEGEND

- PERIMETER DIKES (+6.5' MLG)
- PERIMETER DIKES (+5.5' MLG)
- EARTHEN WEIRS (+3.5 TO +4.0' MLG)
- BORING LOCATIONS
- MARSH CREATION SITES

Cycle 4
 CYCLE 4 PRIMARY SITE (MARSH CREATION) APPROX 230.5 AC
 8,000' OF DIKE
 5,700' WEIR

Cycle 5
 CYCLE 5 PRIMARY SITE (MARSH CREATION) APPROX 232.1 AC
 6,260' OF DIKE
 4,100' WEIR

SECONDARY SITE

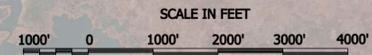
Unit 1A
 PBM LOST A BACK RIDGE CANAL
 X=2818225.77
 Y=523630.65
 ELEV=+4.55 MLG (2005)

Sabine Marsh Creation Cycles 4 and 5 Proposed Additional Marsh Restoration

Pipeline Route to Unit 1A

SABINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- NOTES:**
- ALL COORDINATES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE AND WILL BE FIELD VERIFIED.
 - EXCAVATION OF WEST COVE CANAL IS NOT ALLOWED.
 - ACCESS ROUTE SHOWN THROUGH THE FAILED FRESHWATER IMPOUNDMENT AREA IS FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY. ROUTE IS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND TO BE APPROVED BY THE COR.



NOTES:
 INSIDE THE PLAN AREA, POLYCONIC PROJECTION 1983 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM IS SHOWN BY SOLID TICKS AND LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION IS SHOWN BY DASHED TICKS.
 PREPARED FROM AERIAL PHOTOS FLOWN 2008.

BANKS MAY BE DEGRADED, IF NECESSARY, TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE WETLAND SITE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL LIMIT DAMAGE TO EXISTING MARSH.

100' ACCESS CORRIDOR FOR CYCLE 2 DIKE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT OPERATE OUTSIDE THIS R/W WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE CONTRACTING OFFICER'S REP.
 N. BANK MAY BE BREACHED, IF NECESSARY, TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE WETLAND SITE.

STAGING AREA 1
 400' BY 400' STAGING AREA, FOR DELIVERY AND OFFLOADING OF PIPE AND OTHER HEAVY EQUIPMENT, IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM OF BRIDGE CROSSING. ACCESS TO STAGING AREA FROM LA HWY 27 TO BE COMPRISED OF FLEXIFLOATS WHICH SHALL SPAN THE WIDTH OF THE CANAL.

STAGING AREA 2
 150' (ALONG HWY 27) BY 375' (ALONG WEST COVE CANAL), FOR DELIVERY AND OFFLOADING OF PIPE AND OTHER HEAVY EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO CONSTRUCT THIS PROJECT. IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD ASSURE THAT DRAINAGE ALONGSIDE LA HWY 27 IS NOT IMPEDED.

ACCESS TO SOUTH IMPOUNDMENT AREA FROM LA HWY 27 TO BE COMPRISED OF FLEXIFLOATS WHICH SHALL SPAN THE WIDTH OF THE CANAL.

POTENTIAL OVERLAND PIPELINE ACCESS CORRIDOR



Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycles IV & V (CS-28-4&5)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2011 **Project Area:** 0 acres
Approved Funds: \$10.3 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$10.3 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 331 acres
Status: Engineering and Design/ Construction
Project Type: Marsh Creation
PPL #: 8

Location

This project is located in the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, west of LA Highway 27, in large, open water areas west of Brown's Lake in Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

The project area is experiencing marsh degradation due to saltwater intrusion, subsidence, and wind-driven erosion. Salt water migrates into the region from the Calcasieu River Ship Channel through existing canals and bayous. Wind-driven waves cause further loss of the remaining marsh fringe. This has resulted in the conversion of vegetated intermediate marsh to large shallow open water areas.

Restoration Strategy

Cycles 4 & 5 consist of the creation of 230 and 232 acres (respectively) of brackish marsh platform using material dredged from the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. Approximately 1 million cubic yards of material will be placed within each of the two Sabine Refuge Cycle 4 & 5 marsh creation areas. The dredged material will be contained by earthen dikes. Low level earthen overflow weirs will be constructed to assist in the de-watering of the marsh creation disposal area and to create fringe marsh with the overflow. The dredged slurry will be placed between elevations 2.0 and 2.7 feet North American Vertical Datum 88.

Progress to Date

The Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, originally sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was approved in 1999 as part of the Project Priority List 8 and later broken into 5 cycles. In 2001, the 214 acre Cycle 1 was constructed and in 2007 the 232 acre Cycle III was constructed. Cycle II consisted of the construction of a permanent pipeline to promote the beneficial use of material removed from the Calcasieu River Ship Channel during maintenance dredging events. This permanent pipeline was constructed in 2010. In 2012 the Corps transferred lead Federal sponsorship to FWS, which in turn signed a Cost Share Agreement with CPRA.



View of the State funded Cycle 2 Marsh Creation site on Sabine National Wildlife Refuge constructed in 2010.



View of the "overflow" area just outside of the Cycle 2 Marsh Creation Cell in which material was allowed to overflow the lower dike. Material was quickly colonized by Smooth cordgrass.

For more project information, please contact:



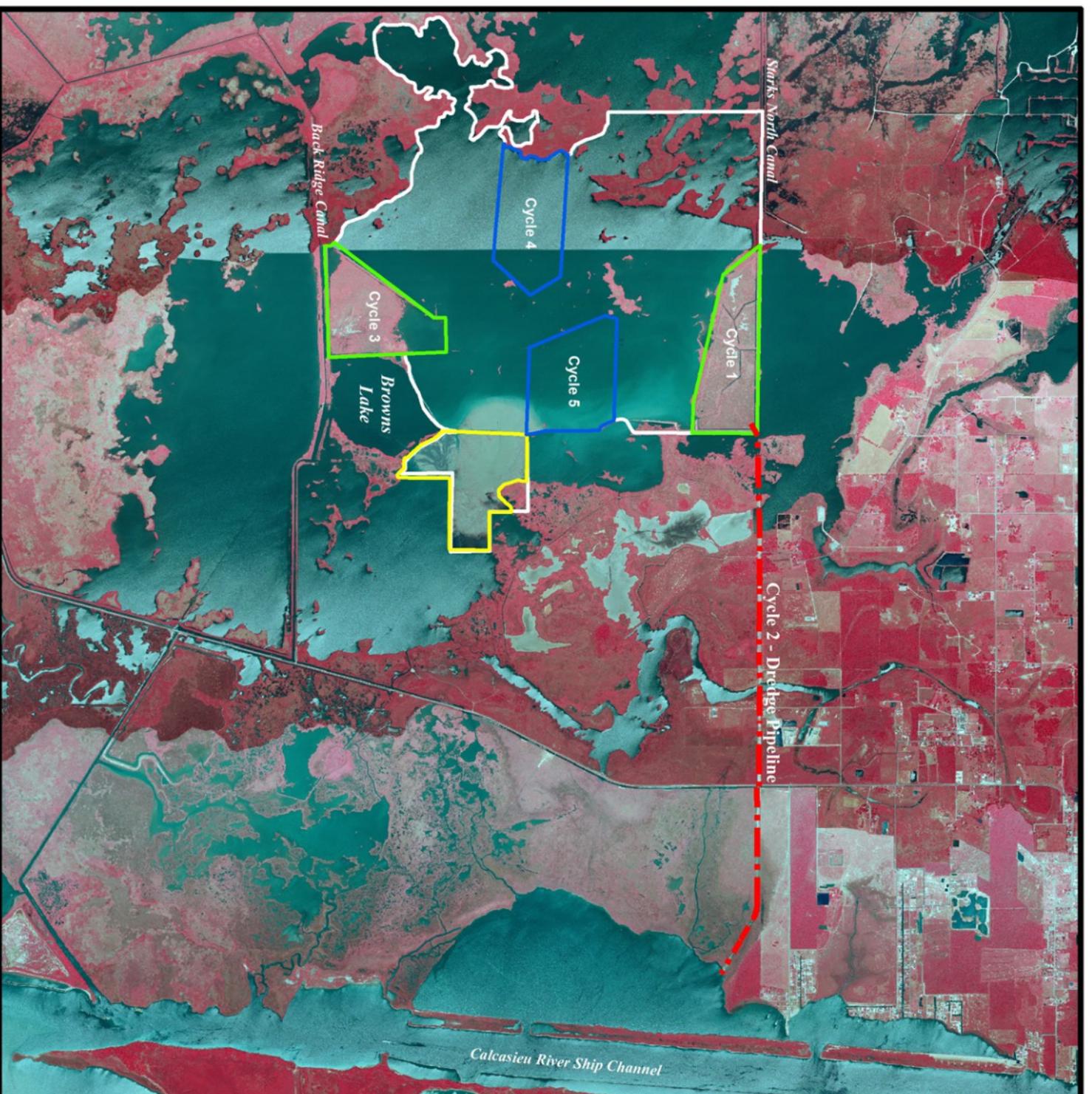
Federal Sponsor:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Lafayette, LA
(337) 291-3100



Local Sponsor:
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-4736

Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycles 4 & 5 (CS-28-4&5)

-  Cycle 2 - Dredge Pipeline
-  Project Boundary
-  Completed Cycle
-  Proposed Cycle
-  State Project



Map Produced by:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Assessment Branch
 Baton Rouge, La

Background Imagery:
 2010 NAIP Photography
 Map Date: June 19, 2013
 Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2013-11-0031
 Data accurate as of: March 15, 2012

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

**REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO INITIATE DEAUTHORIZATION OF WEST POINTE
A LA HACHE OUTFALL MANAGEMENT (BA-04C)**

For Decision:

CPRA is requesting formal deauthorization procedures be initiated on West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-04c). The project team determined that many of the proposed benefits of BA-04c were being met by the current operation of the structure, and the marginal benefits could be achieved through this project could be achieved more cost-effectively by improving existing operations.

The Technical Committee will consider and vote to make a recommendation to initiate deauthorization for BA-04c.



State of Louisiana

BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

September 4, 2014

Troy Constance
Chairman, CWPPRA Technical Committee
US Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
PO Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Subject: Initiation of Deauthorization Procedures

Dear Mr. Constance:

Please accept this correspondence as the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's (CPRA) official request to initiate deauthorization procedures for the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) project West Pointe a la Hache Siphon Improvement project (BA-04c).

The existing siphon at West Pointe a la Hache was constructed in 1991. It is comprised of eight 72 inch diameter concrete coated steel tubes. Water is drawn from the Mississippi River, conveyed over the levee and discharged into the adjacent wetlands. Flow capacity is dependent upon the difference in water level between the river and the receiving basin. Maximum flow is generally considered to be approximately 2,700 cubic feet per second.

The siphon is operated by Plaquemines Parish Government (PPG) under an agreement amended and executed in February, 2007. The operations plan is as follows:

1. PPG shall prime the siphon when the Mississippi River reaches a stage of 4.0 feet and on the rise at the Carrollton gauge in New Orleans and
2. PPG shall let the siphon flow at its maximum.

In 1993, the West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management project was authorized to improve hydrologic flow conditions in the outfall area. The project features included various fixed crested rock weirs with barge and boat bays, earthen plugs and spoil bank maintenance. Modelling completed in 2004 and revised in 2005 showed that siphon operation, more so than the proposed outfall management, creates favorable conditions in the outfall area.

In 2007, the revised operations agreement (mentioned above) was negotiated and executed.

In 2009, the CWPPRA Task Force formally approved a scope change to the BA-04c project that featured mechanical improvements to the siphon intended to improve operational efficiency. The proposed mechanical upgrades include:

1. Onsite vacuum priming system, including vacuum pump, compressor and pneumatic valve
2. Vacuum storage tank
3. Secured control building
4. Instrumentation for monitoring flow and sediment loads
5. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system for remote monitoring and control

Total project expenditures from inception to date are approaching \$1,000,000. It is estimated that between completion of the design, Landrights, Construction, Monitoring and Operations and Maintenance, that an additional \$4,840,000 would be required over the next 20 years to implement the project. As this is a pre-cashflow project, the majority of these funds are already allocated to the project by CWPPRA.

The siphon operation, if the proposed improvements are implemented, would likely require a mechanical, instrumentation and electrical contractor to maintain the mechanical system, and a programmer and SCADA technician to maintain the controls and communications system. CPRA contends that operational awareness, through inspections and supervision, is a more cost effective way to maximize the flow of fresh water into the project area. To wit, CPRA's New Orleans Field office commits to improved communication with PPG concerning the operation of the siphon. Therefore, CPRA recommends that this project be deauthorized and the remaining funds committed to the project be returned to CWPPRA.

Thank you for your assistance in this effort. Please direct questions regarding this matter to Stuart Brown (225-342-4596) or Garvin Pittman (225-342-4744).

Sincerely,



Bren Haase
Deputy Chief – Studies and Environmental Branch
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

Cc: Britt Paul, Assistant State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Darryl Clark, Senior Field Biologist, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Richard Hartman, Fishery Biologist, NOAA
Karen McCormick, Section Chief, EPA Region 6



West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-04c)

Project Status

Approved Date: 1994 **Project Area:** 15,755 acres

Approved Funds: \$4.26 M **Total Est. Cost:** \$5.37 M

Net Benefit After 20 Years: 646 acres

Status: Engineering and Design

Project Type: Outfall Management (Siphon Improvements)

PPL #: 3

Location

This project is located along the west bank of the Mississippi River within the Barataria Basin in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

Construction of the Mississippi River levee system halted the river's seasonal over-bank flooding, effectively terminating the principal mechanism that naturally counteracted subsidence within the Barataria Basin. The marshes within the project area were no longer nourished with sediment, nutrients, and fresh water. In addition, the dredging of major navigation canals has provided avenues for salt water from the Gulf of Mexico to intrude into the area.

Restoration Strategy

In 1991 the West Pointe a la Hache siphon (state project BA-04) was constructed to draw water from the Mississippi River into nearby marshes. The siphon has a maximum capacity of approximately 2,700 cubic feet per second through eight 72-inch diameter tubes. The objective of the siphon is to restore the marshes to a fresher state by reintroducing fresh water, sediment, and nutrients to the area.

The objective of the project is to reduce wetland loss by increasing the duration and dependability of operation of all siphon pipes each year, thereby increasing the net annual delivery of freshwater and sediment to the project area.

Proposed siphon improvements include: on-site and remote instrumentation to provide continuous monitoring and measurement of actual flow rates; remote instrumentation to provide instant notification when any pipes lose their prime, and thereby initiate immediate response to re-establish the vacuum; on-site vacuum pump, control equipment, and instrumentation to immediately re-establish flow when any pipes lose their prime; and an air release system to allow escape of accumulated gases to maintain the siphon vacuum.



West Pointe a la Hache siphon's levee crossing and intake on the west bank of the Mississippi River.

Progress to Date

During the original engineering and design phase of this project, hydrodynamic modeling showed that the siphon flow plays a major role in ameliorating project area salinities. As a result, a scope change was approved by the CWPPRA Task Force in 2008. The project is currently in the engineering and design phase. The 30% design meeting was conducted on October 3, 2012.

This project is on Priority Project List 3.

For more project information, please contact:



Federal Sponsor:
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Alexandria, LA
(318) 473-7756



Local Sponsor:
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-4736

West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-04c)

-  Siphon
-  Project Boundary



Map Produced by:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Assessment Branch
 Baton Rouge, La.

Background Imagery:
 2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Map Date: November 07, 2012
 Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2012-11-0004
 Data accurate as of: November 07, 2012



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

DATE OF UPCOMING CWPPRA PROGRAM MEETING

For Announcement:

The Task Force Meeting will be held October 23, 2014 at 9:30 a.m. at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 7400 Leake Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana in the District Assembly Room (DARM).

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 2014

SCHEDULED DATES OF FUTURE PROGRAM MEETINGS

For Announcement:

October 23, 2014	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 11, 2014	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee Meeting	Baton Rouge
January 22, 2015	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
January 27, 2015	11:00 a.m.	Region IV Planning Team Meeting	Lafayette
January 28, 2015	9:00 a.m.	Region III Planning Team Meeting	Houma
January 29, 2015	8:00 a.m.	Region I & II Planning Team Meeting	Lacombe