COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

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TASK FORCE MEMBERS (cont.)

Task Force Member	Member's Representative
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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

TASK FORCE PROCEDURES

I. Task Force Meetings and Attendance

A. Scheduling/Location

The Task Force will hold regular meetings quarterly, or more often if necessary to carry out its responsibilities. When possible, regular meetings will be scheduled as to time and location prior to the adjournment of any preceding regular meeting.

Special meetings may be called upon request and with the concurrence of a majority of the Task Force members, in which case, the Chairperson will schedule a meeting as soon as possible.

Emergency meetings may be called upon request and with the unanimous concurrence of all members of the Task Force at the call of the Chairperson. When deemed necessary by the Chairperson, such meetings can be held via telephone conference call provided that a record of the meeting is made and that any actions taken are affirmed at the next regular or special meeting.

B. Delegation of Attendance

The appointed members of the Task Force may delegate authority to participate and actively vote on the Task Force to a substitute of their choice. Notice of such delegation shall be provided in writing to the Task Force Chairperson prior to the opening of the meeting.

C. Staff Participation

Each member of the Task Force may bring colleagues, staff or other assistants/advisors to the meetings. These individuals may participate fully in the meeting discussions but will not be allowed to vote.

D. Public Participation (see Public Involvement Program)

All Task Force meetings will be open to the public. Interested parties may submit written questions or comments that will be addressed at the next regular meeting.

II. **Administrative Procedures**

A. Quorum

A quorum of the Task Force shall be a simple majority of the appointed members of the Task Force, or their designated representatives.

B. Voting

Whenever possible, the Task Force shall resolve issues by consensus. Otherwise, issues will be decided by a simple majority vote, with each member of the Task Force having one vote. The Task Force Chairperson may vote on any issue, but must vote to break a tie. All votes shall be via voice and individual votes shall be recorded in the minutes, which shall be public documents.

C. Agenda Development/Approval

The agenda will be developed by the Chairperson's staff. Task Force members or Technical Committee Chairpersons may submit agenda items to the Chairperson in advance. The agenda will be distributed to each Task Force member (and others on an distribution list maintained by the Chairperson's staff) within two weeks prior to the scheduled meeting date. Additional agenda items may be added by any Task Force member at the beginning of a meeting.

D. Minutes

The Chairperson will arrange for minutes of all meetings to be taken and distributed within two weeks after a meeting is held to all Task Force members and others on the distribution list.

E. Distribution of Information/Products

All information and products developed by the Task Force members or their staffs will be distributed to all Task Force members normally within two weeks in advance of any proposed action in order to allow adequate time for review and comment, unless the information/product is developed at the meeting or an emergency situation occurs.

III. **Miscellaneous**

A. Liability Disclaimer

To the extent permitted by the law of the State of Louisiana and Federal regulations, neither the Task Force nor any of its members individually shall be liable for the negligent acts or omissions of an employee, agent or representative selected with reasonable care, nor for anything the Task Force may do or refrain from doing in good faith, including the following: errors in judgement, acts done or committed on advice of counsel, or mistakes of fact or law.

B. Conflict of Interest

No member of the Task Force (or designated representative) shall participate in any decision or vote which would constitute a conflict of interest under Federal or State law. Any potential conflicts of interest must clearly be stated by the member prior to any discussion on the agenda item.

Robert's Rules of Order
(Simplified)

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Preface

Group process, that is, the process of individuals interacting with each other in a group, is a richly complex and intriguing phenomenon. The shifting alliances and rivalries of subgroups and the emergence and clash of dominant personalities can be fascinating to study. Yet, as anyone who has attempted to work with a group to a practical end will attest, the emergence of some kinds of group dynamics can thwart, or completely sabotage, achievement of the group's goals.

Systematic rules of parliamentary procedure have gradually evolved over centuries. Their purpose is to facilitate the business of the group and to ensure an equal opportunity for all group members to contribute and participate in conducting the business.

Robert's Rules of Order, first published in 1876, is the most commonly used system of parliamentary procedure in North America. The current edition, on which this resource is based, runs to over 300 pages. An attempt has been made to extract the most important ideas and most commonly used procedures, and to package these in a short, simple, accessible and understandable form.

To successfully play a game, one needs to know the rules. These are the basic rules by which almost all committees and associations operate. After browsing this resource, the reader will hopefully feel comfortable to confidently participate in the intriguing process of the committees and assemblies of his or her association.

LDSM 1996

Simplified Rules of Order

Principles of Parliamentary Procedure

1. The purpose of parliamentary procedure is to make it easier for people to work together effectively and to help groups accomplish their purposes. Rules of procedure should assist a meeting, not inhibit it.

2. A meeting can deal with only one matter at a time. The various kinds of motions have therefore been assigned an order of precedence (see Table 1).

3. All members have equal rights, privileges and obligations. One of the chairperson's main responsibilities is to use the authority of the chair to ensure that all people attending a meeting are treated equally—for example, not to permit a vocal few to dominate the debates.

4. A majority vote decides an issue. In any group, each member agrees to be governed by the vote of the majority. Parliamentary rules enable a meeting to determine the will of the majority of those attending a meeting.

5. The rights of the minority must be protected at all times. Although the ultimate decision rests with a majority, all members have such basic rights as the right to be heard and the right to oppose. The rights of all members—majority and minority—should be the concern of every member, for a person may be in a majority on one question, but in minority the on the next.

6. Every matter presented for decision should be discussed fully. The right of every member to speak on any issue is as important as each member's right to vote.

7. Every member has the right to understand the meaning of any question presented to a meeting, and to know what effect a decision will have. A member always has the right to request information on any motion he or she does not thoroughly understand. Moreover, all meetings must be characterized by fairness and by good faith. Parliamentary strategy is the art of using procedure legitimately to support or defeat a proposal.

Preparing for a Meeting

Although a chairperson will use the various rules of order in conducting a meeting, there are things the chair can do prior to the meeting to help ensure that things will go smoothly.

One of the most fundamental ways to ensure a successful meeting is often overlooked because it is so obvious—ensuring that the room selected for the meeting is suitable and comfortable. The room should permit a seating arrangement in which no one's view is blocked. Moreover, careful attention should be paid to such matters as lighting, acoustics and ventilation, for such factors can play major roles in the success or failure of a meeting.

By far the most important thing a chairperson can do to ensure a successful meeting is to do his/her homework. The chair should become thoroughly familiar with all the business to be dealt with at the meeting, including any reports to be made by committees or task forces, any motions already submitted by members or groups of members, and insofar as is possible, any "new" business likely to be introduced. Such preparation will enable the person to "stay on top of things" while chairing the meeting, and to anticipate most of the questions likely to be asked, information needed, etc.

The chair should also ensure that key people needed by the meeting (for example, the treasurer, committee chairs) will attend the meeting.

Procedures Used in Meetings

Quorum of Members

Before a meeting can conduct business it requires a *quorum*—the minimum number of members who must be present at the meeting before business can be legally transacted. The requirement of a quorum is a protection against unrepresentative action in the name of the association by an unduly small number of people.

The by-laws of an association should specify the number of members that constitute the quorum. Ideally, that number should be the largest number that can be depended on to attend any meeting except in very bad weather or other extremely unfavourable conditions.

Robert's rules state that if the by-laws do not specify what the quorum shall be, it is a majority of the members of the association. In some organizations, however, it is often not possible to obtain the attendance of a majority of the membership at a meeting. Most associations should therefore have a provision in their by-laws for a relatively small quorum. An actual number can be listed, or a percentage of the membership can be specified. No single number or percentage will be suitable for all associations. A quorum should be a small enough number to permit the business of the association to proceed, but large enough to prevent a small minority from abusing the right of the majority of the members by passing motions that do not represent the thinking of the majority.

The quorum for a committee of the whole is the same as that for a regular meeting, unless the by-laws of the association specify otherwise. If a committee of the whole finds itself without a quorum, it can do nothing but rise and report to the regular meeting. In all other committees and task forces a quorum is a majority of the members of the committee or task force.

In any meeting of delegates, the quorum is a majority of the number of delegates who have been registered as attending, even if some of them have departed.

In the absence of a quorum, any business transacted is null and void. In such a case, however, it is that business that is illegal, not the meeting. If the association's rules require that the meeting be held, the absence of a quorum in no way detracts from the fact that the rules were complied with and the meeting held, even though it had to adjourn immediately.

The only actions that can legally be taken in the absence of a quorum are to fix the time in which to adjourn, recess, or take measures to obtain a quorum (for example, contacting members during a recess and asking them to attend). The prohibition against transacting business in the absence of a quorum cannot be waived even by unanimous consent. If an important opportunity would be lost unless acted upon immediately, the members present at the meeting can—at their own risk—act in the emergency in the hope that their actions will be ratified at a later meeting at which a quorum is present.

Before calling a meeting to order, the chair should be sure a quorum is present. If a quorum cannot be obtained, the chair should call the meeting

to order, announce the absence of a quorum and entertain a motion to adjourn or one of the other motions allowed, as described above.

If a meeting has a quorum to begin with, but members leave the meeting, the continued presence of a quorum is presumed unless the chair or a member notices that a quorum is no longer present. If the chair notices the absence of a quorum, it is his/her duty to declare the fact, at least before taking any vote or stating the question on any new motion. Any member noticing the apparent absence of a quorum can raise a point of order to that effect at any time so long as he or she does not interrupt a person who is speaking. A member must question the presence of a quorum at the time a vote on a motion is to be taken. A member may not at some later time question the validity of an action on the grounds that a quorum was not present when the vote was taken.

If a meeting has to be adjourned because of a lack of a quorum, either before it conducts any business or part way through the meeting, the association must call another meeting to complete the business of the meeting. The usual quorum requirements apply to any subsequent meeting unless the association has specified in its by-laws a procedure to be used in such a situation. (The by-laws could stipulate, for example, that if a meeting had to be terminated for lack of a quorum, another meeting will be held *x* days or weeks later, and that the number of members attending that meeting will constitute a quorum.)

If the by-laws do not provide for a special procedure, all the usual requirements for calling and holding meetings apply.

The Agenda

The *agenda* consists of the items of business to be discussed by a meeting. It is made up of “special” and “general” orders.

Usually the chair or another designated person is charged with the responsibility for preparing the agenda. The person preparing the agenda can, of course, seek assistance with the task.

The agenda can be amended either before or after it is adopted. Until the meeting adopts the proposed agenda, the latter is merely a proposal. When a motion to adopt the agenda is made, therefore, the meeting can, by

motions requiring simple majorities, add items to, delete items from, or rearrange the order of items on the proposed agenda.

Once the agenda has been adopted, the business items on it are the property of the meeting, not of the groups or individuals who submitted the items. Any change to the agenda, once it has been adopted, can be made by motion, but any such motions require two-thirds or larger majorities to pass.

If an individual has submitted a motion for debate by a meeting, but decides, after the agenda has been adopted, not to present the motion, the individual cannot simply withdraw the motion from the agenda; that action requires a two-thirds majority vote, because the effect is to amend the agenda. The individual may choose not to move the motion, but it is the right of any other person attending the meeting to move the motion if he or she wants to do so.

To expedite progress of the meeting, the chair may announce that the individual would like to withdraw the motion, and ask if there is any objection. If no one objects, the chair can go on to the next item of business, because a unanimous lack of objection is, in effect, a unanimous vote to delete the item from the agenda.

Once the agenda has been adopted, each item of business on the agenda will come before the meeting unless: (1) no one moves a motion, (2) no one objects to withdrawal suggested by the sponsoring individual or group, (3) a motion to delete an item from the agenda is made and passed with a two-thirds or larger majority, or (4) the meeting runs out of time before the item can be discussed.

In summary, the agenda can be changed before or after it has been adopted. *Before adoption of the agenda, motions to amend the agenda require simple majority votes. After adoption, motions to amend the agenda require two-thirds or larger majorities to pass.*

Debate on Motions

Business is accomplished in meetings by means of debating *motions*. The word “motion” refers to a formal proposal by two members (the mover and seconder) that the meeting take certain action.

Technically, a meeting should not consider any matter unless it has been placed before the meeting in the form of a motion. In practice, however, it is sometimes advantageous to permit limited discussion of a general topic before a motion is introduced. A preliminary discussion can sometimes indicate the precise type of action that is most advisable, whereas presentation of a motion first can result in a poorly worded motion, or a proposal for action that, in the light of subsequent discussion, seems inadvisable. This departure from strict parliamentary procedure must be used with caution, however. The chair must be careful not to let the meeting get out of control.

Normally, a member may speak only once on the same question, except for the mover of the main motion, who has the privilege of "closing" the debate (that is, of speaking last). If an important part of a member's speech has been misinterpreted by a later speaker, it is in order for the member to speak again to clarify the point, but no new material should be introduced. If two or more people want to speak at the same time, the chair should call first upon the one who has not yet spoken.

If the member who made the motion that is being discussed claims the floor and has already spoken on the question, he/she is entitled to be recognized before other members.

Associations may want to adopt rules limiting the time a member may speak in any one debate—for example, five minutes.

The mover of a motion may not speak against his or her own motion, although the mover may vote against it. The mover need not speak at all, but when speaking, it must be in favour of the motion. If, during the debate, the mover changes his or her mind, he or she can inform the meeting of the fact by asking the meeting's permission to withdraw the motion.

Proper Wording of a Motion

Much time can be wasted at meetings when a motion or resolution is carelessly worded. It is for this reason that a motion proposed at a meeting, unless it is very short and simple, should always be in writing. The requirement of having to write the motion out forces more careful wording.

Determining Results of a Vote

Most motions are decided by a *majority* vote—more than half the votes actually cast, excluding blanks or abstentions. For example, if 29 votes are cast, a majority (more than 14½) is 15. If 30 votes are cast, a majority (more than 15) is 16. If 31 votes are cast, a majority (more than 15½) is 16.

Some motions (see Table 1) require a *two-thirds majority* as a compromise between the rights of the individual and the rights of the meeting. To pass, such motions require that at least two-thirds of the votes actually cast (excluding blanks and abstentions) are in the affirmative. If 60 votes are cast, for example, a two-thirds vote is 40. If 61 votes are cast, a two-thirds vote is 41. If 62 votes are cast, a two-thirds vote is 42. If 63 votes are cast, a two-thirds vote is 42.

A *plurality* vote is the largest number of votes when three or more choices are possible. Unless the association has adopted special rules to the contrary, a plurality vote does not decide an issue unless it is also a majority vote. In a three-way contest, one candidate might have a larger vote than either of the other two, but unless he/she receives more than half of the votes cast, he/she is not declared elected.

The Society Act specifies that the majority required on all "special resolutions" is *three-quarters.* All amendments to by-laws are "special resolutions," and therefore require the three-quarters majority vote.

Roll Call Vote

A *roll call vote* places on the record how each member votes. It has the opposite effect, therefore, of a *ballot vote*, which keeps each vote secret. Roll call votes are usually used only in representative bodies that publish their minutes or proceedings, since such votes enable the constituents to know how their representatives voted on their behalf. Roll call votes should not be used in a mass meeting or in any group whose members are not responsible to a constituency.

If a representative body is going to use roll call votes, the organization of which it is a part should include in its by-laws or procedures a statement of what size of minority is required to call a roll call vote. If the organization has no provisions in its by-laws or procedures, a majority vote is required to

order that a roll call vote be taken. (In such instances a vote to have a roll call vote would probably be useless, because its purpose would be to force the majority to go on record.)

Roll call votes cannot be ordered in committee of the whole.

The procedure for taking roll call votes is to call the names of the representatives or delegates alphabetically, and to have each person indicate orally his/her vote.

When the roll call vote has been concluded, the chair should ask if anyone entered the room after his or her name was called. Any such people are permitted to vote then. Individuals may also change their votes at this time. After all additions and changes have been made, the secretary will give to the chairperson the final number of those voting on each side, and the number answering present (abstaining). The chairperson will announce the figures and declare the result of the vote.

The name of each delegate or representative is included in the minutes of the meeting, together with his or her vote.

Challenging a Ruling of the Chair

Any ruling of the chair can be challenged, but such appeals must be made immediately after the ruling. If debate has progressed, a challenge is not in order. Although Robert's Rules of Order allow debate under certain circumstances, the practice of some groups is to allow no debate.

Robert calls a challenge to the chair an "appeal" from the chair's decision. When a member wishes to appeal from the decision of the chair, the member rises as soon as the decision is made, even if another has the floor, and without waiting to be recognised by the chair, says, "Mr. Chairman, I appeal from the decision of the chair." The chair should state clearly the question at issue, and if necessary the reasons for the decision, and then state the question this way: "The question is, 'Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?'" If two members (mover and seconder) appeal a decision of the chair, the effect is to take the final decision on the matter from the chair and vest it in the meeting.

Such a motion is in order when another speaker has the floor, but it must be made at the time of the chair's ruling. As noted above, if any debate or business has intervened, it is too late to challenge. The motion must be seconded, is not amendable, but can be reconsidered. A majority or tie vote sustains the decision of the chair, on the principle that the chair's decision stands until reversed by a majority of the meeting. If the presiding officer is a member of the meeting, he or she can vote to create a tie and thus sustain the ruling. (See also the section on Voting Rights of the Chairperson.)

It should be noted that members have no right to criticize a ruling of the chair unless they appeal it.

Committee of the Whole

The *committee of the whole house* ("committee of the whole" is the commonly used term) is a procedure used occasionally by meetings. When a meeting resolves itself into a committee, discussion can be much more free.

Robert distinguishes three versions of committee of the whole, each appropriate for a meeting of a particular size.

1) In a formal *committee of the whole*, suited to large meetings, the results of votes taken are not final decisions of the meeting, but have the status of recommendations that the meeting itself must vote on under its regular rules. Moreover, a chairperson of the committee of the whole is appointed, and the regular presiding officer of the meeting leaves the chair. The purpose for this move is to disengage the presiding officer from any difficulties that may arise during the committee's session, so that he/she can be in a better position to preside effectively during the final consideration of the matter by the regular meeting.

2) The *quasi committee of the whole* is particularly suitable for meetings of medium size (about 50-100 members). The results of votes taken in committee are reported to the meeting for final consideration under the regular rules, as with a committee of the whole. In this form, however, the presiding officer of the meeting remains in the chair and presides over the committee's session.

3) *Informal consideration* is suited to small meetings. The procedure simply removes the normal limitations on the number of times

members can speak in debate. The regular presiding officer remains in the chair, and the results of the votes taken during informal consideration are decisions of the meeting, and are not voted on again.

The procedure is for a member to rise and move: “That this meeting go into committee of the whole to consider...” A seconder is required.

In forming a committee of the whole, the meeting elects a chairperson, or the chair appoints another person to preside over the committee session and then vacates the chair. (When the president has been chairperson, the vice-president is usually named to chair the committee session.) Any guests who are present may then be asked to leave the meeting. If the meeting wants to discuss a matter without the presence of visitors, it can decide formally or informally to ask the chair to request guests to leave temporarily, and that the meeting proceed *in camera*.

Regular rules of order apply as in a meeting, except that members may speak more than once to the same question and that motions made in committee do not require seconders. The committee may consider only the matters referred to it by the meeting (in the motion forming the committee of the whole). No minutes are kept of the committee’s session, although notes should be kept for the purpose of reporting to the meeting.

Calls for orders of the day are not in order in a committee of the whole.

When the committee of the whole has fully considered the matter referred to it, a member will move: “That the committee now rise and report.” If this motion carries, the chairperson of the meeting resumes the chair and calls upon the chairperson of the committee to report. A report usually takes the form: “The committee of the whole considered the matter of ... and makes the following recommendations ...”

A mover and seconder are required for each recommendation. Amendments may be proposed in the usual manner. Because the only minutes kept are those of the regular meeting, it is important that any action wanted be correctly reported to the meeting from the committee session and that proposed motions be made regarding the action required.

If the committee of the whole wants additional time to consider the matter referred to it, it may decide to ask the regular meeting for permission to sit again. A time will then be established by a regular motion.

Voting Rights of the Chair

Robert's rules state that if the presiding officer is a member of the group concerned, he or she has the same voting rights as any other member. The chair protects impartiality by exercising voting rights only when his or her vote would affect the outcome. In such cases the chair can either vote and thereby change the result, or can abstain. If the chair abstains, he/she announces the result of the vote with no mention of his/her own vote.

The outcome of any motion requiring a majority vote will be determined by the chair's action in cases in which, without his/her vote, there is either a tie vote or one more vote in the affirmative than in the negative. Because a majority of affirmative votes is necessary to adopt a motion, a tie vote rejects the motion. If there is a tie without the chair's vote, the chair can vote in the affirmative, thereby creating a majority for the motion. If the chair abstains from voting in such a case, however, the motion is lost (because it did not receive a majority).

If there is one more affirmative vote than negative votes without the chair's vote, the motion is adopted if the chair abstains. If he/she votes in the negative, however, the result is a tie and the motion is therefore lost.

In short, the chairperson can vote either to break or to cause a tie; or, when a two-thirds vote is required, can vote either to cause or to block the attainment of the necessary two-thirds.

The chair cannot vote twice, once as a member, then again in his/her capacity as presiding officer.

How Motions are Classified

For convenience, motions can be classified into five groups:

1. main motions
2. subsidiary motions
3. privileged motions
4. incidental motions

} known as secondary motions

5. motions that bring a question again before a meeting

The motions in the second, third and fourth classes (subsidiary, privileged and incidental motions) are often called *secondary* motions, to distinguish them from *main* motions.

Secondary motions are ones that are in order when a main motion is being debated; ones that assist a meeting to deal with the main motion.

Before examining each of the five types of motions, one should understand the concept *of order of precedence of motions.* This concept is based on the principle that a meeting can deal with only one question at a time. Once a motion is before a meeting, it must be adopted or rejected by a vote, or the meeting must dispose of the question in some other way, before any other business can be introduced. Under this principle, a main motion can be made only when no other motion is pending. However, a meeting can deal with a main motion in several ways other than just passing or defeating it. These other ways are the purpose of the various secondary motions, the motions in categories two, three and four of the five categories of motions listed above.

The rules under which secondary motions take precedence over one another have evolved gradually through experience. If two motions, A and B, are related in such a way that motion B can be made while motion A is pending, motion B *takes precedence over* motion A and motion A *yields* to motion B.

A secondary motion thus takes precedence over a main motion; a main motion takes precedence over nothing, yielding to all secondary motions. When a secondary motion is placed before a meeting, it becomes the immediately pending question; the main motion remains pending while the secondary motion is dealt with.

Certain secondary motions also take precedence over others, so that it is possible for more than one secondary motion to be pending at any one time (together with the main motion). In such a case, the motion most recently accepted by the chair is the immediately pending question—that is, it takes precedence over all the others.

The main motion, the subsidiary motions, and the privileged motions fall into a definite *order of precedence,* which gives a particular rank to each. The main motion—which does not take precedence over anything—ranks lowest. Each of the other motions has its proper position in the rank order, taking precedence over the motions that rank below and yielding to those that rank above it.

For ease of reference, the order of precedence is presented in Table 1.

When a motion is on the floor, a motion of higher precedence may be proposed, but no motion of lower precedence is in order.

At any given time there can be pending only one motion of any one rank. This means that other motions proposed during consideration of a motion can be accepted by the chair *only* if they are of higher precedence. In voting, the meeting proceeds with the various motions in inverse order—the last one proposed, being of highest precedence, is the first one to be decided.

It should be noted that “precedence” and “importance” are not synonyms. Indeed, the most important motion—the main motion—is the lowest in precedence.

The Main Motion

A main motion is a motion that brings business before a meeting. Because a meeting can consider only one subject at a time, a main motion can be made only when no other motion is pending. A main motion ranks lowest in the order of precedence.

When a main motion has been stated by one member, seconded by another member, and repeated for the meeting by the chair, the meeting cannot consider any other business until that motion has been disposed of, or until some other motion of higher precedence has been proposed, seconded and accepted by the chair.

Table 1. Order of Precedence of Motions

	Rank	Motion	may interrupt speaker	second required	debatable	amendable	may be reconsidered	majority required	2/3 majority required
privileged motions	1.	Fix time to adjourn		×		×	×	×	
	2.	Adjourn		×				×	
	3.	Recess		×		×		×	
	4.	Question of privilege	×	×[1]	×	×	×	×	
	5.	Orders of the day	×						×[2]
subsidiary motions	6.	Table		×				×	
	7.	Previous question		×			×[3]		×
	8.	Limit/extend limits of debate		×		×	×		×
	9.	Postpone to a certain time		×	×[4]		×	×[5]	×[5]
	10.	Refer		×	×[6]	×	×[7]	×	
	11.	Amend		×	×	×[8]	×	×	×[9]
	12.	Postpone indefinitely		×	×		×[10]	×	
	13.	Main motion		×	×	×	×	×	

1. If a formal motion is made.
2. Must be enforced on the demand of any member unless the orders of the day (agenda) are set aside by two-thirds vote. If chair's ruling is challenged, majority vote required.
3. Can be reconsidered but only before the previous question has been put.
4. Only as to propriety or advisability of postponing and of postponing to a certain time.
5. Requires two-thirds majority if postponed to a later time in the same meeting (amends the agenda). If postponed to a subsequent meeting, then only a simple majority required.
6. Only as to propriety or advisability of referral.
7. Can be reconsidered if the group to which the matter has been referred has not started work on the matter.
8. An amendment to an amendment is not itself amendable.
9. A motion to amend the agenda requires a two-thirds majority.
10. Can be reconsidered only if the motion is passed.

Unless the main motion is very short and simple, the mover should hand it in writing to the secretary.

A main motion must not interrupt another speaker, requires a seconder, is debatable, is lowest in rank or precedence, can be amended, cannot be applied to any other motion, may be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

When a motion has been made by a member and seconded by another, it becomes the property of the meeting. The mover and seconder cannot withdraw the motion unless the meeting agrees. (Usually the chair will ask if the meeting objects to the motion's being withdrawn. If no one objects, the chair will announce: "The motion is withdrawn." See section on agenda.)

Subsidiary Motions

Subsidiary motions assist a meeting in treating or disposing of a main motion (and sometimes other motions). The subsidiary motions are listed below in ascending order of rank. Each of the motions takes precedence over the main motion and any or all of the motions listed before it.

The seven subsidiary motions are:

1. postpone indefinitely
2. amend
3. refer
4. postpone to a certain time
5. limit or extend limits of debate
6. previous question
7. table

Postpone Indefinitely

Despite its name, this motion is not one to postpone, but one to suppress or kill a pending main motion.

If an embarrassing main motion is brought before a meeting, a member can propose to dispose of the question (without bringing it to a direct vote) by moving to postpone indefinitely. Such a motion can be made at any time

except when a speaker has the floor. If passed, the motion kills the matter under consideration. It requires a seconder, may be debated (including debate on the main motion), cannot be amended, can be reconsidered only if the motion is passed, and requires a majority vote. (See also “Postpone to a Certain Time”.)

Amend

An *amendment* is a motion to change, to add words to, or to omit words from, an original motion. The change is usually to clarify or improve the wording of the original motion and must, of course, be germane to that motion.

An amendment cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is debatable if the motion to be amended is debatable, may itself be amended by an *amendment to the amendment*, can be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote, even if the motion to be amended requires a two-thirds vote to be adopted.

The chair should allow full discussion of the amendment (being careful to restrict debate to the amendment, not the original motion) and should then have a vote taken on the amendment only, making sure the members know they are voting on the amendment, but not on the original motion.

If the amendment is defeated, another amendment may be proposed, or discussion will proceed on the original motion.

If the amendment carries, the meeting does not necessarily vote immediately on the “motion as amended.” Because the discussion of the principle of the original motion was not permitted during debate on the amendment, there may be members who want to speak now on the issue raised in the original motion.

Other amendments may also be proposed, provided that they do not alter or nullify the amendments already passed. Finally, the meeting will vote on the “motion as amended” or, if all amendments are defeated, on the original motion.

An amendment to an amendment is a motion to change, to add words to, or omit words from, the first amendment. The rules for an amendment

(above) apply here, except that the amendment to an amendment is not itself amendable and that it takes precedence over the first amendment.

Debate proceeds and a vote is taken on the amendment to the amendment, then on the first amendment, and finally on the original motion ("as amended," if the amendment has been carried). Only one amendment to an amendment is permissible.

Sometimes a main motion is worded poorly, and several amendments may be presented to improve the wording. In such cases it is sometimes better to have a substitute motion rather than to try to solve the wording problem with amendments.

An individual (or a group of two or three) can be asked to prepare a substitute wording for the original motion. If there is unanimous agreement, the meeting can agree to the withdrawal of the original motion (together with any amendments passed or pending) and the substitution of the new motion for debate.

Refer

When it is obvious that a meeting does not have enough information to make a wise decision, or when it seems advisable to have a small group work out details that would take too much time in a large meeting, a member may move: "That the question be referred to the _____ committee" (or "to a committee"—not named).

A motion to refer cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is debatable only as to the propriety or advisability of referral, can be amended, can be reconsidered if the group to which the question has been referred has not begun work on the matter, and requires a majority vote.

If a motion to refer is passed, the committee to which the matter is referred should report on the question at a subsequent meeting. Sometimes the motion to refer will state the time at which a report will be required.

Postpone to a Certain Time

If a meeting prefers to consider a main motion later in the same meeting or at a subsequent one, it can move to postpone a motion to a certain time, which is specified in the motion to postpone. Such a motion can be moved

regardless of how much debate there has been on the motion it proposes to postpone.

A motion may be postponed definitely to a specific time or until after some other item of business has been dealt with.

When the time to which a motion has been postponed has arrived, the chairperson should state the postponed motion to the meeting for its consideration immediately. If another item of business is being discussed at that time, the chairperson should present the postponed motion immediately after the other business has been concluded. If the meeting, in postponing the original motion has instructed that it be given priority at the time to which it has been postponed (that is, issued a "special order"), the postponed motion interrupts any item of business on the floor at that time. For this reason, any "special order" requires a two-thirds majority vote.

A motion to postpone to a definite time may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is debatable only as to the propriety or advisability of postponing and of postponing to the particular time, can be amended, can be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote if the postponement is to a subsequent meeting. However, if the postponement is to a later time in the same meeting, the effect is to amend the agenda of that meeting, and the motion therefore requires a two-thirds majority vote.

Limit or Extend Limits of Debate

A motion to limit debate changes the normal rules of debate. It could, for example, limit the time of the whole debate (such as, "I move that debate on this motion be limited to 15 minutes"), or it might limit the time taken by each speaker ("I move that debate on this motion be limited to two minutes per speaker").

A motion to extend debate permits greater participation and time than usual.

A motion to limit or extend the time of debate (on one matter or for the entire meeting) may not interrupt a speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, can be amended, can be reconsidered, and requires a two-thirds majority vote.

Previous Question (To Vote Immediately)

This is a tactic to close debate on a question. It is usually made at a time when the debate has been long and repetitious. A member rises and says: "I move that the question be now put."

A motion to put the previous question (that is, to vote immediately on the motion being debated) cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, and is not amendable, and requires a two-thirds majority vote. This requirement is important in protecting the democratic process. Without it, a momentary majority of only one vote could deny to the other members all opportunity to discuss any measure the "majority" wanted to adopt or to defeat. Such a motion can be reconsidered, but if the vote was affirmative, it can be reconsidered only before any vote has been taken under it—that is, only before the previous question has been put.

A motion to put the previous question has precedence over all other motions listed in this section except the motion to table (see next subsection). If the motion to put the question passes, the chair immediately proceeds to call a vote on the question that was being debated. The means *that the mover of the motion loses his/her right to close debate.* If the motion is defeated, debate on the motion before the meeting continues as if there had been no interruption.

The motion to put the previous question is the only proper method of securing an immediate vote. Members who call, "Question!" in an attempt to get the chairperson to call the question immediately should be ruled out of order. The only situation in which members may properly call, "Question!" is in reply to the chairperson when he/she asks the meeting, "Are you ready for the question?"

Table (Lay on the Table)

Sometimes a meeting wants to lay a main motion aside temporarily without setting a time for resuming its consideration but with the provision that the motion can be taken up again whenever the majority so decides. This is accomplished by a motion to table or to lay on the table.

The motion has the effect of delaying action on a main motion. If a subsequent meeting does not lift the question from the table, the effect of the

motion to table is to prevent action from being taken on the main motion. Indeed, rather than either pass or defeat a motion, a meeting will sometimes choose to "bury" it by tabling.

Robert's rules say, "No motion or motions can be laid on the table apart from motions which adhere to them, or to which they adhere; and if any one of them is laid on the table, all such motions go to the table together." For example, a main motion may have been made and an amendment proposed to it. The proposed amendment "adheres" to the main motion. If the meeting wants to table either of the motions, it must table both of them. In this example, if the meeting did not like the proposed amendment, but wanted to deal with the main motion, the correct procedure would be not to table, but to defeat the amendment. Debate could then resume on the main motion.

A motion to table may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is not amendable, may not be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

Privileged Motions

Unlike either subsidiary or incidental motions, *privileged* motions do not relate to the pending business, but have to do with special matters of immediate and overriding importance that, without debate, should be allowed to interrupt the consideration of anything else.

The privileged motions are listed below in ascending order of rank. Each of the succeeding motions takes precedence over the main motion, any subsidiary motions, and any or all of the privileged motions listed before it.

The five privileged motions are:

1. orders of the day
2. question (point) of privilege
3. recess
4. adjourn
5. fix time to which to adjourn.

The five privileged motions fit into an order of precedence. All of them take precedence over motions of any other class (except when the immediately

pending question may be a motion to amend or a motion to put the previous question).

Orders of the Day

The *orders of the day* means the agenda or the order of business. If the order of business is not being followed, or if consideration of a question has been set for the present time and is therefore now in order, but the matter is not being taken up, a member may call for the orders of the day, and can thereby require the order of business to be followed, unless the meeting decides by a two-thirds vote to set the orders of the day aside.

Such a motion can interrupt another speaker, does not require a seconder, is not debatable, is not amendable, and cannot be reconsidered.

If the chair admits that the order of business has been violated and returns to the correct order, no vote is required. If the chair maintains that the order of business has not been violated, his/her ruling stands unless a member challenges the ruling. A motion to sustain the chair is decided by a simple majority vote.

Sometimes the chair will admit that the agenda has been violated, but will rule that the debate will continue on the matter before the meeting. In such a case, a vote must be taken and the chair needs a two-thirds majority to sustain the ruling. (The effect of such a vote is to set aside the orders of the day, i.e., amend the agenda, a move that requires a two-thirds majority vote.)

Calls for orders of the day are not in order in committee of the whole.

The orders of the day—that is, the agenda items to be discussed, are either *special orders* or *general orders*.

A *special order* specifies a time for the item, usually by postponement. Any rules interfering with its consideration at the specified time are suspended. (The four exceptions are rules relating to: (1) adjournment or recess, (2) questions of privilege, (3) special orders made before this special order was made, and (4) a question that has been assigned priority over all other business at a meeting by being made *the* special order for the meeting.) A special order for a particular time therefore interrupts any business that is pending when that time arrives.

Because a special order has the effect of suspending any interfering rules, making an item a special order requires a two-thirds vote, except where such action is included in the adoption of the agenda.

A *general order* is any question that has been made an order of the day (placed on the agenda) without being made a special order.

When a time is assigned to a particular subject on an agenda, either at the time the agenda is adopted, or by an agenda amendment later, the subject is made a special order. When the assigned time for taking up the topic arrives, the chairperson should announce that fact, then put to a vote any pending questions without allowing further debate, unless someone immediately moves to lay the question on the table, postpone it or refer it to a committee. Any of those three motions is likewise put to a vote without debate.

Also permissible is a motion to extend the time for considering the pending question. Although an extension of time is sometimes undesirable, and may be unfair to the next topic on the agenda, it is sometimes necessary. The motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass (in effect, it amends the agenda), and is put without debate.

As soon as any pending motions have been decided, the meeting proceeds to the topic of the special order.

Question or Point of Privilege

If a situation is affecting the comfort, convenience, integrity, rights or privileges of a meeting or of an individual member (for example, noise, inadequate ventilation, introduction of a confidential subject in the presence of guests, etc.), a member can *raise a point of privilege*, which permits him/her to interrupt pending business to make an urgent statement, request or motion. (If a motion is made, it must be seconded.) The motion might also concern the reputation of a member, a group of members, the assembly, or the association as a whole.

If the matter is not simple enough to be taken care of informally, the chair rules as to whether it is admitted as a question of privilege and whether it requires consideration before the pending business is resumed.

A point of privilege may also be used to seek permission of the meeting to present a motion of an urgent nature.

Recess

A member can propose a short intermission in a meeting, even while business is pending, by moving to recess for a specified length of time.

A motion to take a recess may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, can be amended (for example, to change the length of the recess), cannot be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

Adjourn

A member can propose to close the meeting entirely by moving to adjourn. This motion can be made and the meeting can adjourn even while business is pending, providing that the time for the next meeting is established by a rule of the association or has been set by the meeting. In such a case, unfinished business is carried over to the next meeting.

A motion to adjourn may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is not amendable, cannot be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

If the motion to adjourn has been made, but important matters remain for discussion, the chair may request that the motion to adjourn be withdrawn. A motion can be withdrawn only with the consent of the meeting.

The motions to recess and to adjourn have quite different purposes. The motion to recess suspends the meeting until a later time; the motion to adjourn terminates the meeting. The motion to adjourn should, however, be followed by a declaration from the chairperson that the meeting is adjourned.

Fix Time to Which to Adjourn

This is the highest-ranking of all motions. Under certain conditions while business is pending, a meeting—before adjourning or postponing the business—may wish to fix a date, an hour, and sometimes the place, for another meeting or for another meeting before the next regular meeting. A

motion *to fix the time to which to adjourn* can be made even while a matter is pending, unless another meeting is already scheduled for the same or the next day.

The usual form is: "I move that the meeting adjourn to Thursday, October 23, at 19:30 at _____." The motion may not interrupt a speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is amendable (for example, to change the time and/or place of the next meeting), can be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

Incidental Motions

These motions are incidental to the motions or matters out of which they arise. Because they arise incidentally out of the immediately pending business, they must be decided immediately, before business can proceed. Most incidental motions are not debatable.

Because incidental motions must be decided immediately, they do not have an order or precedence. An incidental motion is in order only when it is legitimately incidental to another pending motion or when it is legitimately incidental in some other way to business at hand. It then takes precedence over any other motions that are pending—that is, it must be decided immediately.

The eight most common incidental motions are:

1. point of order
2. suspension of the rules
3. objection to consideration
4. consideration seriatim
5. division of the meeting
6. motions related to methods of voting
7. motions related to nominations
8. requests and inquiries

Point of Order

This motion permits a member to draw the chair's attention to what he/she believes to be an error in procedure or a lack of decorum in debate. The

member will rise and say: “I rise to a point of order,” or simply “Point of order.” The chair should recognize the member, who will then state the point of order. The effect is to require the chair to make an immediate ruling on the question involved. The chair will usually give his/her reasons for making the ruling. If the ruling is thought to be wrong, the chair can be challenged.

A point of order can interrupt another speaker, does not require a seconder, is not debatable, is not amendable, and cannot be reconsidered.

Suspension of the Rules

Sometimes a meeting wants to take an action, but is prevented from doing so by one or more of its rules of procedure. In such cases the meeting may vote (two-thirds majority required) to suspend the rules that are preventing the meeting from taking the action it wants to take.

Such a motion cannot interrupt a speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is not amendable, cannot be reconsidered and requires a two-thirds majority.

Please note that only rules of procedure can be suspended. A meeting may not suspend by-laws. After the meeting has taken the action it wants to take, the rules that were suspended come into force again automatically.

Objection to the Consideration of a Question

If a member believes that it would be harmful for a meeting even to discuss a main motion, he/she can raise an *objection to the consideration of the question;* provided debate on the main motion has not begun or any subsidiary motion has not been stated.

The motion can be made when another member has been assigned the floor, but only if debate has not begun or a subsidiary motion has not been accepted by the chair. A member rises, even if another has been assigned the floor, and without waiting to be recognized, says, “Mr. Chairman, I object to the consideration of the question (or resolution or motion, etc.).” The motion does not need a seconder, is not debatable, and is not amendable.

The chair responds, “The consideration of the question is objected to. Shall the question be considered?”

A two-thirds vote against consideration sustains the member's objection. (The two-thirds vote is required because the decision in effect amends the agenda.) The motion can be reconsidered, but only if the objection has been sustained.

Consideration by Paragraph or Seriatim

If a main motion contains several paragraphs or sections that, although not separate questions, could be most efficiently handled by opening the paragraphs or sections to amendment one at a time (before the whole is finally voted on), a member can propose a motion *to consider by paragraph or seriatim.* Such a motion may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is amendable, cannot be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

Division of the Meeting (Standing Vote)

If a member doubts the accuracy of the chair's announcement of the results of a vote by show of hands, he/she can demand a division of the meeting—that is, a standing vote. Such a demand can interrupt the speaker, does not require a seconder, is not debatable, is not amendable, and cannot be reconsidered. No vote is taken; the demand of a single member compels the standing vote.

Motions Related to Methods of Voting

A member can move that a vote be taken by roll call, by ballot or that the standing votes be counted if a division of the meeting appears to be inconclusive and the chair neglects to order a count. Such motions may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, are not debatable, are amendable, can be reconsidered, and require majority votes. (Note: By-laws may specify a secret ballot for such votes as the election of officers.)

Motions Related to Nominations

If the by-laws or rules of the association do not prescribe how nominations are to be made and if a meeting has taken no action to do so prior to an election, any member can move while the election is pending to specify one

of various methods by which candidates shall be nominated or, if the need arises, to close nominations or to re-open them. Such motions may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, are not debatable, are amendable, can be reconsidered, and require majority votes.

Requests and Inquiries

a. *Parliamentary Inquiry*—a request for the chair's opinion (not a ruling) on a matter of parliamentary procedure as it relates to the business at hand.

b. *Point of Information*—a question about facts affecting the business at hand, directed to the chair or, through the chair, to a member.

c. *Request for Permission to Withdraw or Modify a Motion.* Although Robert's Rules of Order specify that until a motion has been accepted by the chair it is the property of the mover, who can withdraw it or modify it as he/she chooses, a common practice is that once the agenda has been adopted, the items on it become the property of the meeting. A person may not, therefore, withdraw a motion unilaterally; he or she may do so only with the consent of the meeting, which has adopted an agenda indicating that the motion is to be debated.

Similarly, a person cannot, without the consent of the meeting, change the wording of any motion that has been given ahead of time to those attending the meeting—for example, distributed in printed form in advance, printed on the agenda, a motion of which notice has been given at a previous meeting, etc.

The usual way in which consent of a meeting to withdraw a motion is obtained is for the mover to ask the consent of the meeting to withdraw (or change the wording). If no one objects, the chairperson announces that there being no objections, that the motion is withdrawn or that the modified wording is the motion to be debated.

If anyone objects, the chair can put a motion permitting the member to withdraw (or modify) or any two members may move and second that permission be granted. A majority vote decides the question of modifying a motion—similar to amending the motion. A two-thirds majority is needed for permission to withdraw a motion, as this has the effect of amending the agenda.

d. *Request to Read Papers*.

e. *Request to be Excused from a Duty*.

f. *Request for Any Other Privilege*.

The first two types of inquiry are responded to by the chair, or by a member at the direction of the chair; the other requests can be granted only by the meeting.

Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly

There are four motions that can bring business back to a meeting. The four are:

1. Take from the Table
2. Rescind
3. Reconsider, and
4. Discharge a Committee

The order in which the four motions are listed are no relation to the order of precedence of motions.

Take from the Table

Before a meeting can consider a matter that has been tabled, a member must move: "That the question concerning _____ be taken from the table." Such a motion may not interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is not debatable, is not amendable, cannot be reconsidered, and requires a majority vote.

If a motion to take from the tables passes, the meeting resumes debate on the original question (or on any amendments to it). If a considerable period of time has elapsed since the matter was tabled, it is often helpful for the first speaker to review the previous debate before proceeding to make any new points.

Rescind

A meeting, like an individual, has a right to change its mind. There are two ways a meeting can do so—rescind or reconsider.

A motion to rescind means a proposal to cancel or annul an earlier decision. A motion to reconsider, if passed, enables a meeting to debate again the earlier motion and eventually vote again on it. However, a motion to rescind, if passed, cancels the earlier motion and makes it possible for a new motion to be placed before the meeting.

Another form of the same motion—a motion to *amend something previously adopted*—can be proposed to modify only a part of the wording or text previously adopted, or to substitute a different version.

Such motions cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, are debatable, and are amendable. Because such motions would change action already taken by the meeting, they require:

- a two-thirds vote, or
- a majority vote when notice of intent to make the motion has been given at the previous meeting or in the call of the present meeting, or
- a vote of the majority of the entire membership—whichever is the most practical to obtain.

Negative votes on such motions can be reconsidered, but not affirmative ones.

Reconsider

A motion to reconsider enables the majority in a meeting within a limited time and without notice, to bring back for further consideration a motion that has already been put to a vote. The purpose of reconsideration is to permit a meeting to correct a hasty, ill-advised, or erroneous action, or to take into account added information or a changed situation that has developed since the taking of the vote.

If the motion to reconsider is passed, the effect is to cancel the original vote on the motion to be reconsidered and reopen the matter for debate as if the original vote had never occurred.

A motion to reconsider has the following unique characteristics:

a) It can be made only by a member who voted with the prevailing side—that is, voted in favour if the motion involved was adopted, or voted contrary if the motion was defeated. This requirement is a protection against a defeated minority's using a motion to reconsider as a dilatory tactic. If a member who cannot move a reconsideration believes there are valid reasons for one, he/she should try to persuade someone who voted with the prevailing side to make such a motion.

b) The motion is subject to time limits. In a session of one day, a motion to reconsider can be made only on the same day the vote to be reconsidered was taken. In a convention or session of more than one day, reconsideration can be moved only on the same or the next succeeding day after the original vote was taken. These time limitations do not apply to standing or special committees.

c) The motion can be made and seconded at times when it is not in order for it to come before the assembly for debate or vote. In such a case it can be taken up later, at a time when it would otherwise be too late to make the motion.

Making a motion to reconsider (as distinguished from *debating* such a motion) takes precedence over any other motion whatever and yields to nothing. Making such a motion is in order at any time, even after the assembly has voted to adjourn—if the member rose and addressed the chair before the chair declared the meeting adjourned. In terms of debate of the motion, a motion to reconsider has only the same rank as that of the motion to be reconsidered.

A motion to reconsider can be made when another person has been assigned the floor, but not after he/she has begun to speak. The motion must be seconded, is debatable provided that the motion to be reconsidered is debatable (in which case debate can go into the original question), is not amendable, and cannot be reconsidered.

Robert's Rules of Order specify that a motion to reconsider requires only a majority vote, regardless of the vote necessary to adopt the motion to be reconsidered, except in meetings of standing or special committees. However, some groups follow the practice of requiring a two-thirds majority for any vote that amends an agenda once that agenda has been adopted. The

motion to reconsider has the effect of amending the agenda, because if it passes, the original motion must be debated again—that is, it must be placed on the agenda again. To simplify matters, therefore, some groups require a two-thirds majority vote on all motions to reconsider.

In regular meetings the motion to reconsider may be made (only by someone who voted with the prevailing side) at any time—in fact, it takes precedence over any other motion—but its rank as far as debate is concerned is the same as the motion it seeks to reconsider. In other words, the motion to reconsider may be *made* at any time, but *debate* on it may have to be postponed until later.

Moreover, as indicated earlier, in regular meetings a motion to reconsider is subject to time limits. In a one-day meeting it can be made only on the same day. In a two- or more day meeting, the motion must be made on the same day as the motion it wants to reconsider, or on the next day.

Discharge a Committee (From Further Consideration)

If a question has been referred, or a task assigned, to a committee that has not yet made its final report, and if a meeting wants to take the matter out of the committee's hands (either so that the meeting itself can deal with the matter or so that the matter can be dropped), such action can be proposed by means of a motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of a topic or subject.

Such a motion cannot interrupt another speaker, must be seconded, is debatable (including the question that is in the hands of the committee), and is amendable. Because the motion would change action already taken by the meeting, it requires:

- a two-thirds vote, or
- a majority vote when notice of intent to make the motion has been given at the previous meeting or in the call of the present meeting, or
- a vote of the majority of the entire membership—whichever is the most practical to obtain.

A negative vote on this motion can be reconsidered, but not an affirmative one.

Sample Order of Business

This section details a sample order of business for a regular business meeting and indicates how the chair should handle each item. The order is not intended to be prescriptive; each chairperson should follow an order that is satisfactory to him/her and to the association.

The Order of Business

The chairperson of a meeting should prepare in advance a list of the order of business or agenda for the meeting. A sample order of business follows:

- Call to Order
- Adoption of the Agenda
- Minutes
- Executive Minutes
- Treasurer's Report
- Correspondence (listed)
- Unfinished Business (listed)
- Committee Reports (listed)
- New Business (listed)
- Announcements (listed)
- Program (An alternative is to have a guest speaker make his/her comments before the business meeting begins so that he/she does not have to sit through the meeting.)
- Adjournment

Call to Order

The chairperson calls the meeting to order with such a statement as: "The meeting will now come to order." If the president is not present, the meeting may be called to order by the vice president, or by any person those attending are willing to accept as chairperson or acting-chairperson.

Adoption of the Agenda

In some associations it is the practice to circulate copies of the agenda of the meeting in advance. Alternatively, the proposed agenda may be written on a chalkboard before the meeting begins. In either case the meeting should begin with the consideration of the agenda. The chairperson will ask if any of the members have additional matters that should be placed on the agenda. After these have been taken care of, the chairperson should call for a motion to adopt the agenda.

A member should then move: "That the agenda be adopted." (Or "adopted as amended.") A seconder is required. Passage of the motion (requiring a simple majority) restricts the business of the meeting to items listed on the agenda.

Many of the less formal associations do not bother with consideration of the agenda in this way. However, the procedure outlined above protects the membership from the introduction, without prior warning, of new, and perhaps controversial, matters of business. If a meeting does adopt an agenda, it can change that agenda only by a formal motion to do so. A member might move, for example, that an item be added to the agenda or deleted from the agenda or that the order in which the items are to be discussed be changed. Such a motion must be seconded and requires a two-thirds majority vote. (See "Orders of the Day".)

Minutes

If the minutes have been duplicated and circulated to members before the meeting (a desirable procedure), they need not be read at the meeting. The chairperson asks if there are any errors in or omissions from the minutes.

Some organizations prefer to have a formal motion to approve the minutes. A member should move: "That the minutes of the (*date*) meeting be approved as printed (or circulated)." In less formal meetings it is sufficient for the chairperson, if no one answers his/her call for errors or omissions, to say, "There being no errors or omissions, I declare the minutes of the (*date*) meeting approved as printed." Should there be a mistake in the minutes, it is proper for any member to rise and point out the error. The secretary

should then make an appropriate correction or addition. The motion will then read: "...approved as amended."

Executive Minutes

Sometimes the minutes of the previous executive meeting are read or summarized by the secretary. One purpose is to give information to the membership on the disposition of less important items of business that have been handled by the executive. Occasionally a member will ask for more information regarding the matters disposed of by the executive, and sometimes the general meeting will want to change the action taken by the executive. Such cases are usually rare, but they are indications of the necessary subservience of the executive committee to the membership as a whole.

On important matters of business the executive committee may have been able to arrive at recommendations that can later be considered by the general meeting. The reading or summarizing of the executive minutes can therefore prepare the membership for the discussion of important business on the agenda of the general meeting.

The executive minutes are not adopted or amended until the next executive meeting (having been read to the general meeting for information only).

Treasurer

The chairperson will call upon the treasurer to present a report on the finances of the association. For a regular meeting this need be only a simple statement of the receipts and disbursements since the last financial report, the balance of money held in the account of the association, and some information about bills that need to be paid.

At the annual meeting the treasurer should submit a detailed record of the financial business of the year and this report should be audited (that is, checked thoroughly by at least one person other than the treasurer, to ensure that they present fairly the final financial position of the association and the results of its operations for the year).

Although it is not necessary to have a motion to "adopt" the treasurer's report at a monthly meeting, it is advisable to adopt the audited annual report. The treasurer should move: "That this report be adopted."

Correspondence

Before the meeting, the secretary, in consultation with the chairperson, should separate the letters received into two groups—those requiring action and the others. Those letters that will probably require no action are summarized by the secretary. Usually it is sufficient to have one motion—"That the correspondence be received and filed."

Those letters that require action by the meeting will be read or summarized one at a time. The chairperson may state, after each has been read, that action on this letter will be delayed until "New Business," or he/she may prefer to have discussion of each letter immediately after it has been read. Each letter in this group will require a separate motion to dispose of it.

Unfinished Business

Any business that has been postponed from a previous meeting, or that was pending when the last meeting adjourned, is called "old" or "unfinished" business or "business arising from the minutes." It is usually advisable for the chairperson to remind the meeting of the history of this business before discussion begins (or he/she may call upon someone with special information to do this).

Committee Reports

Before the meeting, the chairperson should check with committee chairs to determine which committees or task forces have reports ready for the meeting and the importance of the material to be presented. All reports must be listed on the agenda.

In establishing the order in which committees should be heard, the chairperson should give priority to those with the most important reports. If none of the reports is of particular importance, any committee report that is pending from the previous meeting should be heard first. Usually, standing committees are given precedence over task forces (a standing committee is one that functions over an extended period of time; a task force or *ad hoc* committee is set up to deal with a special problem and is discharged when its task is completed).

Committee reports should be in written form, so that a copy can be placed in the association's files.

There is no need for a motion to receive a committee or task force report. The adoption of the agenda has guaranteed that the report will be heard.

If the report has been duplicated, the committee or task force chairperson should not read the report. He/she may want to make a few comments, however, before answering questions from the meeting.

After all questions have been answered, the committee or task force chairperson will move any recommendations on behalf of the committee or task force. Robert's rules indicate that a seconder is unnecessary for such motions, because the motion is being made on behalf of a committee.

Amendments to the recommendations may be proposed by any member at the meeting. After all the recommendations have been dealt with, motions may be received from the floor dealing with the substance of the report or the work of the committee or task force concerned.

Note: A committee or task force report need not be adopted. On rare occasions, says *Robert's Rules of Order,* a meeting may have occasion to adopt the entire report. An affirmative vote on such a motion has the effect of the meeting's endorsing every word of the report—including the indicated facts and the reasoning—as its own. The treasurer's audited annual report should be adopted.

Occasionally it becomes evident that the report of a committee, or one of the recommendations, is not acceptable to a large proportion of the membership present at the meeting. The committee can be directed to review its work in the light of the discussion heard.

New Business

When all unfinished business has been disposed of, the chairperson will say: "New business is now in order." Items not included on the agenda may not be discussed unless the agenda is amended. (The motion to amend the agenda requires a two-thirds majority.)

Announcements

The chairperson should give committee chairs and others an opportunity to make special announcements as well as making any of his/her own.

Program

When the association is to hear a special speaker, it may be advisable to have the speaker before the official business (from “Adoption of the Agenda” on) begins. In other cases the program occurs after pending new business has been disposed of. The chair of the meeting may ask a separate program chairperson to take charge at this point.

Adjournment

In organisations with a regular schedule of meetings a motion to adjourn is a “privileged” motion that is neither amendable nor debatable. A seconder is required and the motion should be put. If it is passed, the chair should announce formally that the meeting is adjourned.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM OCTOBER 18, 2006 TASK FORCE MEETING

For Discussion and Decision:

Mr. Constance will present the minutes from the last Task Force meeting. Task Force members may provide suggestions for additional information to be included in the official minutes.

BREAUX ACT
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

TASK FORCE MEETING
18 October 2006

Minutes

I. INTRODUCTION

Colonel Richard Wagenaar convened the 64th meeting of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. The meeting began at 9:40 a.m. on October 18, 2006 at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, Division Assembly Room, 7400 Leake Avenue, New Orleans, LA. The agenda is shown as enclosure 1. The Task Force was created by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA, commonly known as the Breaux Act), which was signed into law (PL 101-646, Title III) by President George Bush on November 29, 1990.

II. ATTENDEES

The attendance record for the Task Force meeting is presented as enclosure 2. Listed below are the six Task Force members:

Ms. Sidney Coffee, State of Louisiana, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities (GOCA)
Mr. Donald Gohmert, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Mr. Sam Hamilton, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Mr. Bill Honker, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Colonel Richard Wagenaar, Chairman, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)
Dr. Erik Zobrist, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

III. OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Donald Gohmert announced that the NRCS released a new coastal wetland plant, gulf bluestem for barrier island stabilization. Foundation plant materials for commercial nursery production is available through the NRCS Plant Materials Center in Golden Meadow, LA. The plant has been released for commercial production and will appear in the NRCS Standards and Specifications for vegetating Louisiana barrier islands, shorelines and inland marshes.

Dr. Erik Zobrist reminded everyone that hurricane season does not end until November 30th. The quiet hurricane season this year has given the state an opportunity to recover. He reminded everyone of the importance of having an emergency evacuation plan and home kit to prepare for being away from homes and communities for three to five days, and encouraged everyone to maintain community vigilance.

Colonel Wagenaar added that there are a lot of moving parts between hurricane protection and coastal restoration, such as the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA),

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) revenue and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration (LaCPR). The Task Force needs to keep these in mind to see where CWPPRA fits into the process.

IV. ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM JULY 2006 TASK FORCE MEETING

Colonel Wagenaar called for a motion to adopt the minutes from the July 12, 2006 Task Force Meeting.

Mr. Bill Honker moved to adopt the minutes and Mr. Sam Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

V. TASK FORCE DECISIONS

A. Decision: FY07 Planning Budget Approval (Agenda Item #4)

Mr. Tom Podany presented the Technical Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of the FY07 Planning Budget in the amount of $4,514,834.

Mr. Scott Wilson presented the Outreach Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of the FY07 Outreach Committee Budget in the amount of $463,858.

Mr. Gohmert moved to approve the FY07 Planning Budget in the amount of $4,514,834 and the Outreach Committee Budget in the amount of $463,858 (total of $4,978,692) and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

B. Decision: CWPPRA FY07 Planning Budget Request – Central and Eastern Terrebonne Freshwater Delivery Complex Project (Agenda Item #5)

Mr. Podany stated that Phase 0 of the USFWS-sponsored complex project was approved in 1999. The USFWS estimated that $664,000 would be required for the complex project planning activities. To date, only $474,000 has been provided and the USFWS is asking for the remaining $190,000 to continue the planning effort. There have been delays in the modeling and concerns about the modeling outputs. Once Phase 0 is completed the project could request Phase I funding. The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve the remaining $190,000 of budgeted Phase 0 funds.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Mr. Hamilton stated that this is still a good project. Modeling issues have caused delays but the project could potentially be ready for Phase I funding with PPL17.

Colonel Wagenaar added that a lot has happened in the seven years since this project was approved. He asked the Technical Committee to consider a process for determining a point at which an ongoing CWPPRA project should have to be revalidated.

Mr. Hamilton affirmed that this was a fair question and that changes can occur in the landscape during the course of planning a project. Mr. Hamilton offered that some projects take longer than others, but they do get evaluated along the way. He agreed that there may need to be a process to check potential project viability after a certain period of time. He was unsure if the Technical Committee had considered this before.

Colonel Wagenaar recommended that the Technical Committee discuss the need for a process to determine the viability of projects based on certain trigger points such as landscape changing events or extensive time lapses in planning or engineering and design. The Technical Committee should provide an update at the next Task Force meeting.

Dr. Zobrist agreed that this was a valid question and needs to be considered on a project-by-project basis. The burden of proof is upon the State and sponsoring Federal agency to make a solid argument as to why a project should continue to stay on the books.

Dr. Zobrist moved to approve the remaining $190,000 budgeted Phase 0 funds for the Central and Eastern Terrebonne Freshwater Delivery Complex Project, provided the funds are used to progress the development of a fully funded cost estimate, WVA and other Phase 0 requirements to enable the project to request Phase I funding. Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force to approve the remaining $190,000 Phase 0 budget.

C. Decision: Request for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Funding (Agenda Item #6)

Prior to discussing the specifics of the agenda item, Ms. Julie LeBlanc went over a comparison of O&M costs in the program compared to the first cost of construction. Ms. Julie LeBlanc stated that the baseline O&M cost estimate for PPLs 1-8 (69 projects) was $33.6 million. After the re-evaluation of O&M in 1999, the estimate was increased to $46.1 million. The current O&M estimate for PPLs 1-8 is $63.3 million or 27 percent of the construction cost ($236.7 million). The baseline O&M cost estimate for PPLs 9+ (27 projects) was $112.2 million. The current O&M estimate for PPLs 9+ is $112.5 million or 36 percent of the construction cost ($309.1 million).

Ms. LeBlanc presented the Technical Committee's recommendations for O&M funding required in FY07 for two non-cash flow projects that have already received 20 years of estimated O&M funds and have exceeded the 20-year budgets [PPL3 Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a) and PPL3 Lake Chapeau Marsh Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration Project (TE-26)]. The Technical Committee also recommends O&M funding for cash flow projects that are requesting funds beyond Increment 1 funding [PPL11 Coastwide Nutria Control Program Project (LA-03b) and PPL9 Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping Project (TV-18)].

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that comments have been made before that if the Task Force is not careful, CWPPRA will spend the majority of funds to maintain projects and will not have funding for new projects. Colonel Wagenaar also expressed that another challenge to consider is

the process that the Task Force uses to determine if increasing project O&M funding is justifiable based on a project's observed benefits and performance, and total costs. In other words, just because a project exists does not mean it warrants additional investment if it is not performing to provide an acceptable benefit to cost ratio. Colonel Wagenaar wasn't sure if there is a process that the Task Force uses to determine whether a project warrants additional funding.

Mr. Gohmert said that Colonel Wagenaar raised some valid points. He believes that one of the wisest things about CWPPRA was the commitment of O&M for 20 years. He does not see a problem with requiring justification when asking for an increase in O&M funds.

Mr. Hamilton admitted that he didn't know if requests to the Technical Committee for O&M increases had to be defended and if there is a distinction between the project benefits with and without continued O&M for projects with budget shortfalls. Mr. Hamilton indicated that it would be a good business practice to have a process that requires justification for increasing O&M funding.

Mr. Podany replied that the Technical Committee does not have a process to re-evaluate project benefits as a requirement for requesting O&M funding increases. Mr. Podany indicated that for projects with changes in scope or construction costs that are more than 25 percent of what was originally approved, the project benefits are typically re-evaluated. Such projects are considered based on how they stand compared to other projects funded by the Task Force. For projects needing increases in O&M funds, the Technical Committee does discuss whether the project merits the increase based on the original projected benefits. However, there is no evaluation of realized or future benefits after a project has been functioning for a number of years to answer if it will provide the type of benefits that were originally envisioned.

Mr. Honker suggested taking another look at the project effectiveness in terms of planning for and making O&M funding decisions. There is a long-term sustainability issue that needs to be considered at the beginning of the project or at the construction decision point in terms of 20 years and beyond. A real issue will be: who will bear the responsibility of maintaining a project in perpetuity? Mr. Honker suggested that the Technical Committee be tasked with performing an analysis by O&M costs by project type to determine if O&M can be better planned in project design and construction phases to minimize the program O&M burden.

Dr. Zobrist thought that Mr. Honker made an excellent suggestion but questioned if the Technical Committee has the capability of performing such an analysis themselves and suggested that such a task be contracted out to provide a scientific and technically based assessment that may allow the program to reduce O&M costs. Dr. Zobrist acknowledged the benefits of and need for increased costs in O&M, but said he would rather pay up front for long term project performance if possible, than pay inflated costs 10-20 years later.

Dr. Zobrist expressed that there may be certain legal issues with landrights agreements that force CWPPRA to fund O&M for the whole 20 year project life. Dr. Zobrist indicated that he has no problem spending money to make sure projects continue to perform according to commitments.

Dr. Zobrist surmised that CWPPRA does not have a technical process for accurately evaluating the benefits of investing additional O&M funds and that such investment may have to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Dr. Zobrist added that many of the requests for increased O&M funding only address limited time increments, and that it would be useful to know the projected total anticipated O&M cost increase over the entire 20 year project life to provide a comprehensive view of the project rather than just an estimate for a short period. Ms. LeBlanc replied that the 20-year projected cost estimates have been updated and are shown in the binders. These estimates are carried on the books but are not approved. The Task Force decided in October 2004 that pre-cash flow projects would ask for O&M funding increases beyond the approved 20-year O&M budget in three year increments in the same manner as cash flow projects.

Ms. Sidney Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker's suggestion. As these projects come into their maturity at the end of their 20 years, we have to stay flexible in terms of their O&M. She does not want to see a good project that is working, and on which people depend, fall by the wayside.

Mr. Gerry Duszynski said that O&M was not a well understood process in the beginning of the program. Conditions are worse than originally thought when the first O&M estimates were made, but we are getting better at estimating with experience.

Mr. Duszynski added that the Technical Committee continues to discuss the cost of closing out projects if or when O&M ends. There are permitting agreements based on project goals and features, and the program may have certain obligations associated with abandoning projects requiring additional costs.

Mr. Duszynski also pointed out that some of the CWPPRA projects are specifically O&M, such as the Coast-wide Nutria Control Program and Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project, and that such projects should be omitted from the suggested O&M analysis to get a better idea of the true cost of O&M to the program.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Randy Moertle, representing several landowners across the state, said that landowners expect a project to be maintained for 20 years and if a decision is made to re-evaluate O&M, it should be done from PPL 17 onward. He acknowledged that project values and benefits that were originally projected for 20 years are going to go down and asked at what point is someone going to say we are not going to spend anymore money. He stressed that his clients spend a lot of money to participate in the CWPPRA process and he does not want to see any sudden change in the game.

Mr. Bob Schroeder, C.H. Fenstermaker and Associates, said that as you keep building more and more projects, eventually the O&M costs exceed the construction costs. The 20-year limit was used when CWPPRA started because we were not sure the projects being built would last that long. After 20 years, a point is reached where hard decisions have to be made between construction and O&M. On a dollar-per-dollar basis, in almost every case, O&M will win. We

have to take a serious look at whether to keep maintaining a project that is giving us a 10 percent return or do we go to a new project that might give a 15 percent return.

Mr. Gohmert made a motion to approve the O&M funding request for FY07. Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *$2,103,787 for PPL3-Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a), completing the revised funding requirement up to 12 years post-construction in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding The total revised O&M budget needed for FY09-FY16 is $731,014.*
- *$225,869 for PPL3-Lake Chapeau Marsh Creation & Hydrologic Restoration Project (TE-26), completing the revised funding requirement up to 9 years post-construction in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding. The total revised O&M budget needed for FY09-FY19 is $549,966.*
- *$1,832,938 for O&M costs beyond Increment 1 funding for PPL11-Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$14,571 for O&M costs beyond Increment 1 funding for PPL9-Four Mile Canal Terracing & Sediment Trapping Project (TV-18) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

Colonel Wagenaar instructed the Technical Committee to address the O&M issue at next Task Force meeting.

D. Decision: CWPPRA-CIAP Partnership (Agenda Item #14)

Mr. Podany stated that the Technical Committee developed a three-page CWPPRA-CIAP Partnership concept and process document. He explained that the total cost for the 10 projects seeking Phase II approval in January is approximately $221 million. Since CWPPRA does not have enough funding available, the concept is to have the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP), if it chooses, construct some of the projects that have completed Phase I. The issue is that CIAP does not provide for O&M. So the need would be for CWPPRA to consider funding O&M for CIAP constructed CWPPRA projects.

Mr. Podany stated that Ms. Melanie Goodman was available to provide an overview of the process. Ms. Goodman, Corps Project Manager, presented a conceptual plan for a CWPPRA-CIAP partnership. The concept and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was developed by the Technical Committee in coordination with the Planning and Evaluation (P&E) Subcommittee and the State at the request of the Task Force. The concept includes the use of CIAP funds to construct CWPPRA Phase II eligible projects and use CWPPRA funds for O&M of CIAP constructed CWPPRA Priority Project List (PPL) projects. The SOP parallels the annual CWPPRA funding cycle. CWPPRA projects that the State proposes to use CIAP funds for construction would be considered annually on an individual project basis. CIAP Administrators would provide a list of projects proposed for partnering by August 1st each year. In November, the State would provide a letter of intent to the Task Force including a list of projects they would like to construct using CIAP funds. The Task Force would approve individual partnerships and funds for the first increment (construction and first three years of

O&M and monitoring) at the January budgeting meeting. Subsequent O&M and monitoring funds would be approved on a year-to year basis as is typical for all CWPPRA cash flow projects. CIAP would be responsible for real estate requirements and 100 percent funding of construction. Cost sharing for O&M and monitoring would be 85% Federal and 15% state CWPPRA cost share. Currently, CIAP is not expected to propose any projects for partnership during this funding cycle. The Technical Committee recommends the Task Force adopt the CWPPRA-CIAP concept for partnership and SOP.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that the critical pieces of information needed by the Task Force are the full scope of the O&M costs through the life of the project and the long-range impact on the CWPPRA budget. At some point there is the potential for CIAP to build projects faster than CWPPRA could, but CWPPRA may not be able to fund O&M over 20 years. We should also consider project close-out costs, as Mr. Duszynski suggested.

Mr. Hamilton said that this proposal does a good job of integrating the two programs. Everybody is looking to maximize the leveraging of public funds so that the right and left hand are working together.

Dr. Zobrist welcomes a program like CIAP to build the projects that CWPPRA is financially unable to build. He is comfortable with the concept of the partnership with the realization that the Task Force will continue to deal with those projects on a case-by-case basis to determine if O&M is warranted.

Dr. Zobrist asked if a project is transferred from CWPPRA to CIAP, then are the project first costs financially taken off the CWPPRA books and then put back on the books once the project comes back into CWPPRA for O&M. Ms. LeBlanc replied that projects up for Phase II approval currently carry the entire O&M budget “on the books” but not “approved for expenditure”. If a CWPPRA project is constructed by CIAP the construction part of the budget will be zeroed out, but the O&M portion of the budget could be left on the books.

Dr. Zobrist also asked if the project would be built under CIAP as designed under CWPPRA and suggested that estimated Phase II Federal administrative funds be provided to project Federal Sponsors to enable them to shepherd the State during construction. Mr. Duszynski replied that the partnership is a mechanism the Task Force can use to evaluate whether they want to pick up the O&M for a PPL project constructed under CIAP. He also indicated that parishes are also involved in developing the CIAP plan and suggested that the perspective be broadened to consider other projects proposed by local parishes or projects not on the CWPPRA PPL.

Mr. Hamilton added that if there is a significant modification to a project’s original design that has O&M implications beyond what was contemplated under CWPPRA, then the project would still have to come back to the Task Force for review and continued O&M approval.

Colonel Wagenaar said that it was high risk for the State not to follow the original design. There is no guarantee the Task Force will approve O&M if the project has drastically deviated from the original concept.

Mr. Honker asked about the other options the State and parishes have in terms of paying for O&M.

Colonel Wagenaar suggested that CIAP funds could be used for O&M if it is built into the project costs.

Mr. Gohmert said that no one disagrees that if we can leverage dollars to result in constructing projects faster, we are expected to do so. He asked if there was a way to communicate with the parishes when they have a project they would like to bring forward to the Task Force.

Ms. Goodman replied that they would have to further develop the concept and SOP.

Mr. Kirk Rhinehart added that the concept was developed strictly for the PPL projects ready for Phase II that the State would construct. The possibility of parishes doing the same is a third angle that wasn't considered in developing the concept. He assumed that parishes could go through the annual CWPPRA Regional Planning Team meetings and nominate their O&M project in the normal project PPL nomination process. Mr. Rhinehart added that there is an existing mechanism through the normal PPL selection process for selecting non-CWPPRA projects for O&M.

Mr. Gohmert suggested that if parishes want to construct CWPPRA projects and have CWPPRA fund O&M, they should not have to go through the PPL planning process and that the CWPPRA-CIAP partnership should be available to them since a majority of the planning and designing is already done. We do not want to exclude parishes from the partnership concept if they are willing to participate.

Mr. Rhinehart said that he was not aware of any parishes moving forward on proposing CWPPRA projects like that. The discussion has been focused on the State picking the project up and being the leader on those activities.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Dr. John Lopez, Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation, asked if the construction for the projects would be 100 percent CIAP-funded. Ms. Melanie Goodman responded in the affirmative. Dr. Lopez then asked if CIAP would be excluded from pursuing other Federal funding sources outside of CWPPRA. Ms. Goodman clarified that CIAP can use additional funds for partnering as long as the law provides according to the granting agency's guidelines. There is currently no information on this in the SOP.

Colonel Wagenaar added that he does not see this as an issue and Mr. Podany suggested that the CWPPRA–CIAP Partnership does not necessarily exclude the CIAP from seeking additional funding to contribute to the construction, that this is really a CIAP issue.

Dr. Lopez said that this may be clarified in the SOP. Dr. Lopez asked if CIAP is going to develop a one time 4-year plan in which potential CWPPRA projects to be captured under CIAP would be defined up-front. Ms. Goodman responded that this is correct, but there are possibilities for the plan to be modified from year to year. There maybe projects on the CIAP plan still in CWPPRA E&D, so the State may have to wait for a year before the projects are eligible for consideration.

Mr. Hamilton moved to approve the concept of the CWPPRA-CIAP partnership and the SOP. Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

The Task Force asked the Technical Committee to perform an analysis of O&M emphasizing that it be by project type.

E. Decision: Request for Funding for Administrative Costs for those Projects Beyond Increment 1 Funding (Agenda Item #7)

Ms. LeBlanc presented the Technical Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of $17,586 for administrative costs of projects beyond Increment I funding for projects on PPL9 and above.

Dr. Zobrist moved to approve the Technical Committee's recommendation for administrative costs in the amount of $17,586 and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

F. Decision: Request for Project-Specific Monitoring Funds for Projects on PPLs 9-11 and FY10 Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) – Wetlands Monitoring Funds (Agenda Item #8)

Mr. Greg Steyer, USGS, provided a briefing on CRMS, which is co-sponsored by US Geological Survey (USGS) and LA Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) and a cost share agreement was finalized between the two partners in June 2004. CRMS is a monitoring system designed to evaluate the effectiveness of CWPPRA restoration projects across coastal Louisiana. The project provides significant data to support O&M, engineering and design (E&D), and model validation and verification. Approximately $17 million has been authorized to date with anticipated authorization totaling $20.2 million. Expenses to date total $4.7 million. The data collection contractor is Coastal Estuary Services and all data collection equipment has been acquired. All data will be accessed through the LDNR SONRIS system.

There are five major milestones: landrights, site characterization, site approvals, site construction, and data collection. Landrights have been secured for 486 of 612 sites across the coast. Site characterizations have been performed for 294 sites and 215 sites have been approved for data collection. There are 153 sites constructed and 91 sites have full data collection

capability. Sixty benchmarks have been incorporated into the LDNR vertical control network. There are 179 CRMS sites undergoing post-hurricane assessment. Coastwide aerial photography and satellite imagery was collected in the fall of 2005. Land-water analysis has been completed for 55 CRMS sites.

Projections for 2007 include meeting with the Monitoring Workgroup to discuss landrights issues, installing the remaining 26 benchmarks, completing construction on all year one sites, web enabling the vegetation and sediment data, and assembling the analysis team to support basin-level assessments. Mr. Steyer requested CRMS FY10 monitoring funds in the amount of $3.185 million in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.

Mr. Steyer also requested project-specific monitoring funding beyond Increment 1 funding of $121,507 in order to maintain a 3-year funding cash-flow through FY10 for four CWPPRA projects that have project specific monitoring plans, including the GIWW - Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration (TE-37), Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping (TV-18), and Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11).

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar asked about the financial impact on the CRMS system from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and if CWPPRA has been reimbursed by FEMA? Mr. Steyer replied that out of those 179 CRMS stations that were re-evaluated, 49 required some level of rehabilitation. Mr. Steyer stated that Mr. Rhinehart could answer the question regarding FEMA reimbursement. Mr. Rhinehart stated that $175,000 was spent on post-hurricane damage assessment for CRMS sites and that the direct costs associated with the damages were not reimbursable by FEMA.

Mr. Gohmert acknowledged the need for system-wide monitoring and evaluation and asked when we will get past the startup, i.e., when CRMS will be fully operational coastwide to provide real meaningful that we can use in our reports back to Congress. He asked if the website provided analysis capabilities or just raw data.

Mr. Steyer advised that the data currently collected is meaningful as a starting point for the implementation of the program. By March 2007, 375 sites across the coast will be collecting data. Currently, hydrology, end of season vegetation, sediment elevation, land change, and coastwide satellite imagery data can be accessed from the LDNR website for 91 CRMS stations. However, data has only been collected for the first cycle. Once the data passes quality control it is put into a graphics program on SONRIS that illustrates hydrographs and salinity. Vegetation data is available for only one point in time, and technically there won't be sufficient data to analyze until the next cycle. CWPPRA agency personnel have been trained to access the CRMS data online through the LDNR SONRIS system, which is accessible through the LaCoast.gov website

Mr. Hamilton asked if all efforts had been exhausted in securing landrights for the remaining 20-25 percent of the stations.

Mr. Steyer said that there are only a handful of sites that are off the table because of the lack of commitment from the landowners. We will only be able to collect aerial photography and satellite data from these sites. The remaining sites are under discussion. The pending landrights will be discussed with the Monitoring Workgroup.

Dr. Zobrist said that CWPPRA has made a sizeable investment for a number of years and there are a fair number of stations collecting data. He echoed Mr. Gohmert's concern that we need to generate reports that evaluate whether projects are working or not to help guide us to make better decisions in the future. He asked if there is a threshold for the minimum number of stations providing data before a coherent coastwide perspective can be given. Mr. Steyer said that as part of the CRMS design, the total planned 612 sites would be on rotation with a target of 368-375 sites collecting data annually to provide the coastwide assessment.

Dr. Zobrist asked why only $4.7 million had been expended to date and questioned if the additional money is needed now when there is currently a $12.3 million balance. Mr. Steyer explained that they are following the cash-flow approach, and that hurricanes and other issues prohibited the expenditure of funds. The CRMS Program is in the ramp-up stage in terms of expenditures to get back on the expected target. The original projection estimated that $10.1 million would be expended at this point.

Dr. Zobrist clarified that he was not questioning the level of CWPPRA program commitment to CRMS, but asked the Task Force to consider the financial commitment requested at this point and whether that money could be used elsewhere for immediate needs.

Mr. Rhinehart said the Task Force may be suffering from CRMS fatigue. CRMS had been talked about since 1999, but the contract was not approved until 2005. The program is still in its infancy. One benefit of CRMS was evident immediately after the storms. The coastwide aerial photography was able to be performed very quickly because the program was in place. It is in the SOP to have requests for three years and he would hate to see CRMS treated differently by going to a shorter cash-flow type scenario. This is not a funding increase; this is just the out-year funding request and it is consistent with the way the CWPPRA program works.

Dr. Zobrist conceded that with the program ramp-up that is expected, the request may be appropriate.

Mr. Gohmert moved to approve the monitoring request up for and Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *$17,863 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-GIWW-Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization Project (CS-30) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$77,808 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration Project (TE-37) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

- *$3,215 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping Project (TV-18) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$22,621 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL10-Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$3,185,809 in FY10 CRMS funding in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

G. Decision: Selection of the 16th Priority Project List (Agenda Item #9)

Mr. Podany presented the Technical Committee's recommendation for Task Force approve for Phase I of four candidate projects (Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection, Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection, Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing, and West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration) and one demonstration project (Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo). The recommendation includes a provision to add the next project on the list, which would be Violet Siphon Enlargement Project, if any of the recommended four projects were adopted by CIAP.

Mr. Gohmert made a motion to approve selection of the 16th Priority Project List and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection* *$1,660,985*
- *Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection* *$1,266,842*
- *Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing* *$3,002,170*
- *West Belle Pass Headland Restoration* *$2,694,363*
- *Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo* *$ 919,599*

H. Decision: Creation of a Contingency Fund for 'Storm Recovery Procedures' (Agenda Item #10)

Ms. LeBlanc stated that in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, LDNR completed post-storm assessments that exceeded the FY06 Planning Budget for "Storm Recovery Procedures". The total cost of the post-storm assessments was approximately $398,400. LDNR asked the Technical Committee to recommend approval of the unused budgeted FY05 Planning funds for storm recovery in the amount of $97,534 plus an additional $203,358.92 as part of the Planning Program to cover the completed post-storm assessments. The Technical Committee recommends approval of the use of the budgeted FY05 Planning funds in the amount of $97,534 for this effort, in addition to the FY06 budget that was approved. Rather than recommend an additional $203,358.92 under the Planning Program budget, the Technical Committee recommends that a "Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund" be developed under the Construction Program to include immediate approval of $203,358.92 to cover the remaining cost of FY06 expenses and an additional $100,000 for assessments of future storm damage. The Federal sponsor would be USGS.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that there is a process issue and a funding issue. The State exceeded what was authorized. He is concerned that the contingency fund could also be exceeded. How do we fix this process so there is a vote before funding is exceeded? Colonel Wagenaar suggested that the Task Force could vote to approve additional funding via Fax.

Dr. Zobrist said that with the two hurricanes, the cost is justified and that kind of effort needed to be done. He agrees that there should be a process and he does not see why there cannot be a Fax vote. We should learn from this experience. There is an expectation that there should be a certain level of communication. Just come and ask the Task Force between hurricanes if more money is needed.

Mr. Duszynski added that there was a Technical Committee discussion directly after the first storm. He recalled that they were told to do what was needed and worry about it later. In hindsight, that might not have been a good idea. LDNR does not have a problem alerting the partners when more funds are needed. It was a particularly bad occasion because the evaluation process had already begun when the second storm hit and some projects had to be re-evaluated. Mr. Duszynski added that LDNR coordinates post-storm assessments with all agencies.

Mr. Gohmert questioned whether contingency funds would remain in the budget if they are not used and if the budget would build over time.

Ms. LeBlanc suggested that a process similar to the monitoring contingency fund could be setup. A dollar amount threshold of $50,000 per storm could be set and funds could be added as needed. She indicated that USGS agreed to be the Federal sponsor to manage the funds. Colonel Wagenaar suggested capping and maintaining the Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund at $100,000. Ms. LeBlanc asked if the P&E would need to approve expenditures for the contingency fund, since this wasn't confirmed. Colonel Wagenaar stated that approval for anything in excess of the $100,000 will require Task Force approval.

Mr. Gohmert motioned to approve use of $97,534 from the FY05 Planning Budget to cover costs for LDNR post-storm assessments following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, in addition to the FY06 Planning funds budgeted for two storms ($97,534). Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

Dr. Zobrist moved to create a "Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund" for $303,358.92 to be sponsored by the USGS. A sum of $203,358.92 would be immediately approved for Katrina/Rita expenditures and the contingency fund would maintain a balance of $100,000. Expenditure of anything in excess of $100,000 would require a fax vote by the Task Force. Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

I. Decision: PPL5 Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project – BA-25b (Agenda Item #11)

Mr. Podany stated that at the Task Force meeting in July, the Task Force voted to defer a decision to allow or deny approval to proceed to 95 percent design and a $5 million increase in Phase I funding for BA-25b, until three issues were addressed by the project sponsors and the

Corps. The issues included: 1) identifying $2.5 million in existing CWPPRA Federal construction funds to use for the Federal Share of the proposed budget increase; 2) answering the legal question on whether Federal funds should be obligated to construct a project without a feasibility determination, and 3) conducting an Independent Technical Review (ITR) to evaluate modeling efforts and benefit. Mr. Podany advised that in August, the Task Force Chairman was notified that the State would fund 100 percent of the remaining Engineering and Design and proposed that EPA complete NEPA compliance documentation using CWPPRA funds. He explained that after considering various options for moving forward with the project, the Technical Committee is recommending that the Task Force approve EPAs proposal to complete the EIS under CWPPRA subject to receipt of an accounting of fiscal expenditures to date and a budget for completion of the NEPA documentation.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar acknowledged that progress has been made on the project, but asserted that the challenge is to decide when it is proper to obligate Federal dollars to a project that is potentially not feasible. He has concerns regarding the project benefits being presented to the Task Force and indicated that he wanted the ITR to evaluate the modeling and resulting reported benefits.

Mr. Honker contended that the question is simple: Does EPA continue with the investment made with the EIS or do we stop and lose the investment that has been made? He asserted that the Corps was impressed enough with earlier benefit estimates to include the project in the LCA near-term plan, and that it would not be appropriate to invest CWPPRA funds for an ITR as suggested since the State has agreed to fund the remaining E&D cost. He further asserted that the NEPA review is prudent, that it should be continued to complete the preliminary EIS rather than lose about a half million dollar investment if the work is terminated because the contract has already been paid, and that starting the EIS again down the road by someone else would potentially delay the project.

Ms. Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker that the ITR is an inappropriate action and would set an unreasonable precedent. She urged the Task Force to let the EPA finish the NEPA exercise.

Mr. Hamilton asked about the economics related to the costs of the EIS. There are technical concerns about the reported benefits and the amount of sediment that will reach the marshes. Addressing those technical issues should be the first step to make sure this is a sound project and then go through the NEPA analysis.

Mr. Honker stated that Mr. Tim Landers, EPA, could answer questions about the EIS.

Mr. Landers said that the EPA is about halfway through the half million dollar contract to complete the final EIS. It is estimated that an additional $457,000 is needed to complete the EIS, including $242,800 for contract obligations, $200,000 for administrative costs and $15,000 for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey. Additional conditional expenditures would include $200,000 for a possible Phase 2 cultural resources survey if needed as determined by the Phase I survey,

and $500,000 for sediment testing if needed as determined by the final design, bringing the total estimate to $1.16 million.

Mr. Honker added that if the EPA continued with the EIS, it would be with the understanding that work would stop if it became apparent that it would be a good time to stop and transition the project to another agency.

Mr. Gohmert questioned if it would be legitimate to proceed with an EIS if there are still questions about the technical reasonableness and logic of the expected benefits and alternatives. Mr. Gohmert stressed that the discussions and reports about the model, the data that went into it were not very transparent for individuals trying to understand how the resulting estimated benefits would be derived from a 1,000 cfs diversion and asked how an EIS can be completed without answering these concerns.

Mr. Honker stated that this is a reason for continuing an EIS in tandem with E&D. The environmental impact issues are assessed as we go through that process. If the EIS is stopped at this point, you would loose the ability to impact the E&D based on environmental impact factors.

Mr. Gohmert asked if a preferred alternative had been selected.

Both Mr. Duszynski and Ms. Coffee answered yes.

Mr. Duszynski added that 144 alternatives have gone through a serious screening process and that the State's preferred alternative is a 1,000 cfs freshwater diversion with moderate dredging and expected low rise in water levels in the bayou. He indicated that LDNR has requested a meeting with all the agencies to review and explain the WVA results compared to modeled salinity changes and sediment transport. Once this is done, the agencies will be satisfied with the results of the model runs. Mr. Duszynski expressed willingness to discuss these details with the agencies and that the project has completed 30 percent design review requirements and is ready to move forward.

Dr. Zobrist said that when the suggestion to conduct an ITR was first brought up, it made sense because there were many questions about the project benefits and other things. He agreed that in general it is not necessarily appropriate to conduct ITRs on CWPPRA projects; however, the fact that it is being considered for the Bayou Lafourche project indicates that the project is not a CWPPRA project. He also said that he is not convinced that a satisfactory EIS could be completed at the 30 percent design level and has reservations about any further CWPPRA funding commitment.

Mr. Landers said that the EPA would maintain a schedule that would run concurrently with the State's E&D efforts. The goal is to complete the E&D and EIS in 2-3 years.

Ms. Coffee said that this is a perfect example of the Federal agencies being able to help the State complete a portion of this CWPPRA project. The Federal money has already been allocated and the State is committed to moving forward with the project. She urged the Federal partners to honor their previous commitments.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Windell Curole, Coastal Zone Management Coordinator for Lafourche Parish, said that this was a dual purpose project from the beginning. Right now, chloride levels in the drinking water from Bayou Lafourche are high. Salinity levels have been increasing, so any freshwater will benefit us. The estuary system is broken and the Gulf comes in anytime it wants. Mr. Curole asked the Task Force to look at this from a business point of view. Providing fresh drinking water for society is a critical thing. It is disappointing that it has taken 11 years and we still do not know where to go with this project. Decisions need to be made a lot quicker, and we need to allocate 75 cents for every dollar to construct coastal projects. From a person living in the community, you want to use all the benefits you can from any kind of project.

Ms. Charlotte Randolph, Lafourche Parish President, thanked the State for stepping up to take on this issue. This is the reason the Task Force should continue to fund this EIS. We do not have a lot of time and there are projects being studied to potentially help us in the future. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita taught us that if we wait any longer, we will be sorry rather than safe. Completion of the EIS will parallel what the State is doing with the E&D and will parallel efforts to get funding. When we receive the WRDA and OCS funding, we will be ready. This project will also help with the salinity levels which are dangerously high. Any benefit to the marsh is more than we are getting right now.

Mr. Wayne Keller, Director of the Grand Isle Port Commission, reported recent flooding in Chenier Caminada. This flooding occurred because of a non-storm event (strong south winds for a few days). One week ago there was a 2,500 foot gap at Elmer's Island; after two days of 15 to 30 mile per hour winds, the gap is now 3,500 feet. As this continues, there will be a breach in Highway 1. Because of recent events, he feels that it is best to concentrate on the barrier islands in the short-term. He added that the dynamics are much worse than people realize. We need to look at the beneficial use of dredging more efficiently and stop using the word "demo." The Chenier's need more freshwater and this project will help.

Ms. Leslie Suazo, Director of Costal Restoration in Terrebonne Parish, urged the Task Force to continue with this project. She appreciates the State stepping up to the plate. She sees the needs for and the possibilities for this project to enhance the Terrebonne Basin

Ms. Gay Browning asked how much had been obligated for the NEPA contract and about the potential NEPA cost. Mr. Landers replied that approximately $560,000 is obligated to the NEPA contractor. Additional "conditional" expenses are expected to cost $700,000, making the total $1.475 million.

Mr. Honker read a quote from the Chief of Engineer's Report to Congress about completion of the feasibility study and EIS. He feels that the best thing to do is continue with the EIS process.

Ms. Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker. She said that the intent of this program was to assist the State in moving out projects. This is a small amount to help the State move projects forward for the benefit of people in Louisiana and the rest of the nation.

Mr. Honker moved to approve use of available funds by the EPA to complete the EIS for the Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project and return the remainder of funds that are non-NEPA related. Colonel Wagenaar asked for a second. No one seconded. The motion was not passed by the Task Force.

J. Decision: Modification of the Scope of the PPL10 East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project (Agenda Item #12)

Mr. Podany said that this project is being constructed in two units. The USFWS and others have determined that construction of Unit 2 would not produce the benefits that were originally envisioned. The plan is to discontinue further design of the Construction Unit 2 water control structures at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous; transfer $250,000 in surplus construction funding to O&M to repair the Pines Ridge Weir damaged by Hurricane Rita; add additional duck-wing earthen terraces using Construction Unit 1 surplus budget funds; and modify the recently constructed terraces 3,000 linear foot foreshore dike to add four 50-foot wide gaps, using surplus construction funds. The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve the change in scope with no cost increase.

Mr. Hamilton moved to adopt the changes in scope for PPL10 East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project and Dr. Zobrist seconded. The motion was approved by the Task Force.

K. Decision: Final CWPPRA Strategic Vision Document (Agenda Item #13)

Ms. LeBlanc said that the purpose of the Strategic Vision Document was to evaluate where the program stands and where it fits into the existing landscape given all the other efforts in the State. The document was sent to Parishes Against Coastal Erosion (PACE), parish CZM Committees, and other coastal program coordinators including CIAP, LaCPR, State Master Plan, and LCA for comment. The Task Force is asked to approve the final version of the document. Once approved, the document will be incorporated into the 2006 Report to Congress.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Dr. Zobrist complimented the people who have worked hard to get the strategic document to this point.

Ms. Coffee asked how much was spent on the document and Ms. LeBlanc answered that the current version of the document was done within existing agency budgets.

Mr. Honker moved to approve the final version of the CWPPRA Strategic Vision Document and Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

VI. INFORMATION

A. Report: Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects (Agenda Item #3)

Ms. Browning stated that the Planning Program has a current surplus of $1.1 million. With receipt of $5 million in FY07, the Planning Program has $6.1 million available for FY07 planning activities. The Construction Program received a total of $643 million in Federal funds through FY06. Total obligations are $587 million and total expenditures are $313 million. There are 138 active projects: 68 have completed construction, 19 are under construction, and 51 have not yet started construction. Twenty-two projects are scheduled for construction in FY07; one project has started construction and there are four non-cash flow and five cash flow projects funded and scheduled to start construction in FY07. The remaining 12 cash-flow projects scheduled for FY07 construction are not yet funded but will request Phase II approval in January 2007. Available funding in the Construction Program is currently $30,000. Estimated total funds in the Construction Program for FY07 will be $83.5 million (Federal and non-Federal). Construction Program items up for Task Force funding approval today total $17.3 million. If all Technical Committee recommendations are adopted, the remaining available Federal and non-Federal funding in the Construction Program will be $66.1 million. The total Phase II Increment 1 cost estimate for the 12 projects scheduled to request Phase II approval in January 2007 is $219 million, leaving a shortfall of $153 million in the Construction Program.

Ms. LeBlanc stated that the current total program unobligated balance is $123.7 million at the close of FY06. Cumulative funds into the program through FY06 total $786 million, of which $785 million is set aside. The remaining available funds total $1.13 million, which includes $1.1 million in the Planning Program and $30,000 in the Construction Program. Based upon the latest projection, the total program funding is estimated to be $2.4 billion over the life of the program. The total fully funded costs for all projects on PPLs 1-15 including planning is $1.8 billion. Approximately $1.02 billion is required for construction and 20-years of O&M for all projects that have been approved for Phase II, to date. The gap between the total funds into the program ($2.4 billion) and the funding required for those projects already approved for construction ($1.0 billion; includes funds for 20 years O&M) is $1.4 billion. If the 12 projects that are eligible for Phase II approval in January are funded, the gap between expected funds into the program and total project costs would become $1.1 billion.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Mr. Honker asked where the surplus of $1.1 million in the Planning Budget came from. Ms. Browning replied that this money was originally obligated, but has been de-obligated from previous year budgets because not all of the estimated funding was needed.

Dr. Zobrist commended the financial staff in the various agencies for finding the money to return to the program.

B. Report: Transitioning Projects from CWPPRA to Other Authorities (Agenda Item #15)

Mr. Podany updated the Task Force that the P&E Subcommittee has been working to refine the procedure for transitioning projects from CWPPRA to other authorities. They are working on streamlining the process and making it less bureaucratic. The P&E Subcommittee should have a revision ready for Task Force review and potential approval at the next Task Force meeting.

C. Report/Request for Public Comments: PPL10 Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove Project (BA-33) (Agenda Item #16)

Mr. Podany said that at the last meeting, the Task Force agreed to initiate the process of transferring the Myrtle Grove Project to the LCA. A letter was sent out to solicit comments on the transition. It appears that the LCA would not be in a position to accept this project until the Spring of 2007.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that LCA is stuck in WRDA and WRDA is stuck between a rock and a hard place. Mr. Podany noted that if LCA is not authorized for project construction, there will not be any movement beyond the study phase. Mr. Troy Constance added that there is always the option of submitting the feasibility report independent of an LCA Program.

Mr. Tim Axtman stated that all of the design and scoping information developed under CWPPRA has been combined and put into an electronic file cabinet to provide password protected common access for individuals interested in the project. It is estimated that the modeling may take six months or longer because the super computer needed to make the model runs is not immediately available. No letters have been received at this point, although Mr. Axtman has received a number of telephone calls indicating that letters would be coming.

Colonel Wagenaar asked that if LCA does not go anywhere, is it possible to get the projects into the LaCPR as separable projects? The mark on the wall has got to be LaCPR as a separable element of South Louisiana protection. Mr. Axtman replied that in terms of integrating Myrtle Grove into LaCPR, the State's Master Planning and Corps efforts include all LCA recommended, so it could be a component of these proposals. There are a number of ways to engineer and construct this project.

Mr. Honker asked about the status of the EIS for this project and Mr. Axtman answered that the scoping document has been produced. They are currently working on updating existing conditions information from the LCA for the programmatic EIS.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Ms. Marnie Winter, Jefferson Parish, presented the Task Force with a letter from Jefferson Parish President Aaron Broussard asking the Task Force not to transfer the Myrtle Grove Project to the LCA at this time.

Mr. Andrew MacInnes, Coastal Zone Administrator for Plaquemines Parish, supports keeping the Myrtle Grove Project in the CWPPRA Phase I process. The Task Force and Technical Committee made a commitment to fully expend monies set aside for CWPPRA Phase I development. Mr. MacInnes believes it is safest to continue nurturing the project through the CWPPRA program as the other theoretical programs may or may not materialize. LCA is not a guarantee. He prefers to keep the project in CWPPRA and not move it until LCA is ready.

D. Report: Land Loss since the 2005 Hurricanes (Agenda Item #17)

Dr. Jimmy Johnston, USGS, said that the regional post hurricane land-water assessments were funded through CRMS and announced that Mr. John Barras, USGS, would provide the update. Mr. Barras stated that the purpose of this assessment was to provide preliminary information on land changes shortly after the hurricane and serve as a regional baseline for monitoring. This is not an assessment of permanent loss. He presented the preliminary land-water change between October 2004 and October 2005. The Chenier Plain analysis has been problematic due to surge retention and flooding duration. There was a net land area change of 62 square miles in the Mermentau Basin and 41 square miles in Breton Sound. The total land area change from October 2004 to October 2005 was 217 square miles. There was a 67 percent land change in the Chandeleur Islands from 2004 to 2005. In the Mississippi River Delta, the Garden Island Bay and Pass a Loutre areas had the most significant land change.

E. Report: Public Outreach Committee Quarterly Report (Agenda Item #18)

Mr. Scott Wilson, USGS Public Outreach Chairman, presented the Public Outreach Committee's quarterly report. He announced that Ms. Ann Burruss has been hired as the new Outreach Coordinator. The committee had an exhibit at the Clean Gulf Conference in New Orleans and is a major sponsor of the Restore America's Estuary Conference in December. The committee has also been involved in helping with the land loss maps. Also, approximately 22 gigabytes of data is transferred daily on the LaCoast website.

F. Report: Envisioning the Future of the Gulf Coast (Agenda Item #19)

Dr. Denise Reed presented a report for the sustainable restoration of Louisiana's coast. A technical group of 35 engineers and scientists from around the world provided their thoughts on the future of the Louisiana coast for the report. The group felt that the issue of climate change needed to be taken very seriously. Sea levels and storm intensity would continue to rise, and therefore, we would need higher and wider levees to retain the level of protection we have now. Outlying communities and evacuation routes would become more frequently flooded. The change in the fundamental processes in the coast would intensify our existing problems by affecting wave action, eroding marshes, and damaging infrastructure. If current management practices continue, more than 120 million tons of river sediment that could be used to rebuild the coast would be lost to the Gulf of Mexico each year. The group recommended that the most fundamental and essential action needed to sustain the coast is to reduce the amount of sediment and freshwater flowing directly into the deep water of the Gulf. Trying to maintain the existing or historic landscape is futile and would deny the inherently dynamic nature of the Mississippi

River Delta Plain and Chenier Plain. This is not a new idea. If we want to tell the rest of the country that we are serious about restoring our coast, then we have to take this issue seriously.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that this has to be an option in the LaCPR. The biggest challenge is going to be the users and the competition between navigation and the coast. Dr. Reed replied that the best way forward is to see how this is in the best interest of all of us. This is a new era for the coast of Louisiana and everybody has to make adjustments; this is not about eliminating navigation

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Robert Tannin wondered if the RAND Corporation could be asked to carry this concept further and evaluate it from a policy standpoint to support Dr. Reed's work.

Mr. Honker said that Dr. Reed presented some very interesting ideas. The impact to the nutrient redistribution needs to be evaluated; this is a major issue in creating hypoxic zones in the Gulf.

VII. ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

Colonel Wagenaar announced that this meeting would be the last for Dr. Johnston and presented a Task Force Certificate to him for the support and work he has done for the Task Force.

Mr. Hamilton said that he recently had the opportunity to do a helicopter fly-over of the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. The amount of debris on the refuge after Hurricane Rita was unbelievable. Under the EPA's leadership, cleanup of debris at the refuge is ahead of schedule and the refuge should be reopened this spring.

VIII. REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

IX. CLOSING

A. Dates and Locations of Upcoming CWPPRA Meetings

Ms. LeBlanc announced that the next Task Force Meeting is scheduled for January 31, 2007 in Baton Rouge, LA. The next Technical Committee Meeting will be held on December 6th in Baton Rouge, LA.

B. Adjournment

Colonel Wagenaar adjourned the meeting at 1:45 p.m.

Colonel Wagenaar added that he does not see this as an issue and Mr. Podany suggested that the CWPPRA–CIAP Partnership does not necessarily exclude the CIAP from seeking additional funding to contribute to the construction, that this is really a CIAP issue.

Dr. Lopez said that this may be clarified in the SOP. Dr. Lopez asked if CIAP is going to develop a one time 4-year plan in which potential CWPPRA projects to be captured under CIAP would be defined up-front. Ms. Goodman responded that this is correct, but there are possibilities for the plan to be modified from year to year. There maybe projects on the CIAP plan still in CWPPRA E&D, so the State may have to wait for a year before the projects are eligible for consideration.

Mr. Hamilton moved to approve the concept of the CWPPRA-CIAP partnership and the SOP. Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

The Task Force asked the Technical Committee to perform an analysis of O&M emphasizing that it be by project type.

E. Decision: Request for Funding for Administrative Costs for those Projects Beyond Increment 1 Funding (Agenda Item #7)

Ms. LeBlanc presented the Technical Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for approval of $17,586 for administrative costs of projects beyond Increment I funding for projects on PPL9 and above.

Dr. Zobrist moved to approve the Technical Committee's recommendation for administrative costs in the amount of $17,586 and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

F. Decision: Request for Project-Specific Monitoring Funds for Projects on PPLs 9-11 and FY10 Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) – Wetlands Monitoring Funds (Agenda Item #8)

Mr. Greg Steyer, USGS, provided a briefing on CRMS, which is co-sponsored by US Geological Survey (USGS) and LA Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) and a cost share agreement was finalized between the two partners in June 2004. CRMS is a monitoring system designed to evaluate the effectiveness of CWPPRA restoration projects across coastal Louisiana. The project provides significant data to support O&M, engineering and design (E&D), and model validation and verification. Approximately $17 million has been authorized to date with anticipated authorization totaling $20.2 million. Expenses to date total $4.7 million. The data collection contractor is Coastal Estuary Services and all data collection equipment has been acquired. All data will be accessed through the LDNR SONRIS system.

There are five major milestones: landrights, site characterization, site approvals, site construction, and data collection. Landrights have been secured for 486 of 612 sites across the coast. Site characterizations have been performed for 294 sites and 215 sites have been approved for data collection. There are 153 sites constructed and 91 sites have full data collection

capability. Sixty benchmarks have been incorporated into the LDNR vertical control network. There are 179 CRMS sites undergoing post-hurricane assessment. Coastwide aerial photography and satellite imagery was collected in the fall of 2005. Land-water analysis has been completed for 55 CRMS sites.

Projections for 2007 include meeting with the Monitoring Workgroup to discuss landrights issues, installing the remaining 26 benchmarks, completing construction on all year one sites, web enabling the vegetation and sediment data, and assembling the analysis team to support basin-level assessments. Mr. Steyer requested CRMS FY10 monitoring funds in the amount of $3.185 million in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.

Mr. Steyer also requested project-specific monitoring funding beyond Increment 1 funding of $121,507 in order to maintain a 3-year funding cash-flow through FY10 for four CWPPRA projects that have project specific monitoring plans, including the GIWW - Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration (TE-37), Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping (TV-18), and Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11).

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar asked about the financial impact on the CRMS system from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and if CWPPRA has been reimbursed by FEMA? Mr. Steyer replied that out of those 179 CRMS stations that were re-evaluated, 49 required some level of rehabilitation. Mr. Steyer stated that Mr. Rhinehart could answer the question regarding FEMA reimbursement. Mr. Rhinehart stated that $175,000 was spent on post-hurricane damage assessment for CRMS sites and that the direct costs associated with the damages were not reimbursable by FEMA.

Mr. Gohmert acknowledged the need for system-wide monitoring and evaluation and asked when we will get past the startup, i.e., when CRMS will be fully operational coastwide to provide real meaningful that we can use in our reports back to Congress. He asked if the website provided analysis capabilities or just raw data.

Mr. Steyer advised that the data currently collected is meaningful as a starting point for the implementation of the program. By March 2007, 375 sites across the coast will be collecting data. Currently, hydrology, end of season vegetation, sediment elevation, land change, and coastwide satellite imagery data can be accessed from the LDNR website for 91 CRMS stations. However, data has only been collected for the first cycle. Once the data passes quality control it is put into a graphics program on SONRIS that illustrates hydrographs and salinity. Vegetation data is available for only one point in time, and technically there won't be sufficient data to analyze until the next cycle. CWPPRA agency personnel have been trained to access the CRMS data online through the LDNR SONRIS system, which is accessible through the LaCoast.gov website

Mr. Hamilton asked if all efforts had been exhausted in securing landrights for the remaining 20-25 percent of the stations.

Mr. Steyer said that there are only a handful of sites that are off the table because of the lack of commitment from the landowners. We will only be able to collect aerial photography and satellite data from these sites. The remaining sites are under discussion. The pending landrights will be discussed with the Monitoring Workgroup.

Dr. Zobrist said that CWPPRA has made a sizeable investment for a number of years and there are a fair number of stations collecting data. He echoed Mr. Gohmert's concern that we need to generate reports that evaluate whether projects are working or not to help guide us to make better decisions in the future. He asked if there is a threshold for the minimum number of stations providing data before a coherent coastwide perspective can be given. Mr. Steyer said that as part of the CRMS design, the total planned 612 sites would be on rotation with a target of 368-375 sites collecting data annually to provide the coastwide assessment.

Dr. Zobrist asked why only $4.7 million had been expended to date and questioned if the additional money is needed now when there is currently a $12.3 million balance. Mr. Steyer explained that they are following the cash-flow approach, and that hurricanes and other issues prohibited the expenditure of funds. The CRMS Program is in the ramp-up stage in terms of expenditures to get back on the expected target. The original projection estimated that $10.1 million would be expended at this point.

Dr. Zobrist clarified that he was not questioning the level of CWPPRA program commitment to CRMS, but asked the Task Force to consider the financial commitment requested at this point and whether that money could be used elsewhere for immediate needs.

Mr. Rhinehart said the Task Force may be suffering from CRMS fatigue. CRMS had been talked about since 1999, but the contract was not approved until 2005. The program is still in its infancy. One benefit of CRMS was evident immediately after the storms. The coastwide aerial photography was able to be performed very quickly because the program was in place. It is in the SOP to have requests for three years and he would hate to see CRMS treated differently by going to a shorter cash-flow type scenario. This is not a funding increase; this is just the out-year funding request and it is consistent with the way the CWPPRA program works.

Dr. Zobrist conceded that with the program ramp-up that is expected, the request may be appropriate.

Mr. Gohmert moved to approve the monitoring request up for and Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *$17,863 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-GIWW-Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization Project (CS-30) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$77,808 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration Project (TE-37) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

- *$3,215 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL9-Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping Project (TV-18) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$22,621 in project-specific monitoring for the PPL10-Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11) in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*
- *$3,185,809 in FY10 CRMS funding in order to maintain a 3-year rolling amount of funding.*

G. Decision: Selection of the 16th Priority Project List (Agenda Item #9)

Mr. Podany presented the Technical Committee's recommendation for Task Force approve for Phase I of four candidate projects (Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection, Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection, Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing, and West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration) and one demonstration project (Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo). The recommendation includes a provision to add the next project on the list, which would be Violet Siphon Enlargement Project, if any of the recommended four projects were adopted by CIAP.

Mr. Gohmert made a motion to approve selection of the 16th Priority Project List and Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. The approval included:

- *Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection* *$1,660,985*
- *Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection* *$1,266,842*
- *Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing* *$3,002,170*
- *West Belle Pass Headland Restoration* *$2,694,363*
- *Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo* *$ 919,599*

H. Decision: Creation of a Contingency Fund for 'Storm Recovery Procedures' (Agenda Item #10)

Ms. LeBlanc stated that in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, LDNR completed post-storm assessments that exceeded the FY06 Planning Budget for "Storm Recovery Procedures". The total cost of the post-storm assessments was approximately $398,400. LDNR asked the Technical Committee to recommend approval of the unused budgeted FY05 Planning funds for storm recovery in the amount of $97,534 plus an additional $203,358.92 as part of the Planning Program to cover the completed post-storm assessments. The Technical Committee recommends approval of the use of the budgeted FY05 Planning funds in the amount of $97,534 for this effort, in addition to the FY06 budget that was approved. Rather than recommend an additional $203,358.92 under the Planning Program budget, the Technical Committee recommends that a "Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund" be developed under the Construction Program to include immediate approval of $203,358.92 to cover the remaining cost of FY06 expenses and an additional $100,000 for assessments of future storm damage. The Federal sponsor would be USGS.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that there is a process issue and a funding issue. The State exceeded what was authorized. He is concerned that the contingency fund could also be exceeded. How do we fix this process so there is a vote before funding is exceeded? Colonel Wagenaar suggested that the Task Force could vote to approve additional funding via Fax.

Dr. Zobrist said that with the two hurricanes, the cost is justified and that kind of effort needed to be done. He agrees that there should be a process and he does not see why there cannot be a Fax vote. We should learn from this experience. There is an expectation that there should be a certain level of communication. Just come and ask the Task Force between hurricanes if more money is needed.

Mr. Duszynski added that there was a Technical Committee discussion directly after the first storm. He recalled that they were told to do what was needed and worry about it later. In hindsight, that might not have been a good idea. LDNR does not have a problem alerting the partners when more funds are needed. It was a particularly bad occasion because the evaluation process had already begun when the second storm hit and some projects had to be re-evaluated. Mr. Duszynski added that LDNR coordinates post-storm assessments with all agencies.

Mr. Gohmert questioned whether contingency funds would remain in the budget if they are not used and if the budget would build over time.

Ms. LeBlanc suggested that a process similar to the monitoring contingency fund could be setup. A dollar amount threshold of $50,000 per storm could be set and funds could be added as needed. She indicated that USGS agreed to be the Federal sponsor to manage the funds. Colonel Wagenaar suggested capping and maintaining the Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund at $100,000. Ms. LeBlanc asked if the P&E would need to approve expenditures for the contingency fund, since this wasn't confirmed. Colonel Wagenaar stated that approval for anything in excess of the $100,000 will require Task Force approval.

Mr. Gohmert motioned to approve use of $97,534 from the FY05 Planning Budget to cover costs for LDNR post-storm assessments following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, in addition to the FY06 Planning funds budgeted for two storms ($97,534). Mr. Hamilton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

Dr. Zobrist moved to create a "Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund" for $303,358.92 to be sponsored by the USGS. A sum of $203,358.92 would be immediately approved for Katrina/Rita expenditures and the contingency fund would maintain a balance of $100,000. Expenditure of anything in excess of $100,000 would require a fax vote by the Task Force. Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

I. Decision: PPL5 Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project – BA-25b (Agenda Item #11)

Mr. Podany stated that at the Task Force meeting in July, the Task Force voted to defer a decision to allow or deny approval to proceed to 95 percent design and a $5 million increase in Phase I funding for BA-25b, until three issues were addressed by the project sponsors and the

Corps. The issues included: 1) identifying $2.5 million in existing CWPPRA Federal construction funds to use for the Federal Share of the proposed budget increase; 2) answering the legal question on whether Federal funds should be obligated to construct a project without a feasibility determination, and 3) conducting an Independent Technical Review (ITR) to evaluate modeling efforts and benefit. Mr. Podany advised that in August, the Task Force Chairman was notified that the State would fund 100 percent of the remaining Engineering and Design and proposed that EPA complete NEPA compliance documentation using CWPPRA funds. He explained that after considering various options for moving forward with the project, the Technical Committee is recommending that the Task Force approve EPAs proposal to complete the EIS under CWPPRA subject to receipt of an accounting of fiscal expenditures to date and a budget for completion of the NEPA documentation.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar acknowledged that progress has been made on the project, but asserted that the challenge is to decide when it is proper to obligate Federal dollars to a project that is potentially not feasible. He has concerns regarding the project benefits being presented to the Task Force and indicated that he wanted the ITR to evaluate the modeling and resulting reported benefits.

Mr. Honker contended that the question is simple: Does EPA continue with the investment made with the EIS or do we stop and lose the investment that has been made? He asserted that the Corps was impressed enough with earlier benefit estimates to include the project in the LCA near-term plan, and that it would not be appropriate to invest CWPPRA funds for an ITR as suggested since the State has agreed to fund the remaining E&D cost. He further asserted that the NEPA review is prudent, that it should be continued to complete the preliminary EIS rather than lose about a half million dollar investment if the work is terminated because the contract has already been paid, and that starting the EIS again down the road by someone else would potentially delay the project.

Ms. Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker that the ITR is an inappropriate action and would set an unreasonable precedent. She urged the Task Force to let the EPA finish the NEPA exercise.

Mr. Hamilton asked about the economics related to the costs of the EIS. There are technical concerns about the reported benefits and the amount of sediment that will reach the marshes. Addressing those technical issues should be the first step to make sure this is a sound project and then go through the NEPA analysis.

Mr. Honker stated that Mr. Tim Landers, EPA, could answer questions about the EIS.

Mr. Landers said that the EPA is about halfway through the half million dollar contract to complete the final EIS. It is estimated that an additional $457,000 is needed to complete the EIS, including $242,800 for contract obligations, $200,000 for administrative costs and $15,000 for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey. Additional conditional expenditures would include $200,000 for a possible Phase 2 cultural resources survey if needed as determined by the Phase I survey,

and $500,000 for sediment testing if needed as determined by the final design, bringing the total estimate to $1.16 million.

Mr. Honker added that if the EPA continued with the EIS, it would be with the understanding that work would stop if it became apparent that it would be a good time to stop and transition the project to another agency.

Mr. Gohmert questioned if it would be legitimate to proceed with an EIS if there are still questions about the technical reasonableness and logic of the expected benefits and alternatives. Mr. Gohmert stressed that the discussions and reports about the model, the data that went into it were not very transparent for individuals trying to understand how the resulting estimated benefits would be derived from a 1,000 cfs diversion and asked how an EIS can be completed without answering these concerns.

Mr. Honker stated that this is a reason for continuing an EIS in tandem with E&D. The environmental impact issues are assessed as we go through that process. If the EIS is stopped at this point, you would loose the ability to impact the E&D based on environmental impact factors.

Mr. Gohmert asked if a preferred alternative had been selected.

Both Mr. Duszynski and Ms. Coffee answered yes.

Mr. Duszynski added that 144 alternatives have gone through a serious screening process and that the State's preferred alternative is a 1,000 cfs freshwater diversion with moderate dredging and expected low rise in water levels in the bayou. He indicated that LDNR has requested a meeting with all the agencies to review and explain the WVA results compared to modeled salinity changes and sediment transport. Once this is done, the agencies will be satisfied with the results of the model runs. Mr. Duszynski expressed willingness to discuss these details with the agencies and that the project has completed 30 percent design review requirements and is ready to move forward.

Dr. Zobrist said that when the suggestion to conduct an ITR was first brought up, it made sense because there were many questions about the project benefits and other things. He agreed that in general it is not necessarily appropriate to conduct ITRs on CWPPRA projects; however, the fact that it is being considered for the Bayou Lafourche project indicates that the project is not a CWPPRA project. He also said that he is not convinced that a satisfactory EIS could be completed at the 30 percent design level and has reservations about any further CWPPRA funding commitment.

Mr. Landers said that the EPA would maintain a schedule that would run concurrently with the State's E&D efforts. The goal is to complete the E&D and EIS in 2-3 years.

Ms. Coffee said that this is a perfect example of the Federal agencies being able to help the State complete a portion of this CWPPRA project. The Federal money has already been allocated and the State is committed to moving forward with the project. She urged the Federal partners to honor their previous commitments.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Windell Curole, Coastal Zone Management Coordinator for Lafourche Parish, said that this was a dual purpose project from the beginning. Right now, chloride levels in the drinking water from Bayou Lafourche are high. Salinity levels have been increasing, so any freshwater will benefit us. The estuary system is broken and the Gulf comes in anytime it wants. Mr. Curole asked the Task Force to look at this from a business point of view. Providing fresh drinking water for society is a critical thing. It is disappointing that it has taken 11 years and we still do not know where to go with this project. Decisions need to be made a lot quicker, and we need to allocate 75 cents for every dollar to construct coastal projects. From a person living in the community, you want to use all the benefits you can from any kind of project.

Ms. Charlotte Randolph, Lafourche Parish President, thanked the State for stepping up to take on this issue. This is the reason the Task Force should continue to fund this EIS. We do not have a lot of time and there are projects being studied to potentially help us in the future. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita taught us that if we wait any longer, we will be sorry rather than safe. Completion of the EIS will parallel what the State is doing with the E&D and will parallel efforts to get funding. When we receive the WRDA and OCS funding, we will be ready. This project will also help with the salinity levels which are dangerously high. Any benefit to the marsh is more than we are getting right now.

Mr. Wayne Keller, Director of the Grand Isle Port Commission, reported recent flooding in Chenier Caminada. This flooding occurred because of a non-storm event (strong south winds for a few days). One week ago there was a 2,500 foot gap at Elmer's Island; after two days of 15 to 30 mile per hour winds, the gap is now 3,500 feet. As this continues, there will be a breach in Highway 1. Because of recent events, he feels that it is best to concentrate on the barrier islands in the short-term. He added that the dynamics are much worse than people realize. We need to look at the beneficial use of dredging more efficiently and stop using the word "demo." The Chenier's need more freshwater and this project will help.

Ms. Leslie Suazo, Director of Costal Restoration in Terrebonne Parish, urged the Task Force to continue with this project. She appreciates the State stepping up to the plate. She sees the needs for and the possibilities for this project to enhance the Terrebonne Basin

Ms. Gay Browning asked how much had been obligated for the NEPA contract and about the potential NEPA cost. Mr. Landers replied that approximately $560,000 is obligated to the NEPA contractor. Additional "conditional" expenses are expected to cost $700,000, making the total $1.475 million.

Mr. Honker read a quote from the Chief of Engineer's Report to Congress about completion of the feasibility study and EIS. He feels that the best thing to do is continue with the EIS process.

Ms. Coffee agreed with Mr. Honker. She said that the intent of this program was to assist the State in moving out projects. This is a small amount to help the State move projects forward for the benefit of people in Louisiana and the rest of the nation.

Mr. Honker moved to approve use of available funds by the EPA to complete the EIS for the Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project and return the remainder of funds that are non-NEPA related. Colonel Wagenaar asked for a second. No one seconded. The motion was not passed by the Task Force.

J. Decision: Modification of the Scope of the PPL10 East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project (Agenda Item #12)

Mr. Podany said that this project is being constructed in two units. The USFWS and others have determined that construction of Unit 2 would not produce the benefits that were originally envisioned. The plan is to discontinue further design of the Construction Unit 2 water control structures at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous; transfer $250,000 in surplus construction funding to O&M to repair the Pines Ridge Weir damaged by Hurricane Rita; add additional duck-wing earthen terraces using Construction Unit 1 surplus budget funds; and modify the recently constructed terraces 3,000 linear foot foreshore dike to add four 50-foot wide gaps, using surplus construction funds. The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve the change in scope with no cost increase.

Mr. Hamilton moved to adopt the changes in scope for PPL10 East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project and Dr. Zobrist seconded. The motion was approved by the Task Force.

K. Decision: Final CWPPRA Strategic Vision Document (Agenda Item #13)

Ms. LeBlanc said that the purpose of the Strategic Vision Document was to evaluate where the program stands and where it fits into the existing landscape given all the other efforts in the State. The document was sent to Parishes Against Coastal Erosion (PACE), parish CZM Committees, and other coastal program coordinators including CIAP, LaCPR, State Master Plan, and LCA for comment. The Task Force is asked to approve the final version of the document. Once approved, the document will be incorporated into the 2006 Report to Congress.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to questions and comments from the Task Force:

Dr. Zobrist complimented the people who have worked hard to get the strategic document to this point.

Ms. Coffee asked how much was spent on the document and Ms. LeBlanc answered that the current version of the document was done within existing agency budgets.

Mr. Honker moved to approve the final version of the CWPPRA Strategic Vision Document and Mr. Gohmert seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

VI. INFORMATION

A. Report: Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects (Agenda Item #3)

Ms. Browning stated that the Planning Program has a current surplus of $1.1 million. With receipt of $5 million in FY07, the Planning Program has $6.1 million available for FY07 planning activities. The Construction Program received a total of $643 million in Federal funds through FY06. Total obligations are $587 million and total expenditures are $313 million. There are 138 active projects: 68 have completed construction, 19 are under construction, and 51 have not yet started construction. Twenty-two projects are scheduled for construction in FY07; one project has started construction and there are four non-cash flow and five cash flow projects funded and scheduled to start construction in FY07. The remaining 12 cash-flow projects scheduled for FY07 construction are not yet funded but will request Phase II approval in January 2007. Available funding in the Construction Program is currently $30,000. Estimated total funds in the Construction Program for FY07 will be $83.5 million (Federal and non-Federal). Construction Program items up for Task Force funding approval today total $17.3 million. If all Technical Committee recommendations are adopted, the remaining available Federal and non-Federal funding in the Construction Program will be $66.1 million. The total Phase II Increment 1 cost estimate for the 12 projects scheduled to request Phase II approval in January 2007 is $219 million, leaving a shortfall of $153 million in the Construction Program.

Ms. LeBlanc stated that the current total program unobligated balance is $123.7 million at the close of FY06. Cumulative funds into the program through FY06 total $786 million, of which $785 million is set aside. The remaining available funds total $1.13 million, which includes $1.1 million in the Planning Program and $30,000 in the Construction Program. Based upon the latest projection, the total program funding is estimated to be $2.4 billion over the life of the program. The total fully funded costs for all projects on PPLs 1-15 including planning is $1.8 billion. Approximately $1.02 billion is required for construction and 20-years of O&M for all projects that have been approved for Phase II, to date. The gap between the total funds into the program ($2.4 billion) and the funding required for those projects already approved for construction ($1.0 billion; includes funds for 20 years O&M) is $1.4 billion. If the 12 projects that are eligible for Phase II approval in January are funded, the gap between expected funds into the program and total project costs would become $1.1 billion.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Mr. Honker asked where the surplus of $1.1 million in the Planning Budget came from. Ms. Browning replied that this money was originally obligated, but has been de-obligated from previous year budgets because not all of the estimated funding was needed.

Dr. Zobrist commended the financial staff in the various agencies for finding the money to return to the program.

B. Report: Transitioning Projects from CWPPRA to Other Authorities (Agenda Item #15)

Mr. Podany updated the Task Force that the P&E Subcommittee has been working to refine the procedure for transitioning projects from CWPPRA to other authorities. They are working on streamlining the process and making it less bureaucratic. The P&E Subcommittee should have a revision ready for Task Force review and potential approval at the next Task Force meeting.

C. Report/Request for Public Comments: PPL10 Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove Project (BA-33) (Agenda Item #16)

Mr. Podany said that at the last meeting, the Task Force agreed to initiate the process of transferring the Myrtle Grove Project to the LCA. A letter was sent out to solicit comments on the transition. It appears that the LCA would not be in a position to accept this project until the Spring of 2007.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that LCA is stuck in WRDA and WRDA is stuck between a rock and a hard place. Mr. Podany noted that if LCA is not authorized for project construction, there will not be any movement beyond the study phase. Mr. Troy Constance added that there is always the option of submitting the feasibility report independent of an LCA Program.

Mr. Tim Axtman stated that all of the design and scoping information developed under CWPPRA has been combined and put into an electronic file cabinet to provide password protected common access for individuals interested in the project. It is estimated that the modeling may take six months or longer because the super computer needed to make the model runs is not immediately available. No letters have been received at this point, although Mr. Axtman has received a number of telephone calls indicating that letters would be coming.

Colonel Wagenaar asked that if LCA does not go anywhere, is it possible to get the projects into the LaCPR as separable projects? The mark on the wall has got to be LaCPR as a separable element of South Louisiana protection. Mr. Axtman replied that in terms of integrating Myrtle Grove into LaCPR, the State's Master Planning and Corps efforts include all LCA recommended, so it could be a component of these proposals. There are a number of ways to engineer and construct this project.

Mr. Honker asked about the status of the EIS for this project and Mr. Axtman answered that the scoping document has been produced. They are currently working on updating existing conditions information from the LCA for the programmatic EIS.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Ms. Marnie Winter, Jefferson Parish, presented the Task Force with a letter from Jefferson Parish President Aaron Broussard asking the Task Force not to transfer the Myrtle Grove Project to the LCA at this time.

Mr. Andrew MacInnes, Coastal Zone Administrator for Plaquemines Parish, supports keeping the Myrtle Grove Project in the CWPPRA Phase I process. The Task Force and Technical Committee made a commitment to fully expend monies set aside for CWPPRA Phase I development. Mr. MacInnes believes it is safest to continue nurturing the project through the CWPPRA program as the other theoretical programs may or may not materialize. LCA is not a guarantee. He prefers to keep the project in CWPPRA and not move it until LCA is ready.

D. Report: Land Loss since the 2005 Hurricanes (Agenda Item #17)

Dr. Jimmy Johnston, USGS, said that the regional post hurricane land-water assessments were funded through CRMS and announced that Mr. John Barras, USGS, would provide the update. Mr. Barras stated that the purpose of this assessment was to provide preliminary information on land changes shortly after the hurricane and serve as a regional baseline for monitoring. This is not an assessment of permanent loss. He presented the preliminary land-water change between October 2004 and October 2005. The Chenier Plain analysis has been problematic due to surge retention and flooding duration. There was a net land area change of 62 square miles in the Mermentau Basin and 41 square miles in Breton Sound. The total land area change from October 2004 to October 2005 was 217 square miles. There was a 67 percent land change in the Chandeleur Islands from 2004 to 2005. In the Mississippi River Delta, the Garden Island Bay and Pass a Loutre areas had the most significant land change.

E. Report: Public Outreach Committee Quarterly Report (Agenda Item #18)

Mr. Scott Wilson, USGS Public Outreach Chairman, presented the Public Outreach Committee's quarterly report. He announced that Ms. Ann Burruss has been hired as the new Outreach Coordinator. The committee had an exhibit at the Clean Gulf Conference in New Orleans and is a major sponsor of the Restore America's Estuary Conference in December. The committee has also been involved in helping with the land loss maps. Also, approximately 22 gigabytes of data is transferred daily on the LaCoast website.

F. Report: Envisioning the Future of the Gulf Coast (Agenda Item #19)

Dr. Denise Reed presented a report for the sustainable restoration of Louisiana's coast. A technical group of 35 engineers and scientists from around the world provided their thoughts on the future of the Louisiana coast for the report. The group felt that the issue of climate change needed to be taken very seriously. Sea levels and storm intensity would continue to rise, and therefore, we would need higher and wider levees to retain the level of protection we have now. Outlying communities and evacuation routes would become more frequently flooded. The change in the fundamental processes in the coast would intensify our existing problems by affecting wave action, eroding marshes, and damaging infrastructure. If current management practices continue, more than 120 million tons of river sediment that could be used to rebuild the coast would be lost to the Gulf of Mexico each year. The group recommended that the most fundamental and essential action needed to sustain the coast is to reduce the amount of sediment and freshwater flowing directly into the deep water of the Gulf. Trying to maintain the existing or historic landscape is futile and would deny the inherently dynamic nature of the Mississippi

River Delta Plain and Chenier Plain. This is not a new idea. If we want to tell the rest of the country that we are serious about restoring our coast, then we have to take this issue seriously.

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments and questions from the Task Force:

Colonel Wagenaar said that this has to be an option in the LaCPR. The biggest challenge is going to be the users and the competition between navigation and the coast. Dr. Reed replied that the best way forward is to see how this is in the best interest of all of us. This is a new era for the coast of Louisiana and everybody has to make adjustments; this is not about eliminating navigation

Colonel Wagenaar opened the floor to comments from the public:

Mr. Robert Tannin wondered if the RAND Corporation could be asked to carry this concept further and evaluate it from a policy standpoint to support Dr. Reed's work.

Mr. Honker said that Dr. Reed presented some very interesting ideas. The impact to the nutrient redistribution needs to be evaluated; this is a major issue in creating hypoxic zones in the Gulf.

VII. ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

Colonel Wagenaar announced that this meeting would be the last for Dr. Johnston and presented a Task Force Certificate to him for the support and work he has done for the Task Force.

Mr. Hamilton said that he recently had the opportunity to do a helicopter fly-over of the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. The amount of debris on the refuge after Hurricane Rita was unbelievable. Under the EPA's leadership, cleanup of debris at the refuge is ahead of schedule and the refuge should be reopened this spring.

VIII. REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

IX. CLOSING

A. Dates and Locations of Upcoming CWPPRA Meetings

Ms. LeBlanc announced that the next Task Force Meeting is scheduled for January 31, 2007 in Baton Rouge, LA. The next Technical Committee Meeting will be held on December 6th in Baton Rouge, LA.

B. Adjournment

Colonel Wagenaar adjourned the meeting at 1:45 p.m.

ATTENDANCE RECORD

DATE(S)	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	LOCATION
October 18, 2006 9:30 a.m.	COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	District Assembly Room U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District 7400 Leake Avenue New Orleans, Louisiana

PURPOSE

MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Randy Moertle	M.O. Miller Estates, McIlhenny Co.	(985) 535-6389
Joy Merino	NOAA NMFS	337-291-2109
Kevin Roy	USFWS	337-291-3120
CHRIS WATTERS	BEAN DREDGING LLC	504-587-8720
DAN LLEWELLYN	DNR	225-342-5159
Kirk Rhinehart	DNR	225 342 2179
DERCHARLES ALLEMAND	DNR	
ANDREW MACINNES	PLAQ. CZM/GIS	504 297-5320
DAVID BURKHOLDER	DNR	225-342-6814
A.P. Chaisson	Bayou Lafourche Fresh Water District	985-447-7155
Ann Burruss	FAPWS Outreach Project Leader	337-266-8623
Greg Steyer	USGS NWRC	225-578-7201
Gary Barone	NMFS	301 713 0174
Rudy Lofgren	FWS	
Darryl Clark	USFWS	337-291-3111
SAM HAMILTON	USFWS	
Emile Baker	Daily Comet	504-261-9891
John Varjavson	USDA NRCS	318 473 7694
Don Lohmeier	NRCS	318-473-7751
Bob Paul	NRCS	318-473-7756
John Lopez	Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation	225 294-4998
Karen Foster	Battelle	504-952-2956

LMV FORM 583-R
JAN 88

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

ATTENDANCE RECORD

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MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Ronny Paille	USFWS	337-291-3117
Sharon Parrish	USEPA Marine/Wetlands	214-665-7275
Michael Eby	Rep. Richard Baker	225-929-7711
Beverly Ethridge	EPA	214 665 2151
Tom Podany	COE	504-862-2512
JOHN PETTIBONE	COE	504-862-2232
Tim Landers	EPA	214-665-6608
HEATHER FINLEY	LDWF	225.765.2956
Mark Schleifstein	Times Picayune	504-826-3327
Chris Macaluso	Governor's office Coastal Act	225-342-3689
Jerry Graves Jr.	St. Bernard Parish Gov't	(504) 278-1032
Deetra Washington	GOCA	225 342 3968
JOHN ETTINGER	EPA	504.862.1119
Gary Rauber	COE	504-862-2543
Melinda Monnin	DNR	225 342 4536
Paul Mitchell	DNR	225-342-4843
Danielle B Stafford	DNR	225-342-4509
BOB SCHROEDER	CH FENSTERMAKER + ASSOC.	504-582-2201
WAYNE KELLER	GRAND ISLE PORT COMM.	985-787-2229
ED SCHMELTZ	SR. VP, DMJM + HARRIS	225-293-5757
LUCILA COBB	VP, DMJM Harris	"
DALE HUNN	SR. PROJ MGR - PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF	504-522-7143

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PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
JONATHAN HIRD	MOFFATT - NICHOL	225 927 7793
MARK FORN	DEP. DIRECTOR CRCL	225-767-6116
BOB TANNIN	GALJM	504 218 4807
Windell Curole	G.M S. Lafourche Levee Dist.	985-632-2554
Charlotte Randolph	Lab. Parish Govt.	985 446 8427
Brian Fortson	St. Tammany Parish LCP	985 898.2552
Amy Wold	The Advocate	225 388-0320
Jimmy Johnston	USGS	337 266-8616
Wynecia Frank	City of New Orl	658-4070
Marnie Winter	Jeff. Parish	731-4612
Harold Schaffler	Sierra Club Chair Acadian group	337 235 9493
Gay Browning	COE	504-862-2755
Leo Richardson II	Lake Catherine Civic Assn	504-835-2282
Cynthia Duet	ARCADIS	225 292 1004
[illegible]	COE	504-862-1071
Joan Lanier	USACE-PM-OR	504-862-1814
Julie LeBlanc	Corps-PM-OR	504-862-1597

LMV FORM 583-R
JAN 88

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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

STATUS OF BREAUX ACT PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

For Information and Discussion:

Ms. Gay Browning and Ms. Julie LeBlanc will provide an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts, and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs.

Potential Construction Program Funding Requests for 15 Feb 07 Task Force Meeting					2/15/2007
	Total Request	**TC?**	**Fed**	**Non-Fed**	**TC recommendation**
Funds Available:					
Funds Available, 31 Jan 07 (including revised FY07 allocation and recent fax vote)			$54,490,863	$9,616,035	
Total	**$64,106,898**		**$54,490,863**	**$9,616,035**	
Agenda Item 1: Status of Breaux Act Funds					
Column left blank in case TC wants to "set aside" funds for construction cost increase			$0	$0	$0
Total	**$0**		**$0**	**$0**	
Agenda Item 2: Request for Additional Phase II Increment 1 Funds					
W Lake Boudreaux (TE-46)	$1,916,859	Y	$1,629,330	$287,529	$1,916,859
Total	**$1,916,859**		**$1,629,330**	**$287,529**	
Agenda Item 3: Request for Additional Phase II Increment 1 Funds					
Lake Borgne (PO-30)	$6,925,824	Y	$5,886,950	$1,038,874	$6,925,824
Total	**$6,925,824**		**$5,886,950**	**$1,038,874**	
Agenda Item 4 : Request for Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 Funding (O&M only)					
"Lake Borgne Segment" of MRGO/Lake Borgne SP (PO-32)	$9,159,788		$7,785,820	$1,373,968	$0
Total	**$9,159,788**		**$7,785,820**	**$1,373,968**	
Agenda Item 5: Request for Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 Funding					
Barataria Basin LB, Phase 3, CU 7	$21,538,790		$18,307,972	$3,230,819	$0
Castille Pass Sediment Delivery	$18,933,969		$16,093,874	$2,840,095	$0
Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge - Fill Site 1	$15,231,142	Y	$12,946,471	$2,284,671	$15,231,142
East Grand Terre Island Restoration	$33,881,341		$28,799,140	$5,082,201	$0
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal - Lock	$25,676,625		$21,825,131	$3,851,494	$0
GIWW Bank Restoration in Critical Areas in Terrebonne (Segments 1,2,6)	$13,175,993		$11,199,594	$1,976,399	$0
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	$18,989,923	Y	$16,141,435	$2,848,488	$18,989,923
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection - with Tebo Point	$20,331,947		$17,282,155	$3,049,792	$0
Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection - MRGO Segment	$31,924,591		$27,135,902	$4,788,689	$0
Rockefeller Refuge	$10,544,865		$8,963,135	$1,581,730	$0
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	$48,901,961		$41,566,667	$7,335,294	$0
South Lake DeCade - CU1	$2,221,045		$1,887,888	$333,157	$0
Total	**$261,352,192**		**$222,149,363**	**$39,202,829**	
December 2006/January 2007 Approvals	**$279,354,663**				**$43,063,748**
Available Funds Surplus/Shortage					**$21,043,150**

All Projects (PPL1-8 or PPL9+ with Phase II Approval) Scheduled for Construction Bid in FY07, FY08, and FY09

31-Jan-07

PPL	Project #	Agency	Project	Construction Approval/ Phase II Approval	Scheduled Construction Start Date	Approved Estimate [1/]	FY 2007 Anticipated Increase Needed	FY 2008 Anticipated Increase Needed	FY 2009 (or later) Anticipated Increase Needed	Estimated New Estimate	Technical Committee Recommendation to Approve Increase in Funding?
10	PO-30	EPA	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	Yes	Apr-07	$18,285,601	$6,925,824			$25,211,425	Yes
10	TE-45	FWS	Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection Demo	No	Apr-07	$2,503,545	$777,770			$3,281,315	
11	TE-46	FWS	West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	Yes	Apr-07	$15,976,954	$1,916,859			$17,893,813	Yes
11	BA-35	NMFS	Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	Yes	Oct-07	$29,249,505		$8,400,000		$37,649,505	
11	BA-38	NMFS	Barataria Barrier Island: Pelican Island segment	Yes	Oct-07	$66,494,510		$2,911,576		$69,406,086	
9	MR-11	COE	Periodic Introduction of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo	No	Oct-07	$1,502,817		$0		$1,502,817	
10	TE-44	FWS	North Lake Mechant, CU 2	Yes	Nov-07	$29,010,545		$12,000,000		$41,010,545	
8	CS-28-2	COE	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycle 2	Yes	Jan-08	$9,390,000		$3,000,000		$12,390,000	
2	CS-09	NRCS	Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	No	Feb-08	$4,002,363		$0		$4,002,363	
6	TE-34	NRCS	Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	No	Feb-08	$14,455,551		$0		$14,455,551	
6	TE-32a	FWS	Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	No	Sep-08	$10,519,383		$6,000,000		$16,519,383	
5	TE-10	FWS	Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	No	Dec-08	$8,209,722			$5,000,000	$13,209,722	
3	BA-04c	NRCS	West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	No	unscheduled	$4,068,045			$0	$4,068,045	
					TOTAL	$213,668,541	$9,620,453	$32,311,576	$5,000,000	$260,600,570	

[1/] PPL's 1 - 8: Estimate reflected is the total project approved at PPL selection (20-year cost)
PPL's 9+: Estimate reflected is approved funding to date (usually through Ph II Incr 1)

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
TASK FORCE MEETING
February 18, 2007

STATUS OF BREAUX ACT PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

For Information

1. **Planning Program.**
   - **a.** Planning Program Budget (pg 1-3). Reflects yearly planning budgets for the last five years. The FY07 Planning Program budget of $5,168,692 was approved by the Task Force on 18 October 2006. In addition to the approved budget, there's a $934,694 surplus in the Planning Program.

2. **Construction Program.**
   - a. CWPPRA Project Summary Report by Priority List (pg 4-5). A priority list summary of funding, baseline and current estimates, obligations and expenditures, for the construction program as furnished by the lead agencies for the CWPPRA database.

   - b. Status of Construction Funds (pg 6-7). Taking into consideration approved current estimates, project expenditures through present, Federal and non-Federal cost sharing responsibilities, we have $54,490,863 Federal funds available, based on Task Force approvals to date. FY07 Federal construction program funding is $71,402,872 (included in the $54.5M available Federal funding).

   - c. Status of Construction Funds for Cash Flow Management (pg 8-9). Status of funds reflecting current, approved estimates and potential Phase 2 estimates for PPL's 1 through 16 and estimates for two complex projects not yet approved, for present through program authorization.

   - d. Cash Flow Funding Forecast (pg 10-12). Phase II funding requirements by FY.

   - e. Projects on PPL 1-8 Without Construction Approval (pg 13). Potential return of $31,749,084 to program; these projects are included in prioritization.

   - f. Construction Schedule (pg 14-19). Construction start/completion schedule with construction estimates, obligations and expenditures for FY07 through FY11.

   - g. CWPPRA Project Status Summary Report (pg 20-110). This report is comprised of project information from the CWPPRA database as furnished by the lead agencies.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation, 24 August 2006

Tech Committee Recommendation, 13 September 2006

Task Force Approval, 18 October 2006

	FY2003 Amount ($)	FY2004 Amount ($)	FY2005 Amount ($)	FY2006 Amount ($)	FY2007 Amount ($)
General Planning & Program Participation [Supplemental Tasks Not Included]					
State of Louisiana					
DNR	430,640	405,472	460,066	386,677 [34]	412,736
Gov's Ofc	73,500	81,000	92,000	87,500 [34]	86,500
LDWF	71,529 [32]	37,760	72,096	73,598	96,879
Total State	575,669	524,232	624,162	547,775	596,115
EPA	458,934	460,913	400,700	439,800 [34]	469,091
Dept of the Interior					
USFWS	430,606	474,849	450,650	464,478 [34]	476,885
NWRC	26,905	47,995	111,363 [33]	137,071 [34]	63,656
USGS Reston					
USGS Baton Rouge					
USGS Woods Hole	5,000				
Natl Park Service					
Total Interior	462,511	522,844	562,013	601,549	540,541
Dept of Agriculture	452,564	498,624	600,077 [33]	590,937 [34]	596,400
Dept of Commerce	520,585	540,030	561,306 [33]	570,350 [34]	583,134
Dept of the Army	1,178,701	1,201,075	1,251,929 [33]	1,171,199 [34]	1,259,208
Agency Total	**3,648,964**	**3,747,718**	**4,000,187**	**3,921,610**	**4,044,489**
Feasibility Studies Funding					
Barrier Shoreline Study					
WAVCIS (DNR)					
Study of Chenier Plain					
Miss R Diversion Study					
Total Feasibility Studies					
Complex Studies Funding					
Beneficial Use Sed Trap Below Venice (COE)					
Barataria Barrier Shoreline (NMFS)					
Diversion into Maurepas Swamp (EPA/COE)					
Holly Beach Segmented Breakwaters (DNR)					
Central & Eastern Terrebonne Basin (USFWS)					190,000
Delta Building Diversion Below Empire (COE)					
Total Complex Studies	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**190,000**

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation, 24 August 2006

Tech Committee Recommendation, 13 September 2006

Task Force Approval, 18 October 2006

		FY2003 Amount ($)	FY2004 Amount ($)	FY2005 Amount ($)	FY2006 Amount ($)	FY2007 Amount ($)
Outreach						
Outreach		506,500	421,250	437,900	460,948	463,858
Supplemental Tasks						
Academic Advisory Group		100,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	100,100
Database & Web Page Link Maintenance		111,416	109,043	52,360	61,698	62,996
Linkage of CWPPRA & LCA		400,000	200,000	120,000		
Core GIS Support for Planning Activities		265,298	278,583	303,730	305,249	307,249
Oyster Lease GIS Database-Maint & Anal		64,479	88,411	98,709	103,066	
Oyster Lease Program Mgmt & Impl			74,472			
Joint Training of Work Groups		97,988	50,000	30,383		
Terrebonne Basin Recording Stations		92,000	18,000			
Land Loss Maps (COE)			62,500	63,250	63,250	
Storm Recovery Procedures (2 events)			76,360	97,534	97,534	
Landsat Satellite Imagery		42,500				
Digital Soil Survey (NRCS/NWRC)						
GIS Satellite Imagery						
Aerial Photography & CD Production						
Adaptive Management		108,076				
Development of Oyster Reloc Plan		47,758				
Dist & Maintain Desktop GIS System						
Eng/Env WG rev Ph 2 of apprv Ph 1 Prjs						
Evaluate & Assess Veg Plntgs Coastwide						
Monitoring - NOAA/CCAP[23]						
High Resolution Aerial Photography (NWRC)						
Coast-Wide Aerial Vegetation Svy						
Repro of Land Loss Causes Map						
Model flows Atch River Modeling						
MR-GO Evluation						
Monitoring -						
Academic Panel Evaluation						
Brown Marsh SE Flight (NWRC)						
Brown Marsh SW Flight (NWRC)						
COAST 2050 (DNR)						
Purchase 1700 Frames 1998						
Photography (NWRC)						
CDROM Development (NWRC)						
DNR Video Repro						
Gov's Office Workshop						
GIWW Data collection						
Total Supplemental		**1,329,515**	**1,056,369**	**864,966**	**729,797**	**470,345**
Total Allocated		**5,337,835**	**5,148,336**	**5,303,053**	**5,112,355**	**5,168,692**
Unallocated Balance						(168,692)
Total Unallocated	1,103,386					934,694

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation, 24 August 2006

Tech Committee Recommendation, 13 September 2006

Task Force Approval, 18 October 2006

FY2003 Amount ($)	FY2004 Amount ($)	FY2005 Amount ($)	FY2006 Amount ($)	FY2007 Amount ($)

Footnotes:

[1] amended 28 Feb 96

[2] $700 added for printing, 15 Mar 96 (TC)

[3] transfer $600k from '97 to '98

[4] transfer $204k from MRSNFR TO Barrier Shoreline Study

[5] increase of $15.1k approved on 24 Apr 97

[6] increase of $35k approved on 24 Apr 97

[7] increase of $40k approved on 26 Jul 97 from Corps Planning Funds

[8] Original $550 in Barrier Shoreline Included $200k to complete Phase 1 EIS, and $350k to develop Phase 2 feasibility scope.

[9] Assumes a total of $420,000 is removed from the Barrier Shoreline Study over 2 years from Phase 1 EIS

[10] Excludes $20k COE, $5k NRCS, $5k DNR, $2kUSFWS, and $16k NMFS moved to Coast 2050
during FY 97 for contracs & @$255k absorbed in agency FY 97 budgets for a total of $303,000.
to COAST2050 during FY 97 for contracts & @$255k absorbed in agency FY 97 budgets for a total of $303,000.

[11] Additional $55,343 approved by Task Force for video documenary.

[12] $29,765 transferred from DNR Coast 2050 to NWRC Coast 2050 for evaluation of Report.

[13] $100,000 approved for WAVCIS at 4 Aug 99 Task Force meeting. Part of Barrier Shoreline Study.

[14] Task Force approved 4 Aug 99.

[15] Task Force approved additional $50,000 at 4 Aug 99

[16] Carryover funds from previous FY's; this number is being researched at present.

[17] $600,000 given up by MRSNFR for FY 2000 budget.

[18] Toal cost is $228,970.

[19] Task Force approved FY 2000 Planning Budget 7 Oct 99 as follows:
(a) General Planning estimates for agencies approved.
(b) 75% of Outreach budget approved; Agency outreach funds removed from agency General Planning funds;
Outreach Committee given oversight of agency outreach funds.
(b) 50% of complex project estimates approved.

[20] Outreach: original approved budget was $375,000; revised budget $415,000.
(a) 15 Mar 2000, Technical Committee approved $8,000 increase Watermarks printing.
(b) 6 Jul 2000, Task Force approved up to $32,000 for Sidney Coffee's task of implementing national outreach effort.

[21] 5 Apr 2000, Task Force approved additional $67,183 for preparation of report to Congress.
$32,000 of this total given to NWRC for preparation of report.

[22] 6 Jul 00: Monitoring - Task Force approved $30,000 for Greg Steyer's academic panel evaluation of monitoring program.

[23] Definition: Monitoring (NWRC) - NOAA/CCAP (Coastwide Landcover [Habitat] Monitoring Program

[24] 29 Aug 00: Task Force fax vote approves $29,500 for NWRC for brown marsh southeastern flight

[25] 1 Sep 00: Task Force fax vote approves $46,000 for NWRC for brown marsh southwestern flight

[26] 10 Jan 2001: Task Force approves additional $113,000 for FY01.

[27] 30 May 01: Tech Comm approves 86,250 for Coast-Wide Aerial Vegetation Survey for LDNR; T.F. fax vote approves

[28] 7 Aug 2001: Task Force approves additional $63,000 in Outreach budget for Barataria Terrebonne
National Estuary Foundation Superbowl campaign proposal.

[29] 16 Jan 2002, Task Force approves $85,000 for each Federal agency (except COE) for participation in LCA/Coast 2050 studies and collocation.
Previous budget was $45,795, revised budget is $351,200, an increase of $305,405. This task is a supplemental activity in each agency's General Planning budget.

[30] 2 Apr 02: LADNR requested $64,000 be transferred from its General Planning budget to LUMCON for Academic Assistance on the Adaptive Management supplemental task.

[31] 1 May 02: LADNR requested $1,500 be transferred from their General Planning (activity ER 12010, Prepare Report to Congress)
and given to NWRC for creation of a web-ready version of the CWPPRA year 2000 Report to Congress for printing process.

[32] 16 Jan 2003: Task Force approves LDWF estimate that was not included in originally approved budget.

[33] 4 May 2005: Task Force approves additional $164,024 funding under General Planning for Programmatic Assessment and Vision task;
+$48,840 (COE); +$86,938 (NWRC); +$21,670 (NRCS); +$6,576 (NMFS)

[33a] 24 Aug 2006: Scott Wilson requests reduction of $37,000 from the $86,938 for the Programmatic Assessment; $45,000 was given for printing but only $8,000 used.

[34] 25 Jan 2006: FY2006 budget, $98,250 for Report to Congress item added to approved budget

[35] 28 July 2005: Scott Wilson e-mail requests reduction of $43,113.99 from current $275,000 FY98 budget.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Summary Report by Priority List

P/L	No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Const. Completed	Federal Const. Funds Available	Non/Fed Const. Funds Matching Share	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Obligations To Date	Expenditures To Date
1	14	18,932	14	0	14	$28,084,900	$9,355,706	$39,933,317	$53,276,353	$46,630,423	$42,502,949
2	15	13,372	15	2	12	$28,173,110	$13,958,587	$40,644,134	$84,958,909	$79,943,975	$52,224,049
3	11	12,514	11	1	9	$29,939,100	$7,884,506	$32,879,168	$48,051,569	$41,203,623	$34,268,448
4	4	1,650	4	0	4	$29,957,533	$2,156,541	$10,468,030	$13,228,959	$13,134,271	$12,063,809
5	9	3,225	9	0	6	$33,371,625	$2,443,008	$60,627,171	$24,430,081	$18,530,586	$14,683,812
5.1	0	988	1	0	0	$0	$4,850,000	$9,700,000	$9,700,000	$8,310,772	$6,664,668
6	11	10,522	11	1	8	$39,134,000	$5,579,681	$54,614,991	$55,726,486	$33,559,951	$24,002,721
7	4	1,873	4	1	3	$42,540,715	$5,206,718	$21,090,046	$34,711,451	$34,313,331	$8,357,796
8	8	1,529	6	1	4	$41,864,079	$3,429,278	$33,340,587	$22,593,236	$11,912,192	$7,291,972
9	18	4,387	14	4	5	$47,907,300	$10,699,305	$72,429,342	$70,985,151	$58,597,097	$37,555,825
10	12	18,799	9	2	2	$47,659,220	$11,281,918	$82,222,452	$75,212,787	$38,441,446	$16,271,798
11	12	24,391	11	5	0	$57,332,369	$30,670,508	$258,849,846	$204,470,056	$164,579,152	$39,814,647
11.1	1	330	1	0	1	$0	$7,065,116	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	$13,915,320	$13,656,797
12	6	2,843	3	1	1	$51,938,097	$3,747,629	$28,406,152	$24,984,190	$16,264,539	$13,164,376
13	5	1,470	4	0	1	$54,023,130	$1,382,052	$8,616,745	$9,213,682	$5,308,292	$1,877,648
14	4	728	3	0	0	$53,054,752	$1,098,347	$7,322,316	$7,322,316	$6,250,417	$472,045
15	4	1,667	1	0	0	$58,059,645	$686,926	$4,579,509	$4,579,509	$2,339,824	$45,723
16	5	1,889	0	0	0	$71,402,872	$1,431,594	$9,543,961	$9,543,961	$2,551,845	$0
Active Projects	143	121,109	121	18	70	$714,442,447	$122,927,422	$794,520,267	$767,118,928	$595,787,054	$324,919,083
Deauthorized Projects	20		13	0	2			$34,364,158	$2,613,005	$2,697,209	$2,562,234
Total Projects	163	121,109	134	18	72	$714,442,447	$122,927,422	$828,884,425	$769,731,934	$598,484,264	$327,481,317
Conservation Plan	1		1	0	1	$0	$45,886	$238,871	$191,807	$191,807	$191,807
CRMS - Wetlands	1		1	1	0	$0	$2,023,822	$66,890,300	$13,492,144	$7,423,492	$1,291,489
MCF	1		1	0	0	$0	$225,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$79,387	$79,387
Storm Recovery	1		0	0	0	$0	$45,504	$303,359	$303,359	$0	$0
Total Construction Program	167	121,109	137	19	73	$714,442,447	$125,267,634	$897,816,955	$785,219,244	$606,178,950	$329,044,000
							$839,710,081				

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Summary Report by Priority List

NOTES:

1. Total of 167 projects includes 143 active construction projects, 20 deauthorized projects, the CRMS-Wetlands Monitoring project, the Monitoring Contingency Fund, the Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation Plan.
2. Federal funding for FY07 is expected to be $71,402,872 for the construction program..
3. Total construction program funds available is $839,710,081 .
4. The current estimate for reconciled, closed-out deauthorized projects is equal to expenditures to date.
5. Current Estimate for the 5th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 96, FY 97 FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
6. Current Estimate for the 6th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
7. The Task Force approved 8 unfunded projects, totalling $77,492,000 on Priority List 7 (not included in totals).
8. Obligations include expenditures and remaining obligations to date.
9. Non-Federal Construction Funds Available are estimated using cost share percentages as authorized for before and after approval of Conservation Plan.
10. Baseline and current estimates for PPL 9 (and future project priority lists) reflect funding utilizing cash flow management principles.
11. The amount shown for the non-federal construction funds available is comprised of 5% minimum cash of current estimate, and the remainder may be WIK and/or cash. The percentage of WIK would influence the total construction funds (cash) available.
12. PPL 11, Maurepas Diversion project, benefits 36,121 acres of swamp. This number is not included in the acre number in this table, beause this acreage is classified differently than acres protected by marsh projects.
13. PPL 5.1 is used to record the Bayou Lafourche project as approved by a motion passed by the Task Force on October 25, 2001, to proceed with Phase 1 ED, estimated cost of $9,700,000, at a cost share of 50% Federal and 50% non-Federal.
14. Priority Lists 9 through 16 are funded utilizing cash flow management. Baseline and current esimates for these priority lists reflect only approved, funded estimates. Both baseline and current estimates are revised as funding is approved.

CEMVN-PM-C
Last Updated 31 Jan 2007

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS
Task Force Meeting, 15 February 2007

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Current Estimate (a)	Current Funded Estimate (b)	Current Unfunded Estimate (c)	Expenditures Inception thru 30 Nov 97 (d)	Expenditures 1 Dec 97 thru Present (e)	Expenditures Inception thru Present (f)	Unexpended Funds (g)	Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (i)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (j)
0	1	191,807	191,807	0	171,154	20,653	191,807	0	145,921	45,886
CRMS	1	66,890,300	13,492,144	53,398,156	0	1,291,489	1,291,489	12,200,655	11,468,322	2,023,822
MCF	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	79,387	79,387	1,420,613	1,275,000	225,000
SRA	1	303,359	303,359	0	0		0	303,359	257,855	45,504
1	17	53,475,693	53,475,693	0	13,343,523	29,358,766	42,702,290	10,773,403	44,119,987	9,355,706
2	15	84,958,909	84,958,909	0	12,147,509	40,076,540	52,224,049	32,734,860	71,000,322	13,958,587
3	17	48,927,825	48,927,825	0	5,453,322	29,741,011	35,194,333	13,733,492	41,043,319	7,884,506
4	10	14,083,878	14,083,878	0	439,594	12,479,135	12,918,729	1,165,150	11,927,337	2,156,541
5	9	24,430,081	24,430,081	0	2,537,030	12,146,782	14,683,812	9,746,269	21,987,073	2,443,008
5.1		9,700,000	9,700,000	0	0	6,664,668	6,664,668	3,035,332	4,850,000	4,850,000
6	13	55,796,806	55,796,806	0	191,623	23,881,418	24,073,041	31,723,765	50,217,126	5,579,681
7	4	34,711,452	34,711,452	0	0	8,357,796	8,357,796	26,353,655	29,504,734	5,206,718
8	10	22,861,854	22,861,854	0	0	7,560,601	7,560,601	15,301,252	19,432,576	3,429,278
9	19	216,606,475	71,328,671	145,277,804	0	37,798,964	37,798,964	33,529,706	60,629,370	10,699,301
10	12	228,373,379	75,212,787	153,160,592	0	16,271,798	16,271,798	58,940,989	63,930,869	11,281,918
11	12	424,027,503	204,470,056	219,557,447	0	39,814,647	39,814,647	164,655,410	173,799,548	30,670,508
11.1	1	14,130,233	14,130,233	0	0	13,656,797	13,656,797	473,436	7,065,116	7,065,116
12	6	139,433,604	24,984,190	114,449,414	0	13,164,376	13,164,376	11,819,814	21,236,562	3,747,629
13	5	91,161,544	9,213,682	81,947,862	0	1,877,648	1,877,648	7,336,034	7,831,630	1,382,052
14	4	93,728,608	7,322,316	86,406,292	0	472,045	472,045	6,850,271	6,223,969	1,098,347
15	4	51,480,718	4,579,509	46,901,209	0	45,723	45,723	4,533,786	3,892,583	686,926
16	5	122,380,024	9,543,961	112,836,063	0		0	9,543,961	8,112,367	1,431,594
Total	167	1,799,154,052	785,219,214	1,013,934,838	34,283,754	294,760,246	329,044,000	456,175,214	659,951,584	125,267,629

Non Cash Flow	98	350,941,665	350,941,665	0
Cash Flow	69	1,448,212,388	434,277,549	1,013,934,838
Total	167	1,799,154,052	785,219,214	1,013,934,838

Available Fed Funds	**714,442,448**
N/F Cost Share	**125,267,629**
Available N/F Cash	**39,260,961**
WIK credit/cash	**86,006,669**
Total Available Cash (min)	**753,703,408**
Federal Balance	**54,490,863**
(Fed Cost Share of Funded Estimate-Avail Fed funds)	
N/F Balance	**0**
Total Balance	**54,490,863**

CEMVN-PM-C
Last Updated 31 Jan 2007

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS
Task Force Meeting, 15 February 2007

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Current Estimate (a)	Current Funded Estimate (b)	Current Unfunded Estimate (c)	Expenditures Inception thru 30 Nov 97 (d)	Expenditures 1 Dec 97 thru Present (e)	Expenditures Inception thru Present (f)	Unexpended Funds (g)	Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (i)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (j)

Notes:

(1) Estimated FY07 Federal funding for the construction program is $71,402,872,000.

(2) Project total includes 143 active projects, 20 deauthorized projects, CRMS-Wetlands Project, Monitoring Contingency Fund, Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the Conservation Plan.

(3) Includes 20 deauthorized projects:

Fourchon	Bayou Boeuf (Phased)	Red Mud
Bayou LaCache	Grand Bay	Compost Demo
Dewitt-Rollover	Pass-a-Loutre Crevasse	Bayou Bienvenue
Bayou Perot/Rigolettes	SW Shore/White Lake	Upper Oaks
Eden Isles	Hopper Dredge	Bayou L'Ours
White's Ditch	Flotant Marsh	Marsh Creation South of Leeville
Avoca Island	Violet F/W Distribution	

(4) Includes monitoring estimate increases approved at 23 July 98 Task Force meeting.

(5) Includes O&M revised estimates, dated 1 March 1999.

(6) Expenditures are divided into two categories because of the change in cost share: inception through 30 Nov 97, and 1 Dec 97 through present. and do not reflect all non-Federal WIK credits; costs are being reconciled. Expenditures in both categories continue to be refined as work-in-kind credits are reconciled and finalized.

(7) Non-Federal available funds are unconfirmed; only 5% of local sponsor cost share responsibility must be cash.

(8) Priority Lists 9 through 16 are financed through cash flow management and are funded in two phases.
Current estimates reflect only approved, funded estimates.

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS UNDER CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

Task Force, 15 February 2007

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Federal Funds Available	Matching Non-Fed Cost Share	Total Funds Available	Ph 1 Current Estimate	Ph 2 Current Estimate	Current Estimate (a)	Expenditures Inception thru Present (d)	Unexpended Funds (e)	Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (g)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (h)
0	1		45,886				191,807	191,807	0	145,921	45,886
0.1	1		2,023,822	2,023,822		66,890,300	66,890,300	1,291,489	65,598,811	56,856,755	10,033,545
0.2	1		225,000	225,000			1,500,000	79,387	1,420,613	1,275,000	225,000
0.3	1		45,504	45,504			303,359	0	303,359	257,855	45,504
1	17	28,084,900	9,355,706	37,440,606			53,475,693	42,702,290	10,773,403	44,119,987	9,355,706
2	15	28,173,110	13,958,587	42,131,697			84,958,909	52,224,049	32,734,860	71,000,322	13,958,587
3	17	29,939,100	7,884,506	37,823,606			48,927,825	35,194,333	13,733,492	41,043,319	7,884,506
4	10	29,957,533	2,156,541	32,114,074			14,083,878	12,918,729	1,165,150	11,927,337	2,156,541
5	9	33,371,625	2,443,008	35,814,633			24,430,081	14,683,812	9,746,269	21,987,073	2,443,008
5.1		-	4,850,000	4,850,000			9,700,000	6,664,668	3,035,332	4,850,000	4,850,000
6	13	39,134,000	5,579,681	44,713,681			55,796,806	24,073,041	31,723,765	50,217,126	5,579,681
7	4	42,540,715	5,206,718	47,747,433			34,711,451	8,357,796	26,353,655	29,504,733	5,206,718
8	10	41,864,079	3,429,278	45,293,357			22,861,854	7,560,601	15,301,252	19,432,576	3,429,278
9	19	47,907,300	10,699,305	58,606,605	17,220,118	199,386,357	216,606,475	37,798,964	178,807,510	184,115,504	32,490,971
10	12	47,659,220	11,281,918	58,941,138	17,616,196	210,757,183	228,373,379	16,271,798	212,101,581	194,117,372	34,256,007
11	12	57,332,369	30,670,508	88,002,877	25,242,202	398,785,301	424,027,503	39,814,647	384,212,856	360,423,378	63,604,125
11.1	1		7,065,116	7,065,116		14,130,233	14,130,233	13,656,797	473,436	5,272,323	8,857,910
12	6	51,938,097	3,747,629	55,685,726	10,116,224	129,317,380	139,433,604	13,164,376	126,269,228	118,518,563	20,915,041
13	5	54,023,130	1,382,052	55,405,182	8,498,519	82,663,025	91,161,544	1,877,648	89,283,896	77,487,312	13,674,232
14	4	53,054,752	1,098,347	54,153,099	7,322,316	86,406,292	93,728,608	472,045	93,256,563	79,669,317	14,059,291
15	4	58,059,645	686,926	58,746,571	4,579,509	46,901,209	51,480,718	45,723	51,434,995	43,758,610	7,722,108
16	5	71,402,872	1,431,594	72,834,466	8,965,392	113,414,632	122,380,024	0	122,380,024	104,023,020	18,357,004
Total	167	714,442,447	125,267,633	839,710,080	99,560,476	1,348,651,911	1,799,154,052	329,044,000	1,470,110,051	1,520,003,403	279,150,648
Complex Projs	2				9,247,505	125,409,795	134,657,300			114,458,705	20,198,595
Total	169	714,442,447	125,267,633	839,710,080	108,807,981	1,474,061,706	1,933,811,352			1,634,462,108	299,349,243
Funding vs Current Estimate		(920,019,661)	(174,081,610)	(1,094,101,271)							
PPL 1 thru 16 w/Future Funding	169	1,943,952,774 [1]	342,240,044 [1]	2,286,192,818	108,807,981	1,474,061,706	1,933,811,352			1,634,462,108	299,349,243
Funding vs Current Estimate		309,490,666	42,890,801	352,381,466							

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS UNDER CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

Task Force, 15 February 2007

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Federal Funds Available	Matching Non-Fed Cost Share	Total Funds Available	Ph 1 Current Estimate	Ph 2 Current Estimate	Current Estimate (a)	Expenditures Inception thru Present (d)	Unexpended Funds (e)	Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (g)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (h)
		Construction Program									
	[1] Future Federal Funding (estimated)										
		16 June 2006 Forecast									
17	FY08	73,612,139	12,990,377	86,602,516							
18	FY09	76,489,000	13,498,059	89,987,059							
19	FY10	80,151,000	14,144,294	94,295,294							
20	FY11	83,103,000	14,665,235	97,768,235							
21	FY12	86,410,000	15,248,824	101,658,824							
22	FY13	90,131,000	15,905,471	106,036,471							
23	FY14	93,841,000	16,560,176	110,401,176							
24	FY15	97,522,000	17,209,765	114,731,765							
25	FY16	101,421,000	17,897,824	119,318,824							
26	FY17	105,385,182	18,597,385	123,982,567	Unofficial Estimate (1.03725 factor applied)						
27	FY18	109,497,030	19,323,005	128,820,035	Unofficial Estimate (1.03725 factor applied)						
28	FY19	113,762,045	20,075,655	133,837,700	Unofficial Estimate (1.03725 factor applied)						
29	FY20	118,185,931	20,856,341	139,042,272	Unofficial Estimate (1.03725 factor applied)						
Total		1,229,510,327	216,972,411	1,446,482,738							

CWPPRA Cash Flow Management

Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year

Last Updated 31 January 2007

Beginning Federal Balance **$54,490,863**

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Ph II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Funding Target	Total Funding Approved	Balance Required	Funding Requirement						
											Feb-07	Jan-08	Jan-09	Jan-10	Jan-11	Jan-12	Future FY's
PO-27	Chandeleur Island Restoration	NMFS	9		11-Jan-00	Jun 01 (A)	Jul 01 (A)	1,435,066	1,435,066								
TE-41	Mandalay Bank Protection Demo	USFWS	9		11-Jan-00	Apr 03 (A)	Sep 03 (A)	1,194,495	1,194,495								
MR-11	Periodic Intro of Sed & Nutrients Demo	COE	9		11-Jan-00	Sep 07	Sep-08	1,502,817	1,502,817								
TE-37	New Cut Dune Restoration	EPA	9		10-Jan-01	Oct 06 (A)	Oct-07	13,158,878	13,107,389	51,489			7,362	7,605	7,856	8,115	158,134
CS-30	Perry Ridge West	NRCS	9		10-Jan-01	Nov 01 (A)	Jul 02 (A)	3,747,742	3,252,800	476,410		54,338	13,466	6,108	336,703	6,517	123,364
TE-45	Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demo	USFWS	10		10-Jan-01	Apr 07	Sep-07	2,503,768	2,503,768								
CS-31	Holly Beach	NRCS	11		07-Aug-01	Aug 02 (A)	Mar 03 (A)	14,130,233	14,130,233								
BA-27c(1)	Baratatia Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 3	NRCS	9		16-Jan-02	Oct 03 (A)	May 04 (A)	8,636,747	5,431,260	3,205,487							
LA-03b	Coastwide Nutria	NRCS	11		16-Apr-02	Nov 02 (A)		68,864,870	19,572,424	49,292,446		3,103,012	3,120,709	3,138,971	3,821,285	3,687,269	32,865,215
BS-11	Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	USFWS	10		07-Aug-02	Jun 06 (A)	Dec 06 (A)	3,183,940	2,079,209	1,104,731		20,318	20,969	21,639	22,332	23,046	600,673
ME-19	Grand-White Lake Landbridge Protection	USFWS	10		07-Aug-02	Jul 03 (A)	Oct 04 (A)	9,635,224	5,805,811	3,829,413		8,254	8,518	13,805	9,072	1,950,660	1,862,351
TE-44(1)	North Lake Mechant Landbridge Rest - CU 1	USFWS	10		07-Aug-02	Apr 03 (A)	Feb-07	502,382	502,382								
BA-27c(2)	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 4	NRCS	9		16-Jan-03	Sep 05 (A)	Feb-07	6,567,873	4,825,871	1,742,002					772,449		969,553
TV-18	Four-Mile Canal	NMFS	9		16-Jan-03	Jun 03 (A)	May 04 (A)	4,744,368	3,493,857	1,250,511		12,582	8,115	8,383	13,870	1,630,069	115,651
LA-05	Freshwater Floating Marsh Creation Demo	NRCS	12		16-Jan-03	Jul 04 (A)	Jan-09	1,080,891	1,080,891								
TE-40	Timbalier Island Dune/Marsh Restoration	EPA	9		16-Jan-03	Jun 04 (A)	Mar 07	16,726,000	16,167,228	558,772		7,856	8,115	8,383	8,660	8,945	92,762
CS-29	Black Bayou Bypass Culverts	NRCS	9		14-Aug-03	May 05 (A)	Mar-07	6,091,675	4,311,285	1,780,390		61,209	63,229	207,381	67,472	69,698	246,978
CS-32(1)	East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Rest- CU 1	USFWS/NRCS	10		12-Nov-03	Dec 04 (A)	Jun-06	6,490,751	5,497,491	993,260			80,249	4,144	4,277	4,414	898,933
BA-37	Little Lake	NMFS	11		12-Nov-03	Aug 05 (A)	Mar-07	38,496,395	33,992,877	4,503,518			6,833	84,058	7,277	7,509	4,387,532
BA-38	Barataria Barrier Island	NMFS	11		28-Jan-04	Mar 06 (A)	Sep-06	67,349,433	65,808,267	854,923		425,328	10,215	10,399	10,586	10,776	390,663
BA-27d	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 4 CU 6	NRCS	11		28-Jan-04	Apr 05 (A)	Oct-07	21,457,097	16,922,436	4,534,661		5,845	6,033	6,226	157,356	6,630	4,355,214
LA-06	Shoreline Prot Foundation Imprvts Demo	COE	13		28-Jan-04	Nov 05 (A)	Aug 06 (A)	1,055,000	1,055,000								
	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 1 & 2 - CU 5	NRCS				Feb 07	Apr-08	9,301,135	7,441,870								
ME-16	Freshwater Intro. South of Hwy 82	USFWS	9		13-Oct-04	Sep 05 (A)	Dec 06 (A)	6,203,110	5,084,357	1,118,753		23,405	23,873	13,912	14,190	14,474	1,007,540
TE-44(2)	North Lake Mechant Landbridge Rest - CU 2	USFWS	10		13-Oct-04	Feb 05		31,225,534	29,283,163	1,942,371		4,805	4,901	4,998	5,098	5,200	1,918,901
TE-48	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection - CU 1	NRCS	11		13-Oct-04	Sep 05 (A)	Apr-06	7,797,000	7,613,866	183,134		18,738	14,645	30,608	15,430	15,840	220,107
ME-22	South White Lake	COE	12		13-Oct-04	Nov 05 (A)	Aug 06 (A)	19,673,929	15,713,224	3,960,705		8,403	8,570	1,757,949	8,917	9,095	2,162,109
TE-22	Point au Fer [O&M]	NMFS						165,000	165,000								
TV-04	Cote Blanche (O&M)	NRCS	3					1,859,116	1,859,116								
TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU 1 (Phase I Increase)	NRCS	9					175,000	175,000								
PO-30	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	EPA	10		8-Feb-06	Apr 07	Dec-07	18,707,551	18,286,377	421,174	6,925,824		7,067	1,546,052	7,526	7,767	3,143,954
BA-35	Pass Chaland to Grand Pass	NMFS	11		08-Feb-06	Apr 07	Oct-07	30,217,567	29,249,507	968,060			6,549	112,507	6,826	6,970	842,997
TE-46	West Lake Boudreaux SP & MC	USFWS	11		08-Feb-06	Aug 07	Feb-08	17,519,731	15,977,790	1,541,941	1,916,859			5,668	5,786	37,595	1,531,323
TE-53	Enhancement of Barrier Island Veg Demo	EPA	16		18-Oct-06			919,599	919,599								

CWPPRA Cash Flow Management

Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year

Last Updated 31 January 2007

Beginning Federal Balance **$54,490,863**

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Ph II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Funding Target	Total Funding Approved	Balance Required	Funding Requirement Feb-07	Jan-08	Jan-09	Jan-10	Jan-11	Jan-12	Future FY's
	CRMS	USGS/DNR	All		14-Aug-03			66,890,300	9,270,226	57,620,074		2,307,418	3,244,008	2,755,341	2,911,525	2,280,379	31,397,063
CS-04a	Cameron-Creole Maintenance [O&M]	NRCS	3					2,103,787		2,103,787							
TE-26	Lake Chapeau [O&M]	NMFS	3					225,869		225,869							
BA-27c(3)	Barataria Basin Landbridge - Ph 3 CU 7	NRCS	9	Feb-07		Aug 07	Jul-08	18,801,185		18,801,185	21,538,972	1,404	1,437,997	1,463	1,494	1,525	1,614,873
AT-04	Castille Pass Sediment Delivery	NMFS	9	Feb-07		Jun 07	Apr-08	19,657,695	1,846,326	17,811,369	18,933,969		6,566	6,704	1,777,762	6,989	5,490,585
BA-36	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB	USFWS	11	Feb-07		Aug 07	Aug-08	31,596,669	463,942	31,132,727	15,231,142	6,549	6,686	6,826	6,970	7,117	97,998
BA-30	East Grand Terre	NMFS	9	Feb-07		May 07	Dec-07	31,226,531	2,312,023	28,914,508	33,881,341	6,414	278,244	6,686	6,826	283,660	1,021,045
TV-11b	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab, Belle Isle to Lock	COE	9	Feb-07		Apr 07	Jun-08	17,756,469	1,498,967	16,257,502	25,676,625		6,549	867,646	6,826	6,970	1,164,955
TE-43	GIWW Bank Rest of Critical Areas in Terre	NRCS	10	Feb-07		Aug 07	Nov-08	29,987,641	1,735,983	28,251,658	13,175,993	6,666	643,768	6,948	42,739	7,244	2,207,715
PO-33	Goose Point	USFWS	13	Feb-07		Mar 07	Nov-08	21,547,421	1,730,596	19,816,825	18,989,923				2,856,825		
ME-21	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	COE	11	Feb-07		Aug 07	Jun-08	17,251,124	1,049,029	16,202,095	20,331,947	7,670	7,831	7,996	84,941	8,335	1,894,725
PO-32	Lake Borgne and MRGO - MRGO	COE	12	Feb-07		Mar 07	Nov-07	17,361,080	1,348,345	16,012,735	31,924,591			890,508			
ME-18	Rockefellar Refuge - CU 1	NMFS	10	Feb-07		Jul 07	Feb-08	10,033,623	2,408,478	7,625,145	10,544,865						
TE-47	Ship Shoal: West Flank Restoration	EPA	11	Feb-07		May 07	Feb-08	42,918,821	3,742,053	39,176,768	48,901,961		13,258	13,536	13,819	14,110	226,908
TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU 1	NRCS	9	Feb-07		Aug 07	Jan-08	3,698,744	670,611	3,028,133	2,221,045	6,899	7,045	7,192	419,179	7,498	518,908
TE-49	Avoca Island Divr & Land Building	COE	12	Jan-08		Jul 08	Jun-09	18,823,322	2,229,876	16,593,446		14,970,661	14,194	143,515	15,146	15,646	1,434,284
BA-39	Bayou Dupont	EPA	12	Jan-08		May 2008	Nov-08	24,925,734	2,731,479	22,194,255		22,044,717		6,699	6,920	7,148	128,771
TV-20	Bayou Sale	NRCS	13	Jan-08		Aug 08	Jul-09	32,103,020	2,254,912	29,848,108		29,848,108					
MR-13	Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion	COE	10	Jan-08		Mar 08	Nov-09	30,297,105	1,076,328	29,220,777		21,564,804		647,055	509,672	136,776	6,362,471
BS-10	Delta Bldg Divr North of Fort St. Philip	COE	10	Jan-08		Nov 08		6,297,286	1,444,000	4,853,286		4,835,510		1,632	855	883	14,406
TV-21	East Marsh Island	NRCS	14	Jan-08		Aug-08	Jul-09	16,824,999	1,193,606	15,631,393		15,631,393					
BA-42	Lake Hermitage	FWS	15	Jan-08		May-08	May-09	32,673,327	1,197,590	31,475,737		31,475,737					
ME-17	Little Pecan Bayou	NRCS	9	Jan-08		Aug 08	Jul-09	14,597,263	1,556,598	13,040,665		3,947,458					3,093,207
MR-12	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	COE	11	Jan-08		Aug 08	Mar-09	52,180,839	1,880,376	50,300,463		50,308,586			1,726	1,784	50,296,953
PO-26	Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway	COE	9	Jan-08		May 08	Nov-08	1,121,757	188,383	933,374		127,994		79,203	41,572	42,944	641,661
TE-48	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection - CU 2	NRCS	11	Jan-08		Aug 08	Jul-09	3,409,419		3,409,419		3,409,419					
PO-29	River Reintroduction Into Maurepas	EPA	11	Jan-09		Jun-09	Jun-11	57,815,647	6,780,307	51,035,340		49,235,895					1,799,445
ME-18	Rockefellar Refuge - CU 2	NMFS	10	Jan-08		Jun 08	Dec-08	38,000,000		38,000,000		19,000,000	19,000,000				
ME-20	South Grand Cheniere Hydrologic Rest	USFWS	11	Jan-08		Jun 08	Mar-09	19,930,316	2,358,420	17,571,896		16,892,751			8,024	149,929	521,193
TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU 2	NRCS	9	Jan-08		Aug 08	Jul-09	1,532,440	129,664	1,402,776		878,657					524,119
BA-41	South Shore of the Pen	NRCS	14	Jan-08		Aug-08	Jul-09	17,513,780	1,311,146	16,202,634		16,202,634					
MR-14	Spanish Pass	COE	13	Jan-08		Jun 2008		15,212,169	1,421,680	13,790,489		11,141,705				6,219	1,642,574
TE-50	Whiskey Island Back Barrier M.C.	EPA	13	Jan-08		Apr 08		22,243,934	2,751,494	19,492,440		19,494,440					
BS-12	White Ditch Resurrection	NRCS	14	Jan-08		Aug-08	Jul-09	14,845,192	1,595,676	13,249,516		13,249,516				11,386,351	1,863,165
Complex	Central and Eastern Terrebonne (Complex)	USFWS		Jan-08				25,800,000		25,800,000		1,800,000		24,000,000			
BA-34	Small Freshwater Divr to NW Bara Basin	EPA	10	Jan-11		May 11	May-13	13,803,361	2,362,687	11,440,674				9,531,492			1,909,182

CWPPRA Cash Flow Management

Anticipated Funding Requests by Fiscal Year

Last Updated 31 January 2007

Beginning Federal Balance **$54,490,863**

Proj #	Project Name	Agency	PPL	Ph II Request Forecast	Phase II Approved	Construction Start	Construction Completion	Funding Target	Total Funding Approved	Balance Required	Funding Requirement Feb-07	Jan-08	Jan-09	Jan-10	Jan-11	Jan-12	Future FY's
BA-40	Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield	NMFS	14	Unscheduled				44,544,636	3,221,887	41,322,749							41,322,749
TV-19	Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal/GIWW	COE	9	Unscheduled				30,027,305	1,229,337	28,797,968							28,797,968
CS-28-4	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation-Cycle 4	COE	8	Unscheduled													
CS-28-5	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation-Cycle 5	COE	8	Unscheduled													
BS-13	Bayou Lamoque	COE/EPA	15	Unscheduled				5,375,741	1,205,354	4,170,387							4,080,387
ME-23	South Pecan Island	NMFS	15	Unscheduled				4,438,695	1,102,043	3,336,652							3,336,652
MR-15	Venice Ponds	COE/EPA	15	Unscheduled				8,992,955	1,074,522	7,918,433							7,918,433
PO-34	Alligator Bend	COE/NRCS	16	Unscheduled				19,620,813	1,660,985	17,959,828							17,959,828
TE-51	Madison Bay	NNFS	16	Unscheduled				32,353,377	3,002,171	29,351,206							29,351,206
ME-24	Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline	COE	16	Unscheduled				36,922,487	1,266,842	35,655,645							29,351,206
TE-52	West Belle Pass Barrier Headland	NNFS	16	Unscheduled				32,563,748	2,694,364	29,869,384							29,869,384
Complex	Fort Jackson Sediment Diversion (Complex)	COE		Unscheduled				108,857,300		108,857,300							108,857,300
BA-29	Marsh Creation South of Leeville	EPA	9	Deauthorized				343,551	343,551								
BA-33	Delta Bldg Divr at Myrtle Grove **[WRDA FUNDING**	COE	10	N/A		N/A		3,002,114	3,002,114								
PO-28	LaBranche Wetlands **[ON HOLD]**	NMFS	9	On Hold				306,836	305,140	1,696							8,521,507
	Phase II Increment 1 Funding Requirement										261,352,374	344,259,985		9,531,492			
	Phase II Long Term O&M, Monitoring and COE Admin											3,789,695	5,827,362	8,804,301	10,520,349	7,854,037	337,750,588
	CRMS Funding											2,307,418	3,244,008	2,755,341	2,911,525	2,280,379	31,397,063
	Complex Projects Requesting Phase I Funding											1,800,000					
	Complex Projects Requesting Phase II Funding													24,000,000			7,447,505
	Yearly PPL Phase I Project Funding (estimated)											9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	63,000,000
	Projects Requesting Funds (Needing T.F. Approval)										8,842,683						
	Total Funding Requested										270,195,057	361,157,098	18,071,370	54,091,134	22,431,874	19,134,416	439,595,156
	Total Federal Funding into the Program (June 2006 data)											73,612,139	76,489,000	80,151,000	83,103,000	86,410,000	829,745,188
	Total non-Federal Funding into Program										40,529,259	54,173,565	2,710,706	8,113,670	3,364,781	2,870,162	65,939,273
	REMAINING BALANCE										**(175,174,935)**	**(408,546,330)**	**(347,417,994)**	**(313,244,458)**	**(249,208,551)**	**(179,062,805)**	**206,880,754**

Projects on Priority Lists 1 thru 8 That Do Not Have Construction Approval as of 15 February 2007

PPL	Project	Lead Agency	Unobligated Funds	Construction Start	Status
2	Brown Lake	NRCS	$2,212,023	Feb-07	Ongoing
3	West Point a la Hache	NRCS	$3,499,125	Unsched	Ongoing
5	Bayou Lafourche	EPA			No construction funds approved
5	Grand Bayou	FWS	$5,679,177	Mar-08	Ongoing
5	Myrtle Grove	NMFS			Funds removed
6	Lake Boudreaux	USFWS	$8,688,570	May-08	Ongoing
6	Penchant	NRCS	$11,670,189	Feb-08	Ongoing
7		**Total**	**$31,749,084**		

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 A 10-Jan-2001 A	01-Oct-2006 A	01-Oct-2007	EPA	9	102	New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration	$10,890,022.50	$8,982,686.61	$85,149.93
FY2007		25-Oct-2006 A	30-Sep-2007	COE	8	187	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 3	$3,231,839.00	$2,617,149.00	$0.00
FY2007		01-Feb-2007	01-Jan-2008	NRCS	2	282	Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	$1,963,099.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	28-Jan-2004 A 15-Feb-2007	01-Mar-2007	01-Nov-2008	FWS	13	436	Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2003 A 31-Jan-2007	30-Mar-2007	30-Nov-2007	COE	12	266	Lake Borgne and MRGO Shoreline Protection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 A 31-Jan-2007	01-Apr-2007	30-Jun-2008	COE	9	241	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	10-Jan-2001 A 08-Feb-2006 A	01-Apr-2007	31-Dec-2007	EPA	10	165	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	$10,737,818.00	$11,816,991.00	$0.00
FY2007	10-Jan-2001 A 10-Jan-2001 A	01-Apr-2007	30-Sep-2007	FWS	10		Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	$1,453,746.00	$1,350,897.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 A 08-Feb-2006 A	01-Apr-2007	01-Oct-2007	NMFS	11	263	Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	$19,355,366.00	$18,771,161.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 A 08-Feb-2006 A	01-Apr-2007	01-Feb-2008	FWS	11	277	West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	$10,180,530.00	$12,612,430.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr		Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 31-Jan-2007	A	01-May-2007	01-Dec-2007	NMFS	9	335	East Grand Terre Island Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 31-Jan-2007	A	01-May-2007	01-Feb-2008	EPA	11	195	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Jun-2007	01-Mar-2008	FWS	11	440	South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 31-Jan-2007	A	15-Jun-2007	01-Apr-2008	NMFS	9	577	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	10-Jan-2001 31-Jan-2007	A	15-Jul-2007	01-Feb-2008	NMFS	10	920	Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 31-Jan-2007	A	01-Aug-2007	01-Jan-2008	NRCS	9	201	South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	10-Jan-2001 31-Jan-2007	A	01-Aug-2007	01-Nov-2008	NRCS	10	366	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 15-Feb-2007	A	01-Aug-2007	01-Aug-2008	FWS	11	605	Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	16-Jan-2002 31-Jan-2007	A	01-Aug-2007	01-Jun-2008	COE	11	540	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2007	11-Jan-2000 11-Jan-2000	A A	01-Sep-2007	01-Sep-2008	COE	9		Periodic Intro of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo (DEMO)	$1,088,290.00	$0.00	$0.00
					FY Total		6,398		$58,900,710.50	$56,151,314.61	$85,149.93

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr		Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2008			15-Jan-2008	15-Jun-2008	COE	8	261	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2	$7,301,751.00	$253,000.00	$0.00
FY2008			01-Feb-2008	01-Jan-2009	NRCS	6	1155	Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	$9,723,048.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008			01-Mar-2008	01-Dec-2008	FWS	5	199	Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	$2,637,807.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	10-Jan-2001 31-Jan-2008	A	01-Mar-2008	01-Nov-2009	COE	10	5706	Benneys Bay Diversion	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	28-Jan-2004 31-Jan-2008	A	01-Apr-2008		EPA	13	272	Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008			01-May-2008	01-May-2009	FWS	6	603	Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	$5,453,945.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	11-Jan-2000 31-Jan-2008	A	01-May-2008	01-Nov-2008	COE	9	177	Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	16-Jan-2003 30-Jan-2008	A	01-May-2008	01-Nov-2008	EPA	12	400	Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	08-Feb-2006 30-Jan-2008	A	01-May-2008	09-May-2009	FWS	15	438	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	28-Jan-2004 31-Jan-2008	A	01-Jun-2008		COE	13	433	Spanish Pass Diversion	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr		Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2008	16-Jan-2003 31-Jan-2008	A	15-Jul-2008	15-Jun-2009	COE	12	143	Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	11-Jan-2000 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	NRCS	9	144	Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	07-Aug-2002 31-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Mar-2009	COE	12	1190	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	28-Jan-2004 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	NRCS	13	329	Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	27-Jul-2005 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	EPA	14	189	East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	27-Jul-2005 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	NRCS	14	116	South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2008	17-Feb-2005 30-Jan-2008	A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	NRCS	14	189	White Ditch Resurrection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
					FY Total		11,944		$25,116,551.00	$253,000.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr		Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2009	10-Jan-2001 31-Jan-2008	A	01-Nov-2008		COE	10	501	Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2009	07-Aug-2001 30-Jan-2009	A	01-Jun-2009	01-Jun-2011	EPA	11	5438	River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
					FY Total		5,939		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr		Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2011	10-Jan-2001 31-Jan-2011	A	13-May-2011	13-May-2013	EPA	10	941	Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
					FY Total		941		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

PROJECT STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

31 January 2007

Summary report on the status of CWPPRA projects prepared for the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force.

Reports enclosed:

Project Details by Lead Agency

Project Summary by Basin

Project Summary by Priority List

Information based on data furnished by the Federal Lead Agencies and collected by the Corps of Engineers

Prepared by:

Planning, Programs and Project Management Division
Coastal Restoration Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS										
Priority List 1										
Barataria Bay Waterway Wetland Creation	BARA	JEFF	445	24-Apr-1995 A	22-Jul-1996 A	15-Oct-1996 A	$1,759,257	$1,172,896	66.7	$1,172,896 $1,172,896
	Status:	The enlargement of Queen Bess Island was incorporated into the project and the construction of a 9-acre cell was completed in October 1996, at a cost of $945,678. Remaining funds may be used to clear marsh creation sites of oyster leases. If oyster-related conflicts are removed from the remaining marsh creation sites, these areas will be incorporated into the Corp's O&M disposal plan for the next three maintenance cycles. The USACE, LADNR, and LDWF are currently pursuing an administrative process to identify and prioritize beneficial use sites along the BBWW. Additional monitoring of the Queen Bess site was discontinued in 2002 on the recommendation of the local sponsor and monitoring team.								
Bayou Labranche Wetland Creation	PONT	STCHA	203	17-Apr-1993 A	06-Jan-1994 A	07-Apr-1994 A	$4,461,301	$3,817,929	85.6	$3,850,699 $3,777,952
	Status:	Contract awarded to T. L. James Co. (Dredge "Tom James") for dredging approximately 2,500,000 cy of Lake Pontchartrain sediments and placing in marsh creation area. Contract final inspection was performed on April 7, 1994. Site visit by Task Force took place on April 13, 1994. The project is being monitored.								
Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection at Jean Lafitte NHP&P	BARA	JEFF		29-Oct-1996 A	01-Jun-1995 A	21-Mar-1996 A	$60,000	$58,753	97.9	$58,753 $58,753
	Status:	This project was added to Priority List 1 at the March 1995 Task Force meeting. The Task Force approved the expenditure of up to $45,000 in Federal funds and non-Federal funds of $15,000 (25%) for the design of the project. A design review meeting was held with Jean Lafitte Park personnel in May 1996 to resolve design comments prior to advertisement for the construction contract. The contract was awarded December 4, 1996 for $610,000 to Bertucci Contracting Corp. The contract was completed in March 1997. Complete. This project was design only.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Vermilion River Cutoff Bank Protection	TECHE	VERMI	65	17-Apr-1993 A	10-Jan-1996 A	11-Feb-1996 A	$1,526,000	$2,022,987	132.6 !	$2,005,235 $1,852,057

Status: The project was modified by moving the dike from the west to the east bank of the cutoff to better protect the wetlands. The need for the sediment retention fence on the west bank is still undetermined.
The Task Force approved a revised project estimate of $2,500,000; however, current estimate is less.

The Task Force approved a revised project estimate of $2,500,000; however, current estimate is less.

Condemnation of real estate easements was required because of unclear ownership titles and significantly lengthened the project schedule. Construction was completed in February 1996.

Complete.

West Bay Sediment Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	9,831	29-Aug-2002 A	10-Sep-2003 A	28-Nov-2003 A	$8,517,066	$22,312,761	262.0 !	$15,877,986 $14,828,956

Status: Post-construction aerial photographs and surveys indicate that 186 acres of new marsh were created with the beneficial use of the diversion channel dredged material. LDNR surveyed the area in March 2004 and found ~70% vegetative coverage from natural colonization of the marsh creation site. Flow measurements taken in December 2004 recorded a discharge of 27,000 cfs of Mississippi River water through the diversion channel.

Project construction began in September 2003 and construction was completed in November 2003. An advertisement for construction of the project opened 08 July 2003 and bids were opened on 11 August 2003. Chevron-Texaco relocated a major oil pipeline in May 2003 under a reimbursable construction agreement. A real estate plan for the project was completed in October 2002 and execution of the plan will be completed in July 2003. The project Cost Sharing Agreement was signed August 29, 2002. A 95% design review was held May 17, 2002. A Record of Decision finalizing the EIS was signed on March 18, 2002. The Task Force, by fax vote, approved a revised project description and reauthorized the project to comply with CWPPRA Section 3952 in April 2002. At the January 10, 2001 Task Force meeting, approval was granted to proceed with the project at the current price of $22 million due to the increased costs of maintaining the anchorage area. A VE study on the project was undertaken the week of August 21, 2000.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		1	10,544				$16,323,624	$29,385,325	180.0	$22,965,568 $21,690,614

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
5 Construction Started
5 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

Clear Marais Bank Protection	CA/SB	CALCA	1,067	29-Apr-1996 A	29-Aug-1996 A	03-Mar-1997 A	$1,741,310	$3,696,088	212.3 !	$3,523,254 $2,904,188

Status: The original construction estimate was low, based on the proposed plan in that the rock quantity estimate was less than half of the quantity needed (based on the original design), and the estimate did not include a floatation channel needed for construction. This accounts for most of the cost increase shown. The current estimate is based on the original rock dike design and costs about $89/foot.

Complete.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
West Belle Pass Headland Restoration	TERRE	LAFOU	474	27-Dec-1996 A	10-Feb-1998 A	30-Sep-2005 *	$4,854,102	$6,751,441	139.1 !	$6,655,270 $5,559,806

Status: Status: Original project construction completed July 1998. Supplemental disposal for wetland creation anticipated September 2006.

Problems: Construction of the original project started in February 1998, and pumping of dredged material into the project area for wetland creation began in May 1998. Project area conditions were sub-optimal at the time of disposal due to unforeseen weather patterns. In 1998, the area experienced frequent storm activity with sustained winds, high-energy waves, and large amounts of rainfall. Southerly winds heightened tides and raised water levels in the project area to such an extent that dewatering of the dredged material was greatly inhibited. Slurry heights were difficult to determine and therefore, estimates of the amount and height of the material placed in the project area were uncertain at best. In addition, winds from the west battered the project area making the integrity of dike between Timbalier Bay and Bay Toulouse extremely difficult to maintain. The material for the dike had to be layered in geotextile to hold it together and, shortly after disposal was discontinued, the dike breached from the high water and waves affecting the project area. As a result, once the project's disposal areas dewatered and settled shallow open water still remained in much of the project area where emergent wetlands were anticipated. Therefore, with the 2006 scheduled maintenance of the inland portion of Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass upcoming, CEMVN plans to once again deposit maintenance material from these channels into the West Belle Pass project area in an effort to complete the wetland restoration anticipated under the original project.

All the dredged material containment features and rock protection of the project were constructed during the original construction. However, refurbishment of the westernmost retainment dike and reconstruction of the closure between Timberlier Bay and Bay Toulouse would be necessary to achieve a second disposal into the project area.

Restoration Strategy: Dredged material from Bayou Lafourche and Belle Pass would be deposited in the bays and canals of the project area to an elevation between +3.5 to +4.0 feet (ft) MLG, so that the settled elevation would be approximately the same as nearby healthy marsh, which occurs between +2.0 and +2.5 ft MLG.

Progress to Date: Supplemental Environmental Assessment # 271B is currently out on public review. Construction of the project is anticipated to begin in mid September.

Total Priority List	2	1,541				$6,595,412	$10,447,529	158.4	$10,178,524 $8,463,993

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 3										
Channel Armor Gap Crevasse	DELTA	PLAQ	936	13-Jan-1997 A	22-Sep-1997 A	02-Nov-1997 A	$808,397	$888,985	110.0	$860,674 $687,679
	Status:	Cost increase was due to additional project management costs, by both Federal and Local Sponsor. Surveys identified a pipeline in the crevasse area which would be negatively impacted by the project. US Fish & Wildlife Service reviewed their permit for the pipeline and determined that Shell Pipeline was required to lower it at their own cost. USFWS requested a modification to the alignment on USFWS-owned lands. Construction complete.								
MRGO Disposal Area Marsh Protection	PONT	STBER	755	17-Jan-1997 A	25-Jan-1999 A	29-Jan-1999 A	$512,198	$313,145	61.1	$313,145 $313,145
	Status:	Completed scope of work greatly reduced. Work was to be performed via a simplified acquisition contract as estimated construction cost is under $100,000. Bids received were higher than Government estimate by 25%. Subsequently received an in-house labor estimate from Vicksburg District. Vicksburg District completed construction on 29 January 1999. Cost increase was due to additional project management costs, environmental investigations and local sponsor activities not included in the baseline estimate. Further title research indicates that private ownership titles are unclear, requiring condemnation. This accounts for the long period between CSA execution and project construction.								
Pass-a-Loutre Crevasse [DEAUTHORIZED]	DELTA	PLAQ					$2,857,790	$119,835	4.2	$119,835 $119,835
	Status:	Two pipelines and two power poles are in the area of the crevasse, increasing relocation costs by approximately $2.15 million. LA DNR asked that the Corps investigate alternative locations to avoid or minimize impacts to the pipelines, but there are no more suitable locations for the cut. The Corps has also reviewed the design to determine whether relocations cost-savings could be achieved. Reducing the bottom width of the crevasse from 430 feet as originally proposed to 200 feet reduced the relocation cost only marginally. A draft memorandum dated December 5, 1997 was sent to the CWPPRA Technical Committee Chairman requesting the Task Force to deauthorize the project. COE requested deauthorization at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Task Force formally deauthorized project July 23, 1998.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		3	1,691				$4,178,385	$1,321,965	31.6	$1,293,655 $1,120,660

3 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 4

Beneficial Use of Hopper Dredge Material Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	DELTA	PLAQ	30-Jun-1997 A			$300,000	$58,310	19.4	$58,310 $58,310

Status: Current scheme was found to be non-implementable due to inability of the hopper dredge to get close enough to the disposal area to spray over the bank of the Mississippi River.

Project deauthorized October 4, 2000.

Grand Bay Crevasse [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ				$2,468,908	$65,747	2.7	$65,747 $65,747

Status: The major landowner has indicated non-support of the project and has withheld ROE because of concern about sedimentation negatively impacting oil and gas interests within the deposition area.

A draft memorandum dated December 5, 1997 was sent to the CWPPRA Technical Committee Chairman requesting the Task Force to deauthorize the project. COE requested deauthorization at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Project deauthorized July 23, 1998.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		4					$2,768,908	$124,057	4.5	$124,057 $124,057

2 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
2 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

Bayou Chevee Shoreline Protection	PONT	ORL	75	01-Feb-2001 A	25-Aug-2001 A	17-Dec-2001 A	$2,555,029	$2,589,403	101.3	$2,552,951 $2,271,931

Status: Approval of model CSA for PPL 5, 6, and 8 projects granted on November 13, 2000. Construction began August 2001 and completed December 2001.

Revised project consisted of constructing a 2,870-foot rock dike across the mouth of the north cove and a 2,820-foot rock dike tying into and extending an existing USFWS rock dike, across the south cove. Approximately 75 acres of brackish marsh will be protected by the project.

Total Priority List		5	75				$2,555,029	$2,589,403	101.3	$2,552,951 $2,271,931

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 6

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Flexible Dustpan Demo at Head of Passes (DEMO)	DELTA	PLAQ		31-May-2002 A	03-Jun-2002 A	21-Jun-2002 A	$1,600,000	$1,911,487	119.5	$1,906,489 $1,865,928
	Status:	CSA executed May 31, 2002. Construction completed June 21, 2002. The Dustpan/Cutterhead Marsh Creation Demonstration project as originally approved, no longer involves the use of a cutterhead dredge. At the October 25, 2001 Task Force meeting, it was approved the motion to use the authorized funds for a "flexible dustpan" demonstration project and approved changing the name of the project to "Flexible Dustpan Demo at Head of Passes". The project was completed as an operations and maintenance task order through an ERDC research and development IDC contract. The project identified some minor areas of concern with regard to the dredge plants effectiveness as a maintenance tool. The dredge was effective in its performance for the beneficial placement of material. The final surveys and quantities have not yet been reported.								
Marsh Creation East of the Atchafalaya River-Avoca Island [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	STMRY					$6,438,400	$66,869	1.0	$66,869 $66,869
	Status:	A draft memorandum dated December 5, 1997 was sent to the Technical Committee Chairman requesting the Task Force to deauthorize the project. COE requested deauthorization at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Project deauthorized July 23, 1998.								
Marsh Island Hydrologic Restoration	TECHE	IBERI	408	01-Feb-2001 A	25-Jul-2001 A	12-Dec-2001 A	$4,094,900	$5,143,288	125.6 !	$5,030,571 $4,013,295
	Status:	Approval of model CSA for PPL 5, 6 and 8 projects granted on November 13, 2000. CSA executed on February 1, 2001. Advertised as 100% small business set-aside. Construction began July 2001 and completed December 2001. Revised design of closures from earthen to rock because soil borings indicate highly organic material in borrow area.								
Total Priority List		6	408				$12,133,300	$7,121,644	58.7	$7,003,929 $5,946,091

3 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 8										
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 1	CA/SB	CAMER	214	09-Mar-2001 A	15-Aug-2001 A	26-Feb-2002 A	$15,724,965	$3,421,671	21.8	$3,421,671 $3,421,671

Status: This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million.

The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River.

On January 28, 2004 the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is currently scheduled to be constructed in 2005. Cycle 3 would be constructed in 2006.

Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2	CA/SB	CAMER	261	17-Feb-2005 A	15-Jan-2008	15-Jun-2008	$9,266,842	$9,490,000	102.4	$927,069 $714,783

Status: This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million.

The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River.

On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is currently scheduled to be constructed at the beginning of 2008. Acquisition of the land rights required for the pipeline corridor is underway. Cycle 3 is under construction and should be completed by Summer 2007. Upon completion of Cycle 2, the COE and DNR will ask the Task Force for construction approval for Cycles 4 and 5.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 3	CA/SB	CAMER	187	28-Mar-2005 A	25-Oct-2006 A	30-Sep-2007	$3,629,333	$4,536,666	125.0	$2,617,149 $1,155

Status: This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million.

The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River.

On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is currently scheduled to be constructed at the beginning of 2008. Cycle 3 is under construction and should be completed by Summer 2007. Overflow dikes are expected to be completed by January 15, 2007 with pumping of dredged material scheduled to begin at the beginning of February 2007. Upon completion of Cycle 2, the COE and DNR will ask the Task Force for construction approval for Cycles 4 and 5.

Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 4	CA/SB	CAMER	163				$0	$0	#Num! #	$0 $0

Status: This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million.

The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River.

On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is scheduled for constructed at the beginning of 2008. Cycle 3 is currently under construction. Upon completion of Cycle 2, the COE and LDNR will ask the Task Force for construction approval for Cycles 4 and 5.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 5	CA/SB	CAMER	168				$0	$0	#Num! #	$0 $0

Status: This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million.

The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River.

On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is scheduled for constructed at the beginning of 2008. Cycle 3 is currently under construction. Upon completion of Cycle 2, the COE and LDNR will ask the Task Force for construction approval for Cycles 4 and 5.

Total Priority List		8	993				$28,621,140	$17,448,337	61.0	$6,965,889 $4,137,609

5 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TECHE	VERMI	241	30-Jan-2007 *	01-Apr-2007	30-Jun-2008	$1,498,967	$1,498,967	100.0	$1,072,881 $1,071,192

Status: A site visit was held in January 2001 with the Local Sponsor and landowner. Right of entry for surveys and borings was obtained March 14, 2001, and data collection followed. The USACE team met with LDNR staff after survey data was processed and obtained consensus on cross-sections and depth contours. A 30% design review was held in June 2002. The project was revised to include Area A - shoreline protection work only dropping a hydrologic restoration feature. A 95% design review was completed in January 2004. Phase II authorization will be sought again in January 2007.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway	PONT	STCHA	177	31-Jan-2007	01-May-2008	01-Nov-2008	$150,706	$188,383	125.0 !	$106,932 $82,248
	Status:	A draft operations plan for opportunistic use of the spillway has been developed and is under review. Impacts to the environment, recreation, and economy are being looked at. The team is currently scheduled to ask for construction approval at the January 2007 Task Force meeting. A draft model CSA is in review. Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation has partnered with the LSU Coastal Ecology Institute in the development of a nutrient budget model for Lake Pontchartrain. The nutrient budget report was approved by EPA on June 28, 2001. This project involves no physical construction.								
Periodic Intro of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo (DEMO)	COAST	VARY		15-May-2006 *	01-Sep-2007	01-Sep-2008	$1,502,817	$1,502,817	100.0	$31,726 $31,726
	Status:	Field site investigations have been completed. Sediment capacities of the Carnearvon Diversion Outfall Canal have been developed. Several methods of introducing the sediment into the diversion are being investigated by the team.								
Weeks Bay MC and SP/Commercial Canal/Freshwater Redirection	TECHE	IBERI	278				$1,229,337	$1,229,337	100.0	$530,918 $519,304
	Status:	Fully funded Phase 1 cost for this project is $1,229,337. The project area includes approximately 2,900 acres of fresh to brackish marsh habitat. The project kick-off was in April 2001 with the COE and DNR. Surveys, soils investigations, gage data, and environmental data are presently being gathered for assessment. A hydrologic model is being developed to assist in the understanding of water movement in this part of the basin. Shore protection alternatives are under evaluation.								
Total Priority List		9	696				$4,381,827	$4,419,504	100.9	$1,742,456 $1,704,470

4 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 10										
Benneys Bay Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	5,706	30-Jan-2007 *	01-Mar-2008	01-Nov-2009	$1,076,328	$1,076,328	100.0	$915,706 $877,224

Status: This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL9 in January 1999. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in May 2001. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was received in August 2001. Site surveys were performed in October 2001 and geotechnical borings were collected in June 2002. A 30% design review was completed in September 2002. At the design review meeting agreement was reached to proceed further with the proposed design except for one feature (SREDs - sediment retention enhancement devices) which were removed at the request of the local sponsor. A Final Design Report has been developed and is being reviewed by the LDNR. A revised WVA and design cost estimate are in preparation for review at the CWPPRA working groups. The project is scheduled to complete all design work in 2006 in preparation for a Phase II funding request.

Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove	BARA	JEFF	8,891				$3,002,114	$3,002,114	100.0	$2,242,413 $2,039,976

Status: The proposed NMFS/UNO fisheries modeling effort, and its relationship to required EIS input, has been discussed by the principal agencies involved with this project. The current view within the management team is that additional fisheries data collection and analysis will be required over and above the proposed modeling. At this time, it has been decided to begin assembling an inter-agency EIS team and allow them to outline major data and analytic requirements for the NEPA document. The required NEPA scoping meetings have been held and the scoping document is being compliled. An initial Value Engineering study is scheduled for the week of July 22, 2002.

WRDA may fund Phase 2.

Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	501	01-Mar-2007	01-Nov-2008		$1,155,200	$1,444,000	125.0	$1,038,492 $1,031,078

Status: 95% design review anticipated by end of August 2006

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		10	15,098				$5,233,642	$5,522,442	105.5	$4,196,611 $3,948,278

3 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11

Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	MERM	CAMER	540	31-Jan-2007	01-Aug-2007	01-Jun-2008	$1,049,029	$1,049,029	100.0	$729,070 $726,208

Status: The Kickoff meeting was held April 2002. A draft CSA is under negotiation. A site visit was conducted in June 2002. The Phase 1 work plan was submitted to the P&E subcommittee in July 2002. Surveys and borings of the project area were completed and a preliminary design was performed and subsequently finalized. Successful 30% and 95% design review meetings were held on May 11, 2004 and August 16, 2004, respectively. The EA for the project was prepared for public review and resulted in a signed FONSI. The project was not selected for construction authorization by the Task Force at the October 2004 meeting or January 2006 meeting. The project will be considered again for construction authorization at the next annual funding approval meeting of the Task Force in January 2007.

Total Priority List		11	540				$1,049,029	$1,049,029	100.0	$729,070 $726,208

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 12

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	TERRE	STMRY	143	01-Jan-2007 *	15-Jul-2008	15-Jun-2009	$2,229,876	$2,229,876	100.0	$1,411,857 $1,426,241
	Status:	This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL12 in January 2003. A kickoff meeting and site visit were held in March 2003. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in May 2003. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was requested in June 2003 and extended in August 2004. Site surveys began in December 2003 and were completed in May 2004. Initial geotechnical field work completed in April 2004. An initial cultural resources and environmental assessment is complete and final coordination with the SHPO is underway. Field data for hydrologic modeling is complete and model runs have been conducted. A draft Preliminary Design Report was prepared in late 2004 and the LDNR and USACE are working to complete the report incorporating additional data and analysis. The project design team is investigating the addition of a marsh creation component to increase project wetland benefits. Additional surveys and soil borings were collected to refine the proposed designs. A 30% design review is targeted for fall 2006.								
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shoreline Protection	PONT	STBER	266	30-Jan-2007 *	30-Mar-2007	30-Nov-2007	$1,348,345	$1,348,345	100.0	$1,066,754 $1,059,745
	Status:	This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL12 in January 2003. A kickoff meeting and site visit were held in April 2003. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in October 2003. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was requested in June 2003 and received in August 2003. Surveys and geotechnical borings were collected during fall 2003. A preliminary design report was completed in December 2003. A 30% design review was held in August 2004. A 95% design review was held on March 29, 2005. A request for Phase II construction approval from the Task Force is scheduled for January 2007.								
Mississippi River Sediment Trap	DELTA	PLAQ	1,190	30-Jan-2007 *	01-Aug-2008	01-Mar-2009	$1,880,376	$1,880,376	100.0	$310,015 $162,246
	Status:	This complex project was approved for Phase I design activities in August 2002. A kickoff meeting was held in September 2002. The project work plan is under development pending a plan reformulation meeting with the LA Dept. of Natural Resources and Corps of Engineers design teams.								
South White Lake Shoreline Protection	MERM	VERMI	844	24-Mar-2005 A	01-Nov-2005 A	29-Aug-2006 A	$19,673,929	$15,713,223	79.9	$10,103,078 $10,103,107
	Status:	Project construction near complete. Construction of dike and beneficial use of dredge material to construct marsh behind dike going very well.								

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				********** SCHEDULES **********			******** ESTIMATES ********			
Total Priority List		12	2,443				$25,132,526	$21,171,820	84.2	$12,891,704 $12,751,340

4 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 13

Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvements Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST		24-Mar-2005 A	01-Nov-2005 A	29-Aug-2006 A	$1,000,000	$1,055,000	105.5	$820,646 $837,840
	Status:	All instruments, dredging, sand, fabric and rock installed. Contractor is monitoring instruments and submitting data.								
Spanish Pass Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	433	31-Jan-2007	01-Jun-2008		$1,137,344	$1,421,680	125.0	$272,635 $238,135
	Status:	The Task Force gave Phase 1 approval on January 28, 2004. The project delivery team has been assembled. A kickoff meeting and field trip were held on March 29, 2004. The work plan was developed and submitted to the P&E Subcommittee prior to April 30, 2004. The project delivery team has obtained rights of entry to install gages and conduct surveys in the project area. Gages were installed on November 18, 2004 and the survey work is completed. Modeling is underway.								
Total Priority List		13	433				$2,137,344	$2,476,680	115.9	$1,093,280 $1,075,975

2 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 15										
Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion	BRET	PLAQ	620				$1,205,354	$1,205,354	100.0	$750,143 $9,284
	Status:	The project received Phase I approval from the Task Force on Priority Project List 15 in February 2006. The Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the LA Department of Natural Resources are currently developing a work plan of Phase I activities.								
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation and Crevasses	DELTA	PLAQ	511				$1,074,522	$1,074,522	100.0	$639,744 $10,516
	Status:	This project received Phase I approval from the Task Force under Priority Projct List 15 in February 2006. The Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency and the LA Department of Natural Resources have developed a work plan of Phase I activities. Kick-off activites are scheduled for the beginning of 2007.								
Total Priority List		15	1,131				$2,279,876	$2,279,876	100.0	$1,389,887 $19,800

2 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 16										
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	PONT	ORL	330				$1,660,985	$1,660,985	100.0	$0 $0
	Status:									
Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	MERM	CAMER	888				$1,266,842	$1,266,842	100.0	$0 $0
	Status:									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
	Total Priority List	16	1,218				$2,927,827	$2,927,827	100.0	$0 $0

2 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Total	**DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS**		**36,811**				**$116,317,869**	**$108,285,438**	**93.1**	**$73,127,583** **$63,981,025**

39 Project(s)
18 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
16 Construction Started
14 Construction Completed
4 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	SCHEDULES CSA	Const Start	Const End	ESTIMATES Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 6										
Priority List Conservation Plan										
State of Louisiana Wetlands Conservation Plan	COAST	COAST		13-Jun-1995 A	03-Jul-1995 A	21-Nov-1997 A	$238,871	$191,807	80.3	$191,807 $191,807
	Status:	The date the MIPR was issued to obligate the Federal funds for the development of the plan is used as the construction start date for reporting purposes. Complete.								
Total Priority List		Cons Plan					$238,871	$191,807	80.3	$191,807 $191,807

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 1

Isles Dernieres Restoration East Island	TERRE	TERRE	9	17-Apr-1993 A	16-Jan-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	$6,345,468	$8,762,416	138.1 !	$8,751,493 $8,612,076
	Status:	This phase of the Isles Dernieres restoration project was combined with Isles Dernieres, Phase I (Trinity Island), a priority list 2 project. Additional funds to cover the increased construction cost on lowest bid received were approved at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Construction start was January 16, 1998. Hydraulic dredging was completed September 1998. Vegetation planting was completed June 1999.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		1	9				$6,345,468	$8,762,416	138.1	$8,751,493 $8,612,076

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island	TERRE	TERRE	109	17-Apr-1993 A	27-Jan-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	$6,907,897	$10,774,974	156.0 !	$10,788,861 $10,759,515

Status: Costs increased due to construction bids significantly greater than projected in plans and specifications. Additional funds to cover the increased project construction/dredging cost were approved at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting.

The 30' hydraulic dredge, the Tom James, mobilized at East Island on about January 27, 1998. Dredging was completed in September 1998. Vegetation plantings was completed June 1999.

Total Priority List		2	109				$6,907,897	$10,774,974	156.0	$10,788,861 $10,759,515

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 3

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Red Mud Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STJON		03-Nov-1994 A			$350,000	$470,500	134.4 !	$520,129 $520,129
	Status:	Facility construction is essentially complete; project was put on hold pending resolution of cell contamination by saltwater before planting occurred and has subsequently been deauthorized. Demonstration cells completed; no vegetation installed. The Task Force approved the deauthorization of the project on August 7, 2001. Escrowed funds will be returned to Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.								
Whiskey Island Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	1,239	06-Apr-1995 A	13-Feb-1998 A	15-Jun-2000 A	$4,844,274	$7,106,586	146.7 !	$7,134,864 $7,037,560
	Status:	At the January 16, 1998 meeting, the Task Force approved additional funds to cover the increased construction cost on lowest bid received. Work was initiated on February 13, 1998. Dredging completed July 1998. Initial vegetation with spartina on bay shore, July 1998. Additional vegetation seeding/planting was carried out in spring 2000.								
Total Priority List		3	1,239				$5,194,274	$7,577,086	145.9	$7,654,993 $7,557,689

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 4

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Compost Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	CA/SB	CAMER		22-Jul-1996 A			$370,594	$213,645	57.6	$213,645 $213,645
	Status:	Plans and specifications have been finalized. All permits and construction approvals have been obtained. The amount of compost vegetation needed has not yet been supplied. A smaller sized demonstration has been designed. Advertisement for construction bids has been made. The Task Force approved deauthorization on January 16, 2002.								
Total Priority List		4					$370,594	$213,645	57.6	$213,645 $213,645

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Bayou Lafourche Siphon	TERRE	IBERV		19-Feb-1997 A			$24,487,337	$1,500,000	6.1	$1,500,000 $1,500,000
		Total Priority List		5			$24,487,337	$1,500,000	6.1	$1,500,000 $1,500,000

Status: Priority List 5 authorized funding in the amount of $1,000,000 for the FY 96 Phase 1 of this project. Priority List 6 authorized $8,000,000 for the FY 97 Phase 2 of this project. In FY 98, Priority List 7 authorized $7,987,000, for a project estimate of $16,987,000. At the January 20, 1999 Task Force meeting for approval of Priority List 8, $7,500,000 completed funding for the project, for a total of $24,487,337. EPA motioned to allow $16,095,883 from project funds be delayed and put to immediate use on PPL 8. The public has been involved in development of the scope of the evaluation phase. EPA proposes an alternative approach for siphoning and pumping 1,000 cfs year-round (versus the 2,000 cfs siphon only at high river times). Addition of pumps increases the estimated cost. Additional engineering is projected to be completed in 2000.

The Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) was executed February 19, 1997. Preliminary draft report was distributed to Technical Committee members in October 1998. Additional hydrologic work by the U.S. Geological Survey and the COE. Additional geotechnical analysis has been conducted. Review has been conducted of technical reports and estimated costs is in progress.

At the October 25, 2001 meeting, the Task Force agreed to proceed with Phase 1 Engineering and Design, and approved an estimate of $9,700,000, subject to several stipulations. The State of Louisiana will pay 50 percent of the Phase 1 E&D costs of $9.7 million, as agreed to by the State Wetlands Authority. The allocation of CWPPRA funds for Phase 1 E&D does not commit the Task Force to a specific funding level for project construction. A decision to proceed beyond the 30% design review will be made by the Task Force and the State.

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5.1

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche	TERRE	IBERV	988	23-Jul-2003 A			$9,700,000	$9,700,000	100.0	$8,310,772 $6,664,668
	Status:	EPA and DNR hosted the 30% E&D review meeting on May 9, 2006. EPA and DNR concur that the project is still viable and recommend that the project move forward to 95% E&D. EPA/DNR will be seeking TF approval to proceed to 95% and will also be seeking additional Phase 1 funding at the July 12, 2006 TF meeting.								
Total Priority List		5.1	988				$9,700,000	$9,700,000	100.0	$8,310,772 $6,664,668

0 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 6

Bayou Boeuf Pump Station [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	STMAR					$150,000	$3,452	2.3	$3,452 $3,452
	Status:	This was a 3-phased project. Priority List 6 authorized funding of $150,000; Priority List 7 was scheduled to fund $250,000; and Priority List 8 was scheduled to fund $100,000. Total project cost was estimated to be $500,000. By letter dated November 18, 1997, EPA notified the Technical Committee that they and LA DNR agree to deauthorize the project. Deauthorization was approved at the July 23, 1998 Task Force meeting.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		6					$150,000	$3,452	2.3	$3,452 $3,452

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

LA Highway 1 Marsh Creation [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	LAFOU		05-Oct-2000 A			$1,151,484	$343,551	29.8	$377,520 $243,140
	Status:	The project was deauthorized at the February 17, 2005 Task Force meeting.								
New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	102	01-Sep-2000 A	01-Oct-2006 A	01-Oct-2007	$7,393,626	$13,106,520	177.3 !	$11,509,044 $1,568,817
	Status:	Contractor has performed pre-construction survey of project area. Dredging anticipated to begin February 2007.								
Timbalier Island Dune and Marsh Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	273	05-Oct-2000 A	01-Jun-2004 A	30-Mar-2007	$16,234,679	$16,657,706	102.6	$15,774,577 $14,886,329
	Status:	Awaiting confirmation from State of Louisiana regarding contract completion activities.								
Total Priority List		9	375				$24,779,789	$30,107,777	121.5	$27,661,141 $16,698,286

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 10										
Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	PONT	STBER	165	02-Oct-2001 A	01-Apr-2007	31-Dec-2007	$18,378,900	$18,286,377	99.5	$13,586,226 $941,271
	Status:	State is performing tasks regarding oyster leases. Additional Phase II funds requested from CWPPRA Task Force to account for post-storm construction costs. Construction anticipated to begin early Spring 2007 assuming additional Phase II funds approved.								
Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin	BARA	STJAM	941	08-Oct-2001 A	13-May-2011	13-May-2013	$1,899,834	$2,362,687	124.4	$2,134,449 $570,075
	Status:	Little progress since status on 6/9/2005. Combination of difficulty in working with the new landowner, and issues of cypress logging and related regulatory and restoration questions, have made it difficult to proceed with the project in its current location. However, during the past year local officials have indicated a possibility that if the landowner were successful in getting his mitigation bank proposal approved, we might be able to continue working with him on this restoration project. So, project activities are on hold pending some indication of the status of the landowner's mitigation bank proposal. We expect to know more within about a month. If we are unable to move forward with this landowner on this restoration project over the next few months, we would like to consider the possibility of identifying another nearby location for the proposed siphon in the upper Barataria Basin. Note that the original candidate project proposals identified several alternate locations for siphons here.								
Total Priority List		10	1,106				$20,278,734	$20,649,064	101.8	$15,720,675 $1,511,346

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11										
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PONT	STJON	5,438	04-Apr-2002 A	01-Jun-2009	01-Jun-2011	$5,434,288	$6,780,307	124.8	$5,658,838 $1,890,037
	Status:	Hydrodynamic modeling for the feasibility study has been completed and support continuation of engineering and design work. The actual engineering and design effort will begin shortly. Various efforts that are part of the development of the EIS continue.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	195	17-Mar-2004 A	01-May-2007	01-Feb-2008	$2,998,960	$3,742,053	124.8	$3,333,699 $1,936,533
	Status:	The project area was resurveyed in August 2006 and the cost estimate was updated in line with post hurricane cost estimates. The project competed for Phase 2 funding at the December 2006. Again, Phase 2 construction funding was not recommended.								
Total Priority List		11	5,633				$8,433,248	$10,522,360	124.8	$8,992,537 $3,826,570

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 12

Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	BARA	PLAQ	400	21-Mar-2004 A	01-May-2008	01-Nov-2008	$2,192,735	$2,731,479	124.6	$2,441,335 $360,686

Status: As of June 06, all geotech data has been collected.

Current work w/COE to ensure project complies w/all dredging/ navigation procedures.

All landowners are in full support; formal landright agreements are being drafted for final approval.

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				********** SCHEDULES **********			******** ESTIMATES ********			
Total Priority List		12	400				$2,192,735	$2,731,479	124.6	$2,441,335 $360,686

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 13

Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	272	29-Sep-2004 A	01-Apr-2008		$2,293,893	$2,751,494	119.9	$2,402,319 $481,476
	Status:	E&D is ongoing. Field work has been initiated.								
Total Priority List		13	272				$2,293,893	$2,751,494	119.9	$2,402,319 $481,476

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 14

East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	TECHE	IBERI	189		01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$1,193,606	$1,193,606	100.0	$1,063,053 $5,814
	Status:	EPA/DNR/NRCS held the project kickoff meeting and site visit on June 6, 2006, and June 14, 2006, respectively. A project workplan has been developed and the draft cooperative agreement has been completed.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		14	189				$1,193,606	$1,193,606	100.0	$1,063,053 $5,814

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 16

Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo [DEMO]	VARY **Status:**	MULTI					$919,599	$919,599	100.0	$0 $0
Total Priority List		16					$919,599	$919,599	100.0	$0 $0

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

	PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 6			10,320				$113,486,045	$107,598,759	94.8	$95,696,082 $58,387,029

19 Project(s)
16 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
5 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
4 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: U.S. Geological Survey (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	SCHEDULES Const Start	SCHEDULES Const End	ESTIMATES Baseline	ESTIMATES Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE										
Priority List 0.1										
CRMS - Wetlands	COAST	COAST		08-Jun-2004 A	14-Aug-2003 A	01-Mar-2008	$66,890,300	$13,492,144	20.2	$7,423,492 $1,291,489
	Status:	DNR has secured landrights on 486 of the 612 stations. DNR signed and approved the contract with Coastal Estuary Services, LLC on February 1, 2005. DNR and USGS trained CES on the workflow implementation plan that outlines their responsibilities and DNR/USGS QA/QC responsibilities. The workflow entails preliminary site characterizations, site construction, data collection and site servicing and data management. DNR selected Hach Environmental as the low bid CRMS equipment provider (hydrographic data recorders, rod surface elevation tables and collars, shaft encoders and loggers). Hach Environmental has completed delivery of year 1 equipment (300 hydrolabs and supporting equipment). To date, CES has completed site characterizations on 294 sites, site construction of 153 sites (but awaiting final surveys and approval), and data collection on 91 sites. Data from the 91 sites is posted within the DNR SONRIS database. Coastwide aerial photography and satellite imagery was acquired in October and November 2005 and is available at http://www.lacoast.gov/maps/2005 doqq/index.htm. Land:water analyses of 55 CRMS sites have been completed and are undergoing peer-review. A filemaker database has been developed for tracking CRMS budgets, expenditures, deliverables and reports. The CRMS project information is maintained on the LaCoast website and is used to support information transfer and status of CRMS activities. DNR and USGS provided training to CWPPRA agency personnel on January 19, 2006 on DNR web portal access to available monitoring data and information.								
Total Priority List	0.1						$66,890,300	$13,492,144	20.2	$7,423,492 $1,291,489

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 0.2										
Monitoring Contingency Fund	COAST	COAST		22-Sep-2004 A	08-Dec-1999 *		$1,500,000	$1,500,000	100.0	$79,387 $79,387
	Status:	No contingency requests under this CSA to date.								

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				********** SCHEDULES **********			******** ESTIMATES ********			
Total Priority List		0.2					$1,500,000	$1,500,000	100.0	$79,387 $79,387

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 0.3

Storm Recovery Assessment Fund	COAST	COAST					$303,359	$303,359	100.0	$0 $0
	Status:									
Total Priority List		0.3					$303,359	$303,359	100.0	$0 $0

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 1

Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge Hydrologic Restoration, Phase 1	PONT	ORL	1,550	17-Apr-1993 A	01-Jun-1995 A	30-May-1996 A	$1,657,708	$1,630,193	98.3	$1,661,914 $1,237,626
	Status:	FWS and LDNR are presently developing a project Operation and Maintenance Plan.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Cameron Creole Plugs	CA/SB	CAMER	865	17-Apr-1993 A	01-Oct-1996 A	28-Jan-1997 A	$660,460	$991,295	150.1 !	$987,982 $787,310
	Status:	The Fish and Wildlife Service and the LA Dept.of Natural Resources are finalizing a draft Operation and Maintenance Plan. The LDNR will be responsible for project maintenance.								
Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge Shoreline Protection	MERM	CAMER	247	17-Apr-1993 A	19-May-1994 A	09-Aug-1994 A	$1,177,668	$1,227,123	104.2	$1,207,523 $1,033,982
	Status:	The Fish and Wildlife Service and the LA Dept.of Natural Resources are finalizing a draft Operation and Maintenance Plan. The LDNR will be responsible for project maintenance								
Sabine National Wildlife Refuge Erosion Protection	CA/SB	CAMER	5,542	17-Apr-1993 A	24-Oct-1994 A	01-Mar-1995 A	$4,895,780	$1,602,656	32.7	$1,555,273 $1,297,744
	Status:	The Fish and Wildlife Service and the LA Dept.of Natural Resources are finalizing a draft Operation and Maintenance Plan. The LDNR will be responsible for project maintenance								
Total Priority List		1	8,204				$8,391,616	$5,451,267	65.0	$5,412,692 $4,356,662

4 Project(s)
4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
4 Construction Started
4 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge Hydrologic Restoration, Phase 2	PONT	ORL	1,280	30-Jun-1994 A	15-Apr-1996 A	28-May-1997 A	$1,452,035	$1,642,552	113.1	$1,566,181 $1,265,583
	Status:	FWS and LDNR are presently developing a project Operation and Maintenance Plan.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		2	1,280				$1,452,035	$1,642,552	113.1	$1,566,181 $1,265,583

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 3

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sabine Refuge Structure Replacement (Hog Island)	CA/SB	CAMER	953	26-Oct-1996 A	01-Nov-1999 A	10-Sep-2003 A	$4,581,454	$4,528,418	98.8	$4,425,448 $3,445,073

Status:

Sabine Refuge Structure Replacement Project

Status July 2005

Construction began the week of November 1, 1999, and was originally projected to be completed by June 2001. The project was dedicated in December 2000. The structures were installed and semi-operational by the following dates: Headquarters Canal structure - February 9, 2000; Hog Island Gully structure - August 2000; and the West Cove structure - June 2001.

Initial structure electrical problems were caused because the 3-Phase electrical service to the structures was not the proper 3-Phase; the structure motors and logic controllers required three hot electrical wire connections. Transformers and filters were added to the structures in December 2001, but operation was not totally satisfactory. On March 12, 2002, the Rotorque logic controller representative corrected problems (motors running in reverse) with the Hog Island Gully Structure. Department of Agriculture, NRCS engineers in June 2002 determined that the structures continued to operate incorrectly in the automatic mode. The logic controllers were causing motor malfunctions even with filters and transformers in place because those controllers were able to determine that motor power was not the correct "3-Phase."

A contracted electrical engineering consulting firm recommended installation of "rotary phase converters" at each structure to solve the 3-phase electrical problem. The converters provide “3-phase” output with balanced voltage. The better voltage balance of the rotary phase converters, installed in September 2003, eliminated motor reversal and other problems for an estimated cost of $20,000 to install them at both the Hog Island Gully and West Cove structure sites.

Continued Problems at the Hog Island Gully Structure during 2004

All structures, except for one bay of the Hog Island Gully structure, were fully operational until late October 2004. But since that time, both the Hog Island Gully and the West Cove structures have been having operation problems. DNR is currently contracting for maintenance at those structures. An Operation and Maintenance meeting was held on November 15, 2004, among the USFWS, NRCS and DNR to discuss the above maintenance problems and their solutions and to transfer all but minor maintenance responsibilities to DNR.

Current Structure Operations

The West Cove and Hog Island Gully structure operations are in restrictive mode at this time (May 2005) with only one 3.5 ft wide gate opened on each structure.

Hog Island Gully Structure Operation April 22, 2005 - Operation is in restrictive mode because salinities that trigger inflow restrictions were exceeded (BN - 2 ppt target exceeded; 5R - 5 ppt target exceeded). Only gate 3 (3.5 ft wide) was open for ingress and egress. Gate 1 was open 42% but with flapgate, Gate 2 open but with flapgate, Gates 4 and 5 were closed, and Gate 6 was 84 to 91% opened but

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures

flapping. Hog Island Gully Gates 1, 3, 5 and 6 are not operating properly.

West Cove Structure Operation April 22, 2005 - Restrictive inflow conditions were in effect (salinities exceeded 4 ppt at station BC and 8 ppt at station C). Gates 1 and 5 (both with flapgates) were open but flapping thus closed to estuarine organism ingress. Gate 2 (3.5 ft wide) was open for ingress and Gate 4 closed. Gate 3B on the West Cove structure was not operating as of April 22, but it may have been recently repaired.

Note that 4 of the 6 gates on the Hog Island Gully structure are not operation properly and one of the West Cove gates was not operating properly, but that gate has since been repaired.

Phone Modems

The phone modems that transmit salinity and water level information to Sabine Refuge Headquarters are no longer operating and Sabine NWR has ordered radio transmitters to replace them. They have not arrived and the refuge staff has had to collect discrete salinities and water levels for structure operations since February 2005 due to loss of cellular phone service in the area. The phone modems were located at six continuous recorder stations essential for structure operations.

The Monitoring Plan was approved on June 17, 1999.

The Operation and Maintenance Plan was approved by the FWS and DNR in June 23, 2004. The Service will be responsible for all structure operations and minor maintenance and DNR will be responsible for the larger maintenance items.

Total Priority List		3	953				$4,581,454	$4,528,418	98.8	$4,425,448 $3,445,073

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	LAFOU	199	28-May-2004 A	01-Mar-2008	01-Dec-2008	$5,135,468	$8,209,722	159.9 !	$2,530,545 $1,285,150
	Status:	The contractor has been working on model calibration and verification. Once that step is completed, with-project model runs will be begin.								
Total Priority List		5	199				$5,135,468	$8,209,722	159.9	$2,530,545 $1,285,150

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 6

Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	TERRE	TERRE	603	22-Oct-1998 A	01-May-2008	01-May-2009	$9,831,306	$10,519,383	107.0	$1,830,813 $1,116,925
	Status:	T. Baker Smith, Inc.(TBS) has acquired 35 of 38 signatures on project rights-of-way agreements. One of the remaining individuals has stated he will not sign unless paid $10,000 - 15,000 more! TBS and the Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government are exploring options to encourage this individual to voluntarily provide the needed landrights. Should all landrights be obtained, E&D work will proceed toward preparation of final designs.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Nutria Harvest for Wetland Restoration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST		27-Oct-1998 A	20-Sep-1998 A	30-Oct-2003 A	$2,140,000	$804,683	37.6	$1,227,194 $806,220
	Status:									
	Nutria Harvest Demonstration Project Status July 2005 From April through June 2003 the following activities were completed: Promotional Events: 1) Chef Parola demonstrated nutria meat preparation and organized judging for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers annual “Earth Day Celebration” in New Orleans, 2) LDWF assisted Chef Kevin Diez by providing nutria meat for the Baton Rouge Family Fun Fair, and 3) LDWF provided nutria sausage to the Opelousas Chamber of Commerce for a national cycling event. LDWF contracted with Firefly Digital to upgrade the Nutria Website “www.nutria.com” to be completed in September 2003. The upgrade will provide easier site navigational access and more accurate and rapid user information. This project was completed in October 2003. The project sponsors have completed project close-out activities.									
Total Priority List		6	603				$11,971,306	$11,324,066	94.6	$3,058,007 $1,923,145

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82	MERM	CAMER	296	12-Sep-2000 A	01-Sep-2005 A	13-Dec-2006 A	$6,051,325	$5,084,302	84.0	$1,936,594 $725,613

Status:

Highway 82 Freshwater Introduction

Status July 2005

The project was approved for Phase I engineering and design on January 11, 2000. An initial implementation meeting was held in April 2000; field trips were held in May and June 2000. The FWS/DNR Cost Share Agreement was signed on September 12, 2000. Elevational surveys of marsh levels and existing water monitoring stations and control points were completed by Lonnie Harper and Associates on October 26, 2000.

A hydrologic study of the project area entitled, “Analysis of Water Level Data from Rockefeller Refuge and the Grand and White Lakes Basin” was submitted by Erick Swenson (LSU Coastal Ecology Institute) in October 2001. That report concluded that a “precipitation-induced” water level gradient (0.6 feet or greater 50% of the time) existed between marshes north of Highway 82 and the target marshes in the Rockefeller Refuge south of that highway. That gradient was 1.5 feet or greater 30% of the time. Marsh levels varied from 1.0 to 1.2 feet NAVD88 north and to 1.0 to 1.4 feet NAVD88 south of Highway 82. The project hydrology ahs been modeled by Fenstermaker and Associates as described below.

Hydrodynamic Modeling Study

Fenstermaker and Associates began a hydrodynamic modeling study of the project on January 28, 2002. A model set-up interagency meeting was held May 24, 2002. The one-dimensional "Mike 11" model was used for the analysis. Model calibration and verification were completed November 21, 2002, and December 12, 2002 respectively. A draft modeling report was presented in April 2003, and a final report was presented in September 2003.

Model Results

The model indicated that the project, with a number of original features removed or reduced, would significantly flow freshwater south of Hwy 82 to reduce salinities in the project area. The model results suggested the following modifications to the conceptual project; 1) removal of the Boundary Line borrow canal plug, 2) removal of the northeastern north-south canal, 3) removal of 2 of the recommended four 3-48 inch-diameter-culverted structures along the boundary canal, 4) relocate the new Dyson structure to the north, and 5) removal of the Big Constance structure modification feature. The incorporation of these recommendations would significantly reduce project costs.

30% Design Review Meeting

A favorable 30% Design Review meeting was held on May 14, 2003 with USFWS concurrence to proceed to final design. On July 10, 2003 the LA Department of Natural Resources gave concurrence to proceed with project construction.

NEPA Review

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				********** SCHEDULES **********			******** ESTIMATES ********			

The Corps and LA Dept of Natural Resources permit and consistency applications were submitted on January 30, 2004. DNR's initial and modified Consistency Determinations were received on March 11, 2004, and June 3, 2004 respectively. The modified Corps permit applications were submitted May 27, 2004. The Corps public notices were issued on June 18, 2004. LA Dept. of Transportation letters of no objection were received on October 2, 2003, February 2, 2004, and April 19, 2004. The Corps Section 404 permits were received on March 10 and March 18, 2005. The draft Environmental Assessment was submitted for agency review on September 10, 2004, and the Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact was distributed on April 12, 2005.

Phase II Construction Items

A successful 95% Design Review Meeting was held on August 11, 2004. The NRCS Overgrazing Determination was received December 1, 2003. The Corps Section 303(e) Determination received from the Corps on May 6, 2004. Landrights were certified by the LA DNR as completed on May 10, 2004.

Phase II construction funding approval was received at the October 2004 Task Force meeting.

Construction bids were received by June 21, 2005. Construction is anticipated to begin by July 15, 2005.

Mandalay Bank Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		06-Dec-2000 A	25-Apr-2003 A	01-Sep-2003 A	$1,194,495	$1,767,214	147.9 !	$1,849,725 $1,624,273

Status: Construction was completed 9/1/2003.

Total Priority List		9	296				$7,245,820	$6,851,516	94.6	$3,786,319 $2,349,886

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 10

Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	267	16-May-2001 A	19-Jun-2006 A	14-Dec-2006 A	$3,183,940	$2,079,207	65.3	$1,807,738 $422,836

Status: Project construction was completed and final inspection was on December 14, 2006.

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	225	17-Jul-2001 A	01-Dec-2004 A	01-Jul-2008	$6,490,751	$5,497,491	84.7	$5,313,321 $3,394,794

Status:

East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project

Status June 2005

Phase I funding was approved by the Task Force on January 10, 2001, and Phase II construction funding for Construction Unit 1 was approved by the Task Force in November 2003. A joint FWS, DNR and the NRCS cost-share agreement was completed on July 17, 2001.

Hydrodynamic Modeling Study

FTN was contracted for hydrodynamic modeling services. Phase I hydrodynamic modeling consists of reconnaissance, gathering of existing data, model selection and model geometry establishment. Phase II model calibration and without-project scenario model runs were completed. The "East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Hydrodynamic Modeling Study Phase II: Calibration and Verification Report" was completed October 5, 2004. The "Historical Data Review Modeling Phase III Data and Final Report" and the "Phase III Determination of Boundary Conditions for Evaluating Project Alternatives" were also completed in October 2004.

Phase II with-project model runs are currently being conducted. The first run will include fixed crest weirs with boat bays (10 feet wide by 4 feet deep) at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous.

Surveys and Data Recorders

A survey of monument control points was contracted by DNR in December 2001. Nine data recorders were deployed for a 16-month period (February 2002 to June 2003) for modeling data collecting purposes. DNR and FTN installed or contracted 9 continuous water level and salinity recorders in September 2001 and spring of 2002. Benchmark and cross sectional surveys were completed in March 2002; marsh elevation surveys were completed by May 2002. NRCS completed cross sectional surveys by July 2002.

The project will be completed as two construction units. Construction Unit 1 includes construction of 171,000 linear feet of earthen terraces in the Greens Lake area, 3,000 feet of Sabine Lake shoreline stabilization near Willow Bayou, and minor hydrologic structures; Construction Unit 2 will include construction of four larger hydrologic restoration structures are currently being modeled. Those structures could be located at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous. Landrights work was initiated in February 2002 and is completed. Most of project is located on the Federal Sabine National Wildlife Refuge.

Construction Unit 1 Construction

The existing Sabine NWR “duck-wing” terrace design was determined favorable for use as a CU 1 terrace component by the project management team. Favorable Construction Unit 1 interagency 30% Design Review and 95% Design Review Conferences were held March 25, 2003, and July 8, 2003, respectively. Corps permits and LA Department of Natural Resources Coastal Zone Consistencies have been received. The Draft and Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) are completed as well as

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures

other Phase II construction requirements. The Task Force approved construction in November 2003. The contract for CU 1 was awarded in December 2004 and the Notice to Proceed was issued in March 2005.

A 7,500 linear feet test of smooth cordgrass plantings located along the Sabine Lake shoreline conducted by the State Soil and Water Conservation District and the NRCS proved unsuccessful, thus the project sponsors removed the 11 miles (58,100 linear feet) of shoreline plantings as a project feature and added earthen terraces with the vegetation funding.

Construction Unit 1 construction began on March 9, 2005, with construction completion for that phase projected for September 2005.

Construction Unit 2 components are currently being modeled under the Engineering and Design phase.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Grand-White Lake Landbridge Restoration	MERM	CAMER	213	24-Jul-2001 A	10-Jul-2003 A	01-Oct-2004 A	$9,635,224	$5,805,809	60.3	$4,573,290 $3,609,060

Status:

Grand-White Lakes Land Bridge Restoration

Status July 2005

Phase 1 engineering and design funding was approved by the Task Force on January 10, 2001. The LDNR/ USFWS Cost Share Agreement was executed on July 24, 2001. LDNR certified landrights completion on December 12, 2001.

Project sponsors received Phase II construction funding approval from the CWPPRA Task Force on August 7, 2002. All of the CWPPRA and NEPA project construction requirements have been completed; 1.) the NRCS Overgrazing Determination (August 30, 2002), 2) LA state Coastal Zone Consistency Determination (September 19, 2002), 3) the LA Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Certification (October 28, 2002), 4) the Environmental Assessment (November 19, 2002), 5) the Corps' CWPPRA Section 303(e) Determination (December 2002), and 6) the Corps' Section 404 Permit (December 2002). A favorable 95% Design Review Conference was held September 12, 2002.

The project construction contract for Construction Unit 1 (Grand Lake rock shoreline stabilization) was awarded in June 2003, the Notice to Proceed was issued on July 10, 2003, and construction for that phase was completed in October 2003. Construction Unit 2 (Collicon Lake Terraces) construction began in early July 2004 and was completed in October 2004. The project ground breaking was held August 15, 2003.

Operation and maintenance post construction field trips in February and April 2005 indicated that Construction Unit 1 - the Grand Lake shoreline rock dike and marsh creation is performing well. The rock has not subsided and a small strip of wetland was created between the rock and the shoreline with spoil from access channel dredging. Construction Unit 2 terraces have experienced post construction erosion. The Collicon Lake lake-ward terrace tops have eroded approximately 66% since project construction. Most of the lake-ward planted giant cutgrass vegetation has eroded and a cut bank remains. Most of the inner shoreward terraces are holding up well with giant cutgrass vegetation growing and expanding. Nutria herbivory of the planted vegetation on the northern and northwestern Collicon Lake terraces has been observed.

North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	604	16-May-2001 A	01-Apr-2003 A	01-Feb-2007	$31,727,917	$29,010,545	91.4	$1,322,355 $818,546

Status: Oyster lease impacts issues remain unresolved. DNR hoped for a legislative fix during the past Special Session of the Louisiana legislature. Because that session was swamped with hurricane recovery issues, DNR was unable to present their proposed legislation. Consequently, project construction remains on hold until the oyster issues are resolved.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	TERRE		24-Jul-2001 A	01-Apr-2007	30-Sep-2007	$2,006,373	$2,503,768	124.8	$2,169,772 $435,059
	Status:	The bids that were received from the 7/6/06 bid package were all well over the cost estimated for this project. The project is being scaled down and re-designed to accommodate the higher costs. Three replicates with three treatments will be constructed. The re-design is estimated to be completed in January 07 with a bid package completed some time in February 07. The three treatments will be a gabion mats, A-Jaxs and "triangle units" that should help establish and oyster reef.								
Total Priority List		10	1,309				$53,044,205	$44,896,820	84.6	$15,186,476 $8,680,295

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
4 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11

Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge	BARA	JEFF	605	03-Apr-2002 A	01-Aug-2007	01-Aug-2008	$2,294,410	$463,942	20.2	$433,994 $381,128
	Status:	At the December 6, 2006 Technical Committee meeting, this project received the highest ranking of all projects being considered for Phase 2 approval. It will be recommended to the Task Force by the Technical Committee for Phase 2 approval at the February 15, 2007 Task Force meeting. The project is anticipated to go to construction during summer or fall 2007.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	440	03-Apr-2002 A	01-Jun-2007	01-Mar-2008	$2,358,420	$2,358,420	100.0	$1,190,744 $354,788

Status:

South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration Project

Status July 2005

The project was approved by the Task Force in January 2002. An implementation meeting and field trip was held on March 13, 2002 attended by agencies (USFWS, LDNR, LDWF, and NRCS), landowner representatives, and consulting engineers.

Hydrodynamic Modeling

A hydrodynamic modeling meeting was held on May 6, 2002, a hydrodynamic modeling and surveying contract was awarded to Fenstermaker and Associates on June 14, 2002; and a modeling work plan was submitted in July 2002. Elevation surveys and the installation of continuous water level and salinity recorders were completed and installed by August 2002. Preliminary and final model “Set Up” meetings were held on June 11, 2003, and August 6, 2003 respectively. Model calibration was completed by September 5, 2004 and validation was completed by September 30, 2003. Model run presentation was made on May 11, 2004.

The model results indicated that the project would be successful in introducing freshwater across Highway 82, in the vicinity of Grand Chenier, to assist marshes south of that highway in the Hog Bayou Watershed in reducing saltwater intrusion due to the Mermentau Ship Channel. The draft and final draft model reports entitled, "Hydrodynamic Modeling of the ME-29 South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration Project" was completed in July 2004 and April 2005 respectfully.

Landrights

Landrights meetings were held between project sponsors and the major landowners on October 17, 2002, in New Orleans, and all landowners on January 16, 2003, at Rockefeller Refuge. A second round of landowner modeling meetings showing the modeling results may begin by September 2005.

The project 30% Design Review meeting may be held in the spring of 2006 with the 95% Design Review meeting tentatively scheduled for the summer of 2006. Construction could begin in the summer of 2007 if Task Force approval is received in January 2007.

West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	277	03-Apr-2002 A	01-Apr-2007	01-Feb-2008	$17,519,731	$15,977,790	91.2	$14,085,883 $1,054,583

Status: NRCS has finished their Final Plans and Specs and are awaiting a final signature. DNR is still wrapping-up some landright issues and estimates completion in early-to-mid October. The Final EA has been submitted and the we have received a permit from the Corps. If DNR finishes the Landrights in October then NRCS estimates the bid package would be ready sometime in late January.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		11	1,322				$22,172,561	$18,800,152	84.8	$15,710,620 $1,790,499

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 13

Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	PONT	STTAM	436	14-May-2004 A	01-Mar-2007	01-Nov-2008	$1,930,596	$1,730,596	89.6	$81,264 $75,587

Status: This project received a Phase 2 approval recommendation from the Technical Committee at their December 6, 2006 meeting. The Technical Committee will recommend construction approval to the Task Force at the February 15, 2007 Task Force meeting. The project is anticipated to go to construction later in 2007.

Total Priority List		13	436				$1,930,596	$1,730,596	89.6	$81,264 $75,587

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 15

Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	BARA	PLAQ	438	28-Mar-2006 A	01-May-2008	09-May-2009	$1,197,590	$1,197,590	100.0	$13,202 $11,855

Status:

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
	Total Priority List	15	438				$1,197,590	$1,197,590	100.0	$13,202 $11,855

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Total	**DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE**		**15,040**				**$185,816,310**	**$119,928,202**	**64.5**	**$59,273,635** **$26,554,612**

24 Project(s)
23 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
14 Construction Started
11 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	SCHEDULES Const Start	SCHEDULES Const End	ESTIMATES Baseline	ESTIMATES Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE										
Priority List 1										
Fourchon Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	LAFOU					$252,036	$7,703	3.1	$7,703 $7,703
	Status:	In a meeting on October 7, 1993, Port Fourchon conveyed to NMFS personnel that any additional work in the project area could be conducted by the Port and they did not wish to see the project pursued because they question its benefits and are concerned that undesired Government / general public involvement would result after implementation. Deauthorized.								
Lower Bayou LaCache Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	TERRE		17-Apr-1993 A			$1,694,739	$99,625	5.9	$99,625 $99,625
	Status:	In a public hearing on September 22, 1993, with landowners in the project area, users strenuously objected to the proposed closure of the two east-west connections between Bayou Petit Caillou and Bayou Terrebonne. NMFS received a letter from LA DNR, dated February 6, 1995, recommending deauthorization of the project. NMFS forwarded the letter to COE for Task Force approval. Deauthorized.								
Total Priority List	1						$1,946,775	$107,328	5.5	$107,328 $107,328

2 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
2 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery	ATCH	STMRY	2,232	01-Aug-1994 A	25-Jan-1998 A	21-Mar-1998 A	$907,810	$2,532,147	278.9 !	$2,506,102 $2,075,362
	Status:	Project cost increase was approved by the Task Force at the January 16, 1998 meeting. Construction project complete. First costs accounting underway.								
Big Island Mining	ATCH	STMRY	1,560	01-Aug-1994 A	25-Jan-1998 A	08-Oct-1998 A	$4,136,057	$7,077,404	171.1 !	$7,056,505 $6,650,666
	Status:	Project cost increase was approved by the Task Force at the January 16, 1998 meeting. Construction project complete. First costs accounting underway.								
Point Au Fer Canal Plugs	TERRE	TERRE	375	01-Jan-1994 A	01-Oct-1995 A	08-May-1997 A	$1,069,589	$3,235,208	302.5 !	$3,091,951 $2,696,759
	Status:	Construction for the project will be accomplished in two phases. Phase I construction on the wooden plugs in the oil and gas canals in Area 1 was completed December 22, 1995. Phase II construction in Area 2 has been delayed until suitable materials can be found to backfill the canal fronting the Gulf of Mexico. Phase II construction completed in May 1997. Task Force approved project design change and project cost increase at December 18, 1996 meeting. Phase III was authorized and a cooperative agreement awarded on August 27, 1999. Phase III was completed in spring 2000. Closing out cooperative agreement between NOAA and LADNR.								
Total Priority List		2	4,167				$6,113,456	$12,844,759	210.1	$12,654,558 $11,422,788

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 3

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Bayou Perot/Bayou Rigolettes Marsh Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	JEFF		03-Mar-1995 A			$1,835,047	$20,963	1.1	$20,963 $20,963
	Status:	A feasibility study conducted by LA DNR indicated that possible wetlands benefits from construction of this project are questionable. LA DNR has indicated a willingness to deauthorize the project. In April 1996, LA DNR had asked to reconsider the project with potential of combining this with two other projects in the watershed. Project deauthorized at January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Deauthorized.								
East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration, Phase 1	TERRE	LAFOU	1,913	01-Feb-1995 A	01-May-1999 A	01-May-2001 A	$2,046,971	$3,729,587	182.2 !	$3,753,213 $3,674,131
	Status:	Construction completed in December 1999. Aerial seeding of the dune platform was achieved in spring 2000, and the installation of sand fencing was completed September 30, 2000. Vegetative dune plantings were completed May 1, 2001.								
Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	509	01-Mar-1995 A	14-Sep-1998 A	18-May-1999 A	$4,149,182	$5,605,856	135.1 !	$5,835,609 $5,071,689
	Status:	Construction complete. Vegetative plantings were installed in spring 2000. Closing out cooperative agreement between NOAA and LADNR.								
Lake Salvador Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	BARA	STCHA		01-Mar-1995 A	02-Jul-1997 A	30-Jun-1998 A	$1,444,628	$2,801,782	193.9 !	$3,056,804 $2,801,782
	Status:	Phase 1 was completed September 1997. Phase 2 is shoreline protection between Bayou desAllemnands and Lake Salvador. Construction began in April 1998 and completed in June 1998. Final first costs have been finalized. Closed out cooperative agreement between NOAA and LADNR. First costs accounting undersay. Project has served its demonstration purpose and is being removed by DNR with O&M funds, summer of 2002.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				********** SCHEDULES **********			******** ESTIMATES ********			
Total Priority List		3	2,422				$9,475,828	$12,158,188	128.3	$12,666,590 $11,568,566

4 Project(s)
4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 4

East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration, Phase 2	TERRE	LAFOU	215	08-Jun-1995 A	01-May-1999 A	15-Jan-2000 A	$5,752,404	$7,600,863	132.1 !	$7,617,696 $7,525,873

Status: NOAA and DNR is currently closing out the cooperative agreements for East Tinbalier Island Phase 1 and 2. Considering the damage invoked on the island as a result of Hurricane Lily and Tropical Storm Isadore, future construction will be reassessed pursuant to engineering feasibility and the Phase 2 prioritization process.

Eden Isles East Marsh Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STTAM					$5,018,968	$39,025	0.8	$39,025 $39,025

Status: NMFS letter of September 8, 1997 requested the CWPPRA Task Force to move forward with deauthorization of this project. Bids were placed twice to acquire the land; both times they were rejected due to higher bids by private developers. Project deauthorized at January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting.

Deauthorized.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		4	215				$10,771,372	$7,639,888	70.9	$7,656,722 $7,564,898

2 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

Little Vermilion Bay Sediment Trapping	TECHE	VERMI	441	22-May-1997 A	10-May-1999 A	20-Aug-1999 A	$940,065	$886,030	94.3	$863,436 $660,094

Status: An O&M inspection trip is planned for March 2007.

Myrtle Grove Siphon	BARA	PLAQ	1,119	20-Mar-1997 A			$15,525,950	$481,803	3.1	$481,803 $481,803

Status: The 5th Priority List authorized funding in the amount of $4,500,000 for the FY 96 Phase 1 of this project. Priority List 6 authorized funding in the amount of $6,000,000 for FY 97. Priority List 8 is authorized to fund the remaining $5,000,000. Total project cost is estimated to be $15,525,950.

NOAA and LADNR are closing out the cooperative agreement and returning remaining project funds to the CWPPRA program. Project will remain active as authorized.

Total Priority List		5	1,560				$16,466,015	$1,367,833	8.3	$1,345,239 $1,141,897

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 6										
Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	3,594	28-May-1998 A	01-Jul-2001 A	03-Nov-2003 A	$6,316,800	$5,972,613	94.6	$5,982,655 $4,791,617
	Status:	On November 8, 2006, and O&M inspection field trip was held with DNR and the NMFS. Two small breeches were noted, one on the rock dike along the GIWW, and the second on a plug along the GIWW. As a result, discussions are underway to develop a plan for corrective actions.								
Delta Wide Crevasses	DELTA	PLAQ	2,386	28-May-1998 A	21-Jun-1999 A	31-Dec-2014	$5,473,934	$4,752,653	86.8	$4,530,870 $1,802,617
	Status:	3-05 Construction on Phase 2 (of three phases) completed. Final Inspection conducted 3/17/2005.								
Sediment Trapping at "The Jaws"	TECHE	STMAR	1,999	28-May-1998 A	14-Jul-2004 A	19-May-2005 A	$3,167,400	$3,392,135	107.1	$1,662,712 $1,266,383
	Status:	An O&M inspection trip is scheduled for April 2007.								
Total Priority List		6	7,979				$14,958,134	$14,117,401	94.4	$12,176,237 $7,860,617

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 7										
Grand Terre Vegetative Plantings	BARA	JEFF	127	23-Dec-1998 A	01-May-2001 A	01-Jul-2001 A	$928,895	$492,774	53.0	$501,364 $345,292
	Status:	Planting of 3,100 units each of bitter panicum, gulf cordgrass, and marshhay cordgrass on beach nourishment/dune area, and installation of approximately 35,000 smooth cordgrass and 800 black mangrove was completed in June 2001. Monitoring is underway. Project area is being evaluated for additional plantings in 2003/2004.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				********** SCHEDULES **********			******** ESTIMATES ********			
Pecan Island Terracing	MERM	VERMI	442	01-Apr-1999 A	15-Dec-2002 A	10-Sep-2003 A	$2,185,900	$2,391,953	109.4	$2,394,418 $2,151,159
	Status:	An O&M inspection trip is scheduled for March 2007.								
Total Priority List		7	569				$3,114,795	$2,884,727	92.6	$2,895,783 $2,496,452

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 8

Bayou Bienvenue Pump Station Diversion and Terracing [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STBER		01-Jun-2000 A			$3,295,574	$212,142	6.4	$212,153 $212,153
	Status:	Cooperative Agreement awarded in June 1, 2000. Preliminary design analyses indicate that terrace construction significantly more costly than originally estimated due to poor geo-technical condition. The project is estimated to cost between $17 and $20 million to build. At the January 16, 2002 Task Force meeting, DNR and NOAA/NMFS requested initiation of the deauthorization procedure. Deauthorization was approved by the Task Force at the April 16, 2002 meeting.								
Hopedale Hydrologic Restoration	PONT	STBER	134	11-Jan-2000 A	10-Jan-2004 A	15-Jan-2005 A	$2,179,491	$2,432,958	111.6	$2,198,179 $1,330,527
	Status:	Cooperative Agreement was awarded January 11, 2000. Engineering and design is complete, with design surveys, geo-technical investigations and hydrologic modeling complete. Landrights for the major project feature are complete. NEPA compliance and regulatory requirements are complete. A construction contract was awarded in November 2003, and construction was initiated in March 2004. COnstruction was completed in January 2005, and the project is currently being operated by St. Bernard Parish under a cooperative agreement with the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		8	134				$5,475,065	$2,645,100	48.3	$2,410,332 $1,542,680

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	ATCH	STMRY	577	29-Sep-2000 A	15-Jun-2007	01-Apr-2008	$1,484,633	$1,846,326	124.4	$1,835,761 $1,602,399

Status: Castille Pass was not recommended for Phase 2 funding by the Technical Committee at their December 6, 2006 meeting. The NMFS and DNR are continuing to coordinate with the COE on a permit issuance.

Chandeleur Islands Marsh Restoration	PONT	STBER	220	10-Sep-2000 A	01-Jun-2001 A	31-Jul-2001 A	$1,435,066	$937,977	65.4	$839,253 $818,906

Status: Cooperative Agreement was awarded September 10, 2000. Vegetative planting is scheduled for spring, 2001, and are phased over two years.

Pilot planting project completed in June, 2000. First phase of vegetative plantings completed July 2001 with installation of approximately 80,000 smooth cordgrass plants along 6.6 miles of overwash fan perimeters. Project area is being evaluated for additional plantings in 2003.

East Grand Terre Island Restoration	BARA	JEFF	335	21-Sep-2000 A	01-May-2007	01-Dec-2007	$1,856,203	$2,312,023	124.6	$2,276,530 $2,140,810

Status: Cooperative Agreement was awarded September 21, 2000. Preliminary geotechnical investigations of potential sand sources is complete. Additional detailed geotechnical investigations are required to accurately identify and delineate sand sources. Data acquisition for modeling complete, and preliminary modeling results for design alternatives is complete; additional modeling required to complete project performance assessments. Landrights in progress. Preliminary assessment of oyster resources is complete. Preliminary design review was delayed due to the need for additional geotechnical information and project performance projections. Preliminary design review is anticipated in April 2005. Final design, environmental documentation and revised WVA will be completed during Summer 2005. Phase 2 request is anticipated in January, 2006

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping	TECHE	VERMI	167	25-Sep-2000 A	10-Jun-2003 A	23-May-2004 A	$5,086,511	$2,343,857	46.1	$2,032,833 $1,983,773
	Status:	An O&M inspection field trip is planned for March 2007.								
LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting, and Shoreline Protection	PONT	STCHA	489	21-Sep-2000 A			$821,752	$306,836	37.3	$306,836 $306,836
	Status:	Cooperative Agreement was awarded September 21, 2000. Engineering and design complete. Construction is scheduled for 2002.								
		Task Force approved Phase 2 funding at January 10, 2001 meeting. In a letter dated September 7, 2001, NMFS returned Phase 2 funding because of waning landowner support. Deauthorization is not requested at this time.								
Total Priority List		9	1,788				$10,684,165	$7,747,019	72.5	$7,291,212 $6,852,723

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 10

Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	MERM	CAMER	920	27-Sep-2001 A	15-Jul-2007	01-Feb-2008	$1,929,888	$2,408,478	124.8	$2,189,418 $1,193,861
	Status:	Rockefeller Refuge Test Sections were not recommended for Phase 2 funding by the Technical Committee at their December 6, 2006 meeting.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		10	920				$1,929,888	$2,408,478	124.8	$2,189,418 $1,193,861

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11

Barataria Barrier Island: Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chaland Pass	BARA	PLAQ	534	06-Aug-2002 A	25-Mar-2006 A	01-Sep-2006 *	$61,995,587	$66,494,510	107.3	$57,875,395 $11,409,329

Status: Construction contract for Chaland Headland (CU 1) was awarded by NOAA November 2005. Due to hurricane impacts to construction access route, onstruction initiation was delayed until April 2006. Construction on-going and anticipated to be complete in November 2006.

Advertisement of a construction contract for Pelican Island (CU 2) is pending oyster acquisition. Project delays associated with oyster acquisition and project site changes will require a re-assessment of fill requirements and preparation of updated cost estimates.

Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake	BARA	LAFOU	713	06-Aug-2002 A	04-Aug-2005 A	30-Mar-2007	$35,994,929	$33,992,878	94.4	$28,876,048 $5,615,312

Status: The dredging component is complete. The contractor is finishing dressing the rock which is expected to be completed early Spring 2007.

Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	263	06-Aug-2002 A	01-Apr-2007	01-Oct-2007	$29,753,880	$29,249,507	98.3	$22,812,668 $1,846,735

Status: Final design, landrights, environmental compliance and development of updated cost estimate and revised WVA were completed prior to request for Phase 2 approval in December 2005. Pending clearance of oyster leases in the project area, it is anticipated that project construction will begin in spring 2007.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		11	1,510				$127,744,396	$129,736,895	101.6	$109,564,111 $18,871,376

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 14

Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	BARA **Status:**	PLAQ	234	04-Oct-2005 A			$3,221,887	$3,221,887	100.0	$2,740,886 $53,757
Total Priority List		14	234				$3,221,887	$3,221,887	100.0	$2,740,886 $53,757

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 15

South Pecan Island Freshwater Introduction	MERM **Status:**	VERMI	98				$1,102,043	$1,102,043	100.0	$936,735 $14,067

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		15	98				$1,102,043	$1,102,043	100.0	$936,735 $14,067

1 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 16

Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing	TECHE **Status:**	TERRE	372				$3,002,171	$3,002,171	100.0	$2,551,845 $0
West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration Project	TERRE **Status:**	LAFOU	299				$2,694,364	$2,694,364	100.0	$0 $0
Total Priority List		16	671				$5,696,535	$5,696,535	100.0	$2,551,845 $0

2 Project(s)
0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

	PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total	DEPT. OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE			22,267				$218,700,354	$203,678,081	93.1	$177,186,996 $70,691,011

33 Project(s)
28 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
18 Construction Started
15 Construction Completed
5 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE										
Priority List 1										
GIWW to Clovelly Hydrologic Restoration	BARA	LAFOU	175	17-Apr-1993 A	21-Apr-1997 A	31-Oct-2000 A	$8,141,512	$8,916,131	109.5	$8,666,324 $7,064,340
	Status:	The project was divided into two contracts in order to expedite implementation. The first contract to install most of the weir structures, began May 1, 1997 and completed November 30, 1997, at a cost of $646,691. The second contract to install bank protection, one weir and one plug, began January 1, 2000 and completed October 31, 2000, at a cost of $3,400,000. All project construction is complete. O&M Plan signed September 16, 2002.								
Vegetative Plantings - Dewitt-Rollover Planting Demonstration(DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	MERM	VERMI		17-Apr-1993 A	11-Jul-1994 A	26-Aug-1994 A	$191,003	$92,012	48.2	$92,012 $92,012
	Status:	Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Complete and deauthorized.								
Vegetative Plantings - Falgout Canal Planting Demonstration(DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		17-Apr-1993 A	30-Aug-1996 A	30-Dec-1996 A	$144,561	$209,284	144.8 !	$230,407 $211,853
	Status:	Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Wave-stilling devices are in place. Vegetative plantings are in place. Complete.								
Vegetative Plantings - Timbalier Island Planting Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		17-Apr-1993 A	15-Mar-1995 A	30-Jul-1996 A	$372,589	$293,124	78.7	$324,377 $305,823
	Status:	Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Complete.								
Vegetative Plantings - West Hackberry Planting Demonstration (DEMO)	CA/SB	CAMER		17-Apr-1993 A	15-Apr-1993 A	30-Mar-1994 A	$213,947	$258,805	121.0	$279,561 $261,581
	Status:	Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Complete.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		1	175				$9,063,612	$9,769,356	107.8	$9,592,682 $7,935,609

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
5 Construction Started
5 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 2

Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	282	28-Mar-1994 A	01-Feb-2007	01-Jan-2008	$3,222,800	$4,002,363	124.2	$1,790,340 $774,437

Status: Current design is being revised for the Crab Gully area. Project is scheduled to request approval for construction at the July 2007 Task Force meeting.

Caernarvon Diversion Outfall Management	BRET	PLAQ	802	13-Oct-1994 A	01-Jun-2001 A	19-Jun-2002 A	$2,522,199	$4,536,000	179.8 !	$4,238,356 $3,127,536

Status: This project was proposed for deauthorization in December 1996, but was referred for revisions at the request of the landowners and DNR. The project was modified. The final plan/EA has been prepared. Bids were opened 23 February 2001. The low bid exceeded the funds available. Task Force approved additional funds. Construction complete June 19, 2002.

East Mud Lake Marsh Management	CA/SB	CAMER	1,520	24-Mar-1994 A	01-Oct-1995 A	15-Jun-1996 A	$2,903,635	$4,095,936	141.1 !	$3,344,200 $2,709,519

Status: Bid opening was August 8, 1995 and contract awarded to Crain Bros. Construction started in early October 1995. Water control structures are installed and the vegetation installed in the summer of 1996.

Construction complete. O&M plan executed. Maintenance needs on a water control structure is being evaluated.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection	MERM	VERMI	1,593	17-Aug-1994 A	29-Aug-1994 A	15-Aug-1998 A	$2,770,093	$3,455,303	124.7	$3,382,910 $2,675,914
	Status:	The project was expedited in order to allow the use of stone removed from the Wax Lake Outlet Weir at a substantial cost savings. Construction is included as an option in the Corps of Engineers contract for the Wax Lake Outlet Weir removal. Option was exercised on September 2, 1994. Project construction is complete. Maintenance contract underway to repair rock dike.								
Fritchie Marsh Restoration	PONT	STTAM	1,040	21-Feb-1995 A	01-Nov-2000 A	01-Mar-2001 A	$3,048,389	$2,201,674	72.2	$2,131,695 $1,728,150
	Status:	O&M plan executed January 29, 2003.								
Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	150	13-Oct-1994 A	01-Oct-1999 A	07-Jan-2000 A	$700,717	$1,058,554	151.1 !	$1,090,234 $825,530
	Status:	Construction start slipped from November 1997 to July 1999 because of landright issues. All landright agreements signed. Construction complete January 7, 2000. O&M plan executed. Maintenance contract complete. Minor damage from Hurricane Lili to be repaired. Contract in preparation.								
Jonathan Davis Wetland Restoration	BARA	JEFF	510	05-Jan-1995 A	22-Jun-1998 A	01-Mar-2008	$3,398,867	$28,886,616	849.9 !	$27,782,038 $7,615,724
	Status:	Construction Unit#4 was revised due to hurricane related causes. Revised schedule is for construction to begin in April 2007 with a completion date anticipated for March 2008.								
Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal Shore Protection	TECHE	VERMI	378	24-Mar-1994 A	13-Sep-1994 A	30-Nov-1995 A	$1,008,634	$1,012,649	100.4	$996,078 $855,360
	Status:	Complete.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		2	6,275				$19,575,334	$49,249,096	251.6	$44,755,851 $20,312,170

8 Project(s)
8 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
7 Construction Started
6 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 3

Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	297	15-May-1998 A	01-May-1999 A	22-May-2000 A	$4,717,928	$5,279,558	111.9	$5,169,617 $4,258,962

Status: Project delayed because of landowner concerns about permit conditions regarding monitoring, and objection from a pipeline company in the area. In addition, CSA revisions were needed to accommodate the landowner's interest in providing non-Federal funding. Permitting and design conditions have resulted in the CSA being modified to also include Fina Oil Co. and LL&E. Both will help cost share the project. The revised CSA is complete.

Construction project is complete. O&M plan signed July 16, 2002.

Cameron-Creole Maintenance	CA/SB	CAMER	2,602	09-Jan-1997 A	30-Sep-1997 A		$3,719,926	$5,840,505	157.0 !	$4,116,127 $969,929

Status: The first three contracts for maintenance work are complete. The project provides for maintenance on an as-needed basis.

Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration	TECHE	STMRY	2,223	01-Jul-1996 A	25-Mar-1998 A	15-Dec-1998 A	$5,173,062	$7,889,103	152.5 !	$5,969,201 $5,515,981

Status: Construction start date slipped from November 1997 to March 1998 because of concern about the source of shell to construct the project. Site inspection for bidder was held January 12, 1998. Concern for a source of shell may require budget modifications. Contract awarded February 1998; notice to proceed March 1998. Construction was completed December 1998.

O&M plan executed. Maintenance contract complete.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Southwest Shore White Lake Demonstratoin (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	MERM	VERMI		11-Jan-1995 A	30-Apr-1996 A	31-Jul-1996 A	$126,062	$103,468	82.1	$104,064 $103,468
	Status:	Complete. Project deauthorized.								
Violet Freshwater Distribution [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STBER		13-Oct-1994 A			$1,821,438	$128,627	7.1	$128,627 $128,627
	Status:	Rights-of-way to gain access to the site was a problem due to multiple landowner coordination, and additional questions have arisen about rights to operate existing siphon. Project deauthorized, October 4, 2000.								
West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	BARA	PLAQ	1,087	05-Jan-1995 A			$881,148	$4,068,045	461.7 !	$568,920 $492,515
	Status:	Project team decision regarding proposed project features is pending a revised operation plan of siphon between Parish and State. No schedule is available until decision is made.								
White's Ditch Outfall Management [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ		13-Oct-1994 A			$756,134	$32,862	4.3	$32,862 $32,862
	Status:	LA DNR concurred with NRCS to deauthorize the project. Project deauthorized at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Deauthorized.								
Total Priority List		3	6,209				$17,195,698	$23,342,168	135.7	$16,089,418 $11,502,345

7 Project(s)
7 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
4 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
3 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 4

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Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Barataria Bay Waterway West Side Shoreline Protection	BARA	JEFF	232	23-Jun-1997 A	01-Jun-2000 A	01-Nov-2000 A	$2,192,418	$3,013,365	137.4 !	$2,957,864 $2,387,404
	Status:	The project is being coordinated with the COE dredging program. Contract advertised December 1999. Construction complete. Dedication ceremony held October 20, 2000. O&M plan signed July 15, 2002.								
Bayou L'Ours Ridge Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	LAFOU		23-Jun-1997 A			$2,418,676	$371,232	15.3	$371,232 $371,232
	Status:	The initial step of deauthorization was taken at the January Task Force meeting. The process will be finalized at the April Task Force meeting.								
Flotant Marsh Fencing Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	TERRE		16-Jul-1999 A			$367,066	$106,960	29.1	$106,960 $106,960
	Status:	Difficulty in locating an appropriate site for demonstration and difficulty in addressing engineering constraints. Project deauthorized, October 4, 2000.								
Perry Ridge Shore Protection	CA/SB	CALCA	1,203	23-Jun-1997 A	15-Dec-1998 A	15-Feb-1999 A	$2,223,518	$2,289,090	102.9	$2,222,971 $1,823,941
	Status:	Project complete.								
Plowed Terraces Demonstration (DEMO)	CA/SB	CAMER		22-Oct-1998 A	30-Apr-1999 A	31-Aug-2000 A	$299,690	$325,641	108.7	$335,739 $326,591
	Status:	Project initially put on hold pending results of an earlier terraces demonstration project being paid for by the Gulf of Mexico program. The first attempt to plow the terraces in the summer of 1999 was not successful. A second contract was advertised in January 2000 to try again. Construction is complete.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		4	1,435				$7,501,368	$6,106,289	81.4	$5,994,767 $5,016,130

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
2 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 5

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization	MERM	VERMI	511	01-Jul-1997 A	15-Feb-1998 A	15-Jun-1998 A	$3,998,919	$2,543,313	63.6	$2,504,933 $2,020,181

Status: The local cost share is being paid by Acadian Gas Company.

Contract was awarded January 14, 1998. Construction is complete.

Naomi Outfall Management	BARA	JEFF	633	12-May-1999 A	01-Jun-2002 A	15-Jul-2002 A	$1,686,865	$2,181,427	129.3 !	$2,171,488 $1,387,062

Status: This project was combined with the BBWW "Dupre Cut" East project for planning and design; construction will be separate.

The operation of the siphon is being reviewed by DNR. Hydraulic analysis is complete; results concurred in by both agencies. Construction contract advertised in March 2002. Construction began June 2002 and completed in July 2002.

O&M plan in draft.

Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		03-Sep-1996 A	21-Apr-1997 A	31-Jul-1997 A	$1,497,538	$1,795,388	119.9	$1,794,473 $1,749,237

Status: Complete.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sweet Lake/Willow Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	247	23-Jun-1997 A	01-Nov-1999 A	02-Oct-2002 A	$4,800,000	$4,242,995	88.4	$4,130,956 $3,328,354
	Status:	The rock bank protection feature of the project is complete. The second contract has been awarded; terrace construction and vegetative planting will be finished by October 1, 2002. Contractor was unable to complete the construction. Contract terminated; remaining work was advertised December 2001. Contract awarded, and construction completed October 2, 2002.								
Total Priority List		5	1,391				$11,983,322	$10,763,123	89.8	$10,601,850 $8,484,834

4 Project(s)
4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
4 Construction Started
4 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 6

Barataria Bay Waterway East Side Shoreline Protection	BARA	JEFF	217	12-May-1999 A	01-Dec-2000 A	31-May-2001 A	$5,019,900	$5,224,477	104.1	$5,116,591 $4,043,496
	Status:	This project was combined with the Naomi Outfall Management project for planning and design; construction was separate. Project construction complete. O&M plan signed October 2, 2002.								
Cheniere au Tigre Sediment Trapping Demonstration (DEMO)	TECHE	VERMI		20-Jul-1999 A	01-Sep-2001 A	02-Nov-2001 A	$500,000	$624,999	125.0	$626,133 $594,859
	Status:	A request for proposals was advertised in Feb 2000. No valid proposals received. Proceeding with design of a rock structure. Project advertised for bid. Bid came in over estimate. LDNR and NRCS shifted funds from monitoring to construction. Delay in getting new obligation due to internal COE procedures. Government order received July 13, 2001. Construction complete.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Oaks/Avery Canal Hydrologic Restoration, Increment 1	TECHE	VERMI	160	22-Oct-1998 A	15-Apr-1999 A	11-Oct-2002 A	$2,367,700	$2,925,216	123.5	$2,860,560 $2,151,680
	Status:	O&M Plan in draft.								
Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	TERRE	TERRE	1,155	23-Apr-2002 A	01-Feb-2008	01-Jan-2009	$14,103,051	$14,455,551	102.5	$2,785,362 $1,549,700
	Status:	Design on preferred project alternative began in October 2006. Project is scheduled to request construction approval in July 2007, with an anticipated construction start date of February 2008. Construction completion date is scheduled for January 2009.								
Total Priority List		6	1,532				$21,990,651	$23,230,243	105.6	$11,388,646 $8,339,735

4 Project(s)
4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
3 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 7

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 1 and 2	BARA	JEFF	1,304	16-Jul-1999 A	01-Dec-2000 A	01-May-2007	$17,515,029	$31,288,623	178.6 !	$30,868,938 $5,323,244
	Status:	Construction Unit #4 began construction on May 26, 2005. Construction was halted due to hurricane related causes, and resumed on July 24, 2006. Revised anticipated completion date is October 2007. Construction Unit #5 has been revised for construction to begin in January 2007, with an anticipated completion date of April 2008.								
Thin Mat Floating Marsh Enhancement Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE		16-Oct-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	10-May-2000 A	$460,222	$538,101	116.9	$548,610 $538,101
	Status:	Construction complete. Monitoring ongoing.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		7	1,304				$17,975,251	$31,826,724	177.1	$31,417,548 $5,861,344

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 8

Humble Canal Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	378	21-Mar-2000 A	01-Jul-2002 A	01-Mar-2003 A	$1,526,136	$1,530,812	100.3	$1,587,589 $810,367

Status: Construction complete March 2003.

Lake Portage Land Bridge	TECHE	VERMI	24	07-Apr-2000 A	15-Feb-2003 A	15-May-2004 A	$1,013,820	$1,181,129	116.5	$1,160,535 $1,013,470

Status: Construction ongoing and scheduled to be completed in May 2004.

Draft Final Monitoring Plan sent for review on March 16, 2004. TAG originally met on October 15,2002 to develop plan. Since that time plan was modified to adapt to CRMS. Plan expected to be finalized by May 2004.

Upper Oak River Freshwater Siphon [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ					$2,500,239	$56,476	2.3	$56,476 $56,476

Status: Total project cost estimate is $12,994,800; Priority List 8 funded $2,500,000 for completion of engineering and design and construction of the outflow channel. Funding of the siphon will be requested when engineering and design are completed.

Project feasibility being evaluated. DNR has solicited a cost estimate from one of their engineering firms to perform a feasibility study. Target dates will be established if project is deemed feasible.

Deauthorization procedures initiated.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		8	402				$5,040,195	$2,768,417	54.9	$2,804,600 $1,880,313

3 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
2 Construction Started
2 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 9

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3	BARA	JEFF	264	25-Jul-2000 A	20-Oct-2003 A	01-Jul-2007	$15,204,620	$12,821,568	84.3	$10,118,768 $4,348,796

Status: Construction Unit #7 was not selected for funding in 2006, and is scheduled to request funding at January 2007 Task Force Meeting. If approved, revised plan for construction is from August 2007 to July 2008.

Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	540	25-Jul-2000 A	25-May-2005 A	01-Mar-2007	$5,900,387	$5,388,517	91.3	$4,922,070 $3,126,655

Status: Construction began May 25, 2005. Construction was delayed due to hurricane related causes. Revised anticipated completion date is March 2007.

Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	144	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$1,245,278	$1,556,598	125.0 !	$1,159,239 $589,575

Status: Landrights issues have caused design revisions to current features. Current schedule is for a 30% review meeting in June 2007, with anticipated construction beginning in August 2008 and ending in March 2009, pending funding approval.

Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization	CA/SB	CAMER	83	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Nov-2001 A	31-Jul-2002 A	$3,742,451	$1,765,592	47.2	$1,709,388 $1,625,931

Status: The Perry Ridge project approved on Priority List 4 was the first phase of this project. This is the second and final phase of the project.

Task Force approved Phase 2 construction funding January 10, 2001. The rock bank protection is installed. The contract for the terraces and vegetation has been completed.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	********** SCHEDULES ********** Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction	TERRE	TERRE	201	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Aug-2007	01-Jan-2008	$396,489	$670,611	169.1 !	$584,024 $502,643
	Status:	Construction Unit #1 of this project did not get selected for Phase 2 funding at the January 2006 Task Force meeting. CU#1 will be presented for proposed construction funding at the January 2007 Task Force meeting. If funded, construction is planned for August 2007 to January 2008. Construction Unit #2 is currently in design phase. A 30% Project Review meeting is projected for June 2007. CU#2 is scheduled to request Phase 2 funding at the January 2008 Task Force meeting. If funded, construction is planned for August 2008 to July 2009.								
Total Priority List		9	1,232				$26,489,225	$22,202,886	83.8	$18,493,488 $10,193,600

5 Project(s)
5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 10

GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	TERRE	TERRE	366	16-May-2001 A	01-Aug-2007	01-Nov-2008	$1,735,983	$1,735,983	100.0	$1,148,266 $938,019
	Status:	This project did not get selected for Phase 2 funding at the January 2006 Task Force meeting. Project will be presented for proposed construction funding at the January 2007 Task Force meeting.								

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		10	366				$1,735,983	$1,735,983	100.0	$1,148,266 $938,019

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 4	BARA	JEFF	256	09-May-2002 A	27-Apr-2005 A	01-Oct-2007	$22,787,951	$16,922,436	74.3	$15,198,764 $6,511,148

Status: Construction Unit #6 was completed on April 26, 2006.

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Coastwide Nutria Control Program	COAST	COAST	14,963	26-Feb-2002 A	20-Nov-2002 A		$68,864,870	$19,571,327	28.4	$6,930,687 $5,310,265

Status:

In Year 4 (2005-06) Trapping Season, 168,843 nutria tails were collected.

The decrease from last year's total can primarily be traced to lack of hunter participation due to hurricanes Rita and Katrina.

11/4/2005

In Year 3 (2004-05 Trapping Season), 297,835 nutria tails were collected.

Project was approved for three more years of funding at the November 2005 Task Force meeting.

1/20/2005

In Year 1 (2002-03 Trapping Season), 308,160 nutria tails were collected. Nutria herbivory surveys in summer 2003, yielded a coastwide estimate of 82,080 acres of marsh impacted by nutria feeding activity.

In Year 2 (2003-04 Trapping Season), 332,596 nutria tails were collected. Nutria herbivory surveys in spring 2004, yielded a coastwide estimate of 63,397 acres of marsh impacted by nutria feeding activity.

3/12/2003

Implementation began with the 2002-2003 trapping season. A report on the first years accomplishments will be given at the August Task Force meeting.

7/3/2002

Request for Phase 2 funding was approved at the April 16, 2002 Task Force meeting.

A revised baseline estimate for Phase 2 was approved at the March 6, 2002 Tech Committee meeting.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation, Ph 2	TERRE	TERRE	167	23-Apr-2002 A	13-Dec-2005 A	01-Jul-2008	$7,797,791	$7,867,857	100.9	$7,453,364 $2,778,581
	Status:	Construction is on-going for Unit #1, and is scheduled for completion in November 2006. Construction Unit #2 is currently in design and scheduled for a 30% review in July 2007. Funding request for Phase 2 approval is scheduled for January 2008 Task Force meeting. Anticipated date for construction to begin is August 2008, with a completion date of February 2009.								
Total Priority List		11	15,386				$99,450,612	$44,361,620	44.6	$29,582,814 $14,599,994

3 Project(s)
3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
3 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 11.1

Holly Beach Sand Management	CA/SB	CALCA	330	09-May-2002 A	01-Aug-2002 A	31-Mar-2003 A	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	73.4	$13,915,320 $13,656,797
	Status:	The placement of the sand material on to the beach was completed on Saturday, March 1, 2003. Required work that is now in progress consist of demobilization of the pipeline segments, dressing the completed beach work,erection of the Sand Fencing and installation of the vegetation.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		11.1	330				$19,252,500	$14,130,233	73.4	$13,915,320 $13,656,797

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
1 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 12

Freshwater Floating Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST		12-Jun-2003 A	01-Jul-2004 A	01-Jan-2009	$1,080,891	$1,080,891	100.0	$931,499 $52,349

Status: The structures - artificial floating systems (afs) - were all deployed at Mandalay by June 1, 2006. Details of the field monitoring of their condition and performance will be included in the monitoring report that will be submitted to DNR in Dec 06. Some portion of the greenhouse/lab work being done by UNO was restarted over because it was destroyed by Katrina. As those results start coming out, they will be in future interim monitoring reports.

Total Priority List		12					$1,080,891	$1,080,891	100.0	$931,499 $52,349

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
1 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 13

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	TECHE	STMRY	329	16-Jun-2004 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$2,254,912	$2,254,912	100.0	$1,731,429 $244,611
	Status:	Planning and Design is being revised due to the results of a magnetometer survey of the area. Current schedule for funding approval is the January 2008 Task Force meeting.								
Total Priority List		13	329				$2,254,912	$2,254,912	100.0	$1,731,429 $244,611

1 Project(s)
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 14

South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	BARA	JEFF	116	07-Dec-2005 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$1,311,146	$1,311,146	100.0	$1,100,617 $235,806
	Status:	Project was selected for Phase 1 Funding at the January 2005 Task Force meeting. Planning and design has begun. A 30% Project Review meeting is projected for June 20007. Project is projected to request approval for construction funding at the January 2008 Task Force meeting. If approved, construction is scheduled for August 2008 to July 2009.								
White Ditch Resurrection	BRET	PLAQ	189	11-Aug-2005 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	$1,595,677	$1,595,677	100.0	$1,345,860 $176,667
	Status:	A project 30% review meeting is projected for June 2007. Project is scheduled to request Phase 2 approval at the January 2007 Task Force meeting. If approved, construction will begin in August 2008 with an anticipated completion date of July 2009.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
	Total Priority List	14	305				$2,906,823	$2,906,823	100.0	$2,446,477 $412,473

2 Project(s)
2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
0 Construction Started
0 Construction Completed
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Total	**DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE**		**36,671**				**$263,496,377**	**$245,728,764**	**93.3**	**$200,894,655** **$109,430,323**

52 Project(s)
51 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
38 Construction Started
29 Construction Completed
7 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

1. Expenditures based on Corps of Engineers financial data.
2. Date codes: A = Actual date * = Behind schedule
3. Percent codes: ! = 125% of baseline estimate exceeded

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Total All Priority Lists

PROJECT		ACRES	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
SUMMARY	Total All Projects	121,109	$897,816,955	$785,219,244	87.5	$606,178,950 $329,044,000

167 Project(s)

137 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed

92 Construction Started

73 Construction Completed

20 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Total Available Funds

Federal Funds	$714,442,447
Non/Federal Funds	$125,267,634
Total Funds	$839,710,081

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Atchafalaya										
Priority List:	2	2	3,792	2	2	2	0	$5,043,867	$9,609,551	$8,726,028
Priority List:	9	1	577	1	0	0	0	$1,484,633	$1,846,326	$1,602,399
Basin Total		3	4,369	3	2	2	0	$6,528,500	$11,455,877	$10,328,427
Basin: Barataria										
Priority List:	1	3	620	3	3	3	0	$9,960,769	$10,147,780	$8,295,989
Priority List:	2	1	510	1	1	0	0	$3,398,867	$28,886,616	$7,615,724
Priority List:	3	3	1,087	3	1	1	1	$4,160,823	$6,890,790	$3,315,261
Priority List:	4	2	232	2	1	1	1	$4,611,094	$3,384,598	$2,758,637
Priority List:	5	2	1,752	2	1	1	0	$17,212,815	$2,663,230	$1,868,865
Priority List:	6	1	217	1	1	1	0	$5,019,900	$5,224,477	$4,043,496
Priority List:	7	2	1,431	2	2	1	0	$18,443,924	$31,781,397	$5,668,536
Priority List:	9	3	599	3	1	0	1	$18,212,307	$15,477,142	$6,732,746
Priority List:	10	2	9,832	1	0	0	0	$4,901,948	$5,364,801	$2,610,050
Priority List:	11	5	2,371	5	3	0	0	$152,826,757	$147,123,273	$25,763,652
Priority List:	12	1	400	1	0	0	0	$2,192,735	$2,731,479	$360,686
Priority List:	14	2	350	2	0	0	0	$4,533,033	$4,533,033	$289,563
Priority List:	15	1	438	1	0	0	0	$1,197,590	$1,197,590	$11,855
Basin Total		28	19,839	27	14	8	3	$246,672,562	$265,406,206	$69,335,061

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Breton Sound										
Priority List:	**2**	1	802	1	1	1	0	$2,522,199	$4,536,000	$3,127,536
Priority List:	**3**	1		1	0	0	1	$756,134	$32,862	$32,862
Priority List:	**4**	1		0	0	0	1	$2,468,908	$65,747	$65,747
Priority List:	**8**	1		0	0	0	1	$2,500,239	$56,476	$56,476
Priority List:	**10**	2	768	1	1	1	0	$4,339,140	$3,523,207	$1,453,913
Priority List:	**14**	1	189	1	0	0	0	$1,595,677	$1,595,677	$176,667
Priority List:	**15**	1	620	0	0	0	0	$1,205,354	$1,205,354	$9,284
Basin Total		8	2,379	4	2	2	3	$15,387,651	$11,015,323	$4,922,487
Basin: Calcasieu/Sabine										
Priority List:	**1**	3	6,407	3	3	3	0	$5,770,187	$2,852,755	$2,346,635
Priority List:	**2**	4	3,019	4	3	3	0	$8,568,462	$12,852,942	$7,213,674
Priority List:	**3**	2	3,555	2	2	1	0	$8,301,380	$10,368,923	$4,415,002
Priority List:	**4**	3	1,203	3	2	2	1	$2,893,802	$2,828,376	$2,364,177
Priority List:	**5**	1	247	1	1	1	0	$4,800,000	$4,242,995	$3,328,354
Priority List:	**6**	1	3,594	1	1	1	0	$6,316,800	$5,972,613	$4,791,617
Priority List:	**8**	5	993	3	2	1	0	$28,621,140	$17,448,337	$4,137,609
Priority List:	**9**	2	623	2	2	1	0	$9,642,838	$7,154,109	$4,752,586
Priority List:	**10**	1	225	1	1	0	0	$6,490,751	$5,497,491	$3,394,794
Priority List:	**11.1**	1	330	1	1	1	0	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	$13,656,797
Basin Total		23	20,196	21	18	14	1	$100,657,860	$83,348,773	$50,401,245

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Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Coastal Basins										
Priority List:	Cons Plan	1		1	1	1	0	$238,871	$191,807	$191,807
Priority List:	0.1	1		1	1	0	0	$66,890,300	$13,492,144	$1,291,489
Priority List:	0.2	1		1	0	0	0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$79,387
Priority List:	0.3	1		0	0	0	0	$303,359	$303,359	$0
Priority List:	6	1		1	1	1	0	$2,140,000	$804,683	$806,220
Priority List:	9	1		0	0	0	0	$1,502,817	$1,502,817	$31,726
Priority List:	10	1		1	0	0	0	$2,006,373	$2,503,768	$435,059
Priority List:	11	1	14,963	1	1	0	0	$68,864,870	$19,571,327	$5,310,265
Priority List:	12	1		1	1	0	0	$1,080,891	$1,080,891	$52,349
Priority List:	13	1		1	1	1	0	$1,000,000	$1,055,000	$837,840
Basin Total		10	14,963	8	6	3	0	$145,527,481	$42,005,797	$9,036,142
Basin: Miss. River Delta										
Priority List:	1	1	9,831	1	1	1	0	$8,517,066	$22,312,761	$14,828,956
Priority List:	3	2	936	1	1	1	1	$3,666,187	$1,008,820	$807,514
Priority List:	4	1		1	0	0	1	$300,000	$58,310	$58,310
Priority List:	6	2	2,386	2	2	1	0	$7,073,934	$6,664,140	$3,668,545
Priority List:	10	1	5,706	0	0	0	0	$1,076,328	$1,076,328	$877,224
Priority List:	12	1	1,190	0	0	0	0	$1,880,376	$1,880,376	$162,246
Priority List:	13	1	433	0	0	0	0	$1,137,344	$1,421,680	$238,135
Priority List:	15	1	511	0	0	0	0	$1,074,522	$1,074,522	$10,516
Basin Total		10	20,993	5	4	3	2	$24,725,757	$35,496,936	$20,651,447

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Mermentau										
Priority List:	**1**	2	247	2	2	2	1	$1,368,671	$1,319,135	$1,125,994
Priority List:	**2**	1	1,593	1	1	1	0	$2,770,093	$3,455,303	$2,675,914
Priority List:	**3**	1		1	1	1	1	$126,062	$103,468	$103,468
Priority List:	**5**	1	511	1	1	1	0	$3,998,919	$2,543,313	$2,020,181
Priority List:	**7**	1	442	1	1	1	0	$2,185,900	$2,391,953	$2,151,159
Priority List:	**8**	1	378	1	1	1	0	$1,526,136	$1,530,812	$810,367
Priority List:	**9**	2	440	2	1	1	0	$7,296,603	$6,640,900	$1,315,187
Priority List:	**10**	2	1,133	2	1	1	0	$11,565,112	$8,214,287	$4,802,921
Priority List:	**11**	2	980	1	0	0	0	$3,407,449	$3,407,449	$1,080,996
Priority List:	**12**	1	844	1	1	1	0	$19,673,929	$15,713,223	$10,103,107
Priority List:	**15**	1	98	0	0	0	0	$1,102,043	$1,102,043	$14,067
Priority List:	**16**	1	888	0	0	0	0	$1,266,842	$1,266,842	$0
Basin Total		16	7,554	13	10	10	2	$56,287,759	$47,688,729	$26,203,361

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Pontchartrain										
Priority List:	**1**	2	1,753	2	2	2	0	$6,119,009	$5,448,122	$5,015,579
Priority List:	**2**	2	2,320	2	2	2	0	$4,500,424	$3,844,225	$2,993,733
Priority List:	**3**	3	755	3	1	1	2	$2,683,636	$912,272	$961,901
Priority List:	**4**	1		0	0	0	1	$5,018,968	$39,025	$39,025
Priority List:	**5**	1	75	1	1	1	0	$2,555,029	$2,589,403	$2,271,931
Priority List:	**8**	2	134	2	1	1	1	$5,475,065	$2,645,100	$1,542,680
Priority List:	**9**	3	886	2	1	1	0	$2,407,524	$1,433,196	$1,207,990
Priority List:	**10**	1	165	1	0	0	0	$18,378,900	$18,286,377	$941,271
Priority List:	**11**	1	5,438	1	0	0	0	$5,434,288	$6,780,307	$1,890,037
Priority List:	**12**	1	266	0	0	0	0	$1,348,345	$1,348,345	$1,059,745
Priority List:	**13**	1	436	1	0	0	0	$1,930,596	$1,730,596	$75,587
Priority List:	**16**	1	330	0	0	0	0	$1,660,985	$1,660,985	$0
Basin Total		19	12,558	15	8	8	4	$57,512,769	$46,717,954	$17,999,479

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Teche / Vermilion										
Priority List:	**1**	1	65	1	1	1	0	$1,526,000	$2,022,987	$1,852,057
Priority List:	**2**	1	378	1	1	1	0	$1,008,634	$1,012,649	$855,360
Priority List:	**3**	1	2,223	1	1	1	0	$5,173,062	$7,889,103	$5,515,981
Priority List:	**5**	1	441	1	1	1	0	$940,065	$886,030	$660,094
Priority List:	**6**	4	2,567	4	4	4	0	$10,130,000	$12,085,639	$8,026,217
Priority List:	**8**	1	24	1	1	1	0	$1,013,820	$1,181,129	$1,013,470
Priority List:	**9**	3	686	1	1	1	0	$7,814,815	$5,072,161	$3,574,268
Priority List:	**13**	1	329	1	0	0	0	$2,254,912	$2,254,912	$244,611
Priority List:	**14**	1	189	0	0	0	0	$1,193,606	$1,193,606	$5,814
Priority List:	**16**	1	372	0	0	0	0	$3,002,171	$3,002,171	$0
Basin Total		15	7,274	11	10	10	0	$34,057,085	$36,600,386	$21,747,873

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Terrebonne										
Priority List:	1	5	9	4	3	3	2	$8,809,393	$9,372,152	$9,237,080
Priority List:	2	3	958	3	3	2	0	$12,831,588	$20,761,623	$19,016,079
Priority List:	3	4	3,958	4	4	4	0	$15,758,355	$21,721,586	$20,042,343
Priority List:	4	2	215	2	1	1	1	$6,119,470	$7,707,823	$7,632,833
Priority List:	5	3	199	3	1	1	0	$31,120,343	$11,505,110	$4,534,388
Priority List:	5.1	0	988	1	0	0	0	$9,700,000	$9,700,000	$6,664,668
Priority List:	6	4	1,758	2	0	0	2	$30,522,757	$25,045,255	$2,736,946
Priority List:	7	1		1	1	1	0	$460,222	$538,101	$538,101
Priority List:	9	4	576	4	3	1	0	$25,219,289	$32,202,051	$18,582,062
Priority List:	10	2	970	2	1	0	0	$33,463,900	$30,746,528	$1,756,565
Priority List:	11	3	639	3	1	0	0	$28,316,482	$27,587,700	$5,769,697
Priority List:	12	1	143	0	0	0	0	$2,229,876	$2,229,876	$1,426,241
Priority List:	13	1	272	1	0	0	0	$2,293,893	$2,751,494	$481,476
Priority List:	16	1	299	0	0	0	0	$2,694,364	$2,694,364	$0
Basin Total		35	10,984	30	18	13	5	$209,539,932	$204,563,664	$98,418,479
Basin: Various Basins										
Priority List:	16	1		0	0	0	0	$919,599	$919,599	$0
Basin Total		1		0	0	0	0	$919,599	$919,599	$0
Total All Basins		167	121,109	137	92	73	20	$897,816,955	$785,219,244	$329,044,000

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Summary Report by Priority List

P/L	No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Const. Completed	Federal Const. Funds Available	Non/Fed Const. Funds Matching Share	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Obligations To Date	Expenditures To Date
1	14	18,932	14	0	14	$28,084,900	$9,355,706	$39,933,317	$53,276,353	$46,630,423	$42,502,949
2	15	13,372	15	2	12	$28,173,110	$13,958,587	$40,644,134	$84,958,909	$79,943,975	$52,224,049
3	11	12,514	11	1	9	$29,939,100	$7,884,506	$32,879,168	$48,051,569	$41,203,623	$34,268,448
4	4	1,650	4	0	4	$29,957,533	$2,156,541	$10,468,030	$13,228,959	$13,134,271	$12,063,809
5	9	3,225	9	0	6	$33,371,625	$2,443,008	$60,627,171	$24,430,081	$18,530,586	$14,683,812
5.1	0	988	1	0	0	$0	$4,850,000	$9,700,000	$9,700,000	$8,310,772	$6,664,668
6	11	10,522	11	1	8	$39,134,000	$5,579,681	$54,614,991	$55,726,486	$33,559,951	$24,002,721
7	4	1,873	4	1	3	$42,540,715	$5,206,718	$21,090,046	$34,711,451	$34,313,331	$8,357,796
8	8	1,529	6	1	4	$41,864,079	$3,429,278	$33,340,587	$22,593,236	$11,912,192	$7,291,972
9	18	4,387	14	4	5	$47,907,300	$10,699,305	$72,429,342	$70,985,151	$58,597,097	$37,555,825
10	12	18,799	9	2	2	$47,659,220	$11,281,918	$82,222,452	$75,212,787	$38,441,446	$16,271,798
11	12	24,391	11	5	0	$57,332,369	$30,670,508	$258,849,846	$204,470,056	$164,579,152	$39,814,647
11.1	1	330	1	0	1	$0	$7,065,116	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	$13,915,320	$13,656,797
12	6	2,843	3	1	1	$51,938,097	$3,747,629	$28,406,152	$24,984,190	$16,264,539	$13,164,376
13	5	1,470	4	0	1	$54,023,130	$1,382,052	$8,616,745	$9,213,682	$5,308,292	$1,877,648
14	4	728	3	0	0	$53,054,752	$1,098,347	$7,322,316	$7,322,316	$6,250,417	$472,045
15	4	1,667	1	0	0	$58,059,645	$686,926	$4,579,509	$4,579,509	$2,339,824	$45,723
16	5	1,889	0	0	0	$71,402,872	$1,431,594	$9,543,961	$9,543,961	$2,551,845	$0
Active Projects	143	121,109	121	18	70	$714,442,447	$122,927,422	$794,520,267	$767,118,928	$595,787,054	$324,919,083
Deauthorized Projects	20		13	0	2			$34,364,158	$2,613,005	$2,697,209	$2,562,234
Total Projects	163	121,109	134	18	72	$714,442,447	$122,927,422	$828,884,425	$769,731,934	$598,484,264	$327,481,317
Conservation Plan	1		1	0	1	$0	$45,886	$238,871	$191,807	$191,807	$191,807
CRMS - Wetlands	1		1	1	0	$0	$2,023,822	$66,890,300	$13,492,144	$7,423,492	$1,291,489
MCF	1		1	0	0	$0	$225,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$79,387	$79,387
Storm Recovery	1		0	0	0	$0	$45,504	$303,359	$303,359	$0	$0
Total Construction Program	167	121,109	137	19	73	$714,442,447	$125,267,634	$897,816,955	$785,219,244	$606,178,950	$329,044,000
							$839,710,081				

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Summary Report by Priority List

NOTES:

1. Total of 167 projects includes 143 active construction projects, 20 deauthorized projects, the CRMS-Wetlands Monitoring project, the Monitoring Contingency Fund, the Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation Plan.
2. Federal funding for FY07 is expected to be $71,402,872 for the construction program..
3. Total construction program funds available is $839,710,081 .
4. The current estimate for reconciled, closed-out deauthorized projects is equal to expenditures to date.
5. Current Estimate for the 5th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 96, FY 97 FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
6. Current Estimate for the 6th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
7. The Task Force approved 8 unfunded projects, totalling $77,492,000 on Priority List 7 (not included in totals).
8. Obligations include expenditures and remaining obligations to date.
9. Non-Federal Construction Funds Available are estimated using cost share percentages as authorized for before and after approval of Conservation Plan.
10. Baseline and current estimates for PPL 9 (and future project priority lists) reflect funding utilizing cash flow management principles.
11. The amount shown for the non-federal construction funds available is comprised of 5% minimum cash of current estimate, and the remainder may be WIK and/or cash. The percentage of WIK would influence the total construction funds (cash) available.
12. PPL 11, Maurepas Diversion project, benefits 36,121 acres of swamp. This number is not included in the acre number in this table, beause this acreage is classified differently than acres protected by marsh projects.
13. PPL 5.1 is used to record the Bayou Lafourche project as approved by a motion passed by the Task Force on October 25, 2001, to proceed with Phase 1 ED, estimated cost of $9,700,000, at a cost share of 50% Federal and 50% non-Federal.
14. Priority Lists 9 through 16 are funded utilizing cash flow management. Baseline and current esimates for these priority lists reflect only approved, funded estimates. Both baseline and current estimates are revised as funding is approved.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL PHASE II INCREMENT 1 FUNDING FOR THE WEST LAKE BOUDREAUX PROJECT (TE-46)

For Decision:

Based on the Technical Committee's recommendation, the Task Force will consider the request by the FWS and LDNR for additional funding for the West Lake Boudreaux Project due to the increased costs of rock and hydraulic dredging after the 2005 hurricanes. Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $14.6 million was approved by the Task Force on February 8, 2006. It is anticipated that additional Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $1,916,859 is needed because rock and hydraulic dredging costs have increased as a result of the 2005 hurricanes.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends an increase in Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $1,916,859.

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: West Lake Boudreaux

PPL: 11 **Project No.** TE-46

Agency: USFWS

Phase I Approval Date: 16-Jan-02

Phase II Approval Date: 8-Feb-06 **Const Start:** Jul-06

	Original Approved Baseline (100% Level) (Col 1 + Col 2)	Current Approved Baseline (Col 3 + Col 4)	Revised Current Approved Ph I + Ph II (Col 3 + Col 6)	Revised Current Approved Ph I + Ph II Incr 1 (Col 3 + Col 7)	Original Baseline Phase I (100% Level) 1/	Original Baseline Phase II (100% Level) 2/	Current Baseline Phase I 3/	Approved Baseline Phase II (100% Level) 4/	Approved Baseline Phase II Incr 1 (100% Level) 5/	31-Jan-07 Cost Increase Recommended Current Revised Phase II (100% Level) 6/	31-Jan-07 Cost Increase Recommended Current Revised Phase II Incr 1 (100% Level) 7/
Engr & Des	776,688	776,688	776,688	776,688	776,688		776,688				
Lands	341,463	110,651	110,651	110,651	110,651	230,812	110,651				
Fed S&A	421,714	453,053	453,053	453,053	205,344	216,370	205,344	247,709	247,709	247,709	247,709
LDNR S&A	421,714	453,053	453,053	453,053	205,344	216,370	205,344	247,709	247,709	247,709	247,709
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-	-	-							
Phase I	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755		1,755				
Ph II Const Phase	1,116	1,133	1,133	1,133		1,116		1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133
Ph II Long Term	21,290	19,270	19,270	2,406		21,290		19,270	2,406	19,270	2,406
Const Contract	8,643,580	9,727,605	11,168,494	11,168,494		8,643,580		9,727,605	9,727,605	11,168,494	11,168,494
Const S&I	223,978	452,925	452,925	452,925		223,978		452,925	452,925	452,925	452,925
Contingency	2,160,895	2,431,900	2,792,124	2,792,124		2,160,895		2,431,900	2,431,900	2,792,124	2,792,124
Monitoring	-	-	-	-							
Phase I	22,572	22,572	22,572	22,572	22,572		22,572				
Ph II Const Phase	6,507	-	-	-		6,507					
Ph II Long Term	171,948	-	-	-		171,948					
O&M - State	1,350,740	3,044,333	3,308,544	1,655,009		1,350,740		3,044,333	1,539,263	3,308,544	1,655,009
O&M - Fed	-	24,793	24,793	3,950				24,793	3,950	24,793	3,950
Total	**14,565,960**	**17,519,731**	**19,585,055**	**17,893,813**	**1,322,354**	**13,243,606**	**1,322,354**	**16,197,377**	**14,654,600**	**18,262,701**	**16,571,459**
Total Project						**14,565,960**		**17,519,731**	**15,976,954**	**19,585,055**	**17,893,813**
Current Estimate Compared to Original		**120%**	**134%**								
									Cost Increase	**2,065,324**	**1,916,859**

Prepared By: Gay **Date Prepared:** 4-Dec-06

NOTES:

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan
West Lake Boudreaux (TE-46)
PPL 11

Project Construction Years:	1	Total Project Years	21
Interest Rate	4.875%	Amortization Factor	0.07939
Fully Funded First Costs	$16,232,448	Total Fully Funded Costs	$19,585,055

Total Charges	Present Worth	Average Annual
First Costs	$17,451,687	$1,385,565
Monitoring	$0	$0
State O & M Costs	$2,566,730	$203,784
Other Federal Costs	$28,502	$2,263
Average Annual Cost	$1,591,611	$1,591,611
Average Annual Habitat Units	0	
Cost Per Habitat Unit	#DIV/0!	
Total Net Acres	0	

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All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

West Lake Boudreaux (TE-46)

Project Costs $19,585,055 **PPL 11**

Year	Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I											
7	2002	$226,534	$32,273	$59,892	$59,892	$512	$6,584	-	$0		$385,687
6	2003	$388,344	$55,326	$102,672	$102,672	$878	$11,286	-	$0		$661,177
5	2004	$161,810	$23,052	$42,780	$42,780	$366	$4,703	-	$0		$275,490
4	2005	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	-	$0		$0
3	2006	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	-	$0		$0
	TOTAL	$776,688	$110,651	$205,344	$205,344	$1,755	$22,572	$0	$0	$0	$1,322,354
Phase II											
3	2006	-	$0	$27,523	$27,523	$126	$0	$50,325	$297,354	$1,189,417	$1,592,268
2	2007	-	$0	$165,139	$165,139	$755	-	$301,950	$1,784,125	$7,136,500	$9,553,609
1	2008	-	$0	$55,046	$55,046	$252	-	$100,650	$594,708	$2,378,833	$3,184,536
0	2009	-	$0	$0	$0	$0	-	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	2010	-	$0	$0	$0	$0	-	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$247,709	$247,709	$1,133	$0	$452,925	$2,676,188	$10,704,750	$14,330,414
Total First Costs		$776,688	$110,651	$453,053	$453,053	$2,888	$22,572	$452,925	$2,676,188	$10,704,750	$15,652,768

Year		FY	Monitoring	)&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	Discount	2009	$0	$3,632	$785	$908
-1	Discount	2010	$0	$3,709	$802	$927
-2	Discount	2011	$0	$1,647,668	$819	$2,115
-3	Discount	2012	$0	$3,866	$836	$966
-4	Discount	2013	$0	$3,947	$853	$986
-5	Discount	2014	$0	$35,717	$871	$1,007
-6	Discount	2015	$0	$4,115	$890	$1,028
-7	Discount	2016	$0	$4,201	$908	$1,050
-8	Discount	2017	$0	$4,289	$927	$1,072
-9	Discount	2018	$0	$1,467,622	$947	$2,447
-10	Discount	2019	$0	$4,471	$967	$1,117
-11	Discount	2020	$0	$4,565	$987	$1,141
-12	Discount	2021	$0	$4,661	$1,008	$1,165
-13	Discount	2022	$0	$4,759	$1,029	$1,189
-14	Discount	2023	$0	$43,064	$1,050	$1,214
-15	Discount	2024	$0	$4,961	$1,072	$1,239
-16	Discount	2025	$0	$5,065	$1,095	$1,266
-17	Discount	2026	$0	$5,172	$1,118	$1,292
-18	Discount	2027	$0	$5,280	$1,141	$1,319
-19	Discount	2028	$0	$47,780	$1,165	$1,347
	Total		$0	$3,308,544	$19,270	$24,793

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All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

West Lake Boudreaux (TE-46)

PPL 11

Present Valued Costs Total Discounted Costs $20,046,918 Amortized Costs $1,591,611

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
7	1.395	2002	$316,109	$45,035	$83,574	$83,574	$714	$9,187	$0	$0	$0	$538,193
6	1.331	2003	$516,712	$73,613	$136,610	$136,610	$1,168	$15,017	$0	$0	$0	$879,730
5	1.269	2004	$205,289	$29,247	$54,275	$54,275	$464	$5,966	$0	$0	$0	$349,515
4	1.210	2005	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3	1.153	2006	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		Total	$1,038,110	$147,895	$274,460	$274,460	$2,346	$30,169	$0	$0	$0	$1,767,439
Phase II												
3	1.153	2006	$0	$0	$31,748	$31,748	$145	$0	$58,050	$342,997	$1,371,987	$1,836,674
2	1.100	2007	$0	$0	$181,633	$181,633	$831	$0	$332,108	$1,962,317	$7,849,269	$10,507,791
1	1.049	2008	$0	$0	$57,730	$57,730	$264	$0	$105,557	$623,700	$2,494,801	$3,339,782
0	1.000	2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	0.954	2010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		Total	$0	$0	$271,111	$271,111	$1,240	$0	$495,714	$2,929,014	$11,716,057	$15,684,247
Total First Cost			$1,038,110	$147,895	$545,571	$545,571	$3,586	$30,169	$495,714	$2,929,014	$11,716,057	$17,451,687

Year		FY	Monitoring	O&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1.000	2009	$0	$3,632	$785	$908
-1	0.954	2010	$0	$3,537	$765	$884
-2	0.909	2011	$0	$1,498,048	$745	$1,923
-3	0.867	2012	$0	$3,352	$725	$837
-4	0.827	2013	$0	$3,263	$705	$815
-5	0.788	2014	$0	$28,152	$687	$794
-6	0.752	2015	$0	$3,093	$669	$773
-7	0.717	2016	$0	$3,011	$651	$752
-8	0.683	2017	$0	$2,931	$633	$733
-9	0.652	2018	$0	$956,239	$617	$1,594
-10	0.621	2019	$0	$2,778	$601	$694
-11	0.592	2020	$0	$2,704	$585	$676
-12	0.565	2021	$0	$2,633	$569	$658
-13	0.539	2022	$0	$2,563	$554	$640
-14	0.514	2023	$0	$22,116	$539	$623
-15	0.490	2024	$0	$2,429	$525	$607
-16	0.467	2025	$0	$2,365	$511	$591
-17	0.445	2026	$0	$2,303	$498	$575
-18	0.425	2027	$0	$2,241	$484	$560
-19	0.405	2028	$0	$19,341	$472	$545
		Total	$0	$2,566,730	$12,319	$16,183

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All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

West Lake Boudreaux (TE-46)

PPL 11

Fully Funded Costs Total Fully Funded Costs $19,585,055 Amortized Costs $1,554,942

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
7	0.827	2002	$226,534	$32,273	$59,892	$59,892	$512	$6,584	$0	$0	$0	$385,687
6	0.851	2003	$388,344	$55,326	$102,672	$102,672	$878	$11,286	$0	$0	$0	$661,177
5	0.871	2004	$161,810	$23,052	$42,780	$42,780	$366	$4,703	$0	$0	$0	$275,490
4	0.939	2005	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3	1.000	2006	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	$776,688	$110,651	$205,344	$205,344	$1,755	$22,572	$0	$0	$0	$1,322,354
Phase II												
3	1.000	2006	$0	$0	$27,523	$27,523	$126	$0	$50,325	$297,354	$1,189,417	$1,592,268
2	1.043	2007	$0	$0	$165,139	$165,139	$755	$0	$301,950	$1,860,842	$7,443,370	$9,937,196
1	1.066	2008	$0	$0	$55,046	$55,046	$252	$0	$100,650	$633,927	$2,535,708	$3,380,630
0	1.088	2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	1.111	2010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	$0	$0	$247,709	$247,709	$1,133	$0	$452,925	$2,792,124	$11,168,494	$14,910,094
Total Cost			$776,688	$110,651	$453,053	$453,053	$2,888	$22,572	$452,925	$2,792,124	$11,168,494	$16,232,448

Year		FY	Monitoring	O&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1.0883	2009	$0	$3,632	$785	$908
-1	1.1112	2010	$0	$3,709	$802	$927
-2	1.1345	2011	$0	$1,647,668	$819	$2,115
-3	1.1583	2012	$0	$3,866	$836	$966
-4	1.1827	2013	$0	$3,947	$853	$986
-5	1.2075	2014	$0	$35,717	$871	$1,007
-6	1.2329	2015	$0	$4,115	$890	$1,028
-7	1.2588	2016	$0	$4,201	$908	$1,050
-8	1.2852	2017	$0	$4,289	$927	$1,072
-9	1.3122	2018	$0	$1,467,622	$947	$2,447
-10	1.3397	2019	$0	$4,471	$967	$1,117
-11	1.3679	2020	$0	$4,565	$987	$1,141
-12	1.3966	2021	$0	$4,661	$1,008	$1,165
-13	1.4259	2022	$0	$4,759	$1,029	$1,189
-14	1.4559	2023	$0	$43,064	$1,050	$1,214
-15	1.4864	2024	$0	$4,961	$1,072	$1,239
-16	1.5177	2025	$0	$5,065	$1,095	$1,266
-17	1.5495	2026	$0	$5,172	$1,118	$1,292
-18	1.5821	2027	$0	$5,280	$1,141	$1,319
-19	1.6153	2028	$0	$47,780	$1,165	$1,347
		Total	$0	$3,308,544	$19,270	$24,793

1/29/2007

All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

E&D and Construction Data

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST	**10,704,750**
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION + 25% CONTINGENCY	**13,380,938**

TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS

PHASE I

Federal Costs			
Engineering and Design			$776,688
Engineering		$0	
Geotechnical Investigation		$0	
Hydrologic Modeling		$0	
Data Collection		$0	
Cultural Resources		$0	
NEPA Compliance		$0	
0		$0	
Supervision and Administration			$205,344
Corps Administration			$1,755
State Costs			
Supervision and Administration			$205,344
Ecological Review Costs			$0
Easements and Land Rights			$110,651
Monitoring			$22,572
Monitoring Plan Development	$0		
Monitoring Protocal Cost *	$0		
Total Phase I Cost Estimate			**$1,322,354**

** Monitoring Protocol requires a minimum of one year pre-construction monitoring at a specified cost based on project type and area.*

PHASE II

Federal Costs			
Estimated Construction Cost +25% Contingency			$13,380,938
Lands or Oyster Issues	0 lease acres		$0
Supervision and Inspectic	450 days @	1200 per day	$452,925
Supervision and Administration			$247,709
State Costs			
Supervision and Administration			$247,709
Removal of Pipelines			$0
Total Phase II Cost Estimate			**$14,329,281**

TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT FIRST COST	**15,651,635**

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O&M Data

Annual Costs

	Federal	State	
Annual Inspections	$2,024	$2,023	$4,047
Annual Cost for Operations	$0	$0	$0
Structural Assessment Survey @ Yr 3,10 & 17	$0	$0	$0
0			$0

Specific Intermittent Costs:

Construction Items				**Year 3**	**Year 6**	**Year 10**	**Year 15**	**Year 20**
Mobilization/Demobilization				$50,000	$0	$50,000	$0	$0
Recap Rock Dike				$666,050	$0	$666,050	$0	$0
Rebuild Earthen Plug				$5,000	$0	$5,000	$0	$0
Degrade Earthen contain				$242,000	$0	$0	$0	$0
0				$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0				$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0				$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		Subtotal		$963,050	$0	$721,050	$0	$0
		Subtotal w/ 25% contin.		**$1,203,813**	$0	$901,313	$0	$0
Engineer, Design & Administrative Costs								
Engineering and Design Cost				$88,223	$0	$68,145	$0	$0
Administrative Cost				$44,822	$2,000	$32,722	$0	$0
As-built Survey				$0	$0	$0		
Eng Survey	15 days	@	$2,346 per day	$35,190	$23,460	$35,190	$23,460	$23,460
Construction	400 days	@	$45 per day	$18,000	$0	$18,000	$0	$0
		Subtotal		**$186,235**	**$25,460**	**$154,057**	**$25,460**	**$25,460**
Federal S&A				$1,000	$0	$1,000	$0	$0
			Total	**$1,391,048**	**$25,460**	**$1,056,370**	**$25,460**	**$25,460**

Annual Project Costs:

	0	
Corps Administration	$700	$1,133
Monitoring	$5,737	

Construction Schedule:

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Plan & Design Start	March-02	7	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plan & Design End	March-04										
Const. Start	August-06										
Const. End	February-08	0	0	0	0	2	12	4	0	0	0

1/29/2007

All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL PHASE II INCREMENT 1 CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR THE LAKE BORGNE SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT (PO-30)

For Decision:

The Task Force will consider the request for additional funding on the Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project, based on the Technical Committee's recommendation. The Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project received Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $16.6 million from the CWPPRA Task Force on February 8, 2006. EPA and LDNR final project review efforts prior to bid solicitation (anticipated in early 2007) indicate pre-Katrina/Rita cost estimates for the authorized project should be made consistent with post-hurricane material costs and recent project awards. In order to avoid likely construction bid overruns in 2007, EPA is seeking an increase in Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $6,925,824.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

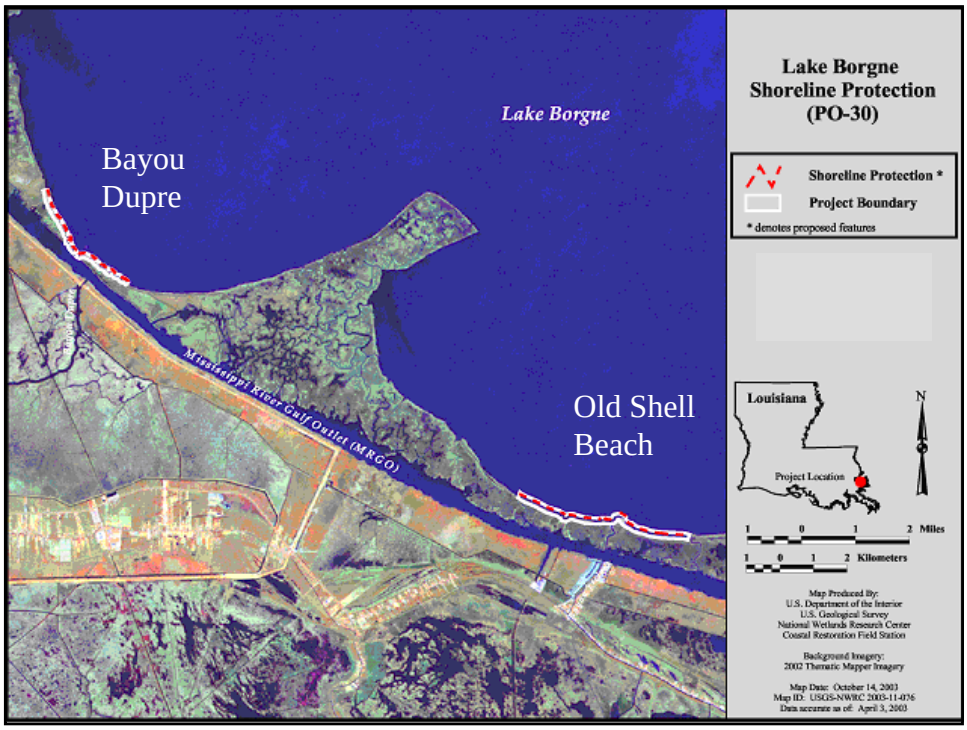
The Technical Committee recommends an increase in Phase II Increment 1 funding in the amount of $6,925,824.

Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection

Bayou Dupre and Shell Beach, St. Bernard Parish

Project Goals:

- Prevent/reduce Lake Borgne shoreline retreat adjacent to Old Shell Beach/Bayou Dupre
- Mitigate further joining of the lake and MRGO
- Reestablishing a sustainable lake rim; and,
- Preventing or reducing conversion of emergent marsh to open water.



Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection Project (PO-30) - Status

- May to September dredging window
- Project not constructed in 2006 due to oyster issues
  - oyster policy has now been finalized by State
  - no longer presents an issue for construction
- LDNR ready to advertise early 2007
- Task Force approved $16,622,590 Phase II funds February 8, 2006
  - based upon pre-hurricane material costs
- Material costs have nearly doubled in the past year
- Additional funds ($6,925,825) requested to avoid overbid

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: REQUEST FOR PHASE II AUTHORIZATION AND APPROVAL OF PHASE II INCREMENT 1 FUNDING

For Decision:

The Task Force will consider requests for Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 funding based on the Technical Committee's recommendation. The Technical Committee reviewed and took public comment on December 6, 2006 on the twelve projects shown in the table, and Phase II authorization and recommends approval of Phase II Increment 1 funding for two projects to the Task Force within available FY07 funding (see table on next page). With approval of these two projects, and approval of the funding increases in prior agenda items, it is estimated that approximately $22.0 million in Federal/non-Federal funding will still be available in the construction program. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation and make a final decision on Phase II authorization and approval of Phase II Increment 1 funding for FY07.

The projects in the table below will be individually discussed by the sponsoring agency, the Task Force and the general public as shown below:

a) Overview of projects.
b) Task Force questions and comments on projects.
c) Public comments on projects (Comments should be limited to 1-2 minutes).

Technical Committee Recommendation:
The Technical Committee recommends Phase II Authorization and Phase II Increment 1 funding for BA-36, Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge- Fill Site 1, in the amount of $15,231,142 and PO-33, Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation, in the amount of $18,989,923.

CWPPRA, Phase II Approval Requests for December 2006/January 2007

Updated: 1 Dec 06

Agency	Proj No.	PPL	Project	Construction Start	Phase II Total Estimate	Phase II Incr 1 Funding Rqst	Acres Benefited 20 Years	Prioritization Score	30% Design Review Meeting Date	95% Design Review Meeting Date
NRCS	BA-27c(3)	9	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU 7	Aug-07	$25,765,121	$21,538,790	180	45.55	20 Aug 03 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
NMFS	AT-04	9	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	Jun-07	$29,045,754	$18,933,969	577	59.50	20 Jan 04 (A)	13 Oct 05 (A)
FWS	**BA-36**	11	Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge - Fill Site 1	Aug-07	$15,378,401	$15,231,142	242	56.00	17 Dec 03 (A)	29 Jul 04 (A)
NMFS	BA-30	9	East Grand Terre Island Restoration	Aug-07	$34,393,708	$33,881,341	335	60.00	26 May 05 (A)	30 Nov 05 (A)
COE	TV-11b	9	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock	Apr-07	$28,571,202	$25,676,625	241	39.50	27 Jun 02 (A)	22 Jan 04 (A)
NRCS	TE-43	10	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne - Segments 1, 2, 6	Aug-07	$15,968,228	$13,175,993	132	40.25	21 Jan 03 (A)	26 Aug 04 (A)
FWS	**PO-33**	13	Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	Jun-07	$19,137,181	$18,989,923	436	53.00	20 Jul 06 (A)	8 Nov 06 (A)
COE	ME-21	11	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection - with Tebo Point	Aug-07	$23,068,344	$20,331,947	540	61.25	11 May 04 (A)	16 Aug 04 (A)
COE	PO-32b	12	Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Prot - MRGO Segment**	Apr-07	$34,637,092	$31,924,591	173	36.50	11 Aug 04 (A)	29 Mar 05 (A)
NMFS	ME-18	10	Rockefeller Refuge	Jun-07	$10,544,865	$10,544,865	N/A	NA	28 Sep 04 (A)	20 Sep 05 (A)
EPA	TE-47	11	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	May-07	$49,183,319	$48,901,961	195	60.00	5 Oct 04 (A)	28 Sep 05 (A)
NRCS	TE-39	9	South Lake DeCade - CU 1	Aug-07	$3,171,215	$2,221,045	202	74.95	19 Jul 04 (A)	2 Sep 04 (A)
					$288,864,430	$261,352,192				

** Lake Borgne segment of the Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection Project constructed under Corps MRGO O&M funding

(A) = Actual Date
(S) = Scheduled/Announced Date
(T) = Tentative Date (not yet announced)

6-Dec-06

CWPPRA Technical Committee Ranking for Phase II Approval

PPL	Project No.	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of Agency Votes	Sum of Weighted Score
9	BA-27c(3)	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU7	2			3		7	3	12
9	AT-04	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery			5	2	3		3	10
11	BA-36	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB - Fill Site 1	6	7	3	7	5	5	6	33
9	BA-30	East Grand Terre Island Restoration		3	6	1	7		4	17
9	TV-11b	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock	3	1				2	3	6
10	TE-43	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terr - Segments 1,2,6	4	5	2			3	4	14
13	PO-33	Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	5	6	4	5	6		5	26
11	ME-21	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	7	2		4	1	1	5	15
12	PO-32b	Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection - MRGO Segment ONLY			1				1	1
10	ME-18	Rockefeller Refuge					2	4	2	6
11	TE-47	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration		4	7		4		3	15
9	TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU1	1			6		6	3	13
		No. of votes:	7	7	7	7	7	7		
		Sum of Votes:	28	28	28	28	28	28		

The following voting process will be used to rank all projects under consideration for construction approval/Phase II Authorization:

1. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will be provided one ballot for voting.
2. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will cast weighted votes for 7 projects. All votes must be used.
3. Weighted scores will be assigned (7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1). (7 highest ranked by agency…1 lowest).
4. Projects are ranked first by the number of agency votes received (to determine level of agency consensus/support for individual projects, and then by "Sum" on weighted score (on next page).
5. This ranking will be used by the Technical Committee as a "tool" to determine which projects will be recommended to the Task Force for funding, within available funds.

CWPPRA Technical Committee Ranking for Phase II Approval

PPL	Project No.	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of Agency Votes	Sum of Weighted Score	Phase II, Increment 1 Funding Request	Cumulative Phase II, Increment 1 Funding	Amt Remaining
11	BA-36	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB - Fill Site 1	6	7	3	7	5	5	6	33	$15,231,142	$15,231,142	$40,991,876
13	PO-33	Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	5	6	4	5	6		5	26	$18,989,923	$34,221,065	$22,001,953
11	ME-21	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	7	2		4	1	1	5	15	$20,331,947	$54,553,012	$1,670,006
9	BA-30	East Grand Terre Island Restoration		3	6	1	7		4	17	$33,881,341	$88,434,353	-$32,211,335
10	TE-43	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terr - Segments 1,2,6	4	5	2			3	4	14	$13,175,993	$101,610,346	-$45,387,328
11	TE-47	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration		4	7		4		3	15	$48,901,961	$150,512,307	-$94,289,289
9	TE-39	South Lake DeCade - CU1	1			6		6	3	13	$2,221,045	$152,733,352	-$96,510,334
9	BA-27c(3)	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU7	2			3		7	3	12	$21,538,790	$174,272,142	-$118,049,124
9	AT-04	Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery			5	2	3		3	10	$18,933,969	$193,206,111	-$136,983,093
9	TV-11b	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock	3	1				2	3	6	$25,676,625	$218,882,736	-$162,659,718
10	ME-18	Rockefeller Refuge					2	4	2	6	$10,544,865	$229,427,601	-$173,204,583
12	PO-32b	Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection - MRGO Segment ONLY			1				1	1	$31,924,591	$261,352,192	-$205,129,174
											$261,352,192		

NOTES:

- Projects are sorted by: (1) Agency Support or "No. of Yes Votes" and (2) "Sum of Weighted Score"
- The "No. of Yes Votes" and the Sum of the Total Point Score will be used by the Technical Committee in formulating a recommendation to the Task Force within available funding.

RUN MACRO "sort" TO AUTOMATICALLY COMPLETE STEPS

STEP 1: Information from "VOTE" sheet is automatically copied into "SORT-Final Vote".

STEP 2: Sort columns A..P, descending, first by "No. of Yes Votes" (Column J) and second by "Sum of Point Score" (Column K).

STEP 3: Once projects are sorted, add in formula to add funding requests cumulatively (Column M)

CWPPRA - Prioritization Scores for Projects Not Funded for Construction

Dated: December 1, 2006

Prepared for December 6, 2006 Technical Committee Meeting

Project Name	Project Number	Region	PPL	Lead Agency	Project Type	(2) Total Acres Benefited	(1) Current Estimate	Cost Per Acre ($/acre)	Prioritization Scores for each Criteria & Corresponding Weight								Total Weighted Score 100%
									Cost Effective 20%	Area of Need 15%	Implement-ability 15%	Certainty of Benefits 10%	Sustainability 10%	HGM Riverine Input 10%	HGM Sediment Input 10%	HGM Structure and Function 10%	
Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion	MR-13	2	10	COE	RD	5,706	$39,295,672	$6,887	10	5	10	9	10	10	10	10	**91.50**
Delta-Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BS-10	2	10	COE	RD	501	$6,008,486	$11,993	10	4.4	10	9	10	10	10	5	**85.60**
South Lake DeCade Freshwater Introduction - CU #1	TE-39	3	9	NRCS	SP	202	$3,841,826	$19,019	10	9.3	10	8	8	0	0	10	**74.95**
Small Freshwater Diversion to the NW Barataria Basin	BA-34	2	10	EPA	RD	941	$13,340,508	$14,177	10	7.5	10	9	8	4	5	0	**72.25**
Spanish Pass Diversion	MR-14	2	13	COE	SD	433	$13,927,800	$32,166	7.5	5	4	9	10	10	10	0	**67.50**
Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway	PO-26	1	9	COE	RD	177	$1,084,080	$6,125	10	4	10	9	10	4	0	0	**64.00**
Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan-Increment 1	TE-34	3	6	NRCS	HR	1,155	$13,250,937	$11,473	10	5.9	10	2	10	7	0	0	**62.85**
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PO-29	1	11	EPA	RD	5,438	$56,469,628	$10,384	10	5	4	9	8	7	5	0	**62.50**
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection - with Tebo Point	ME-21	4	11	COE	SP	540	$24,117,374	$44,662	5	7.5	10	10	10	0	0	5	**61.25**
Avoca Island Diversion & Land Building	TE-49	3	12	COE	RD	143	$18,823,322	$131,632	1	8	10	9	6	7	10	0	**61.00**
Ship Shoal: Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration	TE-47	3	11	EPA	BI	195	$52,925,372	$271,412	1	10	10	7	1	0	10	10	**60.00**
East Grand Terre Island Restoration	BA-30	2	9	NMFS	BI	335	$36,705,731	$109,569	1	10	10	7	6	0	5	10	**60.00**
Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery	AT-04	3	9	NMFS	RD	577	$30,892,080	$53,539	5	1	10	8	10	10	0	5	**59.50**
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation - Cycle 5	CS-28	4	8	COE	MC	168	$2,133,439	$12,699	10	5	10	7	8	0	0	0	**57.50**
Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge-Fill Site 1	BA-36	2	11	FWS	MC	242	$15,842,343	$65,464	2.5	10	10	7	4	0	0	10	**56.00**
Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	BA-40	2	14	NMFS	BI	234	$44,545,000	$190,363	1	10	10	7	1	0	5	10	**55.00**
Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CS-09a	4	2	NRCS	HR	282	$3,154,472	$11,186	10	5	7	5.1	8	3	0	0	**54.10**
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	PO-33	1	13	FWS	MC	436	$20,867,777	$47,862	5	4	10	7	10	0	0	5	**53.00**
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation - Cycle 4	CS-28	4	8	COE	MC	163	$3,630,831	$22,275	7.5	5	10	7	8	0	0	0	**52.50**
White Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management	BS-12	2	14	NRCS	RD	189	$14,845,000	$78,545	2.5	3	10	9	10	4	5	0	**52.50**
Mississippi River Sediment Trap	MR-12	2	11	COE	MC	1,190	$52,180,839	$43,849	5	5	10	7	2	0	10	0	**51.50**
Whiskey Island Backbarrier Marsh Creation	TE-50	3	13	EPA	BI	272	$21,786,300	$80,097	1	10	7	7	1	0	5	10	**50.50**
South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	BA-41	2	14	NRCS	SP/MC	116	$17,514,000	$150,983	1	7.9	10	7.4	4	0	0	10	**50.25**
South Grand Cheniere Hydrologic Restoration	ME-20	4	11	FWS	HR	440	$19,930,316	$45,296	5	5	10	6.7	8	3	0	0	**50.20**
South Lake DeCade Freshwater Introduction - CU #2	TE-39	3	9	NRCS	FD	40	$1,532,400	$38,310	7.5	5	7	5	10	2	0	0	**50.00**
Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	BA-35	2	11	NMFS	BI	262	$30,217,567	$115,334	1	9.3	7	7	1.4	0	5	10	**49.85**
Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	TE-32a	3	6	FWS	FD	603	$14,450,063	$23,964	7.5	7.5	7	5	6	2	0	0	**49.75**
Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	BA-39	2	12	EPA	MC	400	$24,386,990	$60,967	2.5	10	7	7	2	0	10	0	**49.50**
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (original)	ME-18	4	10	NMFS	SP	920	$49,929,888	$54,272	5	7.5	10	6	2	0	0	5	**49.25**
Barataria Basin Landbridge - Phase 3 - CU 7	BA-27c	2	9	NRCS	SP	180	$26,387,255	$146,596	1	5.7	10	8	2	0	0	10	**45.55**
Little Pecan Bayou Control Structure	ME-17	4	9	NRCS	HR	144	$14,285,943	$99,208	1	4	10	6	10	6	0	0	**45.00**
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shore Protection-Lake Borgne	PO-32a	1	12	COE	SP	93	$17,108,507	$183,962	1	4	10	8	8	0	0	5	**44.00**
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shore Protection	PO-32	1	12	COE	SP	266	$39,157,710	$147,209	1	4.7	10	8	6	0	0	5	**43.05**
Bayou Sale Ridge Protection	TV-20	3	13	NRCS	SP	329	$32,103,000	$97,578	1	3	10	7.7	8	0	0	5	**42.20**
Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	PO-30	1	10	EPA	SP	165	$18,707,551	$113,379	1	5	10	8	4	0	0	5	**41.50**
Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	TE-10	3	5	FWS	HR	199	$8,209,722	$41,255	5	5.4	7	2	8	2	0	0	**40.60**
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne - Segments 1, 2, 6	TE-43	3	10	NRCS	SP	132	$17,704,211	$134,123	1	7.5	10	8	4	0	0	0	**40.25**
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TV-11b	3	9	COE	SP	241	$30,070,170	$124,772	1	3	10	10	8	0	0	0	**39.50**
Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection-MRGO segment	PO-32b	1	12	COE	SP	173	$35,985,438	$208,008	1	5	10	8	4	0	0	0	**36.50**
East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	TV-21	3	14	NRCS	MC	189	$16,824,700	$89,020	1	1	10	7	10	0	0	0	**35.50**
Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal/GIWW SP	TV-19	3	9	COE	SP	278	$30,027,305	$108,012	1	4	4	7.2	4	0	0	5	**30.20**
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization - CU1 (see note #7 below)	ME-18	4	10	NMFS	SP		$12,953,343										

BA-27c(3)- Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 - CU 7

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT PHASE 3 (BA-27c)

PHASE II APPROVAL OF CU7

CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
December 6, 2006

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

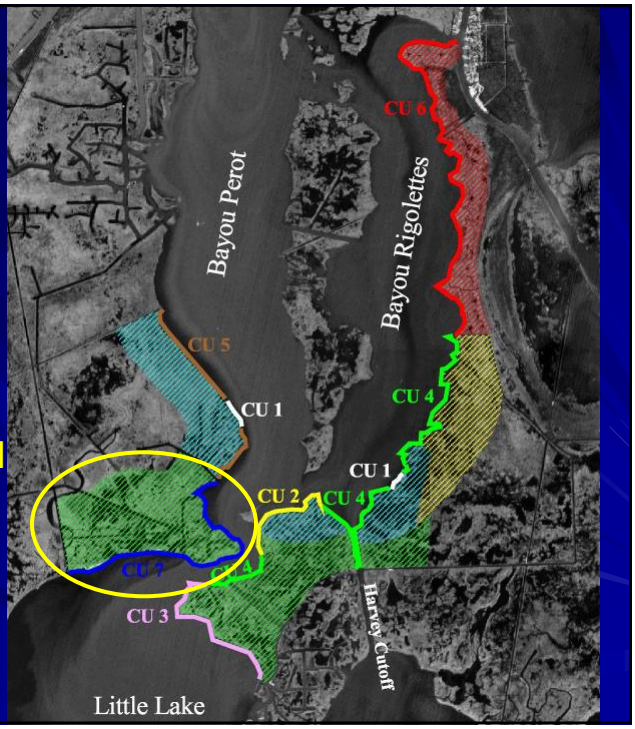
Project Location: Region 2, Barataria Basin, Lafourche Parish, west bank of Bayou Perot and north shore of Little Lake.

Problem: Shoreline erosion rates in this area vary from 5 to 30 feet per year. (Some areas lost about 75 feet as a result of 2005 storms.)

Goal: Reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion for about 22,800 feet along west bank of B. Perot and north shore of Little Lake.

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION

ALL PHASES AND CONSTRUCTION UNITS



BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

Project Features

22,800 feet of rock dike / revetment along the along the west bank of Bayou Perot and the north shore of Little Lake.

Dike and revetment will have an elevation of 3.5 feet NAVD88, a top width of 4 feet, and side slopes of 3:1.

Five site-specific organism/drainage openings, ranging from 20 to 50 feet .

Beneficial Use of dredge material could result in creation of 38 acres of marsh.

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

Benefits and Cost

Total Area Benefited:	961 Acres
Net Acres after 20 years:	180 Acres
Prioritization Score:	45.55 Pts.
Fully Funded Phase II Total:	$25,860,920
Fully Funded Phase II Increment 1:	$21,538790

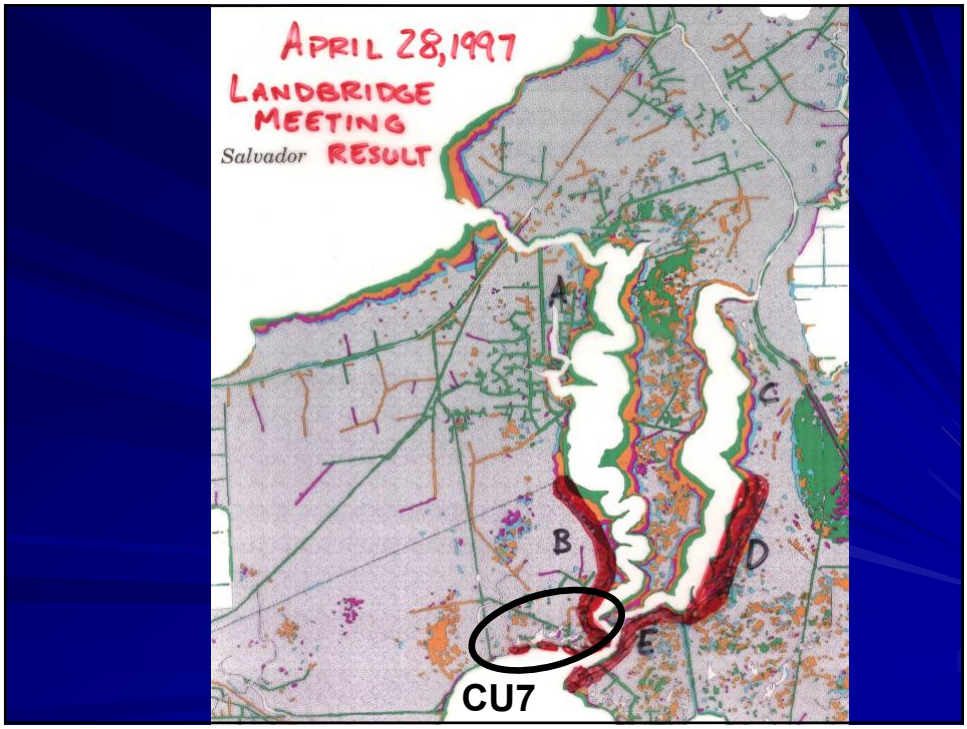
BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1, 2, 3, & 4 (BA-27, BA-27c, BA-27d)

Project Phase	Original Estimate	Current Estimate	Percent vs. Original
Phase 1 & 2 (BA-27) **(CU1 + CU2 + part CU4 + CU5)** **40,250 Feet**	17,515,020	30,881,349	176%
Phase 3 (BA-27c) **(CU3+part CU4 + CU7)** **43,400 Feet**	20,745,106	39,814,779	192%
Phase 4 (BA-27d) **(CU6)** **31,120 Feet**	36,541,413	22,787,951	62%
TOTAL All Phases 114,770 Feet	74,801,539	93,484,079	125%

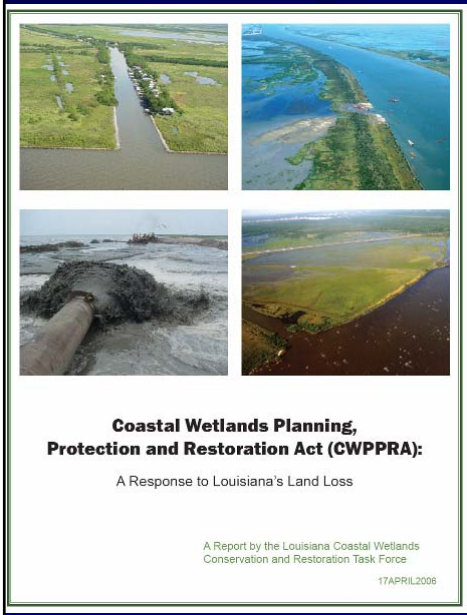
BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1, 2, 3, & 4 (BA-27, BA-27c, BA-27d)

Year of Request	Phase II Total	Phase II Increment I
2004	$14.7 M	$12.1 M
2005	$18.8 M	$15.7 M
2006	$25.9 M	$21.5 M

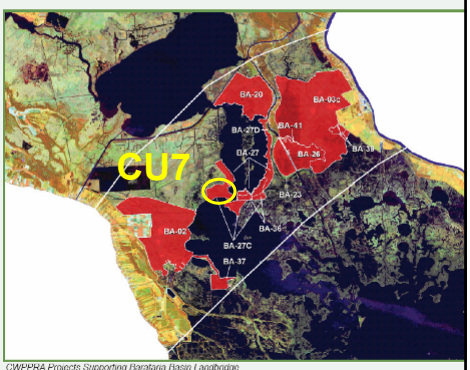
While waiting for Phase II approval, the project cost has gone up by about 77%.


APRIL 28,1997
LANDBRIDGE
MEETING
Salvador RESULT
A
B
C
D
E
CU7

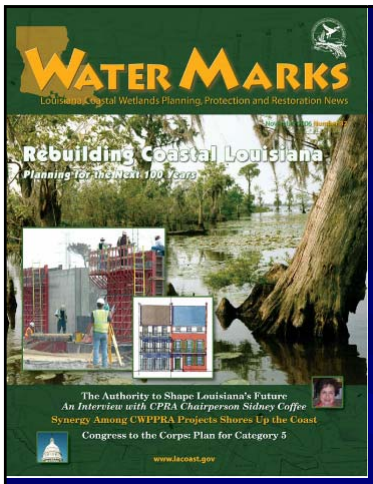
America's Wetland
Louisiana's Vanishing Coast
Photographs by BEVIL KNAPP
Text by MIKE DUNNE



CASE STUDY: The Barataria Basin Landbridge is sinking and subject to erosion from nearby lakes and bayous -- a situation that threatens the communities of Barataria and Lafitte and also the west bank areas of New Orleans. Numerous oil and gas wells, pipelines, and storage facilities are also at risk. To address the problem, the CWPPRA Task Force approved a series of 12 projects costing over $253 million. Projects in areas needing more immediate attention were approved first. When complete, the projects will strengthen the landbridge by re-establishing or protecting 5,400 acres and enhancing 27,500 acres.



CWPPRA Projects Supporting Barataria Basin Landbridge



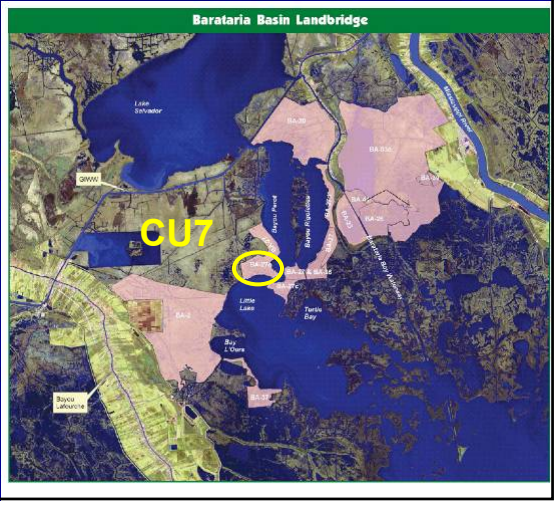
WATERMARKS November 2006 Number 32

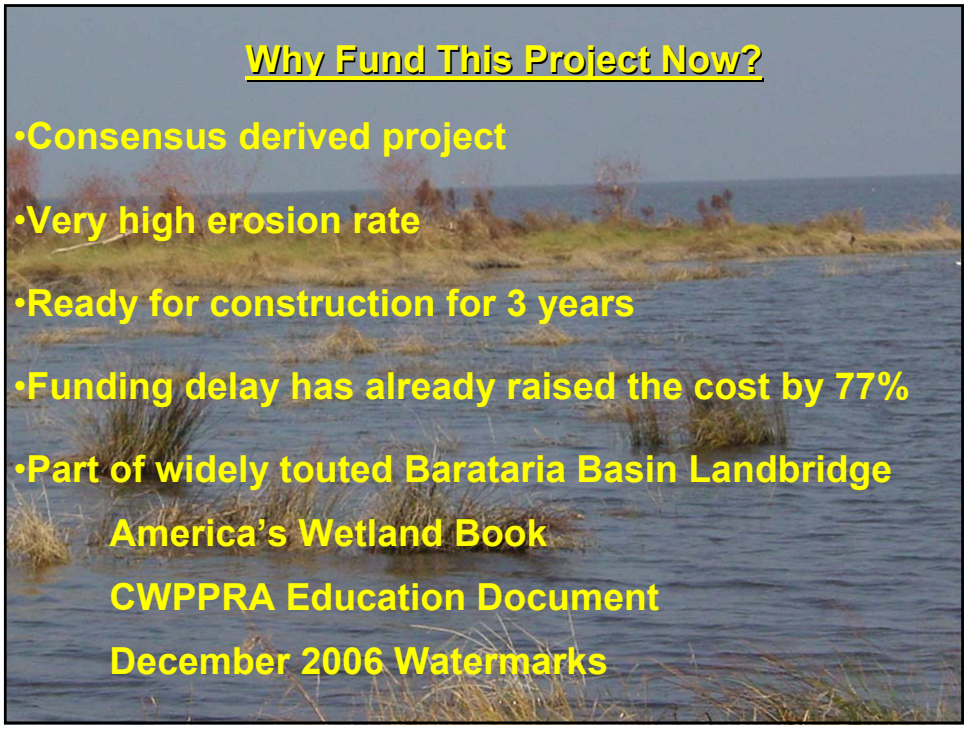
Agency Cooperation Creates Restoration Results

Synergy Among CWPPRA Projects Shores Up the Coast

A dozen miles of wetland separate the freshwater marshes of the northern Barataria Basin from the salty Barataria Bay.

each rebuilding or protecting a different piece of the landbridge. "When completed, these 12




Why Fund This Project Now?
•Consensus derived project
•Very high erosion rate
•Ready for construction for 3 years
•Funding delay has already raised the cost by 77%
•Part of widely touted Barataria Basin Landbridge
America's Wetland Book
CWPPRA Education Document
December 2006 Watermarks

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302

November 27, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

RE: Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c)
Phase Two Authorization Request for Construction Unit 7

By this letter, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources request Phase Two Authorization for the Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c) Construction Unit 7, consisting of 22,811 feet of rock shoreline protection located on the north shore of Little Lake and the west bank of Bayou Perot in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

Pursuant to Revision 11.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Appendix C, a document entitled "Information Required in Phase Two Authorization Request" is provided as Attachment A.

Pursuant to Revision 11.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Appendix C, Section 6.j.(2), a project estimate and spending schedule based on the 5 budget subcategories is provided as Attachment B.

If you or any members of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Technical Committee or Task Force have any questions regarding this matter, please call Quin Kinler (225) 382-2047.

Sincerely,

Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources

cc (via email only):
Greg Breerwood, Chairman, Technical Committee
Gerry Duszynski, DNR Technical Committee Member

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

Darryl Clark, USFWS Technical Committee Member
Rick Hartman, NMFS Technical Committee Member
Sharon Parrish, EPA, Technical Committee Member
Julie LeBlanc, P&E Subcommittee Chair
Dan Llewellyn, DNR P&E Subcommittee Member
Kevin Roy, USFWS P&E Subcommittee Member
Rachel Sweeney, NMFS P&E Subcommittee Member
Tim Landers, EPA P&E Subcommittee Member
John Jurgensen, NRCS P&E Subcommittee Member
Deetra Washington, GOCA
Travis Creel, USCOE Contractor
Quin Kinler, Project Manager, NRCS
Ismail Merhi, Project Manager, LDNR
Michael Trusclair, District Conservationist, NRCS
Rachel Manuel, Design Engineer, NRCS
Ronnie Faulkner, Design Engineer, NRCS
Randolph Joseph, Jr., ASTC/FO, NRCS

ATTACHMENT A

Information Required for Phase Two Authorization Request

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c)
Construction Unit 7

November 27, 2006

Description of Phase One Project

The Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c) as selected for Phase One consisted of 9,000 feet of shoreline protection along the north shore of Little Lake; 11,000 feet along the west bank of Bayou Perot; 6,000 feet along the northeast shore of Little Lake; 9,600 feet along the east bank of Bayou Perot; 2,700 feet along the west bank of Harvey Cutoff, and 2,700 feet along the east bank of Harvey Cutoff, for a total of 41,000 feet of shoreline protection. See Figure 1. The project was envisioned to include one or more of the following techniques: a) foreshore rock dike using a construction technique where the underlying organic substrate is displaced, b) foreshore rock dike using a construction technique which attempts to retain and compact the underlying organic substrate, c) foreshore rock dike with a lightweight core material, d) rock revetment, e) steel sheetpile structure, f) concrete sheetpile structure, and/or g) PVC sheetpile structure. The objective of the project was to reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion for those areas referenced above. Secondary benefits were envisioned to include maintenance, and increase extent, of submerged aquatic vegetation on the protected side of project features, where such features form protected coves. The WVA predicted that the project would prevent the loss of 264 acres of intermediate and brackish marsh and produce 101 Average Annual Habitat Units. At the time of Phase One approval, the cost estimate was as follows:

Phase One Engineering & Design	692,131
Phase One Easements & Land Rights	76,563
Phase One S&A	254,946
Phase One Monitoring	16,955
Total Phase One	1,040,595
Phase Two Construction (includes S&H)	13,860,064
Phase Two Monitoring	76,943
Phase Two O&M	5,748,325
Phase Two Other	19,179
Total Phase Two	19,704,511
Total Fully Funded Cost	20,745,106

Overview of Phase One Tasks, Process and Issues

Environmental Compliance Tasks.

The Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phases 1, 2, and 3 (BA-27) Environmental Assessment was completed in February 2000. A Finding of No Significant Impact was published in the Federal Register on February 17, 2000.

The Section 404 permit was issued on December 10, 2002, with revised drawings being approved on February 26, 2004. CZM Consistency Determination was granted December 30, 2003. Water Quality Certification was granted January 30, 2004.

The Ecological Review for the entire Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project was completed in August 2004. The reach of shoreline included in CU7 is addressed in the section referred to as CU5 because the previously defined CU5 has been split into two parts; part was approved for Phase Two funding as "CU5" and part has been redefined as "CU7".

Engineering Tasks.

The results of the Engineering Tasks are presented in the July 2004 Design Report for Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project, Construction Unit 5 which can be found at: ftp://ftp.dnr.state.la.us/pub/CED Project Management/NRCS/BA-27-CU7 BLB/Phase2Request TC2006-12-06.

This design report covers the shoreline protection reach that has been already been approved for Phase Two funding as Construction Unit 5 (13,780 feet of concrete pile and panel wall) and the shoreline protection reach that is now referred to as Construction Unit 7 (22,811 feet of rock shoreline protection). Only two elements presented in the 2004 Design Report associated with the rock shoreline protection (now CU7) have changed: 1) the engineer's estimate has been updated; and 2) for the beneficial use areas, the maximum elevation of dredged material placement has been revised from +1.0 to +2.0 feet NAVD88.

Landrights Tasks.

By letter to Don Gohmert of NRCS, dated January 11, 2006, LDNR has certified that landrights are complete for CU7 (copy enclosed).

Description of the Phase Two Candidate Project

The subject Phase Two Authorization Request is limited to about 22,811 feet of shoreline protection along the along the west bank of Bayou Perot and the northern shoreline of Little Lake. See Figure 2. The shoreline protection will consist of a rock dike and rock revetment, with an elevation of 3.5 feet NAVD88, a top width of 4 feet, and side slopes of 3:1. The dike

and revetment will be constructed of COE R-400 (rock specification) and will be underlain with a geotextile cloth. Five site-specific organism/drainage openings, ranging from 20 to 50 feet in width, will be incorporated; the openings will have a sill elevation of 2 feet below average tide. Approximately 36,500 feet of construction access channel, with a bottom elevation of –5.5 feet NAVD88 and bottom width of 80 feet, may be excavated. As available containment volume in existing ponds permit, excavated material will be used beneficially -- dredged material shall be placed in three shallow ponds along the north shore of Little Lake to a maximum elevation of +2.0 feet NAVD88; as much as 38 acres of marsh could be created.

The current fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II Total of the BA-27c Construction Unit 7 is $25,860,920. However, because Monitoring and COE Management were approved in full when Construction Unit 3 was approved, the requested Phase II amount for BA-27c CU7 is $25,765,121. The current fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II, Increment 1 of the BA-27c Construction Unit 7 is $21,538,790.

There has been no significant change in project scope warranting revisions to the BA-27c project boundary, map, benefits, or fact sheets for the project as a whole. However, for the CU7 portion of BA-27c, the benefits include 180 net acres over 20 years. A "Prioritization Fact Sheet" for the CU5 portion of BA-27c was prepared, and it yielded a total prioritization score of 45.55.

Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Objectives. The objective of the BA-27c Construction Unit 7 is to reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion for approximately 22,811 feet of shoreline along the along the west bank of Bayou Perot and the northern shoreline of Little Lake.
B. Cost Sharing Agreement for Phase One. The Cost Sharing Agreement for Phase One of the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection Phase 3 Project (BA-27c) was executed between DNR and NRCS on July 25, 2000.
C. Landrights Notification. By letter to Don Gohmert of NRCS, dated January 11, 2006, LDNR has certified that landrights are complete for CU7 (copy enclosed).
D. Favorable Preliminary Design Review. A favorable 30% Design Review for the work contained in this Construction Unit was conducted on August 20, 2003, and a summary of that review was distributed to the Technical Committee on October 14, 2003.
E. Final Project Design Review. The 95% design review was conducted on September 2, 2004, with favorable results. A summary of that review, dated October 14, 2004, has been distributed to the Technical Committee.
F. Environmental Assessment. The Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phases 1, 2, and 3 (BA-27) Environmental Assessment was completed in February 2000. Copies of the Environmental Assessment and FONSI have been provided to the Technical Committee.
G. Findings of Ecological Review. The Ecological Review for the entire Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project (Phases 1, 2, 3, and 4) was completed in August 2004. The reach of shoreline included in CU7 is addressed in the section referred to as CU5 because the previously defined CU5 was split into two parts; part was approved for Phase Two funding as "CU5" and part has been redefined as "CU7". The Ecological Review

recommended continued progress toward construction authorization pending a favorable 95% Design Review.

H. Application / Public Notice for Permits. The Section 404 permit was issued on December 10, 2002, with revised drawings being approved on February 26, 2004. CZM Consistency Determination was granted December 30, 2003. Water Quality Certification was granted January 30, 2004.
I. HTRW Assessment. NRCS procedures do not call for an HTRW assessment on this project.
J. Section 303e Approval. Section 303e approval was granted by the Corps Real Estate Division on October 21, 2002.
K. Overgrazing Determination. NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not, and is not anticipated to be, a problem in the project area.
L. Revised fully funded cost estimate, generated by the Economic Work Group, is $26,387,255. The revised fully funded cost estimate for Phase II is $25,860,920. The required spreadsheet is enclosed.
N. Wetland Value Assessment. The Wetland Value Assessment was completed in August 1999, and all Task Force agencies were provided a copy. A revised Wetland Value Assessment will not be performed because no significant change in project scope had occurred.
M. Prioritization Criteria ranking score. The Prioritization Fact Sheet was updated November 22, 2006, and provided to the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups.

Criteria	Score	Weight Factor	Contribution to Total Score
Cost Effectiveness	1	2	2
Area of Need, High Loss Area	5.7	1.5	8.55
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	8	1	8
Sustainability of Benefits	2	1	2
Increasing riverine input	0	1	0
Increased sediment input	0	1	0
Maintaining landscape features	10	1	10
TOTAL SCORE			45.55

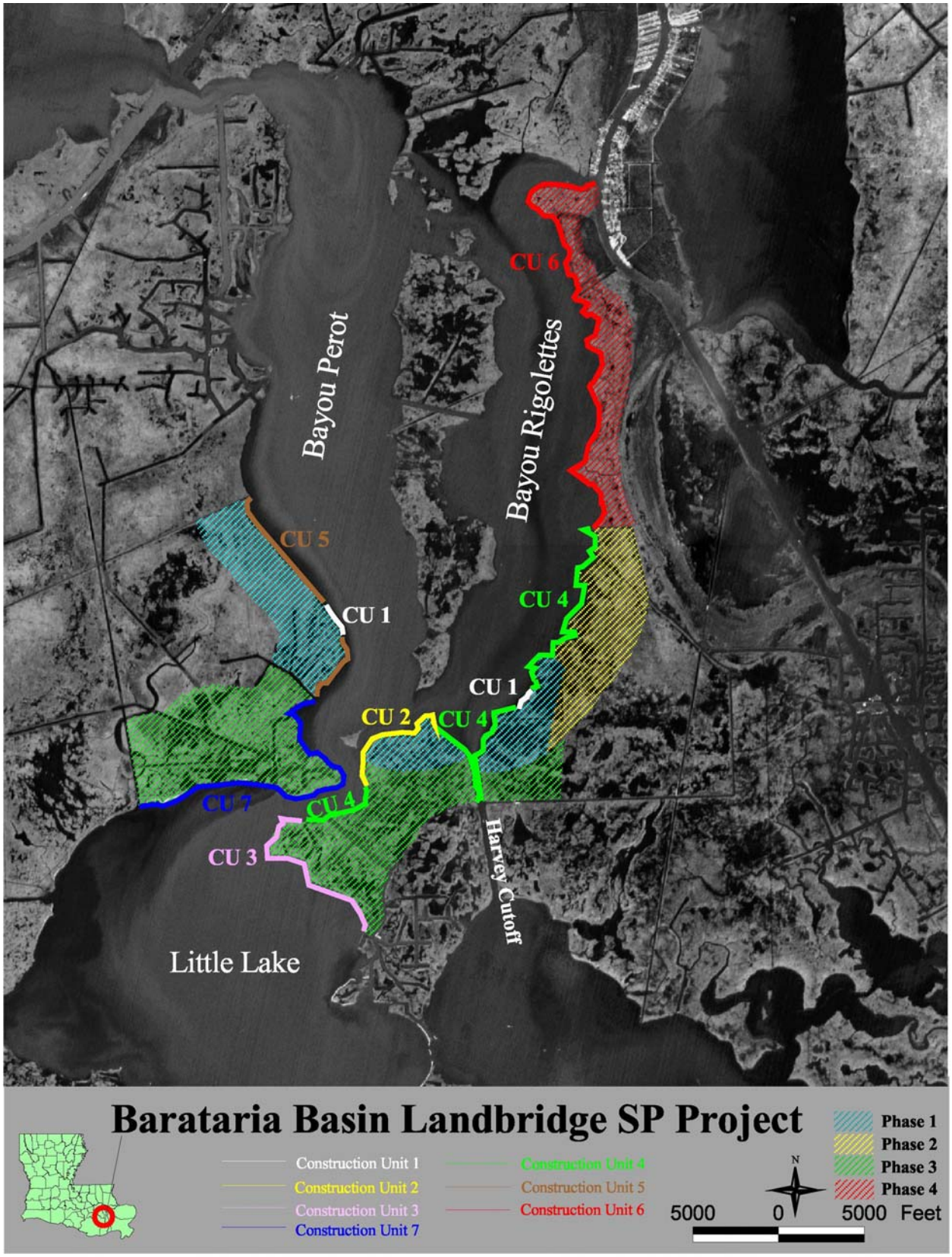


Figure 1. Map illustrating the juxtaposition of Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phases and Construction Units.

Figure 2. Map of Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 Construction Unit 7, Lafourche Parish.

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION PHASE 3 CU7

PPL: 9 **Project No.** BA-27c

Agency: NRCS

Phase I Approval Date: 11-Jan-00

Phase II Approval Date: 31-Jan-07 **Const Start:** Aug-07

	Original Approved Baseline (100% Level) (Col 1 + Col 2)	Current Approved Baseline (Cols. 3+4A+4B+4C)	Original Baseline Phase I (100% Level) 1/	Original Baseline Phase II (100% Level) 2/	Current Baseline Phase I 3/	Current Baseline Phase II CU3 (100% Level) 4A/	Current Baseline Phase II CU4 (100% Level) 4B/	Recommended Baseline Phase II CU7 (100% Level) 4C/	Recommended Baseline Phase II CU7 Incr 1 (100% Level) 5/
Engr & Des	692,131	692,131	692,131		692,131				
Lands	76,563	76,563	76,563		76,563				
Fed S&A	393,684	501,818	196,842	196,842	196,842	96,622	105,739	102,615	102,615
LDNR S&A	114,262	221,471	57,131	57,131	57,131	28,380		135,960	135,960
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-							
Phase I	973	973	973		973				
Ph II Const Phase	973	973		973		973			-
Ph II Long Term	19,179	19,179		19,179		19,179			
Const Contract	10,785,069	24,745,546		10,785,069		3,362,871	4,708,576	16,674,099	16,674,099
Const S&I	123,782	527,870		123,782		33,400	40,880	453,590	453,590
Contingency	2,696,267	6,186,387		2,696,267		840,718	1,177,144	4,168,525	4,168,525
Monitoring	-	-							
Phase I	16,955	16,955	16,955		16,955				
Ph II Const Phase	-	-							
Ph II Long Term	76,943	79,481		76,943		79,481			
O&M - State	5,748,325	6,661,462		5,748,325		1,865,600	649,500	4,146,362	2,668
O&M - Fed	-	83,970						83,970	1,333
Total	**20,745,106**	**39,814,779**	**1,040,595**	**19,704,511**	**1,040,595**	**6,327,224**	**6,681,839**	**25,765,121**	**21,538,790**
Total Project				**20,745,106**				**N/A**	**N/A**
Current Estimate Compared to Original Baseline		**192%**							

Prepared By: Quin Kinler **Date Prepared:** 11/22/2006

NOTES: The "Current Approved Baseline" includes the approved amounts for BA-27c CU3 and CU4 plus the requested amount for CU7.

Columns 4A and 4B inserted to show approved amounts for BA-27c CU3 and CU4.

The "N/A" in Columns 4C and 5 reflects that the BA27c Phase I cost is not broken down by Construction Unit. The Baseline Phase I cost ($1,040,595) is for all BA27c Cus (CU3, CU4, and CU7).

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

Spending Schedule by Budget Subcategory

22-Nov-06

Year	Subcategory A (see Note 1) Phase One E&D (incl. Lands, S&A, Mgt., etc)	Subcategory B (see Note 2) Phase One Pre-Constuction Monitoring	Subcategory C (see Note 3) Phase Two Construction (incl. S&A, S&I)	Subcategory D (see Note 4) Phase Two Post-Construction Monitoring	Subcategory E (see Note 5) Phase Two OMR&R
2007	8,539	11,260	3,846,318		
2008			17,689,214		
2009				0	1,306
2010				0	1,333
2011				0	1,361
2012				0	1,390
2013				0	1,991,594
2014				0	1,449
2015				0	1,479
2016				0	1,511
2017				0	1,542
2018				0	2,209,681
2019				0	1,608
2020				0	1,641
2021				0	1,676
2022				0	1,711
2023				0	1,747
2024				0	1,784
2025				0	1,821
2026				0	1,859
2027				0	1,898
2028				0	1,938
TOTAL	8,539	11,260	21,535,532	0	4,230,332

Notes

1. This value reflects the remaining balance of Subcategory A Phase 1 funds. It is anticipated that Phase 1 will be completed in 2007.
2. This value reflects the remaining balance of Subcategory B Phase 1 funds. It is anticipated that Phase 1 will be completed in 2007.
3. These values taken directly from Economic Data Sheets, November 2006. Values do not include COE Project Management because those costs were accounted for when BA-27c CU3 was approved.
4. All post-construction monitoring costs were accounted for when BA-27c CU3 was approved.
5. These values taken directly from Economic Data Sheets, November 2006.

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

January 11, 2006

Mr. Donald Gohmert, State Conservationist
U. S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

RE: Barataria Basin LandBridge Shoreline Protection Project BA-27 CU5&7
Assignment of Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way Agreements and Pipeline Right of Way Access Agreement
Landrights Certification

Dear Mr. Gohmert:

Enclosed are four (4) originals of the Assignment of Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way Agreements and the Pipeline Right-of-Way Access Agreement (Assignment) from the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The Assignment transfers rights and obligations acquired by DNR from Chevron Pipeline Company (CPL) in a Pipeline Right-of-Way Access Agreement and Delta Farms, et al., the William Mason Heirs Committee, Goodrich Petroleum Company, L.L.C., Karen Majoria Gervais, Carolyn Coulon Goodrow, and Robert A. Matherne, et al. all in Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way Agreements, hereinafter collectively called the "Agreements." Letters of No Objection were taken with Tennessee Gas Pipeline and Enbridge Pipeline. Please execute the four (4) originals, have them notarized in front of two (2) witnesses and return them in the enclosed envelope. The Assignment will be recorded in the public records of Lafourche and Jefferson Parishes, Louisiana, a certified copy of which will be forwarded to you. The rights assigned pertain to Construction Units 5 and 7.

Through a legal services contract, DNR obtained a Preliminary Ownership Report with Surface Use Reports for the Delta Farms, et al. property. Title Reports with Surface Use Reports were obtained for the William Mason Heirs Committee, Goodrich Petroleum Company, L.L.C., Karen Majoria Gervais, Carolyn Coulon Goodrow, and Robert A. Matherne, et al. Said Reports support DNR's assumption that Delta Farms, et al., the William Mason Heirs, Goodrich Petroleum Company, L.L.C., Karen Majoria Gervais, Carolyn Coulon Goodrow, and Robert A. Matherne, et al. are the true owners of the subject lands, from whom DNR obtained the appropriate agreements. Based on the Surface Use Reports, DNR was able to determine that there are three pipeline Rights-of-Way in or adjacent to the project area, CPL, Tennessee Gas Pipeline and Enbridge Pipeline as previously referenced, from whom DNR obtained the appropriate agreements.

The Agreements with CPL, Delta Farms, et al., the William Mason Heirs Committee, Goodrich Petroleum Company, L.L.C., Karen Majoria Gervais, Carolyn Coulon Goodrow, and Robert A. Matherne, et al., and the Assignment to NRCS, are legal instruments which provide the rights to construct, maintain, rehabilitate and monitor the project features for the life of the project, and have been executed in accordance with Article III of the project cost share agreements dated Phases 1 and 2 (BA-27): July 16, 1999, Amended October 4, 2002; Phase 3 (BA-27c): July 25, 1999, Amended February 26, 2002, Amended April 17, 2003; Amended July 23, 2003.

Your execution in the space provided below will confirm your understanding of the above described assumption(s) and complete the landrights for Construction Unit 5 and 7 of this project.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Joyce M. Montgomery, at (225) 342-5068. Thank you for your cooperation in our coastal restoration efforts.

Sincerely,

William K. Rhinehart
Administrator

Received, Reviewed, and Acknowledged this 2nd day of March, 2006.

U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
By: Donald W. Gohmert
Title: State Conservationist

c (w/enclosure): Quin Kinler, NRCS, Baton Rouge
Ismail Mehri, CED Project Manager
Melissa Hymel, CRD Monitoring Manager
Joyce M. Montgomery, CRD Land Specialist

AT-04 - Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery

CWPPRA
Castille Pass Sediment Delivery
(AT-04)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 6, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

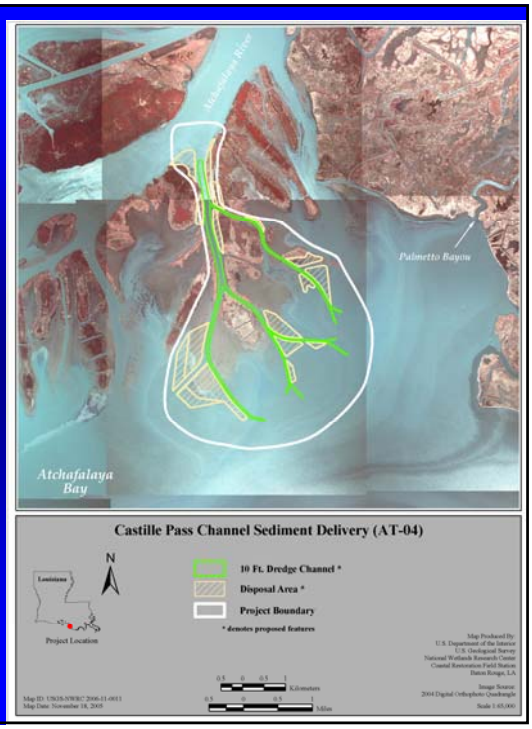
Project Location: Region 3 , Atchafalaya Basin, St. Mary Parish Parish, Atchafalaya Delta.

Problem: Dredged spoil placement has restricted natural flow to the eastern delta which has substantially reduced natural marsh creation

Goals:

- Increase riverine flow into the eastern delta into Fourleague bay to promote natural marsh creation
- Initially create 150 acres of marsh (PPL9)
- Create 220 acres of marsh through maintenance activities (PPL9)

Project Map



Project Features Overview

- Hydraulically dredge 2.1 million cubic yards of material from Castille, East and Natal Passes to an elevation of -10.0 NAVD.

- Construct over 25,000 liner feet of containment dikes to varying elevations and widths.

- Initially create over 570 acres of intertidal marsh varying in elevation from +2.5 to +3.0 NAVD.

Project Benefits & Costs

- **Dredging activities will initially create over 500 acres of marsh with an additional 100+ acres created from maintenance events over 20 years. Anticipated long term (20yr) accretion from increased sediment transport to the project area will create approximately 200 acres**

- **The Total Fully Funded Cost is $30,892,080**
  (Dec. 2005 = $19,657,695)

- **The Total Fully Funded Cost is has not changed significantly from what was originally projected while increasing created acres by 60%**

- **The Prioritization Score is: 59.5**

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL 9

Authorized Project – PPL 9

- Create a 10 ft deep, 400 ft wide channel 5 miles long extending southerly into Fourleague Bay.
- 150 acres created from initial construction
- 220 acres created from maintenance activities

Currently Proposed Project

- Dredge and extend Castille, East and Natal Channels, including bifurcation channels, in varying widths to elevation -10 NAVD.
- 500+ acres created from initial construction
- 100+ acres created from maintenance activities

Questions?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

November 22, 2005

Mr. Tom Podany (Chairman)
CWPPRA Technical Committee
Assistant Chief of Planning, Programs and Projects Management
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Podany,

As the lead federal agency for the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery project authorized by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force on the 9th Project Priority List, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is requesting, in accordance with CWPPRA's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), approval to proceed with construction of this project.

At the Phase I approval meeting in January 2000 the project design consisted of dredging Castille Pass 400 feet wide by 10 feet deep (NGVD) extending it eastward towards Fourleague Bay ending near South Point for a total length of approximately 25,000 feet. This channel would have bifurcated several times to provide water and sediment delivery through four channels that were to be 160 feet wide by 10 feet deep totaling 21,500 feet. As designed, this effort was calculated to create 150 acres initially, and 370 acres after 20 years. As presented at the 95% design meeting, the project will now consist of improving four areas of the East Pass Delta Channel. The entrance to East Pass will be widened and the bottom ramped up to enhance diversion of fresh water and sediments from the Atchafalaya River into East Pass. The existing East Pass channel will be widened and deepened from the entrance to the Castille Pass bifurcation. The dredged material will be placed to create new emergent marsh. The existing Natal Channel branch channel will be extended and diked to direct the channel flows toward the southeast into bay bottoms to extend the Delta Lobe building process. The existing Castille Pass branch channel will be extended southeastward into the bay with diking placed to extend the Delta Lobe and build new marsh acreage. Extending the southeast branch exit channel toward the southeast will also reconfigure the mouth of East Pass. A complete dike will be placed along the southwestern channel bank to redirect flows into the shallow bay bottom to create a still-water cove area enhancing sediment deposition, eventually leading to the creation of emergent marsh in the newly created bay between Castille Pass and the East Pass extension. As presented, the proposed project is expected to create 570 acres of marsh initially, and an additional 150 acres after 20 years.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Attached please find the statement of local sponsor concurrence for construction approval request and brief description of the status of compliance with the various SOP requirements for construction approval. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 301-713-0174 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Erik Zobrist, Ph. D.
NMFS Program Manager

cc:

Julie Z. LeBlanc, USACE
Sharon Parrish, EPA
Wes McQuiddy, EPA
Britt Paul, NRCS
John Jurgensen, NRCS
Richard Hartman, NMFS
Rachel Sweeney, NMFS
Gerry M. Duszynski, DNR
Daniel Llewellyn, DNR
Maury Chatellier, DNR
Darryl Clark, USFWS
Kevin Roy, USFWS
Project File
NMFS, Galveston
Erik Zobrist, NMFS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

DECEMBER 1, 2006

Mr. Tom Podany (Chairman)
CWPPRA Technical Committee
Assistant Chief of Planning, Programs and Projects Management
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Subject: Second Phase II Authorization Request for the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery (AT-04).

Dear Mr. Podany,

As the lead federal agency for the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery (AT-04) project the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) hereby submit a second request for phase II authorization, in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual. The initial request from the December 2005 Phase II request process is attached.

1.) Description of Phase I Project

A description of the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project candidate project as selected for Phase I authorization is found in Enclosure 1. Enclosure 1 contains the original Fact Sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features. It includes a description of the conceptual features of the project as authorized for Phase I, a summary of the benefits attributed to the Phase I project and project budget information as estimated at the time of Phase I authorization.

2.) Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

After receiving Phase I approval in January 2000, the project team was assembled with representatives from the NOAA and the LDNR. Contracts were awarded to prepare a hydrographic model. Engineering and design was contracted to BCG. A 30% design review meeting was held on January 20, 2005, which resulted in a letter November 21, 2005 from the LDNR concurring to proceed with final design. During design, issues incurred were concerns about hydrologic and sedimentation for navigation canals, concern over dredge disposal areas, retention dike materials, and blocking water flow. Minor changes were made for East Pass, Natal Pass and Castille Pass alignments. Changes were made to the East Pass extension channel length, width, diking lengths and elevations and alignments prior to the 95% design meeting. The design revision considers only cast earthen dike construction for the channel and disposal area configurations. Because hydrologic modeling indicated no changes in the East Pas

flows, stages, sediment transport, or coves with or without a dam across the Southwest Branch at the mouth of East Pass, the dam was removed from the project.
All NEPA documentation was completed and circulated November 23, 2005 resulting in a final Environmental Assessment and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The plans and Specifications were prepared and the design report finalized. The LDNR confirm landrights with the state were completed in a letter dated December 11, 2005. The LDNR prepared the Ecological Review. A 95% design meeting was held October 13, 2005. No comments were made at the meeting, therefore no changes were made to the design.

3.) Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

A. Enclosure 3-A contains the current Fact Sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features. It includes a detailed description of the features of the project, a summary of the benefits and project budget information.

B. The project features have not changed since the 95% design meeting of October 13, 2005 where no comments were made or received. A revised WVA was prepared to incorporate the changes in benefits that occurred from changes made prior to the 95% design meeting.

C. A table containing the current project cost estimates is provided in enclosure 3-C.

4.) Checklist of phase II requirements

A. List of Goals and Strategies

- Facilitate natural sub-delta formation in the shallow water areas between East Pass and Four League Bay to build approximately 556 acres of land over the 20-year project life.
- Create approximately 570 acres of emergent land suitable for establishment of marsh plant vegetation over the 20-year project life using dredged material.
- As a result of these goals, approximately 2,121 acres of marsh will exist in the project area at the end of the 20-year project life representing an approximate net gain of 556 acres of marsh.
-

B. Cost Sharing Statement
A cost sharing agreement was signed for Phase I costs October, 2000.

C. Notification that landrights are finalized.
Landrights were secured prior to December 10, 2004 from the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (enclosure 4-C).

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review
A preliminary Design Review was held January 20, 2005. Comments are discussed above in item #2 and #3, and are detailed in the 95% report. The LDNR letter of concurrence is included as enclosure 4-D.

E. Final Project Design Review

A favorable 95% design meeting was held October 13, 2005. No comments were made at the meeting, therefore no changes were made to the design.

F. Draft EA

A draft EA was circulated November 23, 2005 concluding in a FONSI (enclosure 4-F).

G. Written summary of Ecological Review

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)
Ecological Review Summary
September 2005

Summary/Conclusions

The following four types of marshlands are expected to be created within the Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery project area:

1. Uplands - having an elevation greater than +3.0 feet NAVD-88.
2. Shrub/Scrub marsh - having an elevation range from +2.0 feet to +3.0 feet NAVD-88.
3. Intertidal marsh - having an elevation range from +0.75 feet to +2.0 feet NAVD-88.
4. Subaqueous marsh - having elevations at less than +0.75 feet NAVD-88.

The planned project diking will be mostly upland acreage with some shrub/scrub acreage along their slopes. The resulting elevation of the hydraulic material in the DAs post-shrinkage (20% anticipated in the first year) will be between +0.75 feet NAVD-88 to +2.0 feet NAVD-88, thereby falling in the intertidal marsh category. This approximates the Penland et al. (1996) conclusion that the maximum elevation for the establishment of intertidal marsh vegetation is +2.0 feet NGVD (~MSL) which can be interpolated as corresponding to +1.8 feet NAVD-88 using USACE CORPSCON for Windows, Version 5.11.08. The projected accretion within the three cove areas will be classified as subaqueous marsh.

This project is to be constructed in a river-mouth which may be classified as a dynamic area and as such, the impacting conditions (wind, wave, rain, and flow) will cause the channels, diking, and disposal areas to be in states of flux undergoing continuous changes. Thus, to sustain the integrity and effectiveness of this project, maintenance of project features will be required on average of every 6 years with dredging to re-establish dikes and dredging of shoals within the channels. This recommendation is based upon the observations made of the channel shoaling on the Big Island Mining (AT-03) project, which showed that a shoaling of channel bottoms to elevation from -3.0 feet to -5.0 feet NAVD-88 has occurred in six years (BCG 2005).

Recommendations

Based on the evaluation of available ecological, geophysical, and engineering information, in addition to the investigation of similar restoration projects, the proposed strategies of the Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04) project will likely achieve the desired ecological goals. It is recommended that this project progress toward construction authorization pending a favorable 95% Design Review.

H. Application for or Issuance of Public Notices for Permits

Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers November 7, 2005.

I. HTRW
HTRW is not required for the project location.

J. Section 303
Section 303E approval was received July 12, 2005 from the Corps (enclosure 4-I).

K. Overgrazing
A favorable overgrazing determination was received June 9, 2005 (enclosure 4-K).

L. Fully funded cost
A revised fully-funded cost estimate of Phase II activities or economic analyses, based on the current Project design has been included as enclosure 3-C and summarized directly below.

1.) The specific Phase II funding request (construction cost estimate and three years of O&M) is $20,780,294.

2.) The fully-funded 20-year cost estimate is $30,892,080.

M. WVA
A revision to the 1999 WVA was Re-drafted November 2, 2005 and accepted after revision by the Environmental Work Group (enclosure 4-M). In summary, the project area would contain 965 acres of emergent marsh after 20 years providing a net increase of 407 acres. The average annual habitat unit is 256 and the estimated annual cost $7992.

N. Prioritization

	Cost Effectiveness	Area of Need	Implementability	Certainty of Benefits	Sustainablity	HGM Riverine Input	HGM Sediment Input	HGM Sturcute And Function
Score	10	0	10.5	7.6	10	7	0	5
Total	50.1							

Sincerely,

FOR Erik Zobrist, Ph. D.
NMFS Program Manager

ENCLOSURE 1

October 2003

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2000 **Project Area:** 5,051 acres
Approved Funds: $1.9 M **Total Est. Cost:** $31.1 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 589 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Water Diversion

Location

Castille Pass is located off of East Pass in the Atchafalaya Delta in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

Growth of the lower Atchafalaya Delta has been reduced as a result of maintenance of the Atchafalaya River navigation channel. Delta development in the shallow waters of Atchafalaya Bay is dependent on distributary flows and the diversion of sediments into overbank areas through crevasse (an opening within a levee)channels.

The open crevasse channels are frequently short-lived because sediment accumulation within the channels decreases flow efficiency. Also, maintenance dredging, the placement of material dredged from the navigation channel has an effect on riverflow efficiency. As riverflow through a crevasse channel is reduced, the amount of sediment that can be deposited in the delta is likewise reduced, resulting in decreased marsh development.

This restoration technique is an example of what is proposed in the Castille Pass.

Restoration Strategy

The Castille Pass project will re-establish the sedimentation processes that lead to subdelta development in this area of the Atchafalaya Delta.This project consists of dredging and extending Castille Pass to promote subdelta development. Castille Pass would be dredged, extending it towards Fourleague Bay and ending near South Point. This channel will provide water and sediment through distributary channels to the area among several U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' beneficial use disposal islands located on the east side of the Atchafalaya River. Excavated sediment would be placed to create delta lobes between the confluence of the main and distributary channels. Approximately 150 acres of marsh would be created from the initial construction of the Castille Pass and distributary channels.

Scheduled maintenance activities are expected to create another 73 acres of marsh.

Progress to Date

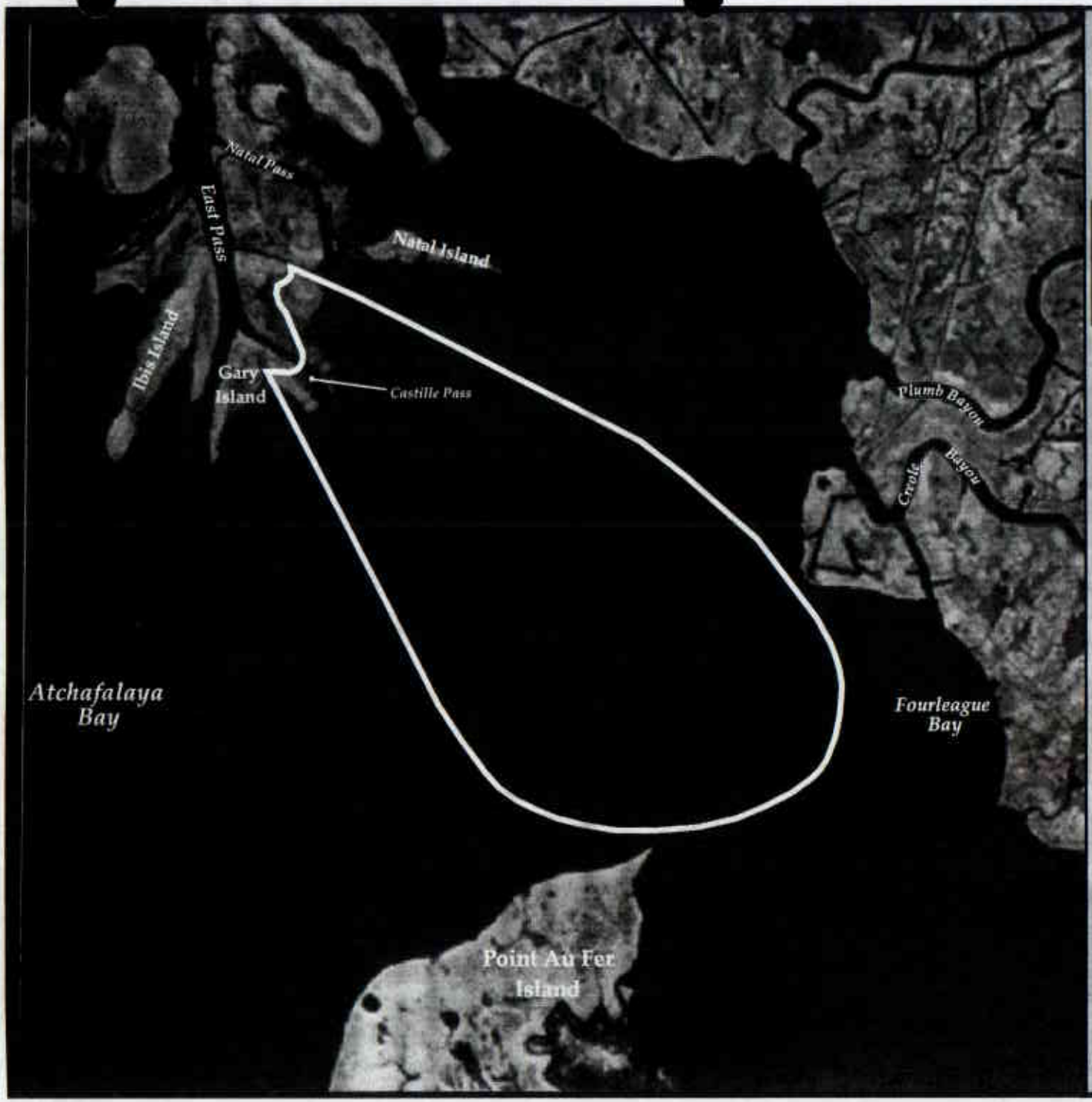
The cooperative agreement was awarded September 29, 2000. Hydrodynamic modeling and engineering and design are underway.

This project is listed on Priority Project List 9.

For more project information, please contact:

Federal Sponsor:
National Marine Fisheries Service
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 389-0508

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



Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)

Project Boundary

USGS
science for a changing world

N

0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles

0.4 0 0.4 0.8 Kilometers

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

Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery

Map Date: October 16, 2003
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2003-11-040
Data accurate as of: April 18, 2003

ENCLOSURE 3-A

FACT SHEET
revised 12-4-06

Project Name and Number: Castille pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)
(Project Priority List 9)

Problem: Spoil dredged form the Atchafalaya River Channel has been placed east of the channel, thus restricting riverine flow into shallow water areas east of the channel, which has substantially reduced natural marsh creation. Without riverine replenishment, subsidence and wave erosion will increase deltaic marsh loss.

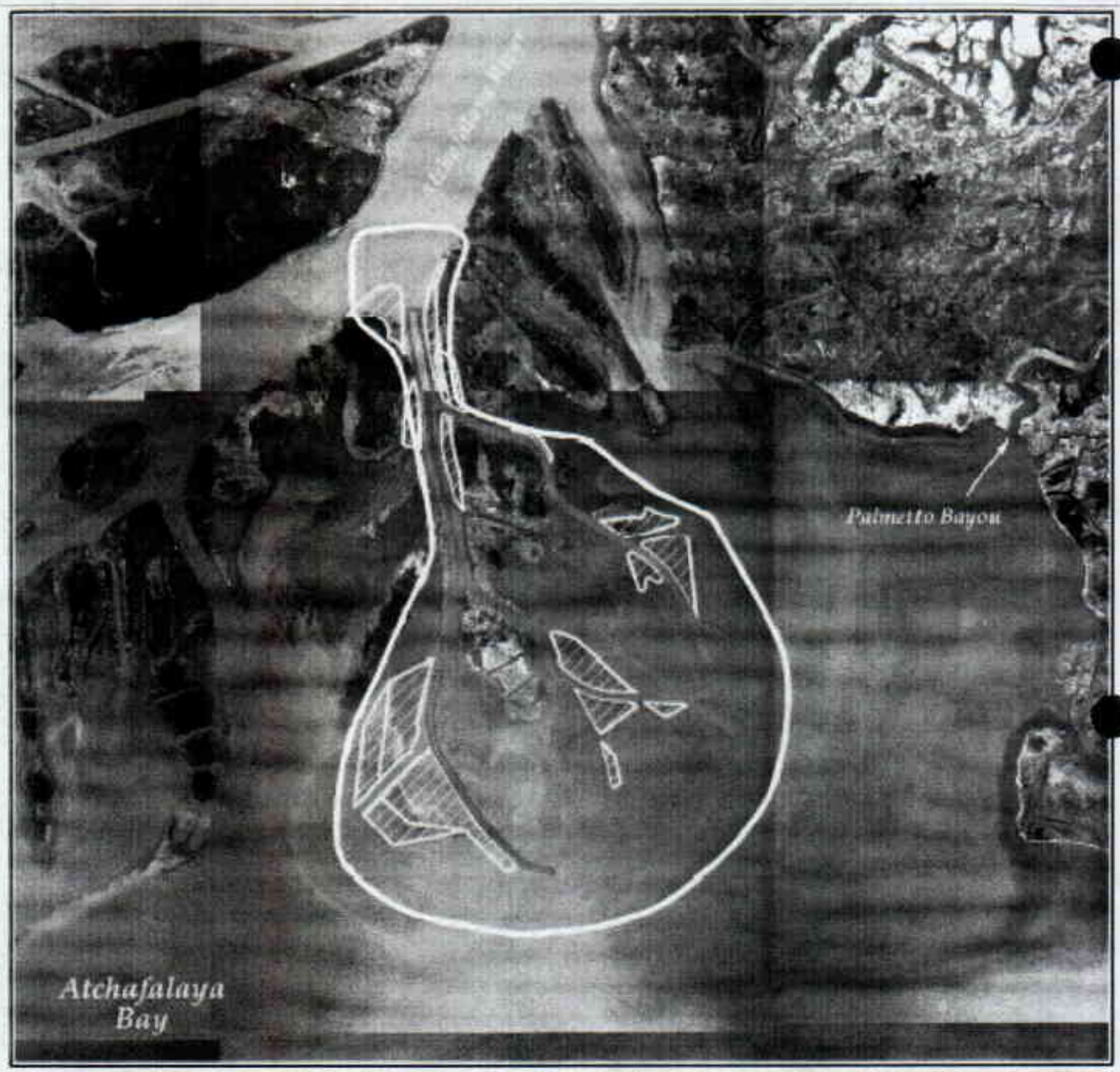
Goals : Increase the conveyance of silt laden river flows via East Pass and Castille Pass in the eastern area of the Atchafalaya Bay.

Project Status: The project has completed design and is requesting construction approval.

Proposed Solution: The entrance to East Pass will be widened and the bottom ramped up to enhance diversion of fresh water and sediments from the Atchafalaya River into East Pass. The existing East Pass channel will be widened and deepened from the entrance to the Castille Pass bifurcation. The dredged material will be placed to create new emergent marsh. The existing Natal Pass branch channel will be extended and diked to direct the channel flows toward the southeast into bay bottoms to extend the Delta Lobe building process. The existing Castille Pass branch channel will be extended southeastward into the bay with diking placed to extend the Delta Lobe and build new marsh acreage. The mouth of East Pass will also be reconfigured by extending the southeast branch exit channel toward the southeast. A complete dike will be placed along the southwestern channel bank to redirect flows into the shallow bay bottom to create a still-water cove area enhancing sediment deposition, eventually leading to the creation of emergent marsh in the newly created bay between Castille Pass and the East Pass extension.

Issues: One pipeline passes through the channel alignment, which will be avoided during construction.

Estimated Costs and Benefits: Fully funded the cost is estimated to be $30,892,080, which will create over 960 acres of wetland over 20-years.



Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)

N

Louisiana

Project Location

10 Ft. Dredge Channel *

Disposal Area *

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features

0.5 0 0.5 1 Kilometers

0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles

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

Image Source:
2004 Digital Orthophoto Quadrangle

Scale 1:60,000

Map ID: LA05-NWRC-2005-34-1861
Map Date: November 18, 2005

ENCLOSURE 3-C

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: Castille Pass Sediment Delivery

PPL: 9 **Project No.** AT-04

Agency: NMFS

Phase I Approval Date: 11-Jan-00

Phase II Approval Date: 25-Jan-07 **Const Start:** Apr-07

	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	1,011,367	1,264,209	1,011,367		1,264,209		
Lands	30,124	37,655	30,124		37,655		
Fed S&A	697,384	710,625	348,692	348,692	435,865	274,760	274,760
LDNR S&A	113,178	145,485	56,589	56,589	70,735	74,750	74,750
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	973	974	973		974		
Ph II Const Phase	583	616		973		616	616
Ph II Long Term	18,566	18,696		18,566		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	11,365,335	14,613,639		11,365,335		14,613,639	14,613,639
Const S&I	118,404	295,789		118,404		295,789	295,789
Contingency	2,841,335	3,653,410		2,841,335		3,653,410	3,653,410
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	36,888	36,888	36,888		36,888		
Ph II Const Phase	-	-					
Ph II Long Term	298,793	-		298,793			
O&M - State	14,551,077	9,872,959		14,551,077		9,872,959	9,669
O&M - Fed	-	241,135				241,135	9,001
Total	**31,084,007**	**30,892,080**	**1,484,633**	**29,599,764**	**1,846,326**	**29,045,754**	**18,933,968**
Total Project				**31,084,397**		**30,892,080**	**20,780,294**
Percent Of Original Baseline		**99%**					

Prepared By: John Foret **Date Prepared:** 5-Dec-06

NOTES:

ENCLOSURE 4-C

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

December 10, 2004

Dr. Erik Zobrist
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Marine Fisheries Service
Restoration Center, 7th Floor, Room 7120
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Re: Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project AT-04
St. Mary Parish, Louisiana
Letter Agreement
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

Dear Dr. Zobrist:

Enclosed for your records is a copy of a certified original of the above referenced agreement between the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the Department of Natural Resources. A fully executed original has also been recorded by the Clerk of Court of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me or Mr. V. J. Marretta in the CRD Land Section (225) 342-5260. Thank you for your cooperation in our coastal restoration efforts.

Sincerely,

William K. Rhinehart
Administrator

WKR/VJM

Attachment
c(with attachment): John Foret, NMFS Project Manager, Lafayette
Maury Chatellier, CED Project Manager
V. J. Marretta, Land Specialist III

AT-04\DWF letter agreement NMFS-DWF-KL final transmittal.wpd

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

State of Louisiana

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National Marine Fisheries Service
Restoration Center, 7th Floor, Room 7120
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ENCLOSURE 4-D

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

November 21, 2005

Dr. John Foret
National Marine Fisheries Service
Estuarine Habitats and Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Blvd., Rm. 175
Lafayette, LA 70506

RE: 95% Design Review for Castille Pass Sediment Delivery
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Dr. Foret:

The 95% Design Review Conference was held on October 13th, 2005 for the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery project. Based on our review of the project information compiled to date, and, in response to your letter of support for the project, we, as local sponsor, concur with the 95% Design Package. LDNR recommends that Phase II funds be requested from the CWPPRA Task Force at the next available opportunity.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence along with the revised project cost estimate to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee. We also request that our project manager, Maury Chatellier, be copied on that and other correspondence concerning this project.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Knotts, P.E.
Director

cc: William K. Rhinehart, CRD Administrator
John Hodnett, P.E., Engineer Manager
Luke E. LeBas, P.E., Engineer Manager
Maury Chatellier, P.E., Project Manager

COASTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
P. O. BOX 44027 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4027 • 617 N. THIRD STREET • 10TH FLOOR • BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
PHONE (225) 342-7308 • FAX (225) 342-9417 • WEB http://www.dnr.state.la.us
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ENCLOSURE
4-F

Finding of No Significant Impact For Implementation of the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Order 216-6 (May 20,1999) contains criteria for determining the significance of the impacts of a proposed action. In addition, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations at 40 C.F.R. '1508.27 state that the significance of an action should be analyzed both in terms of "context" and "intensity." Each criterion listed below is relevant to making a finding of no significant impact and has been considered individually, as well as in combination with the others as described in the attached Environmental Assessment (EA) for this project. The significance of this action is analyzed based on the NAO 216-6 criteria and CEQ's context and intensity criteria. These include:

1) Can the proposed action reasonably be expected to cause substantial damage to the ocean and coastal habitats and/or essential fish habitat as defined under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and identified in FMPs?

No. Short-term, adverse impacts would occur during the construction as described in section 5.2.2 of the attached Environmental Assessment (EA). However, post-construction increases in quantity of the marsh would offset these impacts.

In the long term, the proposed action would increase the quality of essential fish habitat.

2) Can the proposed action be expected to have a substantial impact on biodiversity and/or ecosystem function within the affected area (e.g., benthic productivity, predator-prey relationships, etc.)?

No. With the proposed action, the natural deltaic process that builds productive habitat would be assisted. An increase in marsh, and increase in shallow open water would result. See sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the attached EA.

3) Can the proposed action reasonably be expected to have a substantial adverse impact on public health or safety?

No. The proposed project area is remote. The impact to human health would be negligible. Temporary adverse impacts would result from the noise and exhaust of construction equipment. See sections 5.1.3 and 5.3.5 of the attached EA.

4) Can the proposed action reasonably be expected to adversely affect endangered or threatened species, their critical habitat, marine mammals, or other non-target species?

No. Direct impacts to threatened and endangered species would be confined to the short-term displacement of species during construction activities. The net result would be an increase in coastal wetland habitats available to these species. See section 5.2.5 of the attached EA.

5) Are significant social or economic impacts interrelated with natural or physical environmental effects?

No. The proposed action would not be expected to adversely affect economic resources. Marshes created would provide forage, nursery, and grow-out sites for a variety of commercially and recreationally important fisheries species. During the period of construction, a small increase in employment of dredge operators, crew members, and other construction-related technicians would occur. See section 5.3.2 of the attached EA.

6) Are the effects on the quality of the human environment likely to be highly controversial?

No. The intent of the proposed project is to promote delta growth along the Louisiana coast, which will improve the human environment. The project was proposed with public input through the annual process of the CWPPRA program to develop a project priority list. See section 1.0 of the attached EA.

7) Can the proposed action reasonably be expected to result in substantial impacts to unique areas, such as historic or cultural resources, park land, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, essential fish habitat, or ecologically critical areas?

No. The proposed action is expected to improve the quality and quantity of wetlands. Some existing submerged aquatic vegetation, marsh and water bottom habitats designated as EFH would be dredged or filled with the proposed action. Impacts to EFH are expected to be more than offset by the increase in acreage of those categories of EFH most supportive of marine fishery resources, as described in Chapter 5 of the attached EA.

8) Are the effects on the human environment likely to be highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks?

No. The proposed action is similar to previous actions and involves known and avoidable risks, as described in section 1.3 of the attached EA.

9) Is the proposed action related to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant impacts?

No. The proposed action would have individually insignificant adverse impacts and cumulatively insignificant adverse impacts. The proposed action is expected to protect ecologically important areas in combination with other state restoration efforts. See section 5.5 of the attached EA.

10) Is the proposed action likely to adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural or historical resources?

No. Creating emergent marsh would benefit the infrastructure in the project are by providing protection to a gas pipeline, as described in section 5.3.

11) Can the proposed action reasonably be expected to result in the introduction or spread of a nonindigenous species?

No. The proposed action would not introduce or spread nonindigenous species. The action would increase the ability of the area to support indigenous species by protecting natural habitat, as described in section 5.0 of the attached EA.

12) Is the proposed action likely to establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration?

No. The proposed action is independent of future actions, is similar in context to other delta restoration activities in coastal Louisiana, and would not be precedent setting.

13) Can the proposed action reasonably be expected to threaten a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment?

No. The proposed action was discussed with appropriate congressional, Federal, state, and local agencies and other interested parties, as discussed in section 1.0 and 5.0 of the attached EA.

14) Can the proposed action reasonably be expected to result in cumulative adverse effects that could have a substantial effect on the target species or non-target species?

No. Cumulative impacts were considered and no adverse impacts are expected to either target or non-target species. The long-term impact would be beneficial as described in section 5.2 and 5.5.

DETERMINATION

In view of the information presented in this document and the analysis contained in the supporting Environmental Assessment prepared for the implementation of the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project, it is hereby determined that the proposed action will not significantly impact the quality of the human environment as described above and in the Environmental Assessment. In addition, all beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed action have been addressed to reach the conclusion of no significant impacts. Accordingly, preparation of an EIS for this action is not necessary.

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA
William T. Hogarth, PhD.

Date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

THE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR: Rodney F. Weiher, Ph.D.
Chief Economist, NOAA Program Planning and Integration

FROM: William T. Hogarth, Ph.D.
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

SUBJECT: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

Based on the subject Environmental Assessment, I have determined that no significant environmental impacts will result from the proposed action. I request your concurrence in this determination by signing below. Please return this memorandum for our files.

1. I concur. _____ 10/16/06
Date

2. I do not concur. _____
Date

Attachments

Printed on Recycled Paper

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PROGRAM PLANNING AND INTEGRATION
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

OCT 16 2006

TO ALL INTERESTED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PUBLIC GROUPS:

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been performed on the following action:

TITLE: Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project

LOCATION: St. Mary Parish, Louisiana

SUMMARY: The Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project (CWPPRA Project No. AT-04), is funded under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act or CWPPRA (16 U.S.C. §§ 777c, 3951-3956). The U.S. Department of Commerce, represented by the National Marine Fisheries Service, is one of five Federal agencies (i.e., the CWPPRA Task Force) responsible for coordinating projects to restore and prevent the loss of coastal wetlands in Louisiana. The other members of the Task Force are: the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; the U.S. Department of Interior, represented by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the U.S. Department of Agriculture, represented by the Natural Resource Conservation Service; and the State of Louisiana. Thus far, over 140 projects have been authorized by the Task Force. As stipulated by CWPPRA, all projects are funded through a grant or cost-share agreement between the sponsoring Federal agency and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. A Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement addressing the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan was prepared by the CWPPRA Task Force and a Record of Decision to proceed with the plan was signed March 18, 1994.

The major goal of CWPPRA is to restore and prevent the loss of coastal wetlands in Louisiana. The Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project would use dedicated dredged materials to create over 577 acres of wetlands with additional accretion of acres expected after twenty years. The project will improve the quality of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) by conversion of 523 acres of water bottom and 54 acres of submersed aquatic vegetation to wetlands. Short-term impacts related to construction are considered temporary or reversible. This conclusion is based on a comprehensive review of literature, site-specific data, and project-specific engineering reports related to biological, physical and cultural resources. The

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natural resource benefits anticipated from implementing this project would enhance and sustain wetland, dune, and swale habitat within the project area. The maintenance of fisheries habitat is expected to have long-term beneficial impacts on the local economy, as it relates to recreational and commercial fishing. All together, these project features will increase the value of the area for local fisheries and are expected to enhance and sustain the area's diverse ecosystem.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: William T. Hogarth, Ph.D.
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
301/713-2239

The environmental review process led us to conclude that this action will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. A copy of the finding of no significant impact (FONSI) including the supporting EA is enclosed for your information.

Although NOAA is not soliciting comments on this completed EA/FONSI we will consider any comments submitted that would assist is in preparing future NEPA documents. Please submit any written comments to the responsible official named above.

Sincerely,

Rodney F. Weiher, Ph.D.
NOAA NEPA Coordinator

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE
4-J

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

JUL 12 2005

Office of Counsel

Erik C. Zobrist, Ph.D.
CWPPRA Program Office
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
1315 East West Highway, Room 15219
Silver Spring, MD 20910-6233

Dear Dr. Zobrist:

We have reviewed your request for Section 303(e) approval for the Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Project (AT-04), Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

Our Office of Counsel has examined the May 12, 2005, package for this project. The package includes a letter of no objection from the State Land Office and a letter agreement between the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (DWF) as well as the Application for the Department of the Army Permit to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Coastal Management Division.

Please be advised that prior to construction of the project, appropriate land rights, subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that wetlands restored, enhanced or managed through this project will be administered for the long-term conservation of the lands and waters and the dependent fish and wildlife populations, must be acquired from all persons or entities with ownership or other property interests of affected land, including oyster leaseholders whose leases will be adversely affected by the project.

The project map indicates that there are pipelines within the project boundary. If any existing pipeline or utility will be adversely affected by the project, requiring any relocation, alteration, or lowering of the pipeline, the appropriate land rights must be acquired from the owners of such facilities, including the subordination of their rights, title, and interests in their facilities to the interests necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the CWPPRA project.

Additionally, please note that the letter agreement includes an indemnification clause. This indemnification responsibility cannot be passed on to the United States, including The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or any other federal agency. Therefore, by accepting this indemnification clause, DNR is accepting all associated risks.

Furthermore, please note that the letter agreement is subject to a lease contract between the State of Louisiana and the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries dated January 16, 2003. If the provisions of the lease interfere with the objectives of the project, this lease must be released prior to the construction of the project.

We further note that the letter agreement sets forth a 20-year term commencing November 22, 2004. If it is deemed necessary to extend either of these terms in order to meet the long-term conservation objectives, you will need to coordinate such extension with DNR.

We also have considered the determination that overgrazing does not occur on the project lands or lands affected thereby. If overgrazing should occur in the future, a grazing plan must be established for the project.

Accordingly, by the authority delegated to me by the Secretary of the Army, and given compliance with the provisions set forth above, I approve the project in accordance with Section 303(e) of CWPPRA.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN E. JESELINK
Lieutenant Colonel, EN
Commanding

Copies Furnished:

Mr. Gerry Duszynski
Acting Assistant Secretary, Coastal Restoration Division
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Post Office Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

ENCLOSURE
4-K

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

June 9, 2004

Mr. John D. Foret
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

Dear Mr. Foret:

RE: Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)

I am in receipt of your request for an overgrazing determination for the Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04). I contacted our local district conservationist and our state resource conservationist to discuss the grazing in the project area. Currently, livestock are not grazing in the area, nor do we see a potential for grazing once the project is installed. Therefore, it is our opinion that overgrazing is not a problem in this project area. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist
for Water Resources and Rural Development

cc: Randolph Joseph, Area Conservationist, NRCS, Lafayette, Louisiana
Terrell Rabalais, District Conservationist, NRCS, Franklin, Louisiana
John Jurgensen, Civil Engineer, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana

WBP/gb

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

ENCLOSURE 4-M

Project Information Sheet Format for Wetland Value Assessment

Re-draft November 2, 2005
Revision to the 1999 WVA Information Sheet

Project Name: Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery At-04

Project Type(s): Sediment Delivery and Marsh Creation via dedicated dredging.

Sponsoring Agency:
Project Manager: John Foret, National Marine Fisheries Service
Project Manager: Maury Chatellier, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Preparer of Information sheet: Patrick Williams, National Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental and Engineering Workgroup Representative

Project Area: Total acreage = 5368; See USGS data for acreage by habitat type broken down into emergent wetlands and open water. See Figure 1 for project feature and boundary map.

Problem: Subaerial wetland development from accretion is being hindered by subsidence, wind erosion, distribution of sediment conveyance through the Lower Atchafalaya River delta, and herbivory. Subsidence rates are estimated to be 1.1 - 2.0 ft/century for the Atchafalaya Marshes Mapping Unit (Coast 2050). Both waterfowl and nutria affect vegetation developing and persisting in the delta (Evers et al. 1998).

Goals: Adapted from the draft Ecological Review (Cowan and Balkum 2004):

- Facilitate natural sub-delta formation in the shallow water areas between East Pass and Fourleague Bay to build approximately 577 acres of land over the 20-year project life.
- Create approximately 570 acres of emergent land suitable for establishment of marsh plant vegetation over the 20-year project life using dredged material.
- As a result of these goals, approximately 2,121 acres of marsh will exist in the project area at the end of the 20-year project life representing an approximate net gain of 577 acres of marsh.

Project Features:
Three design alternatives were evaluated in addition to the no action condition. Alternative 3 (Alt 3) was selected as the preferred alternative for advanced design. The following changes were made since the 30% design report:

1. Reconfigure channel diking to utilize only cast dredged materials
2. Increase the top elevation of diking to eliminate overtopping during headwater flood conditions
3. Rerun the LDNR hydrodynamic model to determine the new flows, stages and sediment transport predictions for the revised project design – results only available as applied and reported in the 95% Design Report
4. Compare model runs for changes in flows and sediment transport for the East Pass improvements with and without a closure dam placed across the Southwest Branch channel at the mouth of East Pass.

The 95% design consists of the following:

1. Dike Designs

   Type A – along existing and new channel alignments dredged to a –10-ft contour; 90-ft offset for stability; constructed with a barge mounted dredge

   Type B – (small) perimeter dike in shallow water; constructed with a marsh buggy backhoe

   Type C – permanent off main channel dike constructed in deeper water; constructed six to eight feet high with a barge mounted dredge.

2. East Pass Entrance Improvement

   Entrance to be widened into a ramped transition channel to enhance sediment diversion into East Pass (presently narrow "V" shaped channel). Dimensions include an 800-ft wide bottom beginning at the 15-ft contour in the Atchafalaya River transitioning to a 400-ft wide bottom at -10-ft within 2,000 ft along the centerline. (no change since 30% design)

   Disposal Area

   DA-E1: Type A dike (+4 ft elevation) front dike with a Type B rear dike; create 48.5 acres at ±2.5 ft.

3. East Pass Channel Enlargement

   Enlarge East pass to 400-ft wide at –10-ft for approximately 9,670 ft between the entrance channel improvement and the exiting confluence with Castille Pass. Downstream of the confluence, East Pass would be dredged 200-ft wide to –10-ft for 6,400 ft.

   Disposal Areas

   DA-E2 – DA-E5 – placement to ±2.5 ft behind the front dikes and will slope to an elevation of +1.0 at the rear dikes.

   DA-E-7 and DA-E8 – contingency disposal areas

4. East Pass Channel Extension

   The extension will consist of extending the eastern branch channel approximately 6,400 ft to form East Pass Cove. This will include a 200-ft wide channel at –10-ft for 1,930 ft into Atchafalaya Bay where it will be reduced to –150 ft for 4,4000 ft.

   Disposal Areas

   DA-E6 (shape has been changed since the 30% meeting) – Type A front dike with a gap just north of DA-E5 for flushing; Type C rear dike; placement to ±2.5 ft behind the front dikes and will slope to an elevation of +1.0 at the rear dikes.

5. Natal Channel Improvements
Post 30% design, channel improvements to Natal Channel were included based on the amount of its previous shoaling. A 150-ft wide channel at –10 ft for a distance of 8,680 ft would be dredged from East Pass extending beyond a Trunkline Pipeline. The distance of the channel improvements has been increased since the 30% design to enable delivery of sediment further into the target area and provide more protection for the Natal Cove.

Disposal Areas
DA-N1 – DA-N5 - placement to ±2.5 ft behind the front dikes and will slope to an elevation of +1.0 at the rear dikes. DA-N4 also functions as a closure dam to the open waterway north of Teal Island to redirect flow towards the southeast alignment of the improved Natal Channel and towards the project target area of Natal Cove.

6. Castille Pass Channel Improvements
Consists of constructing a 200-ft wide –10 ft channel from the confluence of East Pass for approximately 5,248 ft with a bifurcation at the mouth. The eastern bifurcation channel, C1, would extend into the bay 5,278 ft with two secondary bifurcation channels C-6 (800 ft) and C-5 (2,000 ft). The southern bifurcation channel, C-2, would extend 5,204 ft ending with two secondary bifurcation channels, C-3 (1,500 ft) and C-4 (800 ft). C-1 and C-2 would be 100 ft wide and –10 ft deep and the four secondary bifurcation channels would be 75-ft wide and –10 ft deep.

Disposal Areas
Disposal areas have continuous dikes except the noted gaps. Dikes would be Type A, B, or C as shown on the 95% drawings.

7. Operations and Maintenance
At the time of drafting this document, assumed three maintenance events at TY6, TY12, and TY18.

Figure 1. Project boundary and 30% feature map (boundary slightly cropped). An official USGS project boundary map is pending. SEE SEPARATE EMAIL

Figure 2. 95% Design feature map SEE SEPARATE EMAIL

Existing and constructed projects are located adjacent and within the proposed project. These include AT-02, Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery (ASD), and AT-03, Big Island Mining. AT-04, would greatly expand the AT-02 project by including work to Natal Pass. Other work in the vicinity includes the ongoing Corps of Engineers maintenance dredging of the Atchafalaya River (Bay and Bar Channel) and beneficial use disposal. Corps activities within the revised project boundary include the extension of Gary, Ibis, and Natal Islands. Each of those islands are being constructed to +4.0 NAVD88 300 ft wide. The order in which these are extended is presently up to the contractor's discretion. The project would provide synergistic wetland effects with AT-02 and the Corps' beneficial use disposal. There is some concern by the Corps that the project may affect the availability of long term disposal options. NMFS and LDNR continue to coordinate with the Corps Operations Division on this matter.

Monitoring Information:
The majority of the below monitoring data was obtained from Cowan and Balkum (2004).

Sediment Delivery

S Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery - suggest that sediment delivery in the delta should be able to offset subsidence if the channel is maintained (Raynie and Visser 2002).

S Emergent land being created at a rate of +78.4 acres/year, which is twice the rate of pre-project conditions (1988 - 2001). The duration of a growth rate is uncertain based on when constructed distributary channels silt in (Cowan and Balkum 2004).

River Transport

S sediment carried by river dominated by silt-clay fractions and concentrations increase in a non-linear fashion with regard to discharge (Cowan and Balkum 2004)

Marsh Creation

target elevations -

Cowan and Balkum (2004) discuss the particular importance in target elevations in controlling the variability in vegetation associations in deltas.

BUMP Monitoring - consequences of a +4 ft NAVD88 unconfined elevation created predominantly forested wetlands and shrub/scrub and little intertidal marsh

- optimal elevation for intertidal marsh +1.56 ft to +2.0 ft MSL

Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery, AT-02 (Raynie and Visser 2002)

S Natal disposal areas were mapped as-built and three growing seasons following construction - flat (0.165 - 0.525 ft decrease) and fresh marsh (0.51 - 1.43 ft; 0.1 - 0.34 ft decrease) decreased in elevation over 2 years

S predominant vegetation is willows and not the desired intertidal vegetation although willow communities are common at the heads of delta islands.

S incorrect elevations built in one of three disposal areas - insufficient supervision and inspection

Lake Chapeau, TE-26

S failed to meet the final target elevations with portions of the fill areas subsiding/dewatering below the average water level. Issues associated with achieving the initial fill elevation and constructing and maintaining sufficient containment dikes were encountered. The project created elevations conducive to establishment of saline marsh instead of brackish marsh vegetation and created less acreage than intended.

BUMP - (UNO 2003)

S measured the growth in the delta with and without corps disposal to date. Time series of data analyzed and method of analysis differ from that of the USGS.

V1 - Emergent Vegetation

Historical and present vegetative community

The project area historically has consisted of prograding deltaic habitat. Dominant vegetation includes delta duck potato, bulltongue, bullwhip, cutgrass, cattail, alligatorweed, and Olney's three-square. Submerged aquatic vegetation includes water star grass, longleaf pondweed, curly pondweed, and water celery.

Soil types in the project area

Modeling Conducted

Hydrodynamic modeling was conducted by Louisiana State University (LSU) using the TABS-MD finite-element model. The Surface-water Modeling Software was used to model the bay and the RMA2 software was used for East Pass. To make predictions of the sediment transport within the East Pass delta lobe, LSU used the SED2D-WES software (Brown Cunningham and Gannuch 2003). The no-action and three design alternatives were fully modeled with other alternatives also being assessed. Results were provided to the design firm, BCG, for additional runs and feature specific assessments. Modeling indicated:

Base (no action): approximately 7% of Atchafalaya River flow at East Pass is currently diverted down East Pass.

Alt3: Increasing from approximately 7% of river flow to 10% would be diverted down East Pass resulting in an approximate 40% increase for flow and the channel enlargements, extensions, and disposal areas as configured (as modeled) would improve the hydraulic efficiency over the existing channel regime of East Pass. The diverted amount from the Atchafalaya River was the maximum diversion amount by requested by the NOD, as AT-03 (Big Island Mining) was used as a precedent. Further modeling indicated that the increase to 10% would not add an appreciable amount of shoaling in the Federal navigation channel.

Deposition of silt was modeled during a 370 hr simulation for SED-2D Model Sediment Reporting Areas (SRA) near channels (adapted from Mashriqui et al. 2004). See Figure 2 for the SRA and Table 1 (in the V1 Section) for silt projections. The 30% design report (BCG 2003) indicates the modeling results suggest better trapping efficiency of suspended silt in the project area under FWP based on predictions at specific nodes. However, sand are not expected to be conveyed in greater amounts FWP than FWOP other than directly by dedicated dredging and disposal. BCG took this modeling information, overlaid the project features, then took a percent of SRAs to come up with the sedimentation rates for portions of the project area designated as the East Pass, Castille and Natal coves (0.0815"/month, 0.01772"/month, 0.0823"/month, respectively) to project accretion benefits Future With Project. Siltation was estimated to occur during four months of the years (i.e., average annual flood months per year). BCG assumed 50% retainage, which could be a conservative estimate (i.e. safety factor) because LSU's model already takes into account the percent silts/clays leaving a particular cove area. The BCG

Figure 2. Sediment Reporting Areas from Mashriqui 2004 and BCG 2003. (SEE SEPARATE EMAIL JPG)

Table 1. Land loss data from USGS

1956	Acres
Out	0
Water (Natural)	5368
	5368

1978	Acres
Out	0
Water (Natural)	4996
Fresh Marsh	47
Shrub/Scrub	34
Inert	291
	5368

1988	Acres
Out	0
Aquatic Bed Submerged	629
Fresh Water	2801
Estuarine Water	1331
Fresh Marsh	547
Bottomland Forest	44
Bottomland Shrub/Scrub	6
Shore/Flat	11
	5369

2000	Acres
Out	0
Fresh Marsh	878
Gap Wetland Forest	26
Gap Weltand Shrub/Scrub	2
Water	3437
Water-fresh zone	1025
	5368

1990		Acres	2000		Acres
Water	94%	5036	Water	83%	4462
Land	6%	332	Land	17%	906
	100%	5368		100%	5368

The land change formulas found in Barras et al. 2003 were used in accordance to the new guidelines being adopted by the Environmental Workgroup. However, post workgroup review and adoption of these methods, an error was discovered in the land gain formula on page 28 of that document. Through consultation with Kevin Roy and his coordination with John Barras and Steve Hartley during 2004, confirmation was received as follows: 1) we should use water loss in an area projecting land gain to avoid maxing out the project area with land during the project life and 2) the water loss formula for use with projects with land gain should be corrected to:

Example $\text{water2050} = \text{water2000}*(1+\text{Rate})^{\text{years}}$

Table 2. Non-adjusted and adjusted land change rates for the project area.

	Non-adjusted Land Change	Adjusted Land Change - subtracted out Corps Operations created land (i.e., -32 acres for Natal Island created in 1999 = 4462-32 = 4430 ac)
USGS 78 - 88 =	-0.48%/yr loss of water	N/A

FWOP
Assumptions:
Original WVA

1. EnvWG assumed 10% trapping efficiency
2. The Castille Pass project area was estimated to be 1/3 the size of the Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery project where annual net gain from accretion had been monitored. An updated figure for 1998 - 2001 shows a 26.1 ac/yr growth which result in 8.6 ac/yr growth for the Castille Pass project. The boundary has been revised for Castille Pass, but we still estimate it to be 1/3 that of the ASD project area.

Proposed Revised WVA

1. Accretion rate: adjusted the USGS water loss rate by treating the land created by the Corps during the 88-2000 time period as "water" (Approximately 32 acres for Natal Island as measured on 2003 infrared as compared against 2002 UNO imagery). This would result in 403 acres of gain FWOP and therefore more net gain FWP from accretion (330 ac net FWP-FWOP).

2. Based on a July 30, 2004 meeting with the Corps Operations Division and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, a projected 20-year expansion of the Corps disposal areas was included for Natal and Gary Islands within the CWPPRA project boundary. Based on Corps design dimensions (300-ft wide crown @ +4.5 MLG), assumed 100% of the crown would be marsh (Gary Island Extension = 4000 ft x 300 ft wide .28 ac; Natal Island = 900 ft x 200 ft = 6 ac). Additional area will be included under V4 FWOP. Assumed all this acreage is created by TY10.

3. Note: Output from modeling conducted was not prepared/provided for FWOP conditions.

TY0 The 2000 USGS acreage was rolled forward to 2005 using the -0.48%/yr water loss rate (see Appendix Table 1). Additionally, the amount of 2005 water was reduced by the amount of Gary Island acreage created by the Corps in 2002. Gary Island was measured to be 131 acres by cross referencing Figure 3 in UNO 2003 and digitally planimetering the footprint on the 2003 aerial infrared of the project area. Therefore, subtracted 131 ac in 2003 (i.e., 4267 - 131 = 4136 see loss spreadsheet)

Water: 4226 ac
Marsh: 1142 ac (21%)
Total: 5368 ac

TY1 Water: 4206 ac applied one year of change at -0.48%/yr
Marsh: 1162 ac (22%)

TY10 Water: 4013 ac 4047 projected at -0.48%/yr minus 34 acres created by the Corps
Marsh: 1355 ac (25%) manually inserted 4013 into loss spreadsheetTY20 Water: 3824 ac

Marsh: 1544 ac (29%)

FWP
Note: Project is being designed and specified to be built and paid on the volume cut and not volume in place for the disposal areas.

Assumptions:

1. Marsh creation via dedicated dredging: Based on the 95% Design Report, 570 acres created from initial construction dredging. Maintenance dredging to occur at TY6, 12, and 18 during which approximately 106 acres of marsh would be created with the dredged sediment. It is not known how much would be created with each individual event; therefore, it is assumed to be 35 acres/event.

   No planting is proposed, but because it is fresh marsh in the delta, a high rate of colonization is expected. Propose 10% at TY1 and 100% at TY3. *No losses were assumed to the created marsh due to the potential to allow thin layer disposal on previously created marsh with each maintenance event or wetland loss is expected within the project area with subsidence and wave erosion, but the gain outweighs these loses. Note: no settlement curve analysis of the marsh creation areas were conducted.*

2. Accretion in Cove Areas:
   See Section 5.4 Emergent Marsh Accretion of the 95% Design Report and above summary of modeling conducted *(only available for FWP).*

Castille Pass Sediment Delivery Cove Areas - 20 Year Accretion Predictions.

ITEM	EAST PASS	CASTILLE PASS	NATAL CHANNEL
AREA	683 AC	227 AC	416 AC
Revised Model Graph Run	0.0815"/month	0.01772"/month	0.0823"/month
Deposition			
Monthly	7,484 CY	542 CY	4,603 CY
Annually	29,935 CY	2,161 CY	18,412 CY
20-year	598,700 CY	43,220 CY	368,240 CY
Depth	3.26"	0.71"	3.3"
Model Predicted Sediment Delivery Volume that Accretes	50%	50%	50%

3. See Appendix Table 2 of the 95% Design Report. Stipulates 75.4 ac of dike construction.

Project area: 5368 ac

TY1
Water: 3581 ac
4226 ac (TY0 water acres) - 570 ac - 75 ac of dikes(assumed to be shrub/scrub or upland)
Marsh: 1225 ac/23%
(10%)(570 ac created) + 0% accretion credit in East Pass, Castille Pass, and Natal Channel Coves + 1,168 existing = 1225 ac

TY3
Water: 3581 ac 4226 ac (TY0 water acres) - 570 ac - 75 ac of dikes(assumed to be shrub/scrub or upland)
Marsh: 1783 ac/32%
(570 ac created)(100% vegetated) + 0% accretion + 1,168 existing = 1783 ac

TY6 *1st maintenance event*
Assumed insufficient accretion until TY6 in the Natal, Castille and East Pass coves to enable the establishment of marsh..
Water: 3470 ac 4226 – 570 – 75 – 35 - 76 (accretion ac) = 3470
Marsh: 1817 ac/ 34%
(570 ac created)(100% vegetated) + (5% accretion)(683 ac) + (0%)(227 ac) + (10% accretion)(416 ac) + (10%)(35 ac created from maintenance dredging) + 1168 existing = 1817 ac

TY9
Water: 3422 ac 4226 – 570 – 75(85% for gapping) – 35 - 135 (accretion) = 3422
Marsh: 1908 ac/36%
(570 ac created) + (35 ac created) + (10%)(683 ac) + (2%)(227 ac) + (15%)(416 ac) + 1168 existing = 1908 ac

TY12 *2nd maintenance event*
Water: 3353 ac 4226 – 570 – 75(85% for gapping) – 70 – 169 (accretion) = 3353
Marsh: 1962 ac/37%
(570 ac created) + (35 ac) + (10%)(35 ac) + (15%)(683 ac) + (2%)(227) + (15%)(416 ac) + 1168 existing = 1946 ac

TY15
Water: 3303 ac 4226 – 570 – 75(85% for gapping) – 70 – 219 (accretion) = 3303
Marsh: 2057 ac/38%
(570 ac initially created) + (70 ac MD created) + (20%)(683 ac) + (5%)(227 ac) + (17%)416 ac + 1168 existing = 2027 ac

TY18 *3rd maintenance event*
Water: 3216 ac 4226 – 570 – 75(85% for gapping) – 106 – 270 (accretion) = 3216

Marsh: 2081 ac/39%
(570 ac initially created) + (70 ac MD created) +(10%)(35 ac) + (25%)(683 ac) + (7%)(227 ac) + (20%)416 ac + 1168 existing = 2081 ac

TY20
Water: 3209 ac 4226 – 570 – 75(85% for gapping) – 106 – 277 (accretion) = 3209
Marsh: 2121 ac/40%
(570 ac initially created) + (106 ac MD created) + (25%)(683 ac) + (10%)(227 ac) + (20%)416 ac + 1168 ac = 2121 ac

V2 - Submerged Aquatic Vegetation
There tends to be a substantial amount of annual variability of SAV cover in the project area. With the revised boundary, approximately 1653 acres (~39% of the water area) is in the photic zone and is less than -1.5 ft deep and could support SAV. Based on GIS interpretation of the SAV cover in the 2003 imagery, survey data, and observations by agency staff during 2004 and 2005 site inspections and waterfowl season, we estimate approximately 20% cover.

FWOP
Original WVA: TY1 1%; TY20 3% (different project boundary)

Proposed
TY0 20%
TY1 20%

TY10 30%
TY20 30% SAV should increase as delta progrades, but some will be filled with the extension of the Corps' disposal areas.

FWP
Original WVA: TY3%; TY20 17%

Proposed
TY1 22% 840 ac - 0.39 ac (SAV dredged) - 54.2 (SAV filled within the disposal areas) = 785 ac/3581 ac = 22%
TY3 25%

TY6 35% Assumed an increase in SAV to a maximum of 40%, but reduced in % cover with each maintenance event due to construction activities.
TY9 40%
TY12 35%
TY15 40%
TY18 35%
TY20 40%

V3 - Interspersion
Original WVA: all Class 1 and 4 FWOP and FWP

FWOP

TY0	15% Class 1; 85% Class 4	21% marsh
TY1	15% Class 1; 85% Class 4	22% marsh
TY10	20% Class 1; 80% Class 4	25% marsh
TY20	25% Class 1; 75% Class 4	29% marsh

FWP

TY1	30% Class 1; 70% Class 4	32% land	(does not include dike acres)
TY3	30% Class 1; 70% Class 4	32% land	
TY6	30% Class 1; 70% Class 4	34% land	
TY9	35% Class 1; 65% Class 4	36% land	
TY12	35% Class 1; 65% Class 4	37% land	
TY15	35% Class 1; 65% Class 4	38% land	
TY18	35% Class 1; 65% Class 4	39% land	
TY20	37% Class 1; 63% Class 4	40% land	

V4 - Shallow Open Water Habitat
Based on phase 1 surveys and site knowledge by sponsoring staff, acreage for open water < 1.5' is approximately 1653 acres as depicted on the "Bath pw edit.jpg" file (SEPARATE EMAIL). Note that bathymetry data was not available for all portions of the project area. Some areas adjacent to existing marsh were not included to minimize the amount of GIS drafting time. Based on some areas not being included outside the bathymetry data while some areas were based on site knowledge, this should be a reasonable estimate.

TY0 30% 1653/5368 = 31%

FWOP

TY1	30%	
TY10	35%	
TY20	40%	staff with specific knowledge of the site changes over time suggested 30%, 15%, 60% would be <1.5 ft deep in the East Pass, Castille Pass, and Natal Channel Coves Areas, respectively.

FWP

TY1	30%	1653 - 570 (assume TY1 land created all in water <1.5 ft) = 1083/3581 = 30%
TY3	30%	
TY6	30%	1653 - 570 - 50 = 1033/3470 = 30%; however six years of accretion

Refer to Assumption 2 FWP under V1: 3.26" East Pass Cove, 0.71" Castille Pass Cove, 3.3" Natal Channel Cove FWP TY 20 net accretion

TY9 30%
TY12 35% 1653 - 570 - 100 = 983/3353 = 29%
TY15 35%
TY18 35% 1653 - 570 - 150 = 933/3216 = 29%
TY20 40% staff guestimated that (60%)(683) + (15%)(227) + (20%)(416) = 527/3315 = 16% would be shallow in the coves. However, this overlaps with some of the original shallow acreage of 1653.

V5 - Salinity

No hydraulic analysis or otherwise was conducted on project affects on salinity. Propose the same salinity values as the phase 0 WVA based primarily on personal communication with Gary Holm (LSU Coastal Ecology Institute) and the similarities in the project boundaries.

FWOP 3
FWP 2.5

V6 - Fish Access

TY0 1
FWOP
TY1 - TY20 1

FWP

Fishery access and use is a function of hydroperiod (Rozas 1995). The created elevation after compaction determines the hydroperiod. Based on personal communication with Dr. Bruce Thompson (LSU, Coastal Fisheries Institute), fish use of the habitats in the delta created by CWPPRA and the Corps is dependent on habitat heterogeneity including depth and duration of flooding, proximity to foraging habitat, cover (water depth or vegetation) for avoidance of predation, and susceptibility to temperature extremes. His observations are based on fisheries research in the delta from 1983 to present.

Assumptions:

1. 20-ft wide gaps to 0.0 ft NAVD88 will be constructed by degrading the containment dike in strategic locations (e.g., at least every 1,000 ft) upon demobilization.
2. However, the disposal area design section consists of extending approximately 100 ft from the channel side dikes at + 2.5 ft NAVD88 then sloping down based on its natural angle of repose. The channel side length of all the disposal areas were measured from the plan view using a digital planimeter and determined to be approximately 45,200 linear feet. Therefore, assumed all channel side portions of all disposal areas were constructed at TY1 (45,200)(100 ft)/43560 sq ft .104 ac would be supratidal or not supportive of a hydroperiod to allow fish use of the surface area. Disposal area DA-E1 will be supratidal as will the containment dikes.

104 ac + DA-E1= 48.5 acres of shrub/scrub + 75 ac dikes= 228 ac

3. Interior or backside low level training dikes would be constructed initially and with each maintenance event. Assumed these would be breach manually or by erosion by the time of contractor demobilization.

TY1 228 ac /5368 . 4.2%
(4.2%)(0.0001) + (95.7%)(1) = 0.957
TY3 0.957
TY6 0.957
TY9 0.979
(2.1%)(0.0001) + (97.8%)(1) = 0.979
Assume 50% of the supratidal acreage persists throughout the remainder of the project life in the absence of settlement curves and based on the performance of other creation sites in the delta
TY12 0.979
TY15 0.979
TY18 0.979
TY20 0.979

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Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Castille Pass Sediment Delivery FWOP change projections.

Total Acres	2000 Water Acres	TY0 Marsh Acres
5,368	4462	906

FWOP

YR	TY	Loss Rate (water)	Water (acres)	% Water	Land (acres)	% Land
2000		-0.0048	4462.00	83%	906	17%
2001		-0.0048	4440.58	83%	927	17%
2002		-0.0048	4419.27	82%	949	18%
2003		-0.0048	4267.06	79%	1,101	21%
2004		-0.0048	4246.57	79%	1,121	21%
2005	0	-0.0048	4226.19	79%	1,142	21%
2006	1	-0.0048	4205.90	78%	1,162	22%
2007	2	-0.0048	4185.72	78%	1,182	22%
2008	3	-0.0048	4165.62	78%	1,202	22%
2009	4	-0.0048	4145.63	77%	1,222	23%
2010	5	-0.0048	4125.73	77%	1,242	23%
2011	6	-0.0048	4105.93	76%	1,262	24%
2012	7	-0.0048	4086.22	76%	1,282	24%
2013	8	-0.0048	4066.60	76%	1,301	24%
2014	9	-0.0048	4047.08	75%	1,321	25%
2015	10	-0.0048	4013.00	75%	1,355	25%
2016	11	-0.0048	3993.74	74%	1,374	26%
2017	12	-0.0048	3974.57	74%	1,393	26%
2018	13	-0.0048	3955.49	74%	1,413	26%
2019	14	-0.0048	3936.50	73%	1,431	27%
2020	15	-0.0048	3917.61	73%	1,450	27%
2021	16	-0.0048	3898.80	73%	1,469	27%
2022	17	-0.0048	3880.09	72%	1,488	28%
2023	18	-0.0048	3861.46	72%	1,507	28%
2024	19	-0.0048	3842.93	72%	1,525	28%
2025	20	-0.0048	3824.48	71%	1,544	29%
			3856.97			

North American Waterfowl Management Plan

Gulf Coast Joint Venture

c/o National Wetlands Research Center
700 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

January 18, 2007

Colonel Richard P. Wagenaar
CWPPRA Task Force Chairman
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Col. Wagenaar,

The Gulf Coast Joint Venture (GCJV) is a partnership of federal, state, and private conservation organizations dedicated to delivery of bird habitat in the coastal portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. On behalf of the GCJV Management Board, I am writing to express support for the following three candidate projects under consideration for Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Phase II funding:

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Rockefeller Refuge (ME-18)

Louisiana's Gulf Coast wetlands are of continental importance to many species of migratory birds. Along with meeting the goals of CWPPRA to protect and restore important coastal wetland habitats, these three projects are expected to provide substantial benefits to priority bird species identified by the GCJV. These projects protect and/or improve wetland habitat that is of particular importance as foraging habitat for shorebirds and waterfowl.

The GCJV pursues projects through a variety of funding sources to accomplish conservation goals identified in plans for the Chenier Plain and Mississippi River Coastal Wetlands Initiative Areas. These GCJV Initiative Area Plans and the Coast 2050 Plan have many conservation strategies in common, and we see opportunities for GCJV partners to implement smaller projects intended to benefit waterfowl and other migratory birds that will complement larger CWPPRA projects designed to restore and enhance coastal wetland habitat.

The GCJV Management Board appreciates the opportunity to participate in the CWPPRA project evaluation process, and we look forward to future dialogue regarding potential integration of our Initiative Area Plan conservation efforts with those of CWPPRA.

Sincerely,

Jeff Raasch
Chairperson

cc: CWPPRA Task Force members
CWPPRA Technical Committee Acting Chair
GCJV Management Board

BA-36 - Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge

Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge BA-36

Phase II Request

December 6, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

Location: Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson Parish - 25 miles south of New Orleans and 6 miles south of Barataria/Lafitte

Problem: Over 25% of the wetlands in this mapping unit have been lost since 1932; loss rate exceeds -2.0%/yr in project area; subsidence, ponding, and shoreline erosion are the primary causes of loss

Goals:

1) Re-create 504 acres of marsh in open water and degraded marsh habitats
2) Maintain 242 net acres at the end of the project life

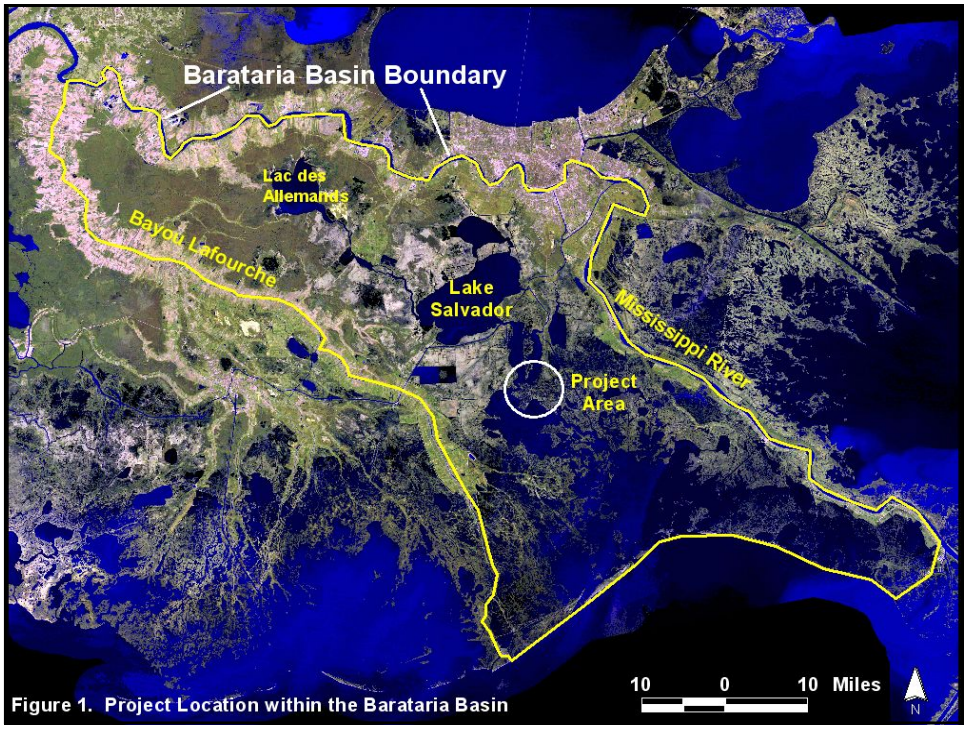
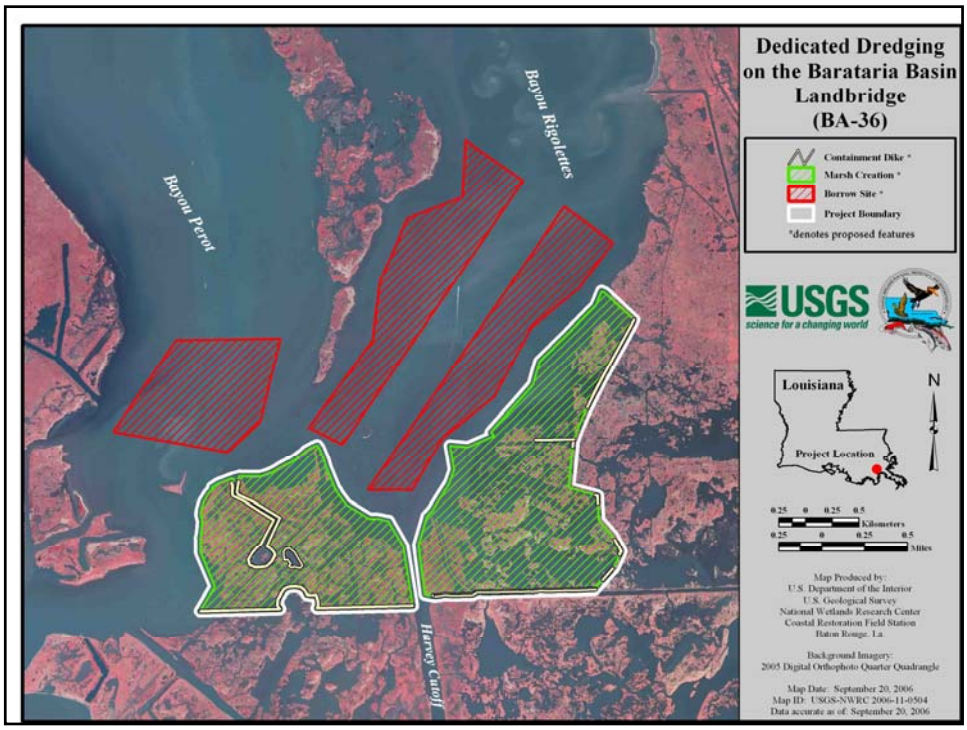


Figure 1. Project Location within the Barataria Basin



Project Features Overview

- 504 acres of marsh creation/nourishment; Target height of fill material is +2.5-ft NAVD88
- Containment dikes constructed to +4.0-ft NAVD88 with a 4-ft crown width and 1(V):4(H) side slopes
- Borrow sites in Bayous Perot and Rigolettes dredged to a maximum bottom elevation of -10-ft NAVD88

Project Benefits and Costs

- In total, the project will benefit 504 acres of marsh and open water habitats; 242 net acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life
- Wetland Value Assessment – 135 net Average Annual Habitat Units
- The Fully-Funded Cost is: $15,842,343
  Phase 2 Request is: $15,231,142
- The Prioritization Score is: 56

Why Should We Fund This Project Now?

- Restores one of the most deteriorated areas on the Barataria Basin Landbridge
- Shoreline protection (BA-27) will protect marsh in the project area from shoreline erosion; however, interior marsh will continue to deteriorate from subsidence
- Only 6 miles from unprotected communities of Lafitte and Barataria; Only 20 miles from New Orleans Westbank
- Continues commitment to protect the Barataria Basin Landbridge; 1 of 12 projects which work synergistically to provide landscape-level benefits

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

November 28, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources would like to submit the Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge Project (BA-36) for Phase 2 approval. That project was approved for Phase 1 funding by the CWPPRA Task Force as part of the 11th Priority Project List. It should be noted that this request is only for a portion (Fill Site 1) of the total project. The enclosed packet includes all information required for a Phase 2 authorization request, per Section 6.j. of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures manual. This Phase 2 authorization request is also being sent electronically to all CWPPRA Technical Committee and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee members.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact Mr. Kevin Roy of this office at (337) 291-3120.

Sincerely,

/s/Russell C. Watson
Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office

Enclosures

Phase II Authorization Request
Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge
BA-36

Description of Phase I Project

The BA-36 Project was approved for Phase I funding on the 11th Priority Project List. At the time of Phase I authorization, project features included:

1) Hydraulic dredging in Bayous Perot and Rigolettes to create 780 acres of marsh and nourish 502 acres of existing marsh. The target elevation for the fill material was +2.3 ft NGVD;

2) Shoreline protection features associated with the Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project (BA-27) would be used for containment along the shorelines of Bayous Perot and Rigolettes;

3) Earthen containment would be used around the remainder of the project perimeter where fragmented marsh does not allow adequate containment. Depending on soil stability, containment dikes would be breached upon demobilization;

4) Upon demobilization, the marsh platform would be aerially seeded with a mixture of browntop millet, Japanese millet and/or other species to jumpstart vegetative colonization;

5) Tidal channels would be dredged after construction to allow tidal exchange to interior ponds.

Specific goals of the project were to: 1) create 780 acres of emergent marsh through the deposition of dredged material into open water areas and 2) nourish/enhance 502 acres of emergent marsh by adding a layer of sediment to the marsh surface.

The Wetland Value Assessment conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 1,282 acres and the net creation/restoration of 564 acres of marsh at the end of the project life.

At the time of Phase I approval, the fully-funded project cost was $29,692,820. That figure included $2,294,410 for Phase I and $27,398,410 for Phase II. The cost breakdown for Phases I and II is presented in the following table.

Task Name	Phase I Costs	Phase II Costs
Engineering and Design	$1,485,284	
Land Rights	$10,640	
DNR Administration	$413,347	$443,188
FWS Administration	$360,149	$386,150
Monitoring	$22,572	$178,456
Corps Project Management	$2,418	$23,863
Construction		$20,581,719
Contingency		$5,145,430
Supervision and Inspection		$511,064
Operations and Maintenance		$128,540
Total	**$2,294,410**	**$27,398,410**

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

The following tasks were completed during Phase I:

1) Interagency kickoff meeting and field trip
2) Final Cost Share Agreement executed between FWS and DNR
3) Preliminary landrights
4) Elevation surveys for the borrow areas, fill sites, and containment sites
5) Magnetometer survey
6) Geotechnical investigation of the borrow and fill sites
7) 30% design review
8) 95% design review
9) Ecological Review
10) Final Environmental Assessment
11) Final construction cost estimate
12) Corps Section 404 permit
13) Overgrazing determination
14) Cultural resources clearance
15) HTRW assessment
16) Section 303e approval

<u>Engineering and Design Tasks</u>

In order to facilitate the design of the borrow and fill areas, a hydrographic and topographic survey was performed in April and May, 2003 by SJB Group, Inc. and Coastal Engineering Consultants. A magnetometer survey was performed in April and May, 2003 by SJB Group, Inc. and Alpine Ocean Seismic Survey in order to locate existing pipelines and obstructions.

A total of 19 subsurface borings were drilled within the project area by Soil Testing Engineers, Inc. in April 2003. Existing data was also utilized from 14 subsurface borings by Dames and Moore, Inc. in 1999 and six subsurface borings by Soil Testing Engineers, Inc. in 2000. The soil samples were tested in the laboratory for classification, strength, and compressibility. Settlement consolidation, cut to fill ratios, and dewatering time were estimated for the proposed dikes and hydraulic fill. A cost-benefit analysis was performed on final fill elevations of +1.5, +2.0, +2.5, +3.0, and +3.5 ft NAVD88 (all following elevations in NAVD88) using the geotechnical analysis. Slope stability analyses were also performed for the proposed containment dikes.

Design meetings were held at the 30% (December 17, 2003) and 95% (July 29, 2004) levels.

Landrights, Cultural Resources, Environmental Compliance and Other Tasks

Preliminary landrights work has proceeded smoothly and no problems are anticipated in acquiring final landrights.

Two cultural resource sites are located within the project area. However, neither site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana have indicated no objections to project implementation.

The Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit was issued on April 6, 2005. The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources-Coastal Management Division has determined that the project is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program and water quality certification has been issued by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

An overgrazing determination provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service indicated that overgrazing is not a problem in the project area. An HTRW assessment conducted by the Lafayette Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that no HTRW materials should be encountered during project implementation.

A final Ecological Review is available and a final Environmental Assessment was issued on November 16, 2005.

Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

The BA-36 project has been previously submitted for Phase 2 funding in January 2005 and January 2006. Since that time, the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) was authorized by Congress in 2005 and will provide an estimated $540 million in federal funding to Louisiana and its coastal parishes during fiscal years 2007 through 2010. To obtain CIAP funds, the state must submit an acceptable Plan

of project proposals to the Secretary of the Interior. The Plan will identify projects to be supported with the funds that will go to the state and the coastal parishes at a 65/35 percent cost ratio.

A portion (Fill Site 2) of the BA-36 project was submitted by Jefferson Parish for inclusion within the State's Plan. Although the State's Plan has not yet been released, all indications are that this portion of the BA-36 project will be included in the Plan and eventually constructed with CIAP funds. **Therefore, this Phase 2 request is only for construction of Fill Site 1 of the BA-36 project. The project sponsors (USFWS and LDNR) are hopeful that the full project will be constructed using funding from both the CWPPRA and CIAP programs.**

Project Features

Three areas within Bayous Perot and Rigolettes were investigated as potential sources of earthen material to create marsh in Fill Sites 1 and 2 (Figure 1). The volume required for marsh creation and the cut to fill ratio regulated the size and shape of the borrow sites. The delineation of the 3 borrow sites was expanded to the greatest extent possible given the geographical (existing marsh) and structural constraints (pipelines) in order to reduce the effective depth of cut. Minimizing the depth of cut also minimizes the change in hydraulic gradient caused by dredging. As a result of calculations, a maximum depth of cut from an average mud level elevation of -6.0 ft to elevation -10.0 ft will achieve the required volume. The typical cross section detail is shown in Figure 2.

Fill Sites 1 (Figure 1) is comprised of mostly broken marsh and open water covering approximately 504 acres. A cost-benefit analysis was performed on final fill elevations of +1.5, +2.0, +2.5, +3.0, and +3.5 ft. Given a project design life of 20 years and an existing average marsh elevation of +1.0 ft, a target elevation of +2.5 ft was selected (Figure 3). Two construction lifts are proposed to enhance consolidation through improved dewatering and placement. The initial lift will be placed above mean high water at elevation +1.0 ft and must remain dewatered for a minimum of 30 days before more fill is added. The final lift will be placed to achieve the target elevation of +2.5 ft.

In order to properly contain and dewater fill material, mandatory containment dikes are included in the design. Given a target fill elevation of +2.5 ft, the crown height of the containment dikes is set at +4.0 ft with side slopes of 4:1 (Figure 3). The containment dikes will tie into the NRCS rock dikes and concrete panels by overlapping the existing structures.

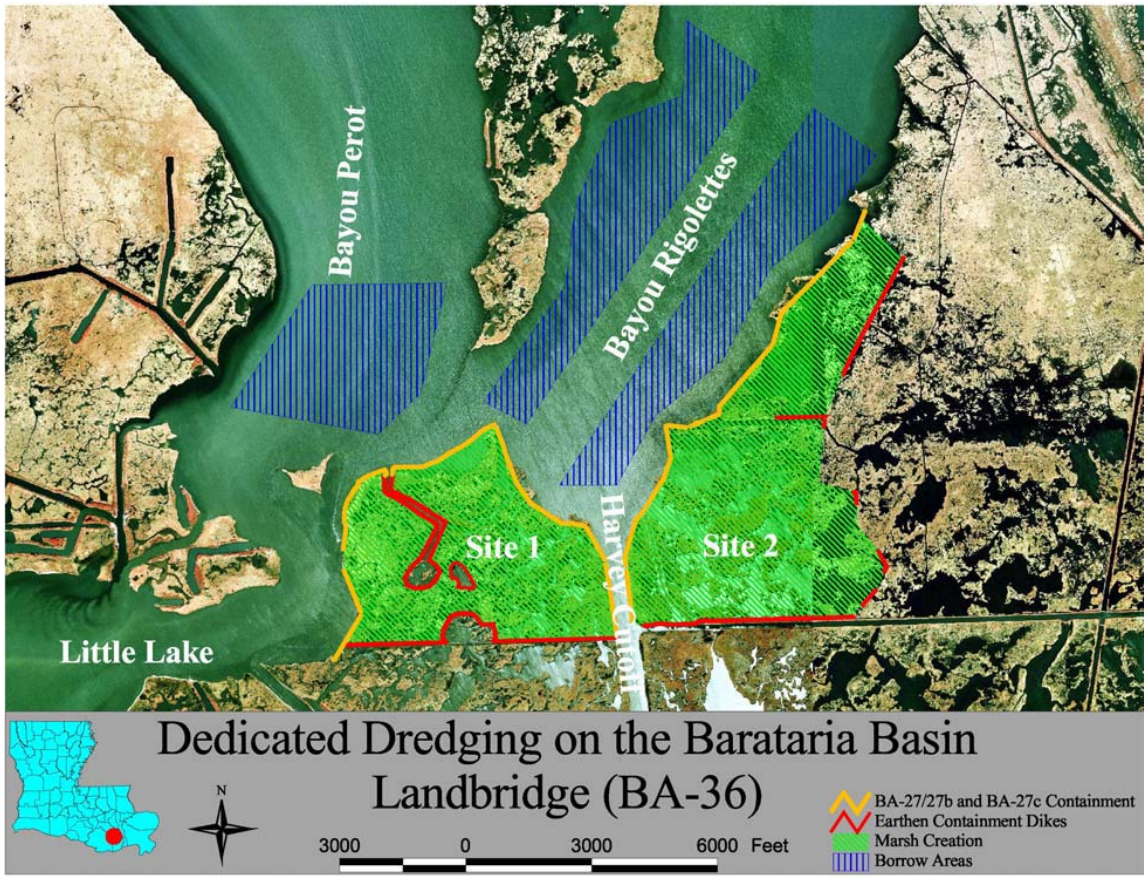


Figure 1 – Locations of Borrow and Fill Sites

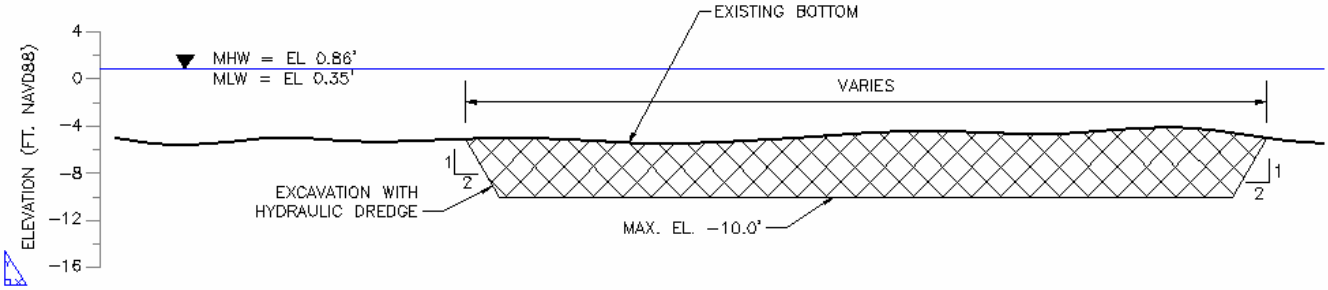


Figure 2 – Typical Cross Section of Borrow Areas

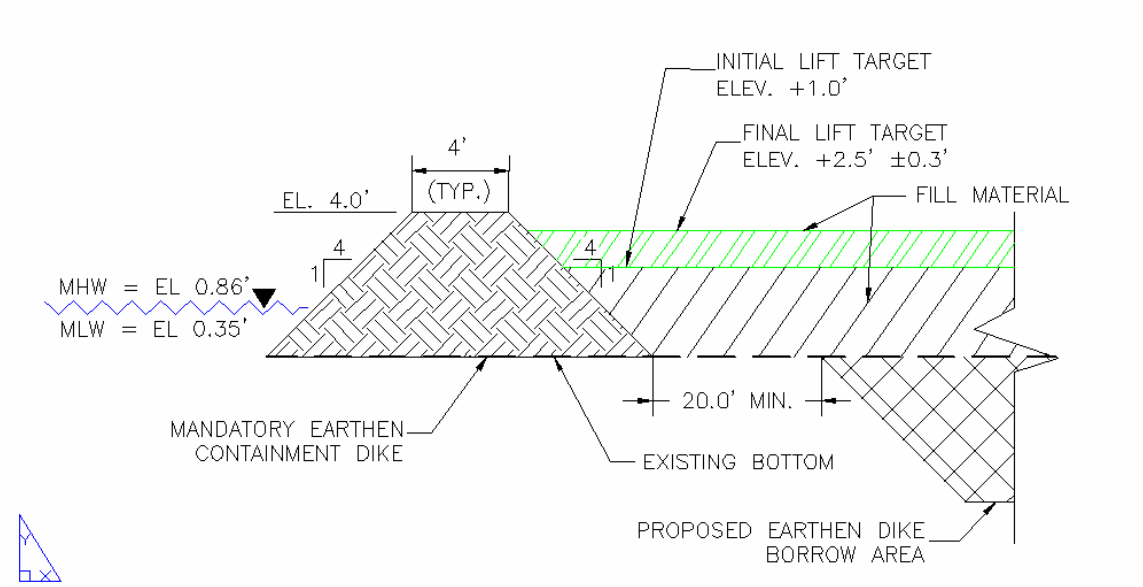


Figure 3 – Typical Cross Section of Mandatory Earthen Containment Dikes

Internal earthen training dikes will be used in conjunction with the other containment structures to create containment cells in order to properly maintain and dewater the fill material. The training dikes will have 4:1 side slopes with a 2 ft wide crown set at the same target elevation as the fill (+2.5 ft) to ensure proper containment height and eliminate the need for future degrading (Figure 4). The location and alignment of the training dikes will be determined in the field by the construction contractor and pre-approved by the construction inspector.

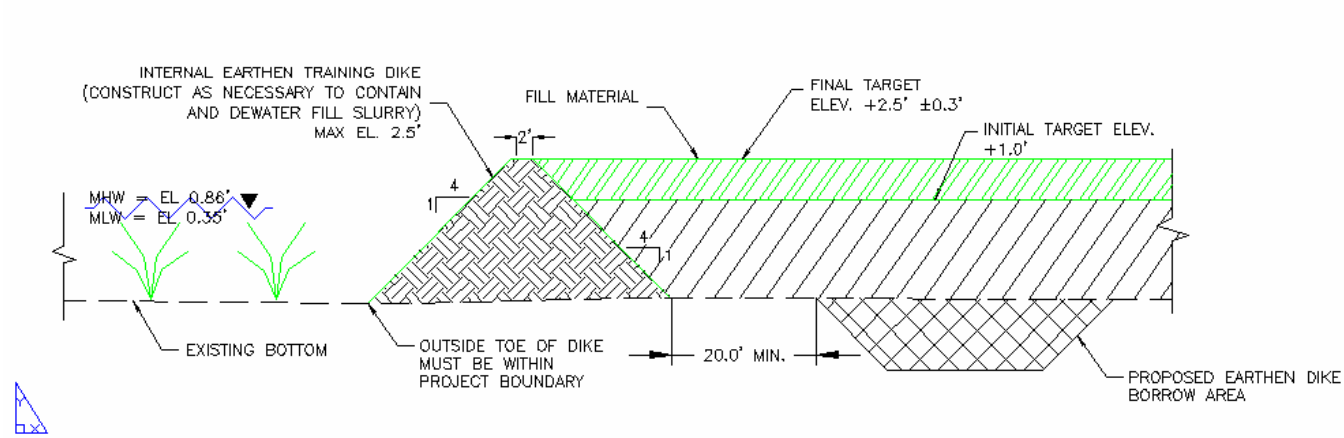


Figure 4 – Typical Cross Section of Internal Earthen Training Dikes

Three existing ponds and one canal within Fill Site 1 (Figure 1) will remain in their existing condition as requested by the landowner. Mandatory earthen containment dikes will be constructed around the perimeters of the ponds and canal.

<u>Updated Assessment of Benefits</u>

A revised Wetland Value Assessment for the full project was prepared and reviewed by the Environmental Work Group. The total project area decreased from 1,282 acres to 1,245 acres. Total net acres protected/created/restored by the project increased from 564 acres (Phase 1 project) to 605 acres (Phase 2 project). Net Average Annual Habitat Units decreased from 339 to 337.

Benefits for constructing Fill Site 1 consist of 242 total net acres protected/created/restored over the project life. Net Average Annual Habitat Units total 135.

Modifications to the Phase 1 Project

Final design features are essentially unchanged from the original Phase 1 project. The following changes are noteworthy: 1) additional containment dikes have been added at the landowner's request to retain three ponds in Fill Site 1, 2) additional containment dikes have been added at the landowner's request in Fill Site 2 along the southern boundary to prevent the filling of a small trenasse used for boat access to hunting sites, 3) marsh nourishment has been omitted as a project feature and fill heights (+2.5 ft) are the same throughout the project area, 4) aerial seeding of vegetation has been omitted as a project feature, 5) dredging of tidal access channels omitted, and 6) containment dikes have been added around the entire perimeter of the project area so that shoreline protection features of the BA-27 project are no longer being used for containment of dredged material.

Current Cost Estimate

The revised fully-funded cost for Fill Site 1 prepared by the CWPPRA Economics Work Group is **$15,842,343**.

Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The goals of the project are to: 1) create 504 acres of emergent marsh through the deposition of dredged material into open water and fragmented marsh and 2) provide a net benefit of 242 acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life.

B. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

A Cost Share Agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was executed on April 3, 2002. A draft amendment, authorizing construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring, to the Cost Share Agreement has been prepared.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of

time after Phase 2 approval.

FWS has received verbal notification from DNR that landrights will be finalized in a relatively short time after Phase 2 approval.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

A 30% design meeting was held on December 17, 2003, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and FWS agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

A 95% design meeting was held on July 29, 2004, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and FWS agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

A final EA was issued on November 16, 2005.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review (See Appendix B).

The following paragraph is from the Recommendations section of the August 12, 2004 final Ecological Review:

Based on the investigation of similar restoration projects and a review of engineering principles, the LDNR project team feels that the proposed strategies of the Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge project will likely achieve the desired ecological goals for the majority of the 20 year project life. At this time, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Restoration Division recommends that the Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge project be considered for CWPPRA Phase 2 authorization.

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

The FWS was issued a Section 404 permit from the Corps of Engineers on April 6, 2005.

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

An HTRW assessment/contaminants screening was conducted by the FWS Lafayette Field Office's Environmental Contaminants Specialist. It was concluded that project implementation would not encounter any of the known wells or associated oil and gas facilities in the project area and that re-suspension of contaminants from sediment disturbance is not expected. Based on available information, further study is not warranted.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303(e) approval was granted by the Corps via letter dated August 4, 2004.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

An overgrazing determination was issued on January 12, 2004 by the NRCS and indicated that overgrazing would not be a problem in the project area.

L. Revised cost estimate of Phase 2 activities, based on the revised Project design.

Funding/Budget information:

1.) - Specific Phase Two funding request (updated construction cost estimate, three years of monitoring and O&M, etc.)

2.) - Fully funded, 20-year cost projection with anticipated schedule of expenditures

The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated construction estimate and three years of monitoring and O&M) is $15,231,142. The revised fully-funded cost of the project is $15,842,343. The revised budget sheets, with the anticipated schedule of expenditures, are provided in Attachment 1.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

A revised Wetland Value Assessment for the full project was prepared and reviewed by the Environmental Work Group. Benefits for Site 1, which totals 504 acres, include 242 net acres and 135 net average annual habitat units.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

The following Prioritization Criteria scores were reviewed and agreed upon by the Environmental and Engineering Workgroups.

Criteria	Score	Weight	Final Score
Cost Effectiveness	2.5	2	5

Area of Need	10	1.5	15
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	7	1	7
Sustainability of Benefits	4	1	4
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	10	1	10
Total Score			**56**

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge - Fill Site 1

PPL: 11 **Project No.** BA-36

Agency: USFWS

Phase I Approval Date: 16-Jan-02

Phase II Approval Date: 31 Jan 2007 (Proposed) **Const Start:** Aug-07

	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	1,485,284	272,648	1,485,284		272,648		
Lands	10,640	6,144	10,640		6,144		
Fed S&A	746,299	96,718	360,149	386,150	86,150	10,568	10,568
LDNR S&A	856,535	100,429	413,347	443,188	74,010	26,419	26,419
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	2,418	2,418	2,418		2,418		
Ph II Const Phase	1,892	308		1,892		308	308
Ph II Long Term	21,971	18,696		21,971		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	20,581,719	11,991,171		20,581,719		11,991,171	11,991,171
Const S&I	511,064	183,878		511,064		183,878	183,878
Contingency	5,145,430	2,997,793		5,145,430		2,997,793	2,997,793
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	22,572	22,572	22,572		22,572		
Ph II Const Phase	13,223	-		13,223			
Ph II Long Term	165,233	-		165,233			
O&M - State	128,540	77,455		128,540		77,455	9,669
O&M - Fed	-	72,113				72,113	9,002
Total	**29,692,820**	**15,842,343**	**2,294,410**	**27,398,410**	**463,942**	**15,378,401**	**15,231,142**
Total Project				**29,692,820**		**15,842,343**	**15,695,084**
Percent Over Original Baseline		**53%**					

Prepared By: Gay Browning **Date Prepared:** 29-Nov-06

Attachment 1

BA-30 - East Grand Terre Island Restoration

East Grand Terre Island (BA-30) Technical Committee Meeting

December 6, 2006

Project Overview

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin

Problem:

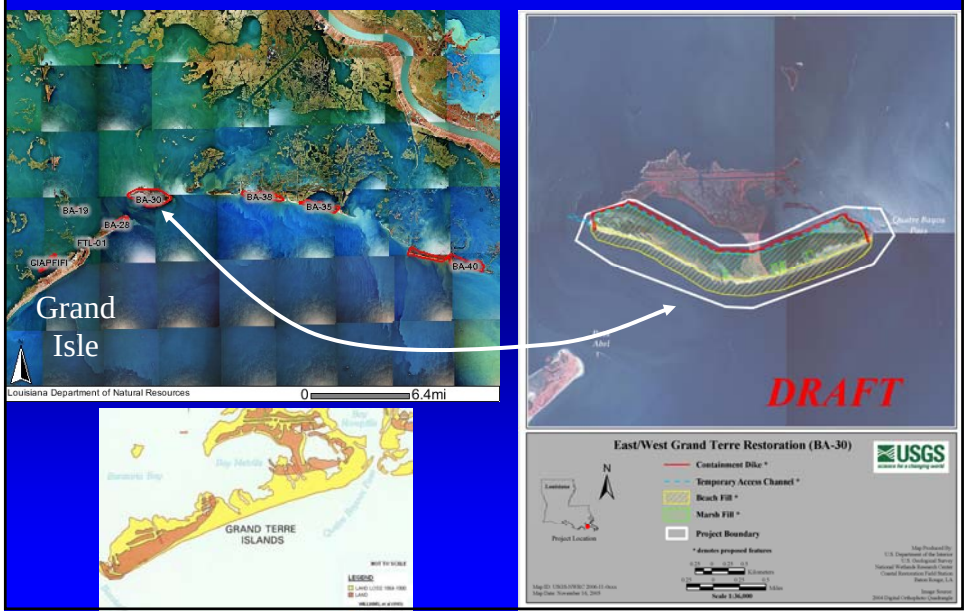
On-going shoreline erosion has resulted in breaching of the barrier shoreline

Goals:

1) Restore beach and dune to prevent breaching and maintain shoreline integrity

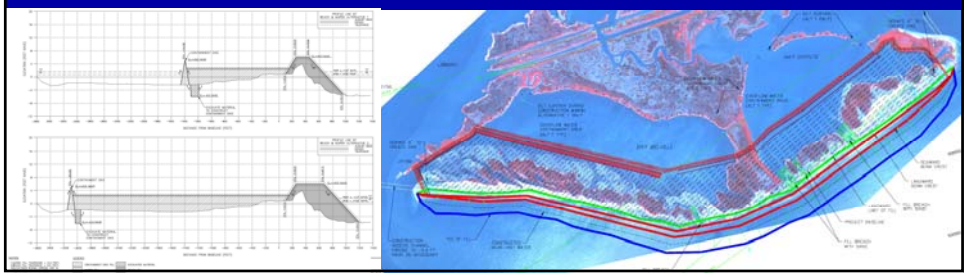
2) Create and restore barrier island habitats

Project Map



Project Features Overview

- Restore 2.8 miles barrier shoreline through construction of +6 foot dune with advanced nourishment.
- Construction 450-acre marsh platform north of and contiguous to the beach and dune fill to provide foundation for continued shoreline rollover and retreat.
- Install sand fencing and vegetative plantings.



Project Benefits & Costs

Project benefits

- Create and restore about 620 acres of barrier island immediately post-construction
- Maintain 2.8 miles of eroding shoreline
- Provide 335 net acres at TY20

Project costs

- The Fully Funded Cost for the project is: $36,705,731
- Phase 2 increment 1 request is $ 33,881,341

Prioritization Score

- 60

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL # 9

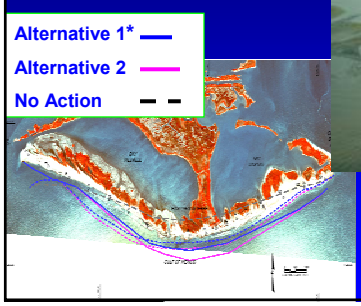
	Phase One	Current	% change
Fully funded cost (M)	$ 18.2	$ 36.7	201 %
TY 20 Net Acres	403	335	83 %
AAHU	177	268.9	151 %

Cost increase due to:

1) Project changes to increase dune and beach restoration to meet goal of maintaining shoreline integrity
2) Construction cost adjustments to reflect post-Katrina business climate and increase in construction contingency

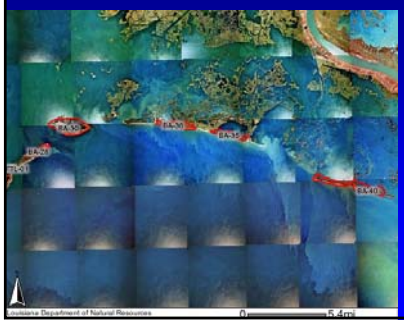
Project Need

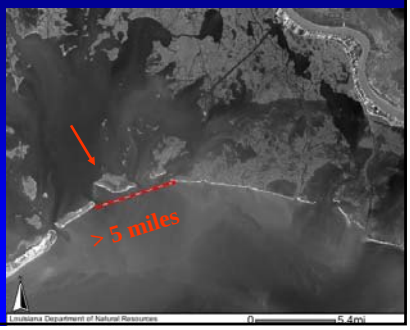
- Project conditions continue to deteriorate with permanent breaches in shoreline (shoreline erosion rates range from 20 to 80 feet/year (1996 to 2002)).
- Project costs expected to increase 15 – 20 %/year for the next two to three years



Project Need

- Project is one component of overall basin-wide effort to restore barrier shoreline (six projects in various stages)
- Limited window of construction feasibility
- Continued deterioration will result in 5-mile opening directly between lower Barataria Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.





Questions?

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR PHASE II AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

1. Description of Phase I Project

As authorized for Phase I in January 2000 (PPL 9) the project included restoration of 40 acres of beach and dune on the western portion of West Grand Terre, restoration of about 75 acres of beach and dune, and creation of about 212 acres of saline marsh on East Grand Terre Island (Figure 1). At the time of Phase I authorization, project goals were identified as 1) prevent breaching of the barrier shorelines through the 20-year project life, 2) protect existing structures on West Grand Terre island, and 3) achieve various acreage targets for dune, marsh, and other barrier island habitats.

A summary of Phase I project costs and benefits is provided below.

Fully Funded Total Project Cost	$18.2 M
Net Acres at TY20	403
Average Annual Habitat Units	177

2. Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

Phase I tasks included pre-design investigations (i.e., topographic and bathymetric surveys, geotechnical investigations), various engineering assessments of project alternatives, and completion of 95% level plans and specifications for the preferred alternative. Design analyses revealed that the majority of project goals for West Grand Terre would be met without action. Design analyses for East Grand Terre suggested that the original conceptual design would not provide enough beach and dune strength on East Grand Terre to meet the primary project objectives, and that more robust project design would be required. A change in project scope was approved by the Task Force to proceed to final design on the preferred alternative for East Grand Terre only.

Other Phase I activities included development of the landrights workplan, preliminary ownership report, and execution of appropriate servitudes and agreements, development and submission of permit application materials, and development of draft NEPA documents. The project sponsors determined that HTRW investigations were not required based on review of land use history and previous basin-wide assessments conducted by the Corps of Engineers.

3. Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

A. Project Features

The recommended plan includes beach and dune fill to address the severity of erosion along the gulf-front shoreline and to repair shoreline breaches (Figure 2). The beach and dune fill template is approximately 15,000 ft long with a 90-foot wide dune design section to +6 feet with 1:30 back- and 1:45 fore-slopes. Advanced fill is distributed non-uniformly to account for varying longshore transport rates along the island. The maximum constructed berm width

is 195 feet. Total in place beach and dune fill volume is estimated at 1,576,650 cy. The recommended plan also includes a marsh platform in the southern portions of Bays Melville and Dispute with construction elevation of +2.3 feet. The required fill volume is approximately 1,732,000 cy. Construction of the project is expected to create or enhance 456 acres of marsh.

Long term project components include extensive vegetative plantings, replacement of sand fences, retention dike gapping, and project performance assessments throughout the project life.

B. Updated assessment of benefits and current cost estimates

Detailed costs are provided in attached budget spreadsheet.

Fully Funded Total Project Cost	$36.7 M
Phase II, Increment I Request	$33.9 M
Net Acres at TY20	335
Average Annual Habitat Units	268.92

C. In cases of substantial modifications to original conceptual design or costs, describe the specific changes both qualitatively and quantitatively

The project has changed since Phase I authorization to remove West Grand Terre from the current proposed project and increase project features on East Grand Terre resulting in a net increase in project cost from that estimated at the time of Phase I authorization. The Task Force approved a change in project scope at its July 27, 2005 meeting. Additionally, project costs were updated in November 2006 to account for post-Katrina business climate adjustment.

PHASE II CHECKLIST

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies

The goals of this project are to repair breaches and tidal inlets in the shoreline, reinforce the existing shoreline with sand and plug/repair the growing tidal inlets through the shoreline. The design approach is to maximize surface area per planform unit volume for island stabilization and dune, supratidal (i.e., swale), and intertidal marsh creation by preventing a breach (i.e., tidal inlet) with a 20-year or lesser storm event.

Project strategies identified in the Ecological Review are 1) construct 71 acres of dune platform to +6 feet NAVD-88, 82 acres of beach, and 432 acres of back barrier marsh on East Grand Terre, 2) place marsh creation material at an elevation of +2.3 feet NAVD-88 and allow it to settle and dewater down to the intertidal range, 3) utilize effective planting schemes and sand fencing to maximize vegetative coverage and survival along with

providing increased dune stabilization, 4) create tidal ponds and creeks and ensure tidal exchange by degrading retention dikes that do not naturally degrade.

B. Cost Sharing Agreement

A cooperative agreement was executed between NOAA and LDNR for Phase I activities.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

Ms. Helen Hoffpauir, CRD Land Manager, has notified the Technical Committee that "At this time, no land rights acquisition problems are anticipated. Therefore, DNR is confident that land rights for the above referenced project will be finalized in a reasonable period of time after Phase II Approval."

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

A Preliminary Design review was held on May 26, 2005. A change in project scope was identified during the design review process. The Task Force concurred with the change in scope on July 27, 2005.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level)

The Final Design Review is scheduled for 30 November 2005.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project

A draft EA was circulated to agencies for review in December 2005. With the exception of USFWS comments regarding designated critical habitat for piping plover, only minor comments were received. Pending receipt of construction approval, consultation with USFWS will be undertaken. Upon completion of the consultation, the EA will be finalized.

G. Written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review

"Based on the current level of design, the proposed strategies of the East/West Grand Terre Islands Restoration project would achieve some ecological benefits and warrants proceeding towards Phase II funding. The LDNR maintains its concurrence with the selection of beach alternative 1 and marsh alternative 1 as an attempt to construct the most cost effective alternatives to restore EGT. The current level of design warrants continued progress towards Phase II funding."

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits

Permit applications were submitted in December 2005. Issuance of regulatory approvals is pending consultation with USFWS regarding piping plover critical habitat located in the project area.

I. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required

The project sponsors determined that HTRW investigations were not required based on review of land use history and previous basin-wide assessments conducted by the Corps of Engineers.

J. Section 303(e) approval

Complete.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS

Received October 7, 2005.

L. Revised fully funded cost estimate

The revised fully funded cost estimate is $36,705,731.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment

A revised Wetland Value Assessment was reviewed and approved by the ENG WG.

N. Prioritization Criteria ranking score

A draft Prioritization has been developed and will be submitted for review by the Workgroups. Proposed scores are shown below and will be updated at Technical Committee meeting based on any revisions required by the Workgroups.

	Weighting	Score	Weighted Score
I. Cost-effectiveness	20%	1	2
II. Area of Need	15%	10	15
III. Implementability	15%	10	15
IV. Certainty of Benefits	10%	7	7
V. Sustainability of Benefits	10%	6	6
VI. Increased Riverine Input	10%	0	0
VII. Increased Sediment Input	10%	5	5
VII. Critical Landscape Features	10%	10	10
TOTAL			**60**

Figure 1: Phase I level Project Map

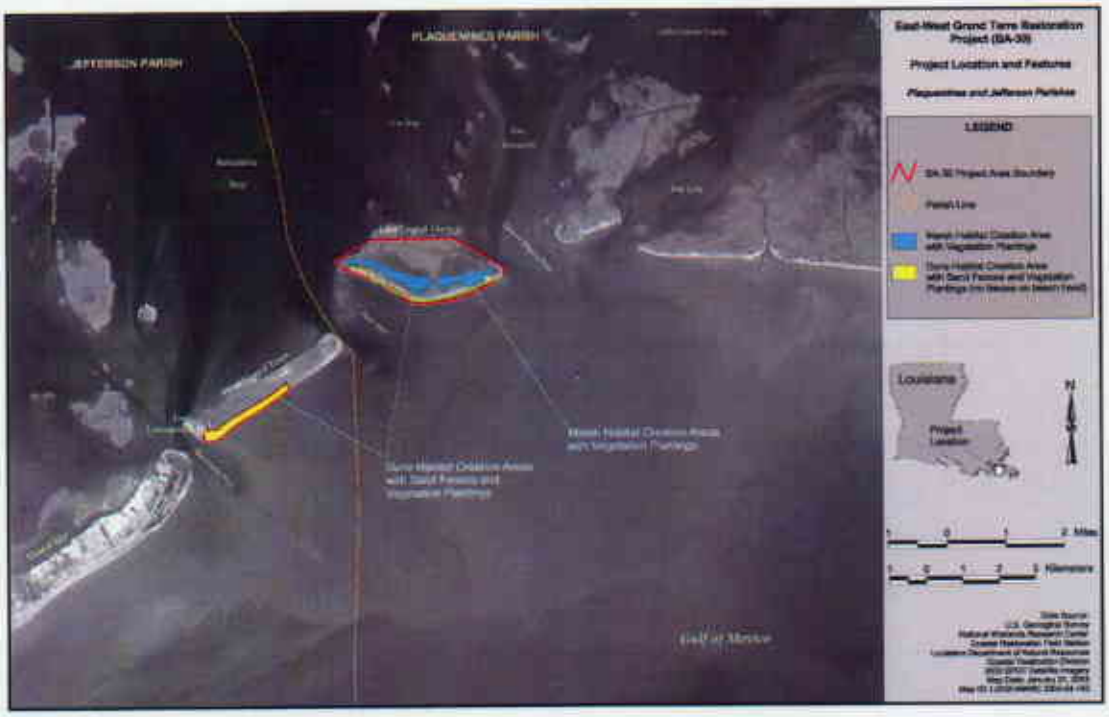


Figure 2: Phase II Project Feature and Boundary Map

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: East Grand Terre Island Restoration

PPL: 9 **Project No.** BA-30

Agency: NMFS

Phase I Approval Date: 11-Jan-00

Phase II Approval Date: 31 Jan 2007 (Proposed) **Const Start:** Aug-07

	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	930,916	1,163,645	930,916		1,163,645		
Lands	464,998	581,248	464,998		581,248		
Fed S&A	737,410	829,586	368,705	368,705	460,881	368,705	368,705
LDNR S&A	117,320	423,325	58,660	58,660	73,325	350,000	350,000
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	1,678	1,678	1,678		1,678		
Ph II Const Phase	1,677	370		1,677		370	370
Ph II Long Term	20,466	18,696		20,466		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	12,380,401	24,109,839		12,380,401		24,109,839	24,109,839
Const S&I	268,582	379,361		268,582		379,361	379,361
Contingency	3,095,100	6,027,460		3,095,100		6,027,460	6,027,460
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	31,246	31,246	31,246		31,246		
Ph II Const Phase	-	98,771				98,771	98,771
Ph II Long Term	153,692	552,119		153,692		552,119	369,905
O&M - State	-	2,367,651				2,367,651	2,128,170
O&M - Fed	-	120,736				120,736	46,426
Total	**18,203,486**	**36,705,731**	**1,856,203**	**16,347,283**	**2,312,023**	**34,393,708**	**33,881,341**
Total Project				**18,203,486**		**36,705,731**	**36,193,364**
Percent Over Original Baseline		202%					

Prepared By: Gay **Date Prepared:** 29-Nov-06

NOTES:

TV-11b - Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab-Belle Isle Canal-Lock

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization
(Belle Isle Canal to Lock) (East) (TV-11b/XTV-27)
Vermilion Parish, Louisiana

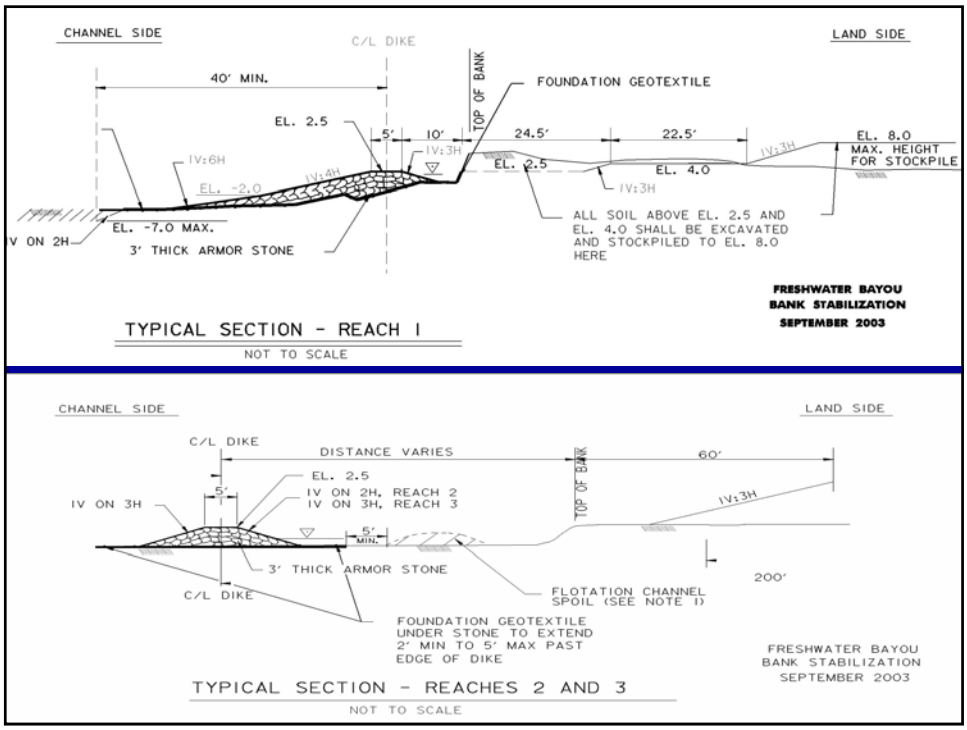
December 2006

Project Background

- Authorized in January 2000 by Breaux Act (CWPPRA) Task Force on PPL9
- ~40,000 linear feet of rock dike to stop shoreline erosion along Freshwater Bayou Canal from Belle Isle Bayou to the Lock
- Original project included hydrologic restoration features but those were dropped after initial review by the design team

Wetlands Loss Problems

- The banks of Freshwater Bayou Canal are rapidly eroding (-10ft/yr), due mainly to boat traffic.
- Breaches in the bankline allow boat wakes to push turbid, higher salinity waters into interior wetlands, causing marsh loss and decreasing SAV coverage.
- A large area of interior marsh in the northern portion of the project area is fragmenting and turning to open water, in part due to the breaches.



Benefits and Costs

- Rock dike will protect and benefit 241 acres of marsh over 20-years
- Project will extend shoreline protection from the lock to a completed state-only project (TV-11)
- Fully funded cost estimate is $30,070,170.

Questions?

Freshwater Bayou Canal
Vermilion Parish, LA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO

ATTENTION OF:

CEMVN-PM-C (1110-2-1150a) 21 November 2006

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Troy Constance, Chairman, CWPPRA Technical Committee

SUBJECT: Construction Approval Request for Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization – Belle Isle Bayou to the Lock (TV-11b/XTV-27), Vermilion Parish, Louisiana.

1. As required by Section 6(j) of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Manual, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) request approval to construct the subject project.

2. The original project approved on the 9th priority list included shoreline protection and hydrologic restoration components. The hydrologic restoration features were removed during the design phase (see item m for additional details about the removal of this feature). The following information summarizes completion of the tasks required prior to seeking authorization for project construction:

a. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The goal of the project is to stop shoreline erosion along the east bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal between the Leland Bowman Lock and Belle Isle Bayou (approximately 40,000 feet) using a rock dike. A copy of the project goals and strategies are included in enclosure A.

b. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

A USACE legal opinion indicates that execution of a cost share agreement requires prior Task Force approval of construction. In line with this requirement, the agreement will be executed following Task Force action on the project. A copy of the draft cost sharing agreement is included in enclosure B.

c. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

A Real Estate Plan has been completed. The plan outlines all of the necessary real estate instruments required to construct the project and identifies affected landowners. It is estimated that all necessary real estate instruments can be obtained within 90-days of construction approval. A copy of the Real Estate Plan is included in enclosure C.

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

A 30% Design Review was held in Abbeville, Louisiana on June 27, 2003 and a memo documenting the completion of the design review was sent to the members of the Technical Committee. In addition, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources provided a letter of support for proceeding with completion of the design of the project. A copy of the letter is included in enclosure D.

e. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level).

A 95% design review was completed on 22 January 2004. A copy of the letter is included in enclosure E.

f. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for approval.

A Draft Environmental Assessment was released for public comment in May 2002. A Finding of No Significant Impact was signed in November 2002 completing the National Environmental Policy Act compliance requirements. A copy of the draft Environmental Assessment is included in enclosure F.

g. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

A final Ecological Review was distributed at the 95% Design Review meeting. A summary of the findings is found on page 7 and page 8 of the report. A copy of the report can be found in enclosure G.

h. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits.

The Corps of Engineers is not required to obtain a permit to construct this project. However, an Environmental Assessment was completed in November 2002 to cover all wetlands conservation and protection issues and other environmental considerations associated with construction and maintenance of the project.

i. A HTRW assessment, if required, has been prepared.

An HTRW assessment was included in the Environmental Assessment completed in November 2002.

j. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303(e) approval was provided in February 2004. A copy of the signed 303(e) letter can be found in enclosure J.

k. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

An on 22 December 2003 and is included as part of the Real Estate Plan. The Natural Resources Conservation Service concluded that overgrazing is not a problem in the project area. A copy of the overgrazing determination letter provided by NRCS is included in enclosure K.

l. Revised cost estimate of Phase 2 activities, based on the revised Project design.

The Economics Work Group prepared a fully funded estimate in January 2004. The estimate was updated in November 2005 detailing a fully funded cost of $ 30,070,170. A copy of the revised estimate is included in enclosure L.

m. A revised Wetland Value Assessment must be prepared if, during the review of the preliminary NEPA documentation, three of the Task Force agencies determine that a significant change in project scope occurred.

Changes in project scope resulted in a reduction in the project area and environmental benefits. As a result, in accordance with standard operating procedures, the project development team coordinated revisions to the WVA with the Chairman of the CWPPRA Environmental Work Group. Project benefits were reduced to 74.26 Average Annual Habitat Units; a 70% reduction from the originally authorized project. However, the elimination of the water control structures also reduced the project construction costs and as a result the revised cost benefit ratio for the shoreline protection feature is not significantly different than the original estimate.

n. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

A revised Prioritization Criteria ranking score has been prepared and reviewed through the CWPPRA working groups. A prioritization fact sheet is included in the Final Design Report. A copy of the revised prioritization fact sheet based on the new cost estimate of Phase 2 activities has been included in enclosure N.

3. If you have any questions regarding this project please call Mr. Gregory Miller at (504) 862-2310 or Dr. Ken Duffy at (225) 342-4106.

GREGORY MILLER
Project Manager
Coastal Restoration Branch

Enclosure A

Original Phase I Project
Fact Sheet

Overview of Phase I Tasks,
Process and Issues

Updated Phase II Project
Fact Sheet

Project Goals and Strategies

Description of Original Phase I Project
Freshwater Bayou Canal Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock)

Authority: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Sponsors: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and LA Department of Natural Resources

Location: Vermilion Parish, LA.

Problem: The banks of Freshwater Bayou Canal are rapidly eroding, due mainly to boat traffic. In the project area, several breaches have developed in the bankline along the east side of the canal. These breaches allow boat wakes to push turbid, higher salinity waters into interior marsh, causing marsh loss and decreasing SAV coverage. A large area of interior marsh in the northern portion of the project area is fragmenting and turning to open water, in part due to the breaches.

Features: 1) A rock dike would be built along the eastern bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal, between Belle Isle Canal and Freshwater Bayou Lock, a distance of approximately 40,000-ft. The dike is designed to halt shoreline erosion along the east bank of the canal. Special features are being incorporated into the project design to allow estuarine organisms to access wetlands behind the dike. 2) Four water control structures would be built in the spoil banks of canals running along the eastern and southern boundary of the project area. The structures would be flap-gated variable crest weirs.

Benefits: Over 20-years, the project will benefit approximately 529 ac of wetlands.

Cost: The preliminary estimated cost to construct, maintain, and monitor this project is $25.1 million.

Contact: For additional information contact Gregory Miller at (504) 862-2310.

TV-11b Ph2 request item #2

Overview of Phase One Tasks, Process and Issues
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (TV-11b)

Task Overview

The Corps of Engineers and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources project delivery team developed a work plan to guide the project design efforts. The work plan called for identifying landowners in the area, obtaining right of entry permissions to conduct engineering data collection for design work including site surveys and geotechnical investigations. The engineering data was collected and analyzed to produce a recommended design template, alignment, and cost estimate for the proposed project. Environmental compliance actions were initiated in accordance with NEPA regulations and a draft Environmental Assessment was produced. A real estate plan was developed identifying project area landowners and the easements necessary for construction.

Final designs have been developed for approximately 40,000 linear feet of bank protection that is recommended for construction.

Issues

No significant issues arose during the Phase I design process. However, an incorrect conversion of initial survey elevations to the NAVD 88 datum resulted in design modifications between the preliminary and final design reviews.

Design Changes

A hydrologic restoration component of the project that was included in the original concept approved on the priority list has been dropped. The feature was removed because of lack of support from the local sponsor. In addition, three typical sections for rock dikes and bank paving will be used to protect the shoreline. These sections differ from the initial cross sections developed for the candidate project that was selected to the priority project list. Changing the cross sections resulted in increasing the amount of rock that will be required for construction. All of these design changes were reviewed by the Environmental Work Group and detailed in the project 30% and 95% design reviews.

TV-11b Ph2 request item #3

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization
(Belle Isle Canal to Lock) (East) (XTV-27)
Vermilion Parish, Louisiana

Lead Agencies: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and State of Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Project Location: This 241-acre project area is located in Vermilion Parish along the eastern shoreline of Freshwater Bayou Canal (FBC) between the Freshwater Bayou Lock and Belle Isle Canal.

Project Purpose: The banks of Freshwater Bayou Canal are rapidly eroding, due mainly to boat traffic. In the project area, several breaches have developed in the bankline along the east side of the canal. These breaches allow boat wakes to push turbid, higher salinity waters into interior marsh, causing marsh loss and decreasing SAV coverage. A large area of interior marsh in the northern portion of the project area is fragmenting and turning to open water, in part due to the breaches.

Project Features: A rock dike would be built along the eastern bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal, between Belle Isle Canal and Freshwater Bayou Lock, a distance of approximately 40,000-feet. The dike is designed to halt shoreline erosion along the east bank of the canal. Special features are being incorporated into the project design to allow estuarine organisms to access wetlands behind the rock dike. These special features will leave small gaps in the rock at infrequent intervals to allow natural water exchange behind the dike segments. Shoreline sections at the gap locations will be armored to prevent erosion into the adjacent bankline and marshes.

Project Costs: The estimated cost of the project, including real estate, environmental compliance, engineering and design, relocations, construction, monitoring, and O&M expenses, is $ 30,070,170.

Project Status: The partnering agencies have completed a 30% design review and a 95% design review. The project schedule calls for seeking construction authorization from the CWPPRA Task Force at the winter 2006 meeting.

Information: Additional information on this project is available on the LACOAST.GOV website or may be obtained by contacting Gregory Miller at 504-862-2310 or via email at Gregory.B.Miller@mvn02.usace.army.mil.

TV-11b Ph2 request item #3

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (TV-11b)

Project Goals and Strategies

Goal Statement

The overall goals of this project are to:

• Achieve a 7-fold increase in emergent marsh acreage in Area A, compared to without project predictions, by the end of the 20-year project life (Figure 1); and,

• Reduce the rate of marsh loss by 15% in Area B over the 20-year project life (Figure 1).

Strategy Statement

The project goals will be achieved through the implementation of the following strategies/project features:

• construction of a large conveyance channel through the levee of the Mississippi River

• construction of bifurcation channels (divisions of the main conveyance channel) every five years

• construction of Sediment Retention Enhancement Devices down-stream from the crevasse cut

• beneficial placement of dredged material from conveyance channel construction within the project area

Enclosure B

Draft Cost Sharing Agreement

Template For State Performed OMRR&R

COST SHARING AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
AND

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

FOR CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, REHABILITATION AND MONITORING OF THE

FRESHWATER BAYOU CANAL BANK STABILIZATION (BELLE ISLE TO LOCK) (XTV-27) PROJECT
VERMILION PARISH, LOUISIANA

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into this _____ day of _____ , 20 __, by and between the DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (hereinafter referred to as the "Government"), acting by and through the District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans and the STATE OF LOUISIANA, (hereinafter referred to as the "State"), acting by and through the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.

WITNESSETH, THAT:

WHEREAS, construction of the **Freshwater Bayou Canal Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock) (XTY-27)** Project in **Vermilion** Parish, Louisiana, (hereinafter referred to as the "Project" and defined in Article I.b. of this Agreement), is authorized by Section 303(a) of Title III, Pub. L. 101-646, the "Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act" enacted on November 29, 1990, as amended, (hereinafter referred to as the "CWPPRA"); and

WHEREAS, the Project was authorized by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan of the State of Louisiana on **January 11, 2000**; and

WHEREAS, the Government and the State desire to enter into a Cost Sharing Agreement for construction, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, and monitoring of the Project; and

WHEREAS, Section 303(f) of the CWPPRA, as amended, specifies the cost-sharing requirements applicable to the Project; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 304 of the CWPPRA, as amended, the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan was approved by the Secretary of the Army, the Director of

the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency on November 21, 1997, effective December 1, 1997; and

WHEREAS, Section 303(f) of the CWPPRA, specifies that, upon approval of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan, the Federal share for this Project will increase from 75 percent to 85 percent. In accordance with the unanimous decision of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force, which decision was officially rendered on January 16, 1998, the increased Federal share shall apply to all Project funds expended on or after December 1, 1997; and

WHEREAS, Section 303(f)(2) of the CWPPRA, as amended, provides that in the event that the Secretary of the Army, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency jointly determine that the State is not taking reasonable steps to implement and administer the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan, amounts made available by the Government in accordance with Section 306 of the CWPPRA, as amended, for any coastal wetlands restoration Project shall revert from 85 percent to 75 percent of the cost of the Project; provided however, that such reversion to the lower cost share level shall not occur until the Governor of the State of Louisiana has been provided notice of, and opportunity for hearing on, any such determination by the Secretary, the Director and the Administrator, and the State has been given ninety days from the later of such notice or hearing to take corrective action. The decreased Federal share shall apply and extend solely to those funds expended on or after such ninety-day period has elapsed without corrective action having been taken by the State; and

WHEREAS, Section 303(e) of the CWPPRA, as amended, states that the Secretary of the Army "shall not fund a coastal wetlands restoration Project unless that Project is subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that wetlands restored, enhanced, or managed through that Project will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and dependent fish and wildlife populations;" and

WHEREAS, the Government and the State have the legal authority and capability to perform as hereinafter set forth and intend to cooperate in the cost-sharing and financing of the construction, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation and monitoring of the Project in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Government and the State agree as follows:

ARTICLE I - DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

For the purposes of this Agreement:

a. The definitions in Section 302 of the CWPPRA, as amended, are incorporated herein by reference.

b. The term "Project" shall mean the implementation, including the engineering, design, construction, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, and monitoring of the **Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization** Project, located **along the east bank of the Freshwater Bayou Canal** in **Vermilion** Parish, Louisiana. The Project consists of **the construction and maintenance of 39,330 feet of rock dike along the east bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal between Belle Isle Bayou and the Leland Bowman Lock to stop shoreline erosion**, as generally described in the CWPPRA Task Force Priority Project List Report, dated **December 2001,** as amended by later decisions of the Task Force.

c. The term "total first costs" shall mean all costs incurred by the State and the Government directly related to pre-construction monitoring, construction, and construction monitoring of the Project. Such costs shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: all engineering and design costs incurred after **January 12, 2000**; all preconstruction engineering and design costs; engineering and design costs during construction; actual construction costs; construction management costs; supervision and administration costs; costs of participation in the Project Coordination Team in accordance with Article V of this Agreement; costs of audit in accordance with Article IX of this Agreement completed prior to the final accounting of total first costs as identified in Article VI.d.; costs of contract dispute settlements or awards; legal costs, awards, damages or settlements associated with any dispute or litigation over reclamation rights; the value of lands, the value of easements, the value of servitudes, the value of severance fees for dredging State waterbottoms, and the value of rights-of-way, including the value of suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas acquired by the Government or acquired by the State for which the Government affords credit in accordance with Article IV of this Agreement, all as may be required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project; the value of utility and facility relocations, as may be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project; the cost of investigations to identify the existence of hazardous substances as identified in Article XVI.a.; the cost of clean-up and response of hazardous substances regulated under CERCLA (when the Government and the State mutually agree to initiate or continue construction after discovery of such substances) for all lands other than those owned, controlled and/or claimed by the State or fee-owned by the Government as identified in Art. XVI.c; the cost of developing the Project Monitoring Plan, described in subparagraph o. of this Article; the cost of developing the Project Operations and Schedule Manual, as described in subparagraph p. of this Article; and the cost of cultural resource surveys, documentation and coordination. The term “total first costs” shall not include the costs for operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation; post-construction monitoring; and costs of dispute resolution identified in Article VII; and costs of audit in accordance with Article IX of this Agreement completed subsequent to the final accounting of total first costs as identified in Article VI.d.; and any increase in costs for betterments. The term "total first costs" also includes the amount of work-in-kind credits, verified by Government audits, that will be given to the State for work-in-kind.

d. The term "total project cost" shall mean all cost directly related to implementation of the Project. Such cost shall include total first costs and all costs directly related to operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the Project, including post-construction monitoring and associated supervision and administration costs, but shall not include any costs for disputes as identified in Article VII.

e. The term "District Engineer" shall mean the U.S. Army District Engineer for the New Orleans District, or his designee.

f. The term "period of construction" shall mean the time from the advertisement of the first construction contract to the time the District Engineer certifies in writing to the State that construction of the Project is complete. The District Engineer shall furnish to the State copies of the Government's Written Notice of Acceptance of Completed Work furnished to contractor(s) for all contracts for the Project.

g. The term "highway" shall mean any highway, thoroughfare, roadway, street, or other public road or way.

h. The term "relocations" shall mean the preparation of plans and specifications for, and the accomplishment of all, alterations, modifications, lowering or raising in place, and/or new construction related to, but not limited to, existing: railroads, highways, and other bridges, buildings, pipelines, public utilities (such as municipal water and sanitary sewer lines, telephone lines, and storm drains), aerial utilities, cemeteries, and other facilities, structures, and improvements determined by the Government to be necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

i. The term "fiscal year" shall mean one fiscal year of the Government. The Government fiscal year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.

j. The term "functional portion of the Project" shall mean the completion of the construction of a portion of the Project as determined by the District Engineer in writing to be suitable for tender to the State to operate and maintain in advance of completion of the construction of the entire Project. To be suitable for tender, the District Engineer must determine that the portion of the Project for which construction has been completed can function independently and for a useful purpose, although the balance of the Project is not complete.

k. The term "betterment" shall mean the design and construction of a Project feature accomplished on behalf of, or at the request of the State in accordance with standards which exceed the standards which the Government would otherwise apply for accomplishing the design and construction of the Project.

l. The term "construction management costs" shall mean costs incurred by the State and the Government directly related to supervising and administering of construction contracts, to include related overhead costs, as specified in applicable Government contracting regulations.

m. The term "operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation" shall mean any physical activity associated with the actual operation, maintenance, repair, replacement or rehabilitation of the completed Project, or functional portion of the Project, which has been tendered to the State, as described in the Project Operations and Schedule Manual as described in subparagraph p. of this Article and Article VIII of this Agreement.

n. The term "monitoring" shall mean the pre-construction, construction, and post-construction activities undertaken pursuant to the Project Monitoring Plan.

o. The term "Project Monitoring Plan" shall mean a specific plan prepared by the State, and mutually agreed to by the State and the Government, to provide direction and guidance concerning all monitoring requirements, parameters and procedures for the Project, which shall include the procurement of aerial photographs of the Project area taken within one year prior to the commencement of construction of the Project.

p. The term "Project Operations and Schedule Manual" shall mean a specific plan and schedule prepared by the Government, and mutually agreed to by the State and the Government, to provide direction and guidance concerning all operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation activities for the Project or functional portion of the Project in accordance with Article VIII of this Agreement.

q. The term "work-in-kind" shall mean engineering, design, pre-construction and/or construction monitoring, and/or construction of the Project or feature of the Project which has been approved in advance by the Government and is performed by the State.

r. 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 mutually agreed in writing.

s. The term "non-Federal proportionate share" shall mean the ratio of the State's total cash contribution required in accordance with Article II.e. of this Agreement to total financial obligations for construction, as projected by the Government.

t. The term "Project Management Plan" shall mean the written, approved document designed to guide both Project execution and Project control through completion of the fiscal closeout. The plan will clearly identify the Project scope, cost, and schedule baselines. The plan may be summary or detailed.

u. The term "completion of the Project" shall mean the end of the Project life as defined in Article 1.r. above, i.e. through the post-construction monitoring, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the Project.

ARTICLE II - OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES

a. The Government, subject to receiving funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States and using funds provided by the State, shall expeditiously construct the Project applying those procedures usually followed or applied in Federal projects, pursuant to Federal laws, regulations, and policies. The State shall be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on all contracts, including relevant plans and specifications, prior to the issuance of invitations for bids. Before initial construction of the Project can proceed, the State must concur in writing with issuance of the invitation for bids for the first construction contract. The State will be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on all modifications and change orders

prior to the issuance to the contractor of a Notice to Proceed. In those cases where providing notice to the State of the required contract modifications or change orders is not possible prior to issuance of Notice to Proceed, such notification will be provided after the fact at the earliest date possible. The District Engineer will, in good faith, consider the comments of the State, but award of contracts, modifications or change orders, and performance of all work on the Project (whether the work is performed under contract or by Government personnel), shall be exclusively within the control of the District Engineer provided such contracts, modifications and change orders are in accordance with the Project purposes.

b. The State may request the Government to accomplish betterments. Such requests shall be in writing and shall describe the betterments requested to be accomplished. If the Government, in its sole discretion, elects to accomplish the requested betterments or any portion thereof, it shall so notify the State in a writing that sets forth any applicable terms and conditions, which must be consistent with this Agreement. In the event of conflict between such a writing and this Agreement, this Agreement shall control. If the State accepts the terms and conditions, including estimated costs, the Government shall proceed to accomplish the requested betterments. The State shall be solely responsible for all costs due to the requested betterments and shall pay all such costs in accordance with Article VI.c. of this Agreement.

c. After the District Engineer determines that construction of the Project, or functional portion of the Project, is complete, and notifies the State in writing of such determination, the District Engineer shall turn the Project or functional portion of the Project over to the State, which shall accept the Project, or functional portion of the Project, and be responsible for operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, rehabilitating and monitoring the Project or functional portion of the Project in accordance with the Project Operations and Schedule Manual, the Project Monitoring Plan, and Article VIII hereof, to ensure that 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.

d. The Government shall pay 85 percent of the total first costs of the Project through a combination of cash and the provision of all lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas, and accomplishment or assurance of accomplishment of all relocations determined by the Government to be necessary for construction, monitoring, operation and maintenance of the Project, except for those lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas provided pursuant to subparagraph e.2. of this Article and Article III.b. of this Agreement.

e. The State shall contribute, during the period of construction, 15 percent of the total first costs through a combination of cash payments, lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of way, and work-in-kind, as hereby specified and as further specified in Article III.b. and Article VI. of this Agreement.

1. As further specified in Article VI hereof, during the period of construction, the State shall provide a cash contribution equal to 5 percent of the total first costs.

2. As further specified in Article III hereof, the State shall, prior to the scheduled date for issuance of the solicitation for any construction contract, provide all lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas to the Government in, over, under and upon any lands, waterbodies, and/or waterbottoms deemed by the Government, in formal consultation with the State, to be necessary for the construction, of the Project, which are owned, controlled and/or claimed by the State, provided however, that the final designation of the necessary lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas in, over, under and upon any lands, waterbodies, and waterbottoms, shall be exclusively within control of the District Engineer.

3. If the value of the contributions provided under subparagraphs e.1. and e.2. of this Article is less than 15 percent of total first costs, the State shall provide, during the period of construction, additional cash contributions in the amount necessary to make the State's total contribution equal to 15 percent of total first costs.

4. The State shall implement and perform Project pre-construction and construction monitoring in accordance with the Project Monitoring Plan and may perform other work-in-kind upon approval of the Government. The State shall receive a credit for the value of work-in-kind as approved by the Government, subject to Government audit, toward the cash contribution required under subparagraph e.3. of this Article.

5. Crediting and/or reimbursement is subject to satisfactory compliance with applicable Federal labor laws covering non-Federal construction, including, but not limited to the 40 U.S.C. 3141-3148 and 40 U.S C. 3701-3708 (revising, codifying and enacting without substantive change the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 276a et seq), the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 327 et seq) and the Copeland Anti-Kickback Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 276c)). Crediting and/or reimbursement may be withheld, in whole or in part, as a result of the State’s failure to comply with its obligations under these laws.

f. The State may request the Government to provide lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, and suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas, which are owned, controlled and/or claimed by the State on behalf of the State. Such requests shall be in writing and shall describe the services requested to be performed. If in its sole discretion the Government elects to perform the requested services or any portion thereof, it shall so notify the State in a writing that sets forth any applicable terms and conditions, which must be consistent with this Agreement. In the event of conflict between such a writing and this Agreement, this Agreement shall control. If the State accepts the terms and conditions, including estimated costs, the Government shall proceed to accomplish the requested services. The State shall be solely responsible for all costs of the requested services and shall pay all such costs in accordance with Article VI.c. of this Agreement. Notwithstanding the provision of lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, and suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas, which are owned, controlled and/or claimed by the State, the State shall be responsible, as between the Government and the State, for the costs of cleanup and response upon said lands in accordance with Article XVI.c. of this Agreement.

g. It is anticipated that the State will perform all operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation and post-construction monitoring associated with this Project. During the life of the Project, upon receipt of requests from the State, the Government shall, subject to the availability of Government funding and subject to Government audit, reimburse the State 85 percent of the State's actual operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation and monitoring costs, as approved by the Government, less a credit for any Government costs related to such activities. In the event the Government performs any operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, and post-construction monitoring work on the Project, the Government shall receive a credit for such work in the amount equal to the actual reasonable costs incurred which shall be applied against the Government's requirement to pay 85 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, and post-construction monitoring costs.

h. No Federal funds may be used to meet the State's share of total project costs under this Agreement unless the expenditure of such funds is expressly authorized by statute as verified in writing by the granting Federal agency.

i. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, in the event that, on or after December 1, 1997, the Secretary of the Army, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, jointly determine, pursuant to the provisions of Section 303(f)(2) of the CWPPRA, as amended, that the State of Louisiana is not taking reasonable steps to implement and administer the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan, amounts made available by the Government in accordance with Section 306 of the CWPPRA, as amended, shall revert from 85 percent to 75 percent of the cost of the Project, including both the monitoring and operations and maintenance phases, and the State's share of the costs of the Project shall revert from 15 percent to 25 percent of the costs of the Project, including both the monitoring and operations and maintenance phases; provided however, that such reversion to the Government's lower cost share level shall not occur until the Governor of the State of Louisiana has been provided notice of, and opportunity for hearing on, any such determination by the Secretary, the Director and the Administrator, and the State has been given ninety days from such notice or hearing to take corrective action. The decreased Federal share of the costs of the Project shall apply and extend solely to those funds expended on or after such ninety-day period has elapsed without corrective action having been taken by the State.

ARTICLE III - LANDS, RELOCATIONS AND Pub. L. 91-646

a. The Government shall acquire all lands, easements, servitudes, and rights-of-way, including suitable dredged or excavated material disposal areas, determined by the Government to be necessary for construction, operation and maintenance of the Project, except as provided in subparagraph b. of this Article.

b. Prior to the scheduled date for issuance of the solicitation for any construction contract, the State shall provide all lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, dredged material

disposal areas and any other interests in, over, under and upon any lands, waterbodies, and/or waterbottoms deemed by the Government, after formal consultation with the State, to be necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project, which are owned, controlled and/or claimed by the State, provided however, that the final designation of the necessary lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas in, over, under and upon any lands, waterbodies, and waterbottoms, shall be exclusively within control of the District Engineer. The State shall provide the Government with evidence supporting the State's legal authority to grant the Government an interest in such lands.

c. It is specifically understood that no fee title to the property or minerals affected herein are transferred with any easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, and suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas provided by the State pursuant to this Agreement. No public rights of ownership shall be transferred and vest in private parties as a result of the Project except as provided for explicitly in the State constitution or other State laws which govern local sponsor’s acquisition and negotiation of said rights; provided, however, that any such transfer or vesting or rights of ownership, including mineral rights, in private parties pursuant to the State constitution or other State laws shall be made subject to such terms and conditions which establish, preserve, and protect the right of the Government and of the State to construct, operate, maintain, replace, repair and rehabilitate the Project to the extent deemed necessary by the Government. It is further understood and agreed that any easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, and suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas shall provide for access for mineral exploration and development which will not unreasonably interfere with the purposes of the Project.

d. The Government shall accomplish or assure accomplishment of all relocations that are deemed necessary by the Government for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

e. After execution of this Agreement, the Government or the State, as the case may be, shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Pub. L. 91-646, as amended by Title IV of the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 (Pub. L. 100-17), and the Uniform Regulations contained in 49 CFR Part 24, in acquiring lands, easements, servitudes, and rights-of-way for construction and subsequent operation and maintenance of the Project, and inform all affected persons of applicable benefits, policies, and procedures in connection with said Act.

f. Eminent Domain. The Government will coordinate its acquisition efforts with the State. Condemnation will only be initiated by the Government when necessary, as in cases where the State is not empowered to acquire a real property interest under State law or where agreement cannot be reached on the purchase price. The Government will make every reasonable effort to resolve disagreements on price without condemnation. The Government will inform the State of acquisitions requiring condemnation for price or title prior to initiating condemnation proceedings.

g. If after construction of the Project, it is determined that additional property should have been acquired or additional facilities or utilities relocated for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project, beyond that initially determined by the Government to be necessary for construction, operation and maintenance of the Project, all cost to acquire the additional property or to accomplish the additional relocations, through direct purchase, eminent domain or involuntary acquisition, will be included as part of the total first costs of the Project.

ARTICLE IV - VALUE OF LANDS AND FACILITIES

a. The State shall not receive any credit for lands, easements, servitudes, and rights-of-way, including borrow or dredged or excavated material disposal areas, previously provided as an item of cooperation for another Federal project nor shall the value thereof be included in total project costs. The value of the lands, easements, servitudes, and rights-of-way, including suitable borrow or dredged or excavated material disposal areas, to be included in total first costs and credited towards the Government and State's share of total first costs shall be determined in accordance with the following procedures:

1. If the lands, easements, servitudes, or rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas and any other interests in, over, under and upon any lands, waterbodies, and/or waterbottoms which are owned by the State as of the date the first construction contract for the Project is awarded, the State shall be given a credit equal to the fair market value of the interest at the time of such award or in exceptional circumstances, upon request of the State and in the sole discretion of the Government, the actual purchase price paid by the State. The fair market value shall be determined by an appraisal, to be obtained by the State, which has been prepared by a qualified appraiser who is acceptable to both the State and the Government. The appraisal shall be reviewed and approved by the State and the Government.

2. The value of lands, easements, servitudes, or rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas, acquired by the Government shall be the actual costs of the land, including, but not limited to the actual incidental costs of acquiring the land, e.g., closing and title costs, appraisal costs, survey costs, attorney's fees, court costs, plat maps and mapping costs, as well as the actual amounts expended for any Pub. L. 91-646 relocation assistance benefits made in accordance with Article III., and all Government administrative costs in the land acquisition for the Project.

3. If the State acquires a greater real estate interest in the lands, easements, servitudes, or rights-of-way than are necessary for Project purposes, as determined by the Government, then only the value of such portions of those acquisitions as are necessary for Project purposes shall be included in total first costs and credited towards the State's share.

4. Credit for lands, easements, servitudes and rights-of-way acquired through eminent domain proceedings occurring after the date of this Agreement will be based on court awards for the real property interests taken, or on stipulated settlements or portions of stipulated settlements that have received written Government approval. The fair market value for the

purposes of filing an eminent domain proceeding in court shall be based on an appraisal prepared by a qualified appraiser who is acceptable to both the State and the Government and approved by the Government and the State. Appraisals shall be done in accordance with the Federal Rules of Compensation.

5. Credit for lands, easements, servitudes, or rights-of-way acquired by the State preceding the date of this Agreement, or at any time after this Agreement is signed, will also include the reasonable documented incidental costs of acquiring the interest, e.g., closing and title costs, appraisal costs, survey costs, attorney's fees, plat maps, and mapping costs, as well as the actual amounts expended for payment of any Pub. L. 91-646 relocation assistance benefits provided in accordance with the obligations under this Agreement.

6. Credit will be allowed for the value of severance fees applied to dredging State waterbottoms.

b. The costs of relocations which will be included in total first costs shall be that portion of the actual costs as set forth below, and approved by the Government:

1. Highways and Highway Bridges: Only that portion of the cost as would be necessary to construct substitute bridges and highways to the design standard that the State of Louisiana would use in constructing a new bridge or highway under similar conditions of geography and traffic loads.

2. Utilities and Facilities: Actual relocation costs, less depreciation, less salvage value, plus the cost of removal, less the cost of betterments. With respect to betterments, new materials shall not be used in any alteration or relocation if materials of value and usability equal to those in the existing facility are available or can be obtained as salvage from the existing facility or otherwise, unless the provision of new material is more economical. If, despite the availability of used material, new material is used, where the use of such new material represents an additional cost, such cost will not be included in total first costs.

3. Crediting and/or reimbursement is subject to satisfactory compliance with applicable Federal labor laws covering non-Federal relocations, including, but not limited to the 40 U.S.C. 3141-3148 and 40 U.S C. 3701-3708 (revising, codifying and enacting without substantive change the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 276a et seq), the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 327 et seq) and the Copeland Anti-Kickback Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 276c)). Crediting and/or reimbursement may be withheld, in whole or in part, as a result of the State’s failure to comply with its obligations under these laws.

ARTICLE V -PROJECT COORDINATION TEAM

a. To provide for consistent and effective communication, the State and the Government, not later than 30 days after the effective date of this Agreement, shall appoint named senior representatives to a Project Coordination Team. Thereafter, the Project Coordination Team shall meet regularly until the end of the period of construction. The Government's Project Manager and a counterpart named by the State shall co-chair the Project Coordination Team.

b. The Government's Project Manager and the State's counterpart shall keep the Project Coordination Team informed of the progress of construction and of significant pending issues and actions, and shall seek the views of the Project Coordination Team on matters that the Project Coordination Team generally oversees.

c. Until the end of the period of construction, the Project Coordination Team shall generally oversee the Project, including issues related to design; plans and specifications; scheduling; real property and relocation requirements; real property acquisition; contract awards and modifications; contract costs; the application of and compliance with 40 U.S.C. 3141-3148 and 40 U.S C. 3701-3708 (revising, codifying and enacting without substantive change the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 276a et seq), the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 327 et seq) and the Copeland Anti-Kickback Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 276c)) for non-Federal relocations and for the construction portion of the non-Federal work-in-kind; the Government's cost projections; final inspection of the entire Project or functional portions of the Project; preparation of the proposed Project Operations and Schedule Manual; anticipated requirements and needed capabilities for performance of operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of the Project; and other related matters. This oversight shall be consistent with a Project Management Plan developed by the Government after consultation with the State.

d. The Project Coordination Team may make recommendations that it deems warranted to the District Engineer on matters that the Project Coordination Team generally oversees, including suggestions to avoid potential sources of dispute. The Government in good faith shall consider the recommendations of the Project Coordination Team. The Government, having the legal authority and responsibility for construction of the Project, has the discretion to accept, reject, or modify the Project Coordination Team's recommendations.

e. The costs of participation in the Project Coordination Team shall be included in total first costs and cost shared in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI - METHOD OF PAYMENT

a. The Government shall maintain current records of contributions provided by the parties and current projections of total first costs, total project costs, and costs due to betterments. By January 1st of each year and at least quarterly thereafter, the Government shall provide the State with a report setting forth all contributions provided to date and the current projections of total first costs; of total project costs; of total costs due to betterments; of the maximum amount

of total project costs determined in accordance with Article XX of this Agreement; of the components of total first costs and total project costs; of each party's share of total first costs and total project costs; of the State's total cash contributions required in accordance with Articles II.b., II.e., and II.f. of this Agreement; of the non-Federal proportionate share, and of the funds the Government projects to be required from the State for the upcoming fiscal year. On the effective date of this Agreement, total project costs are estimated to be **$16,703,300.00**, and the State's share of the total project costs is estimated to be **$2,505,495.00**. Provided however, that should the State's share of the costs of the Project revert from 15 percent to 25 percent in accordance with Article II.i. of this Agreement, the Government's share of the costs of the Project shall be revised accordingly). The total first costs are estimated to be **$14,296,000.00**, and the State's cash contribution required under Articles II.b., e. and f. of this Agreement is estimated to be **$714,800.00**. Such amounts are estimates subject to adjustment by the Government and are not to be construed as the total financial responsibilities of the Government and the State. From time to time, increases and decreases to the costs of the Project will be identified and incorporated into this Agreement when both parties execute a Schedule And Cost Change Request (SACCR) for the Project. All SACCRs related to this Agreement must be reviewed and approved by the Louisiana Division of Administration, or an authorized representative, prior to its execution by the State. To meet its share of the total first cost, the State shall provide during the period of construction, as specified in Article II.e. of this Agreement, a cash contribution of not less than 5 percent of the total first costs.

b. The State shall provide the cash contribution required under Articles II.e.1. and II.e.3. of this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

1. Not less than 60 calendar days prior to the scheduled date for issuance of the solicitation for the first construction contract, the Government shall notify the State in writing of such scheduled date and the funds the Government determines to be required from the State to meet the non-Federal proportionate share of projected financial obligations for total first costs through the first fiscal year of construction, including the non-Federal proportionate share of financial obligations for total first costs incurred prior to the commencement of the period of construction. Not later than such scheduled date, the State shall verify to the satisfaction of the Government that the State has deposited the required funds in an escrow or other account acceptable to the Government, with interest accruing to the State or provide an Electronic Funds Transfer in accordance with procedures established by the Government.

2. For the second and subsequent fiscal years of construction, the Government shall notify the State in writing, no later than 60 calendar days prior to the beginning of that fiscal year, of the funds the Government determines to be required from the State to meet the non-Federal proportionate share of projected financial obligations for total first costs for that fiscal year. No later than 30 calendar days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, the State shall make the full amount of the required funds for that fiscal year available to the Government through any of the funding mechanisms specified in Article VI.b.1. of this Agreement.

3. The Government shall draw from the funds provided by the State such sums as the Government deems necessary to cover: (a) the non-Federal proportionate share of financial obligations for total first costs incurred prior to the commencement of the period of construction;

and (b) the non-Federal proportionate share of financial obligations for total first costs as they are incurred during the period of construction.

4. If at any time during the period of construction the Government determines that additional funds will be needed from the State to cover the non-Federal proportionate share of projected financial obligations for total first costs for the current fiscal year, the Government shall notify the State in writing of the additional funds required, together with an explanation of why additional funds are required, and the State, no later than 60 calendar days from receipt of such notice, shall make the additional required funds available through any of the funding mechanisms specified in Article VI.b.1. of this Agreement.

c. In advance of the Government incurring any financial obligation associated with additional work under Article II.b. or II.f. of this Agreement, the State shall verify to the satisfaction of the Government that the State has deposited the full amount of the funds required to pay for such additional work in an escrow or other account acceptable to the Government, with interest accruing to the State. The Government shall draw from the funds provided by the State such sums as the Government deems necessary to cover the Government's financial obligations for such additional work as they are incurred. In the event the Government determines that the State must provide additional funds to meet its cash contribution, the Government shall notify the State in writing of the additional funds required. Within 30 calendar days thereafter, the State shall make the additional required funds available to the Government through any of the funding mechanisms specified in Article VI.b.1. of this Agreement .

d. Upon completion of the period of construction and resolution of all relevant contract claims and appeals, the Government shall compute the total first costs and tender to the State a final accounting of the State's share of total first costs.

1. In the event the total contribution by the State is less than the State's required share of total first costs, the State shall, no later than 90 calendar days after receipt of written notice, make the additional required funds available to the Government through any of the funding mechanisms specified in Article VI.b.1. of this Agreement.

2. If the value of the State's total contribution under Article II.e. of this Agreement exceeds 15 percent of total first costs, the Government shall, subject to the availability of funds, return the excess to the State no later than 90 calendar days after the final accounting of the State's share of total first costs is complete.

e. Not later than October 1 of each fiscal year during the life of the Project, the State, in consultation with the Government, shall prepare a yearly estimate for the anticipated operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation and monitoring costs, by activity or item, for the fiscal year that will begin 12 months thereafter. The District Engineer will review and verify the accuracy of said estimate. For the first year of Project operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation and monitoring after the period of construction, the said estimate shall include operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation and monitoring costs that will have been incurred during the period of construction.

f. On a quarterly basis during the life of the Project, the State shall submit to the Government statements of actual operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation and monitoring costs incurred by the State for the Project or functional portion, including costs incurred by the State and the Government for the development and coordination of the Project Monitoring Plan and the Project Operations and Schedule Manual, and not later than 30 days thereafter the Government, subject to availability of funds and subject to audit, shall provide to the State a cash payment equal to 85 percent of said actual costs as approved by the Government less a credit for any Government costs related to such activities. In the event the Government performs any operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, and post-construction monitoring work on the Project, the Government shall receive a credit for such work in the amount equal to the actual reasonable costs incurred which shall be applied against the Government's requirement to pay 85 percent of the total operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, and post-construction monitoring costs, including costs incurred by the Government and the State for the development and coordination of the Project Monitoring Plan and the Project Operations and Schedule Manual.

g. During the period of construction and for the life of the Project, the Government shall provide quarterly financial reports on the status of total project costs and status of contributions made by the State and the Government. Upon completion of the Project or termination of this Agreement, and upon resolution of all relevant claims and appeals, the Government shall conduct a final accounting and furnish the State with the results of the final accounting. The final accounting shall determine total project costs, each party's contribution provided thereto, and each party's required share thereof. The final accounting also shall determine costs due to betterments and the State's cash contribution provided pursuant to Article II.b. of this Agreement.

1. In the event the final accounting shows that the total contribution provided by the State is less than its required share of total project costs, plus costs due to any betterments provided in accordance with Article II.b. of this Agreement, the State shall, no later than 90 calendar days after receipt of written notice, make whatever sum is required to meet the State's required share of total project costs plus costs due to any betterments provided in accordance with Article II.b. of this Agreement available to the Government through any of the funding mechanisms specified in Article VI.b.1. of this Agreement.

2. In the event the final accounting shows that the total contribution provided by the State exceeds its required share of total project costs plus costs due to any betterments provided in accordance with Article II.b. of this Agreement, the Government shall, subject to the availability of funds, refund the excess to the State no later than 90 calendar days after the final accounting is complete; however, the State shall not be entitled to any refund of the 5 percent cash contribution required pursuant to Article II.e.1. of this Agreement. In the event existing funds are not available to refund the excess to the State, the Government shall seek such appropriations as are necessary to make the refund.

h. The State shall request prior District Engineer approval of any item of operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation or monitoring costs that exceeds the original estimate by more than $5,000.00. The District Engineer shall approve or disapprove the request

within 45 days, except that the District Engineer shall approve or disapprove the request within 5 days if the District Engineer determines that an emergency exists.

ARTICLE VII - DISPUTES

Before any party brings suit for breach of this Agreement, that party must first notify the other party in writing of the nature of the purported breach and seek in good faith to resolve the dispute through negotiation. If the parties cannot resolve the dispute through negotiation, they may agree to a mutually acceptable method of non-binding alternative dispute resolution with a qualified third party acceptable to both parties. The parties shall each pay 50 percent of any costs for the services provided by such a third party as such costs are incurred. The existence of a dispute shall not excuse the parties from performance pursuant to this Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII - OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, REHABILITATION, AND MONITORING

a. After the District Engineer has determined that construction of the Project or functional portion of the Project is complete and provided the State with written notice of such determination, the State shall operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the completed Project, or functional portion of the Project, in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws as provided in Article X and specific directions prescribed in accordance with the Project Operations and Schedule Manual and any subsequent amendments thereto.

b. The State hereby gives the Government a right to enter, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, upon land which the State owns or controls for access to the Project for the purpose of inspection, and, if necessary, for the purpose of completing, operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, or rehabilitating the Project. If an inspection shows that the State for any reason is failing to fulfill the State's obligations under this Agreement without receiving prior written approval from the Government, the Government will send a written notice to the State. If after 30 calendar days from receipt of notice, the State continues to fail to perform, then the Government shall have the right to enter, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, upon lands the State owns or controls for access to the Project for the purpose of completing, operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, or rehabilitating the Project. No completion, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, or rehabilitation by the Government shall operate to relieve the State of responsibility to meet the State obligations as set forth in this Agreement, or to preclude the Government from pursuing any other remedy at law or equity to assure faithful performance pursuant to this Agreement.

c. The State shall implement or assure implementation of post-construction monitoring in accordance with the Project Monitoring Plan.

d. To provide for consistent and effective communication between the State and the Government during the period of Project operation, the State and the Government shall appoint representatives to coordinate on operation, maintenance, repair, replacement and rehabilitation

costs, and other matters relating to operation and maintenance of the Project. The State and the Government will keep each other informed of any changes in cost estimates.

ARTICLE IX - MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS AND AUDIT

a. Not later than 60 calendar days after the effective date of this Agreement, the Government and the State shall develop procedures for keeping books, records, documents, and other evidence pertaining to costs and expenses incurred pursuant to this Agreement. These procedures shall incorporate, and apply as appropriate, the standards for financial management systems set forth in the Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments at 32 C.F.R. Section 33.20. The Government and the State shall maintain such books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with these procedures and for a minimum of three years from the date that the Government provides the State with the results of the final accounting referenced in Article VI.g. or three years after the resolution of all relevant claims arising from the results of the Government's final accounting, whichever event occurs last. To the extent permitted under applicable Federal laws and regulations, the Government and the State shall each allow the other to inspect such books, documents, records, and other evidence.

b. Pursuant to 32 C.F.R. Section 33.26, the State is responsible for complying with the Single Audit Act of 1984, 31 U.S.C. Sections 7501-7507, as implemented by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-133 and Department of Defense Directive 7600.10. Upon request of the State and to the extent permitted under applicable Federal laws and regulations, the Government shall provide to the State and independent auditors any information necessary to enable an audit of the State's activities under this Agreement. The costs of any non-Federal audits performed in accordance with this paragraph shall be allocated in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circulars A-87 and A-133, and such costs as are allocated to the Project shall be included as total first costs or total project costs as defined in Article I.c. and cost shared in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

c. In accordance with 31 U.S.C. Section 7503, the Government may conduct audits in addition to any audit that the State is required to conduct under the Single Audit Act. Any such Government audits shall be conducted in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and the cost principles in OMB Circular No. A-87 and other applicable cost principles and regulations. The costs of Government audits performed in accordance with this paragraph shall be included as total first costs or total project costs as defined in Article I.c. and cost shared in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE X -FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS

In the exercise of their respective rights and obligations under this Agreement, the State and the Government agree to comply with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352 (42 U.S.C. 2000d), and Department of Defense Directive 5500.11 issued pursuant thereto, as well as

Army Regulations 600-7, entitled "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Assisted or Conducted by the Department of the Army"._The State is also required to comply with all applicable Federal labor standards requirements including, but not limited to the 40 U.S.C. 3141-3148 and 40 U.S C. 3701-3708 (revising, codifying and enacting without substantive change the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 276a et seq), the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 327 et seq) and the Copeland Anti-Kickback Act (formerly 40 U.S.C. 276c)). Crediting and/or reimbursement may be withheld, in whole or in part, as a result of the State's failure to comply with its obligations under these laws.

ARTICLE XI - RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES

The Government and the State act in an independent capacity in the performance of their respective functions under this Agreement, and neither is to be considered the officer, agent, or employee of the other.

ARTICLE XII - OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT

No member of, or delegate to the Congress, or resident commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom.

ARTICLE XIII - COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES

The State warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this Agreement upon agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee, excepting bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the State for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty, the Government shall have the right to annul this Agreement without liability, or, in its discretion, to add to the Agreement or consideration, or otherwise recover, the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

ARTICLE XIV - TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION

a. If at any time the State fails to make the payments required under this Agreement, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) may terminate or suspend work on the Project until the State is no longer in arrears, unless he/she determines that continuation of work on the Project is in the interest of the United States or is necessary in order to satisfy agreements with any other non-Federal interests in connection with the Project.

b. If the Government fails to receive annual appropriations in amounts sufficient to meet Project expenditures for the then-current or upcoming fiscal year, the Government shall so notify the State in writing, and 60 calendar days thereafter either party may elect without penalty to

terminate this Agreement or to suspend future performance under this Agreement. In the event that either party elects to suspend future performance under this Agreement pursuant to this paragraph, such suspension shall remain in effect until such time as the Government receives sufficient appropriations or until either the Government or the State elects to terminate this Agreement.

c. In the event that either party elects to terminate this Agreement pursuant to this Article or Article XVI of this Agreement, both parties shall conclude their activities relating to the Project and proceed to a final accounting in accordance with Article VI.g. of this Agreement.

d. Any termination of this Agreement or suspension of future performance under this Agreement in accordance with this Article or Article XVI of this Agreement shall not relieve the parties of liability for any obligation previously incurred.

ARTICLE XV - OBLIGATIONS OF FUTURE APPROPRIATIONS

a. Nothing herein shall constitute, nor be deemed to constitute, an obligation of future appropriations by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, where creating such an obligation would be inconsistent with Article III, Section 16 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

b. The State intends to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement. The State shall include in its budget request or otherwise propose, for each fiscal period, appropriations sufficient to cover the State's obligations under this Agreement for each year, and will use all reasonable and lawful means to secure the appropriations for that year sufficient to make the payments necessary to fulfill its obligations hereunder. The State reasonably believes that funds in amounts sufficient to discharge these obligations can and will lawfully be appropriated and made available for this purpose. In the event the budget or other means of appropriations does not provide funds in sufficient amounts to discharge these obligations, the State shall use its best efforts to satisfy any requirements or payments under this Agreement from any other source of funds legally available for this purpose. Further, if the State is unable to satisfy its obligations hereunder, the Government may exercise any legal rights it has to protect the Government's interests related to this Agreement.

ARTICLE XVI - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

a. After execution of this Agreement, the Government, upon formal consultation with the State, shall perform, or cause to be performed, any investigations for hazardous substances that the Government or the State determines to be necessary to identify the existence and extent of any hazardous substances regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (hereinafter "CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. Sections 9601-9675, that may exist in, on, or under lands, easements, and rights-of-way that the Government determines, pursuant to Article III of this Agreement, to be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project. All actual costs incurred by the State and the Government for such investigations for hazardous substances shall be included in total first costs and cost shared in

accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, subject to an audit in accordance with Article IX.c. of this Agreement to determine reasonableness, allocability, and allowability of costs. Not later than 60 days prior to the commencement of the acquisition of real property for the Project, the Government shall provide a report of all findings from the investigations for hazardous substances to the State for its review and comment. Not later than 45 days after provision of said report, the State shall provide its comment to the Government. The failure to provide comments in a timely manner shall be deemed to represent concurrence by the State with the findings of the said report. Neither the Government nor the State shall proceed with acquisition of the real property interests until both parties agree that the Government or State should proceed.

b. In the event it is discovered through any investigation for hazardous substances or other means that hazardous substances regulated under CERCLA exist in, on, or under any lands, easements, or rights-of-way that the Government determines, pursuant to Article III of this Agreement, to be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project, the State and the Government shall provide prompt written notice to each other, and neither the Government or the State shall proceed with the acquisition of the real property interests until both parties agree that the Government or the State should proceed.

c. The Government and the State shall determine whether to initiate construction of the Project, or, if already in construction, whether to continue with work on the Project, suspend future performance under this Agreement, or terminate this Agreement, in any case where hazardous substances regulated under CERCLA are found to exist in, on, or under any lands, easements, or rights-of-way that the Government determines, pursuant to Article III of this Agreement, to be required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project. Should the Government and the State determine to initiate or continue with construction after considering any liability that may arise under CERCLA, the State shall be responsible, as between the Government and the State, for the costs of clean-up and response for those lands which are owned, controlled and/or claimed by the State, to include the costs of any studies and investigations necessary to determine an appropriate response to the contamination. Such costs shall not be considered a part of total first costs. For lands fee-owned by the Government, the Government shall be responsible, as between the Government and the State, for the costs of clean-up and response, to include the costs of any studies and investigations necessary to determine an appropriate response to the contamination. Such costs shall not be considered a part of total first costs. For all lands other than those owned, controlled and/or claimed by the State or fee-owned by the Government, the costs of clean-up and response, to include the costs of any studies and investigations necessary to determine an appropriate response to the contamination shall be considered a part of total first costs and cost shared in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, subject to an audit in accordance with Article IX.c. of this Agreement to determine reasonableness, allocability, and allowability of costs. In the event the State fails to provide any funds necessary to pay for clean-up and response costs or to otherwise discharge the State's responsibilities under this paragraph upon direction by the Government, the Government may, in its sole discretion, either terminate this Agreement for the convenience of the Government, suspend future performance under this Agreement, or continue work on the Project.

d. The State and the Government shall consult with each other in accordance with Article V of this Agreement in an effort to ensure that responsible parties bear any necessary clean-up and response costs as defined in CERCLA. Any decision made pursuant to paragraph c. of this Article shall not relieve any party from any liability that may arise under CERCLA.

e. To the maximum extent practicable, the State shall operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the Project in a manner that will not cause liability to arise under CERCLA.

ARTICLE XVII - NOTICES

a. All notices, requests, demands, and other communications required or permitted to be given under this Agreement shall be deemed to have been duly given if in writing and delivered personally, given by prepaid telegram, or mailed by first-class (postage pre-paid), registered, or certified mail, as follows:

If to the State:

Department of Natural Resources
Office of the Secretary
State of Louisiana
P.O. Box 94396
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9396

If to the Government:

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

b. A party may change the address to which such communications are to be directed by giving written notice to the other party in the manner provided in this Article.

c. Any notice, request, demand, or other communication made pursuant to this Article shall be deemed to have been received by the addressee at such time as it is personally delivered or seven calendar days after it is mailed, as the case may be.

ARTICLE XVIII - CONFIDENTIALITY

To the extent permitted by the laws governing each party, the parties agree to maintain the confidentiality of exchanged information when requested to do so by the providing party.

ARTICLE XIX - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

a. The Government shall perform, or cause to be performed, a cultural resource investigation for all lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas, and any other interests in, over, under and upon any lands, waterbodies, and/or waterbottoms deemed by the Government, in formal consultation with the State, to be necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project, provided however, that the final designation of the necessary lands, easements, servitudes, rights-of-way, including suitable borrow and dredged or excavated material disposal areas in, over, under and upon any lands, waterbodies, and waterbottoms, shall be exclusively within control of the District Engineer. The costs of identification, survey and evaluation of historic properties shall be included in total first costs and cost shared in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

b. As specified in Section 7(a) of Public Law 93-291 (16 U.S.C. Section 469c(a)), the costs of mitigation and data recovery activities associated with historic preservation shall be borne entirely by the Government and shall not be included in total project costs, up to the statutory limit of one percent of the total amount authorized to be appropriated for the Project.

c. The Government shall not incur costs for mitigation and data recovery that exceed the statutory one percent limit specified in paragraph b. of this Article unless and until the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) has waived that limit in accordance with Section 208(3) of Public Law 96-515 (16 U.S.C. Section 469c-2(3)). Any costs of mitigation and data recovery that exceed the one percent limit shall be included in total project costs.

ARTICLE XX - PROJECT COST LIMITS

a. On the effective date of this Agreement, total project costs are estimated to be **$16,703,300.00**, and the State's share of the total project costs is estimated to be **$2,505,495.00**. As approved by the CWPPRA Task Force, the maximum total project costs are **$20,879,125.00**, and the State's share of the maximum total project costs is **$3,131,868.75** (provided however, that should the State's share of the costs of the Project revert from 15 percent to 25 percent in accordance with Article II.i of this Agreement, the Government's share of the costs of the Project shall be revised accordingly). If at any time the total project costs exceeds the maximum total project costs stated above, the award of any new contracts for the Project shall be deferred until such time as the Project overages are approved by the CWPPRA Task Force and a Schedule And Cost Change Request for the Project is approved by the Government and the State. In the event the Project overages are not approved by the CWPPRA Task Force and the State, then this Agreement shall be terminated and the Government and the State shall proceed to a final accounting in accordance with Article VI of this Agreement.

b. Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement, if at any time during the performance of a Project phase the estimate for that phase of the work exceeds 125 percent of the projected total costs for that phase of the work, no new contracts for the Project shall be awarded

until such time as the Government and the State agree in writing to resume work on that or any other phase of the Project. The current estimate for the four phases of the Project implementation are as set below:

1. Engineering and Design Phase - **$1,005,513.00**.
2. Construction Phase (including Real Estate) - **$11,341,000.00**.
3. Monitoring Phase - **$0.00**.
4. Operations and Maintenance Phase - **$1,915,000.00**.
5. Current Total Project Costs - **$16,703,300.00**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement, which shall become effective upon the date it is signed by the District Engineer.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

BY:_____

Peter J. Rowan
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

DATE:_____

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

BY:_____

ScottA. Angelle
Secretary
Louisiana Department of
Natural Resources

DATE:_____

WITNESS:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY

I, **____[TYPED NAME]_____**, do hereby certify that I am the principal legal officer of the Department of Natural Resources for the State of Louisiana, that the Department of Natural Resources for the State of Louisiana is a legally constituted public body with full authority and legal capability to perform the terms of the Agreement between the Department of the Army and the State of Louisiana in connection with the **Freshwater Bayou Freshwater Bayou Canal Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock) (XTV-27)** Project, **Vermilion** Parish, Louisiana, and that the persons who have executed this Agreement on behalf of the State have acted within their statutory authority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have made and executed this certification this _____ day of _____20____.

____[SIGNATURE]_____
General Counsel

CERTIFICATION REGARDING LOBBYING

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief that:

(1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

(2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

(3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

DATE:_____ _____

Scott A. Angelle, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
State of Louisiana

CERTIFICATION OF LEGAL REVIEW

The draft Cost Sharing Agreement for the construction of the **Freshwater Bayou Freshwater Bayou Canal Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock) (XTV-27)** Project, **Vermilion** Parish, Louisiana, has been fully reviewed by the Office of the District Counsel, United States Army Engineer District, New Orleans, and is determined to be legally sufficient.

_____ _____

DATE

Denise D. Frederick
District Counsel

Enclosure C

Real Estate Plan

REAL ESTATE PLAN
COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT
FRESHWATER BAYOU SHORELINE STABILIZATION (EAST)
(BELLE ISLE BAYOU TO THE LOCK)
VERMILION PARISH, LA

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1. PROJECT NAME AND PURPOSE. The purpose of this Real Estate Plan (REP) is to present the overall plan describing the real estate requirements and costs for the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Stabilization (East) (Belle Isle Bayou to the Lock) project. The information contained herein is tentative in nature for planning purposes only. The final real property acquisition lines are subject to change even after approval of this report. All exhibits referred to are within this plan.

2. Authorization. This project was authorized on the 9th Priority Project List selected by the Task Force on January 11, 2000.

3. Description of Work. The banks of Freshwater Bayou Canal are rapidly eroding, due mainly to boat traffic. In the project area, several breaches have developed in the bank line along the east side of the canal. These breaches allow boat wakes to push turbid, higher salinity waters into interior marsh, causing marsh loss and decreasing submerged aquatic vegetation coverage. A large area of interior marsh in the northern portion of the protect area is fragmenting and turning to open water, in part due to the breaches.

The proposed rock dike will be constructed to elevation +3.5 feet NAVD88, along the eastern bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal, between Belle Isle Canal and Freshwater Bayou Lock (the lock), a distance of approximately 7.5 miles. The dike is designed to halt shoreline erosion along the east bank of the canal. Shoreline sections at the gap locations will be armored to prevent erosion into the adjacent bank line and marshes. Approximately 380,000 tons of rock will be placed upon approximately 215,000 square feet of geo-textile fabric to a height of +3.5 feet NAVD88.

The construction of this CWPPRA project does not foresee having to excavate a flotation access channel for the placement of the rock. However, it has been included in the project as a possible feature. If necessary, a 130-foot-wide flotation channel may be excavated to a maximum depth of elevation –8.0 NAVD88. All material excavated for the project will be placed along the east bank of the canal, within the water between the newly constructed dike and the bank.

There are several oil and gas canals located along Freshwater Bayou and the proposed project construction would allow all to remain open with the exception of two. The two sites designated for closure, and also determined to be non-active canals, are depicted as (1) stations 284+66 and 281+54, and (2) stations 204+00 and 189+40 on the right-of-way maps as provided at Exhibit 1.

Equipment anticipated for use on this project will include conventional construction equipment such as barge mounted draglines and cranes, a material barge for the rock, excavators, marsh buggies, and backhoes. The survey equipment that will be required is survey boats and standard hand-held survey equipment.

The project life is 20 years.

4. Description of LERRD's. The proposed project area, which can be viewed using the rights-of-way maps provided at Exhibit 1, is located along the left descending bank of the Freshwater Bayou Navigation Channel in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana. The area to be acquired is encumbered with a channel easement in favor of the United States and the land has eroded into the water. Under the routine operation and maintenance of the Freshwater Bayou Navigation Channel, the channel is currently maintained to 12 feet in depth by 125 feet in width from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to the 12-foot contour of the Gulf of Mexico. The outer reach from the lock through the bar channel (Mile 1.3 to –4.0) is usually dredged every 3 to 4 years, the last time being in 2001. The inland reach from mile 1.6 to 19.8 is usually dredged every 8 to 10 years, the last maintenance event taking place in 1980. The Freshwater Bayou Lock, a feature of the navigation channel project, is located at the southern most end of the inland reach in the navigation channel near the Gulf of Mexico.

The lock is only opened to allow access for waterborne traffic to and from the navigation channel and to alleviate elevated water levels due to periodic heavy rains occurring in the Mermentau and Vermilion drainage basins. Freshwater Bayou is popular with regard to commercial and recreational activities that include fishing, boating, and bird watching. No camps are affected by this project.

Approximately 235.28 acres of rights-of-way are needed for the project. The project area consists of open water. It is currently assumed that approximately two (2) ownerships will be impacted by the project if constructed.

5. Non-Federal Sponsor LER Already Owned. According to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), they do own LER within the project area. However, a State Land Office determination has been ordered for confirmation.

6. Estate. This project will require the acquisition of a non-standard perpetual Channel Improvement, Disposal, and Bank Stabilization Easement. The subordination verbiage has been inserted at the end of the estate, to ensure the integrity of the canal alteration. We would not want the preexisting canal right-of-way to "prime" the canal alteration work. See Exhibit 2 for a description of the estate.

7. Existing Federal Interests. The Federal Government does have existing realty interests in the project area. As authorized in 1960, the Vermilion Parish Police Jury conveyed to the United States a perpetual channel and dredged material disposal easement that was acquired for the Freshwater Bayou Navigational Channel project. However, given the fact that the proposed bank stabilization of Freshwater Bayou will be constructed under a different authority, we will not assert the use of the existing real estate interests.

8. Navigational Servitude. The Freshwater Bayou Canal is a man-made channel, therefore, the navigation servitude will not be asserted for construction of this project.

9. Flooding Induced by the Project. This project will not induce flooding.

10. Maps. Maps showing the project rights-of-way limits are provided at Exhibit 1, Drawings 2 of 23 through 8 of 23, of this report.

11. Baseline Cost Estimate/Chart of Accounts (COAs). See Exhibit 3, entitled "CWPPRA, Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Stabilization (East) (Belle Isle Bayou to the Lock), Vermilion Parish, LA." Because the cost of the LERRD value was under $10,000, a gross appraisal is not required. The real estate acquisition cost has been estimated at $132,000. A 25 percent contingency has been included in that estimate.

12. Uniform Relocation Assistance (PL 91-646) as amended, Title II. Benefit payments under the provisions of Title II of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, as amended, are not currently applicable since the construction of this project does not require the displacement of persons and habitable or commercial structures. However, should current plans change, and the displacement of persons and habitable or commercial structures be required during the construction of this project, Title II of this Act may become relevant. Title III procedures are applicable.

13. Mineral Activities/Timber Harvesting. There are no mineral activities or timber harvesting within the project footprint.

14. Non-Federal Sponsor. The non-Federal Sponsor (NFS) for this project is the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LaDNR). For projects authorized by CWPPRA, the NFS is not obligated to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, or dredged material disposal areas (LERRDs). LaDNR does not have quick take authority. It is the agency's policy not to condemn private property. The sponsor has been assessed as insufficiently capable of acquiring real estate interests from the private landowners. Therefore, the Federal Government will conduct acquisition activities. However, LaDNR, as the NFS, has contractually agreed in all previous Cost Sharing Agreements for CWPPRA projects, to provide the real estate interests that are owned, claimed, or controlled by the State. If LaDNR decides otherwise, the Federal Government would have to acquire all of the real estate interests necessary for construction, operation and maintenance of

the CWPPRA, Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Stabilization (East)(Belle Isle Bayou to the Lock) project. An Assessment of the Non-Federal Sponsor's Real Estate Acquisition Capability has been completed and was coordinated with Ms. Helen Hoffpauir of LaDNR, Coastal Restoration on 12 February 2003. A copy is provided as Exhibit 4.

15. Zoning Ordinances. No application of zoning ordinances is proposed in lieu of, or to facilitate, acquisition in connection with this project.

16. Acquisition Schedule. The Federal Government will acquire all lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and dredged material disposal areas (LERRD's) determined to be necessary for construction of the project. The acquisition schedule is based on having the CWPPRA, Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Stabilization (East) (Belle Isle Bayou to the Lock) project authorized, the Cost-Sharing Agreement signed with the non-Federal sponsor, and receipt of the rights-of-way maps. A deviation from any of these assumptions will affect the schedule. This schedule shows the duration of each event, as well as the cumulative duration from the beginning of real estate activities. An Acquisition Schedule is provided as Exhibit 5.

17. Facility/Utility Relocations. There are facilities and/or utilities within the proposed project rights-of-way. At this time, the construction of this project does not require relocation and/or removal of those facilities and/or utilities. Facilities and/or utilities known at this time to be located within the project rights-of-way include a Trunkline Gas Company 6" HP gas pipeline located at baseline station (B/L Sta.) 453+11; a SLEMCO overhead power line and subterranean power cable below canal located at B/L Sta. 448+54; a Texas Gas Transmission, LLC 12' natural gas pipeline located at B/L Sta. 440+99; a UNOCAL 2 ½-inch water line and six 6" HP gas lines at B/L Sta. 425+44; an unknown pipeline at B/L Sta. 394+48; an ExxonMobile 10" oil, gas, and water pipeline located at B/L Sta. 377+30; a Transcontinental (Williams Olefins, LLC) 8" natural gas pipeline located at B/L Sta. 291+25; an unknown pipeline at B/L Sta. 260+97 and another at B/L Sta. 228+46; and a Tennessee Gas 16" and 12" natural gas pipelines located at B/L Sta. 193+65.

A statement that the pipelines are a "no work area" will be added to the specifications anticipating that additional rock over some or all of the pipelines shown on the drawings (to close in the gaps) will be completed by future modifications. The rock dike will either avoid or be placed at selected utilities depending on the permissions received from the respective owner. If no permissions are received, no excavation or disposal of materials will be allowed within 50-feet of any subterranean utilities as shown on the maps provided at Exhibit 1. This pertains to both the construction of the dike, and, if required, the flotation channel.

A Preliminary Attorney's Investigation and Report of Compensable Interest was not prepared at this time. However, if it is determined during Phase II that the pipelines will be affected, a report will be prepared.

18. Environmental. All environmental investigations have been completed. An Environmental Assessment #327 has been prepared. A Finding of No Significant Impact was signed on 29 October 2002. A Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Land Use History and a Phase I HTRW Initial Site Assessment have been completed for the proposed action and the risk of encountering HTRW for the proposed project is low. It has been determined that the proposed action would have no impact upon cultural resources and no significant impact on the Freshwater Bayou Navigation Channel, Wetlands, Fisheries, Wildlife, Essential Fish Habitat, Endangered or Threatened Species, or Recreational Resources. No real estate acquisition will take place prior to the approval of this Real Estate Plan or the execution of the Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA). No impacts have been identified that would require compensatory mitigation.

19. Landowner Concerns. The Vermilion Parish School Board and the Exxon/Mobil Oil Corporation are the assumed owners of the project area. Property ownership will be confirmed in Phase II. In addition to the property owners, the Vermilion Corporation (represented by Mr. "Judge" Edwards) has a 100-year surface lease to the area. It is believed they have somewhere in the vicinity of 40-50 years left on this lease. Mr. Greg Miller, Corps of Engineers Project Manager, has stated that the Vermilion Corporation is familiar with and in his conversations with Mr. Edwards, is in favor of the project.

20. Non-Federal Sponsor Notification of Risks. The Federal Government will acquire on behalf of the non-Federal Sponsor, LaDNR. Therefore, no notification of risk letter is necessary.

21. Access. Access to the area is via the Mississippi River, Grand Pass Mississippi River outlet, and Freshwater Bayou Canal. The area can only be reached by boat or hydroplane.

22. Oysters. There are no oyster leases in the Freshwater Bayou project area. Nor will the project have secondary impacts to leases during construction or operation and maintenance.

23. Operations and Maintenance. Operation and maintenance of the project is a non-Federal sponsor responsibility.

_____
Prepared by: MICHELLE S. MARCEAUX
Appraisal & Planning Branch
Real Estate Division

_____
Reviewed by: JOSEPH G. KOPEC
Chief, Appraisal & Planning Branch

_____
Approved by: WILLIAM C. LEWIS, JR.
Chief, Real Estate Division

Dated: December 2003

EXHIBIT 2

PROPOSED ESTATE

Proposed Estate for Freshwater Bayou, CWPPRA

NON-STANDARD

PERPETUAL CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, DISPOSAL AND BANK STABILIZATION EASEMENT

A perpetual and assignable right and easement in Tract Number ____ to dredge the existing channel; construct, operate, and maintain dikes and flotation access channels; deposit dredged material; construct, maintain, repair, operate, patrol and replace bank stabilization works, including all appurtenances thereto; and for such other purposes as may be required in connection with the Freshwater Bayou, CWPPRA project, including the right to alter or close those portions of the following two canals that are located within this tract: the canal approximately between Stations 284+66 and 281+54 and the canal located approximately between Stations 204+00 and 189+40, but without the right to alter, close or otherwise obstruct access to all other canals and waterways within this tract; provided that no structures for human habitation shall be constructed or maintained on the land, and that no other structures shall be constructed or maintained on the land except as may be approved in writing by (the District Engineer of the U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans or the State of Louisiana, as represented by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources; subject to existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipelines; reserving, however, to the Grantors, (their heirs) (its successors) and assigns, all such rights and privileges as may be used and enjoyed without interfering with the use of the project for the purposes authorized by Congress or abridging the rights and easements herein conveyed.

Prepared by:

_____

Maurya Kilroy
Attorney-Advisor
Local Sponsor & Inleasing Acquisition Branch

_____

William C. Lewis, Jr.
Chief, Real Estate Division

EXHIBIT 3

BASELINE COST ESTIMATE (COA’s)

EXHIBIT 4

ASSESSMENT OF NON-FEDERAL SPONSOR'S REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION CAPABILITY

EXHIBIT 5
ACQUISITION SCHEDULE

Enclosure D

30% Design Review Letter

Enclosure E

95% Design Review Letter

PM-C

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

May 11, 2004

Mr. John Saia
Deputy District Engineer for Project Management
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Re: 95% Design Review for Freshwater Bayou Canal Shoreline Protection – Belle Island to Lock (TV-11b)
Statement of Successful Completion

Dear Mr. Saia:

The 95% design review meeting was successfully completed on January 22, 2004 for the Freshwater Bayou Canal Shoreline Protection – Belle Island to Lock (TV-11b) project. Based on our review of the Final Design Report, plans and specifications, the Ecological Review, and the environmental compliance documentation, as local sponsor, we concur to request permission from the Technical Committee to proceed to Phase II for this project.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward the items required in Appendix C – Information Required in Phase II Authorization Requests to the CWPPRA Technical Committee for subsequent approval by the CWPPRA Task Force. We also request that our project manager, Kenneth Duffy, be copied on this and all other correspondence concerning this project.

Please do not hesitate to call if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Knotts, P.E.
Director

cc: David Burkholder, P.E., Engineer Manager
Kenneth Duffy, Ph.D., Project Manager
Shannon Dupont, P.E., Project Engineer

CPK:KCD:kcd

COASTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
P. O. BOX 44027 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4027 • 617 N. THIRD STREET • 10TH FLOOR • BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
PHONE (225) 342-7308 • FAX (225) 342-9417 • WEB http://www.dnr.state.la.us
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Enclosure F

Draft EA #327

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Programs, and
Project Management Division
Environmental Planning
and Compliance Branch

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

FRESHWATER BAYOU BANK STABILIZATION PROJECT

VERMILION PARISH, LOUISIANA

EA #327

Description of Proposed Action. The New Orleans District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, proposes to construct a bankline stabilization structure. The proposed action is located along the left descending bank of the Freshwater Bayou Navigation Channel in Vermilion, Parish, Louisiana. The proposed action consists of placing approximately 240,000 tons of rock on approximately 180,000 square-yards of geotextile fabric to a crown height of +3.5 feet NGVD along the left descending bank of Freshwater Bayou benefiting approximately 285 acres of wetland habitat (see attached figure). The rock dike would extend approximately 41,000 feet from Belle Isle Bayou to the lock bypass channel adjacent to the Freshwater Bayou Lock. Rock would be placed parallel to the existing bankline, while maintaining fisheries access to aquatic habitat found behind the existing spoilbank. A floatation channel would be excavated (approx 262,000 cubic yards) in open water in Freshwater Bayou to construct the rock dike. Material excavated from the flotation channel would be placed between the rock dike and the bankline; the material would not be stockpiled and would be placed no higher than the existing bankline.

Factors Considered in Determination. This office has assessed the impacts of the proposed action on significant resources, including Freshwater Bayou, Wetlands, Fisheries, Wildlife, Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), Endangered Species, Air Quality, and Cultural Resources. It is noted herein that EFH, for pink shrimp and the Gulf stone crab, is not designated in coastal Louisiana as incorrectly listed in EA #327 (page EA - 5). No significant adverse impacts were identified for any of the significant resources. The risk of encountering HTRW is low. No impacts were identified that would require compensatory mitigation.

Environmental Design Commitments. The following commitment is an integral part of the proposed action: Design and construction of the rock dike would be done in a manner to minimize impacts to fisheries access into wetlands located behind the proposed alignment. The terminal ends of each segment of rock dike would be left open, not tied into the existing bankline, to maintain access.

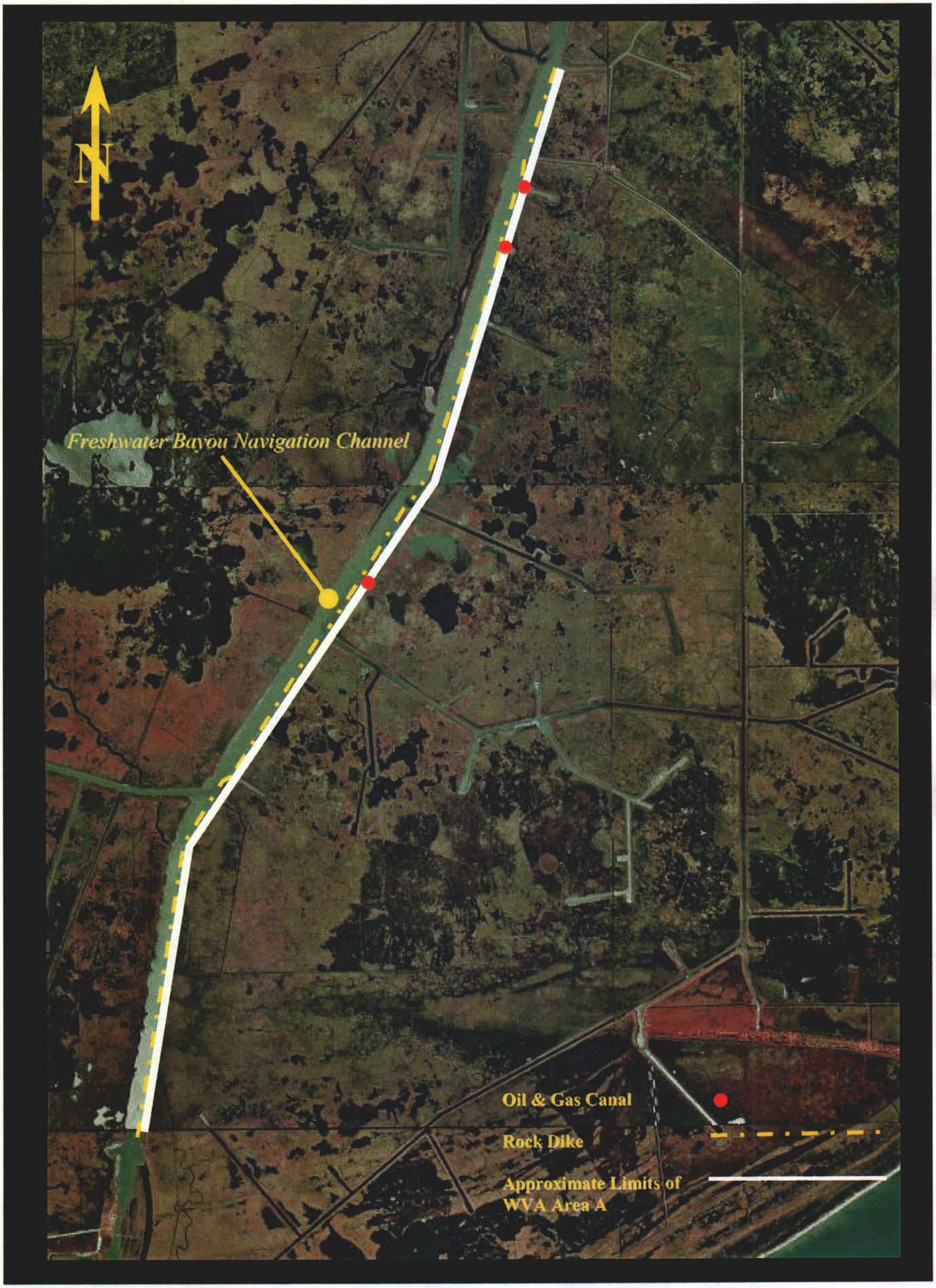
Public Involvement. The proposed action has been coordinated with appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies and businesses, organizations, and individuals through distribution of Environmental Assessment #327 (EA #327) for their review and comment.

Conclusion. This office has assessed the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action. Based on this assessment, and a review of the public comments made on EA #327 a determination has been made that the proposed action would have no significant impact on the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

29 Oct 02
Date

Peter J. Rowan
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Engineer

General Features of Proposed Action



Enclosure G

Ecological Review

E C O L O G I C A L R E V I E W

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock)
CWPPRA Priority Project List 9
(State No. TV-11b)

January 2004

Agaha Y. Brass and Kyle F. Balkum
Restoration Technology Section
Coastal Restoration Division
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Draft – January 2004

ECOLOGICAL REVIEW

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock)

In August 2000, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) initiated the Ecological Review to improve the likelihood of restoration project success. This is a process whereby each restoration project's biotic benefits, goals, and strategies are evaluated prior to granting construction authorization. This evaluation utilizes monitoring and engineering information, as well as applicable scientific literature, to assess whether or not, and to what degree, the proposed project features will cause the desired ecological response.

I. Introduction:

The Freshwater Bayou Canal, constructed between 1965 and 1967, provides major shipping access from the Gulf of Mexico to Intracoastal City on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW). In 1968, a lock was built at the southern-most end of the inland reach of the navigation channel near the Gulf of Mexico to control the intrusion of saltwater into Freshwater Bayou Canal. It is opened only to allow access for shipping traffic and to alleviate elevated water levels caused by periodic heavy rains. Between 1979 and 1986, approximately 300,000 tons of cargo were transported along the Freshwater Bayou Canal [United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 1989], demonstrating the importance of this highly-used channel.

The purpose of the proposed Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock), TV-11b project is to stop shoreline erosion along the east bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana. Between 1968 and 1992, the Freshwater Bayou Canal shoreline eroded at an average rate of 12.5 feet per year (Brown and Root 1992). Monitoring data, collected from shoreline reference stations as part of the Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04) project indicated that the shoreline eroded at an average of 6.69 feet per year between 1995 and 1996, and 11.15 feet per year between 1996 and 1998 (Vincent et al. 2000a). Ongoing LDNR monitoring efforts have indicated that from 1995 to 1998 the eastern shoreline of Freshwater Bayou Canal eroded at an average rate of 9.17 feet/year (Vincent et al. 2000a). Continued shoreline erosion, caused by vessel wakes, has breached the spoil bank in many areas, subjecting interior marshes to increased water salinities, wave energies, and tidal scour. Tidal scour has eroded organic soils of interior marshes, resulting in emergent vegetation loss within the project area (Vincent et al. 2000b).

The Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization project involves the construction of a foreshore rock dike along the east bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal. The project encompasses 11,000 acres of intermediate and brackish marsh and extends approximately 39,330 feet from the Freshwater Bayou Lock north to Belle Isle Bayou (Figure 1). It is anticipated that this strategy will stop erosion in this area, and reduce deterioration of interior marshes. *Coast 2050*, Louisiana's guiding document for the restoration of a sustainable coastal ecosystem, identifies the stabilization of major navigation channels as both a "Coastwide Common Strategy" and a "Regional Ecosystem Strategy" which will reduce future wetland loss (Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force and the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Authority 1998).

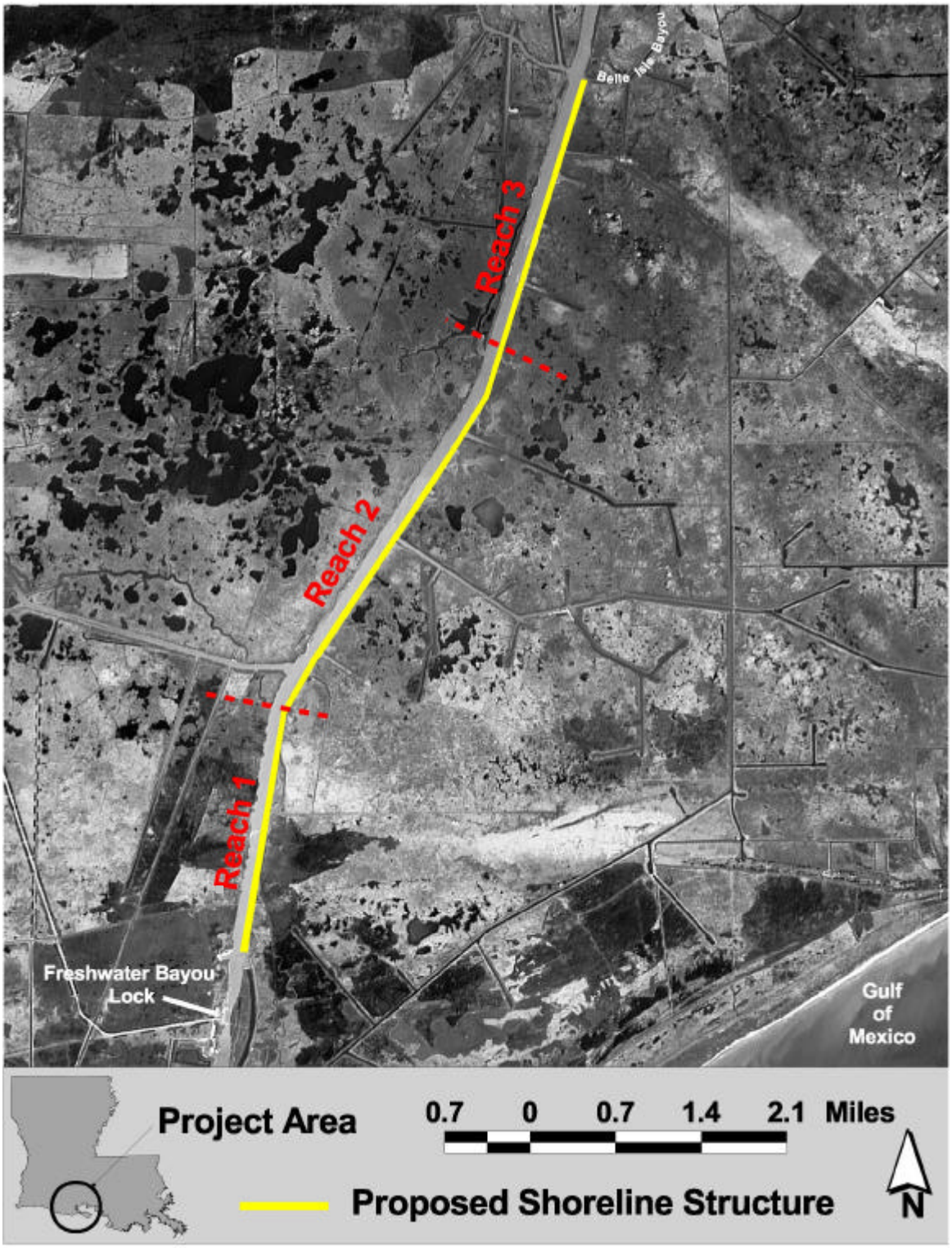


Figure 1: Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock) project area.

II. Goal Statement:

The goal of this project is to stop shoreline erosion along the east bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal from the Freshwater Bayou Lock to Belle Isle Bayou.

III. Strategy Statement:

The project goal will be achieved through the construction of a foreshore rock dike along a 39,330-foot stretch of Freshwater Bayou Canal from Freshwater Bayou Lock to Belle Isle Bayou.

IV. Strategy-Goal Relationship:

Construction of a foreshore rock dike will restore the integrity of the Freshwater Bayou Canal bank which has continued to erode and breach into the marsh to the east of the project area. The proposed permeable barrier will dissipate wave energy, and effectively halt shoreline/bankline erosion.

V. Project Feature Evaluation:

A geotechnical investigation was performed to assess the native soil's ability to withstand the designed weight of the proposed rock structure. Based on the results of this analysis, it was determined that the project area contained three distinct soil reaches which required the design of three separate shoreline protection features for each reach (Figure 1). Below is a summary of a geotechnical investigation that describes the settlement and slope stability suggestions associated with the different types of proposed project features. The accepted measure of a slope's stability is its "safety factor" or minimum factor of safety (FSmin), which is the ratio of the forces or moments tending to prevent failure (soil strength, primarily) to those that cause failure [soil and surcharge weights plus seepage forces, primarily (Soil Testing Engineers, Inc. 2001)]. The recommended safety factor that should be adhered to for rock structures built in this project area is a FSmin = 1.20. Table 1 summarizes the stability analyses for the three project reaches at +3.5 feet NAVD-88. Table 2 summarizes predictions of long-term structure settlement along the three reaches.

The general design for Reach 1 [the southernmost region (Station 40+10 to Station 163+60)] will include an onshore dike with 1 vertical (V) on 3 horizontal (H) side slopes for the land and channel sides of the reach. A 1V on 18H channel side berm is required for stability at locations where the mud line dips below -2 feet NAVD-88. This berm will act as a counterbalance against slope stability failure. At these locations, the adjacent top bank will be degraded to +2.5 feet NAVD-88. As currently designed the structure along Reach 1 meets the minimum factor of safety (Table 1). Reach 2 (centrally located between Reaches 1 and 3) of the project area (from Station 163+60 to Station 354+40) met the required factors of safety and soil stability requirements necessary for a successful structure. The rock dike was designed using slopes of 1V on 3H for the channel side and 1V on 2H for the bank side. Reach 3 [the northernmost reach (Station 358+19 to Station 469+77)] will have side slopes of 1V on 3H on both sides. Reach 3 will also contain an embedment berm to act as a counterbalance in certain areas of the reach. The embedment berm will be placed behind the primary structure built to +1.4 feet NAVD-88 with 1V on 2H side slopes. The geotechnical investigation determined that geotextile reinforcement and embedment berm are required to achieve the minimum factor of safety (Table 1).

Table 1. Description of Safety Factors for Proposed Project Features (USACE 2003a)

Reach Number	Minimum Factor of Safety for Extreme Low Water Elevation -4	Minimum Factor of Safety for Average Low Water Elevation -2.3
1 Bank Paving	1.20	(see note below)
2 Rock Dike	1.34	(see note below)
	1.33	(see note below)
3 Rock Dike	0.88*	(see note below)
	0.88**	(see note below)
	0.94***	(see note below)
	0.94****	(see note below)

* Geotextile reinforcement (tensile strength 300 #/in at 5% strain) required for FSmin = 1.20 for extreme low water case and embedment is insufficient, a berm must be added.

** Geotextile reinforcement (tensile strength 300 #/in at 5% strain) and embedment berm are required for FSmin = 1.20 for extreme low water case.

*** Reduced composite excludes the following sections: Sta.354+41, 358+19, 365+75, 408+08, 418+90, 422+50, 438+35, and 457+77. Geotextile reinforcement (tensile strength 240 #/in at 5% strain) required for FSmin = 1.20 for extreme low water case and embedment is sufficient FSmin = 1.20.

**** Geotextile reinforcement (tensile strength 320 #/in at 5% strain) required for FSmin = 1.20 for extreme low water case and embedment is sufficient FSmin = 1.20.

Note: For re-design at grade Elevation +3.5, only controlling cases were analyzed.

Table 2. Long-term structure settlement predicted for the 20-year project life (USACE 2002 and USACE 2003b).

Reach	Baseline Stations	20 Year Settlement	Ultimate Long Term Settlement
1	Station 40+10 to Station 163+60	6 inches	12 inches
2	Station 163+60 to Station 354+40	2 to 7 inches	7 to 12.5 inches
3	Station 354+40 to Station 469+78	1.5 to 5.5 inches	4.5 to 8 inches

All of the stone structures will be underlain by geotextile fabric and built to an elevation of +3.5 feet NAVD-88 with crown widths of 5 feet. The aforementioned geotextile fabric will be used to reduce potential stability failure and construction settlement. Material excavated from the floatation channel (dredged for access to the project area) will be beneficially placed between the dike and the existing shoreline no higher than the top of the adjacent rock dike.

A total of 13 proposed pipeline and canal openings along the rock dike's length will also serve as fisheries access points. The gaps at pipeline crossings are 100 feet wide (50 feet on each side of the pipeline). Gaps at canals and natural creeks vary in width depending upon the site. The rock dike terminus, created by each opening will be built to the same side slopes and elevation as the rest of the dike within each respective reach; however, the crown widths at those positions will be wider (7 feet).

VI. Assessment of Goal Attainability:

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) shoreline protection projects similar to Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock), have been implemented on Freshwater Bayou (Figure 2) and other navigation canals as a means of protecting those banks from further erosive elements. Monitoring results and anecdotal information from these projects indicate that shoreline protection measures have been effective at preventing or reducing further erosion.

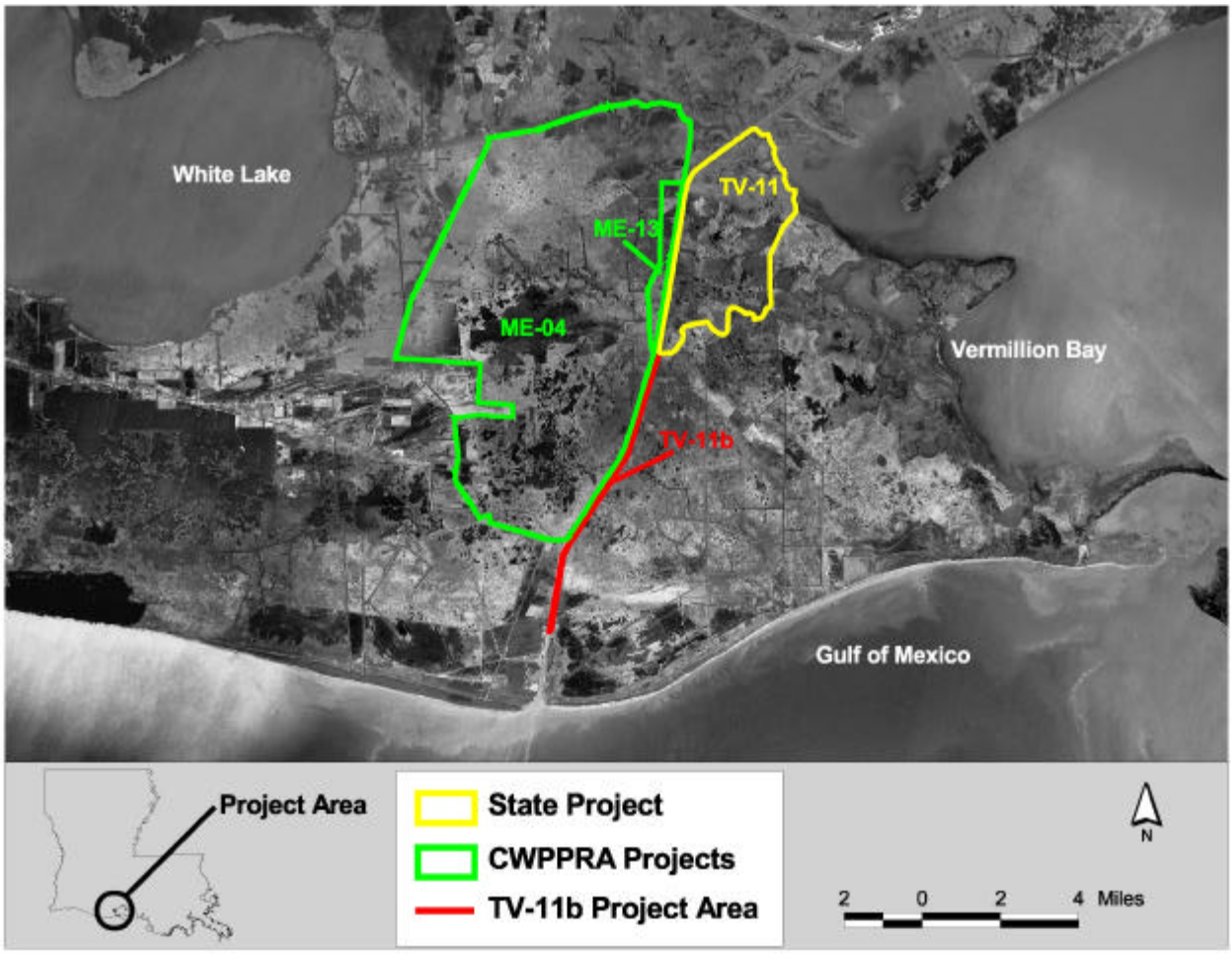


Figure 2: Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock) and other CWPPRA and State projects along Freshwater Bayou Canal

Projects on Freshwater Bayou Canal:

? Freshwater Bayou Wetlands Protection (ME-04) is a CWPPRA project located on the

western bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal directly across from the proposed TV-11b project (Figure 2). This project was initiated in January 1995 and included the construction of water control structures and a 28,000 linear foot foreshore rock dike at +4.0 feet NAVD-88. The rates of subsidence and sea level rise in the project area were estimated to be relatively low, 0.13 inches per year and 0.25 inches per year, respectively (Penland et al. 1989). Although monitoring efforts are still ongoing, data analyses suggest that the rock dike significantly reduced wave-induced shoreline erosion after construction. Between June 1995 and July 1996, the shoreline behind the constructed dike actually prograded at an average rate of 2.17 feet per year while the reference area eroded at a rate of 6.69 feet per year (Raynie and Visser 2002). Between August 1996 and February 1998, the protected shoreline continued to prograde at an average rate of 0.89 feet per year as the reference area eroded at an average rate of 11.15 feet per year (Raynie and Visser 2002). However, between March 1998 and May 2001, the protected shoreline eroded an average of 2.62 feet per year while the reference area eroded an average of 9.99 feet per year (Raynie and Visser 2002). The steady decrease in the effectiveness of the project features over time is due in large part to the "substandard nature of the original construction material used, and the logistics of implementing a cost effective maintenance lift to the structure" (Raynie and Visser 2002).

? Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13), located in Vermilion Parish on the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal, is directly opposite from the TV-11 state project and northwest of the proposed TV-11b project (Figure 2). The main cause of wetland loss in the ME-13 project area is boat wake-induced shoreline erosion of the canal spoil banks and organic soils of the interior marsh (USACE and LDNR 1994). A 23,193 linear foot continuous rock dike, built to an elevation of +3.7 to +4.0 feet NAVD-88, was installed parallel to the western shoreline in 1998 to address this loss. Pre-construction data at the ME-13 reference areas on the east bank indicate that the canal eroded at an average rate of 6.54 feet per year between April 1995 and July 1996 (Vincent and Sun 1997). Post-construction data collected from July 1998 through July 2003 revealed that the shoreline behind the constructed rock dike prograded on average 0.84 feet per year (Vincent 2003). During the same period, the unprotected reference areas eroded on average 11.94 feet per year (Vincent 2003).

? The Freshwater Bayou Bank Protection (TV-11) state project, constructed in 1994, is located on the east bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal, immediately north of the proposed TV-11b project and consists of 25,800 linear feet of shoreline protection constructed at +4.0 feet NAVD-88 (Figure 2). Due to manpower deficiencies and budgetary constraints, little monitoring information exists for this project; therefore, no specific conclusions can be drawn regarding the performance of the breakwaters. The lack of post-construction aerial photography precludes any definitive analysis of shoreline movement and changes in land to water ratios within the project area (LDNR 1996).

CWPPRA Projects on other Navigation Channels:

? The Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge Shoreline Protection (ME-09) project was designed to protect 247 acres of marsh by preventing further widening of the GIWW. The shoreline erosion rate was estimated to be 2.5 feet per year prior to project construction in 1994 (United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1991). Since construction of the 13,200 linear foot rock dike (built to an initial elevation of +3.7 feet NAVD-88), shoreline erosion in the project area has been halted, and the shoreline behind the structure has prograded. From 1995 to 2000, the shoreline within the project area prograded an average of 9.8 feet per year (Barrilleaux and Clark 2002). Meanwhile, the reference areas continued to erode at an average rate of 4.1 feet per year (Barrilleaux and Clark 2002). In addition, 3.03 acres of vegetated wetland were created behind the rock dike on the navigation channel, indicating that low sediment availability does not prohibit wetland creation (Courville 1997).

? The Clear Marias Bank Protection (CS-22) project in Cameron Parish is similar to the proposed TV-11b project. It is located along the north bank of the GIWW between the Alkali Ditch and Goose Lake. Pre-construction shoreline erosion rates along the northern shoreline of the GIWW were 3.9 feet per year (USDA 1994). Erosion rates along the southern shoreline were 16.0 feet per year (National Marine Fisheries Service 1996). In March of 1997, a 35,000 foot limestone breakwater, built to an elevation of +3.0 feet NGVD-29, was completed from the northern bank of the GIWW to prevent continued erosion of the management levee and the encroachment of the GIWW into the project area (LDNR 1998b). Post-construction shoreline data collected in 1997 and 2000 indicated that the total project area shoreline had prograded 12.99 feet per year Miller 2001). The reference area for the same time intervals eroded 20.52 feet (Miller 2001).

? Perry Ridge Shore Protection (CS-24) and GIWW-Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30) projects were constructed in 1999 and 2001, respectively, along the northern bank of the GIWW in Cameron Parish. Both projects involved the construction of rock dikes to elevations of +3.7 to +4.0 feet NAVD-88 to prevent further shoreline erosion, but recent construction has precluded a definitive evaluation of project features. However, field observations indicate that the rock dike has halted shoreline erosion within the CS-24 project area (LDNR 2002).

VII. Summary and Conclusions:

The goal of the proposed Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (TV-11b) project is to stop shoreline erosion along the east bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal from Freshwater Bayou Lock north to Belle Isle Bayou The geotechnical investigation of the TV-11b project area concluded that soil characteristics within Reach 2 met all the soil stability requirements necessary for the construction of a foreshore dike. However, the data indicted that soil characteristics along Reaches 1 and 3 were not stable enough to support the initially proposed dike structure. Therefore, the designs were modified to incorporate an onshore pavement structure for Reach 1 and the use of both embedment berms and

geotextile reinforcement for Reach 3. These project modifications will improve structure stability.

Data collected from constructed shoreline protection projects along Freshwater Bayou Canal and the GIWW indicate that foreshore rock dikes are successful at stopping and/or reducing shoreline erosion rates. The decreasing effectiveness of the ME-04 project features, located on the opposite bank from TV-11b, reinforces the need for the appropriate rock gradation for use in dike construction.

Recommendations:

Based on the investigation of similar restoration projects and a review of engineering principles, the proposed strategies of the Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (TV-11b) project will likely achieve the desired goal of stopping shoreline erosion. At this time, the level of design of the project's physical effects warrant continued progress toward construction pending a favorable 95% Design Review and resolution of the following issue:

? The Operations and Maintenance budget should be significant enough to provide for a maintenance lift to the structure should the dike's integrity be compromised.

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Enclosure J

Section 303(e) Determination

Enclosure K

Overgrazing Determination Letter

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

December 22, 2003

Mr. Gregory Miller
Project Manager/Biologist
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
Coastal Restoration Branch
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Miller:

RE: Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization and Hydrologic Restoration-Belle Isle Canal To Lock TV-11b

I am in receipt of your request for an overgrazing determination for the Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization and Hydrologic Restoration-Belle Isle Canal to Lock TV-11b. I contacted our local district conservationist and our state resource conservationist to discuss the grazing in the project area. Currently, livestock are not grazing in the area nor do we see a potential for grazing once the project is installed. Therefore, it is our opinion that overgrazing is not a problem in this project area. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist
For Water Resources and Rural Development

cc: Bruce Lehto, Area Conservationist, Leesville, NRCS, Louisiana
Charles Starkovich, District Conservationist, NRCS, Lake Charles, Louisiana
Bart Devillier, District Conservationist, NRCS, Abbeville, Louisiana

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

Enclosure L

Revised Cost Estimate

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock)

PPL: 9 **Project No.** TV-11b

Agency COE

Phase I Approval Date: 11-Jan-00

Phase II Approval Date: 25-Jan-06 **Const Start:** Apr-06

	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	1,029,348	1,029,348	1,029,348		1,029,348		
Lands	37,934	90,740	37,934		37,934	52,806	52,806
Fed S&A	507,568	521,808	253,784	253,784	253,784	268,024	268,024
LDNR S&A	115,835	119,086	57,918	57,917	57,918	61,168	61,168
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	1,320	1,320	1,320		1,320		
Ph II Const Phase	1,320	862		1,320		862	862
Ph II Long Term	19,812	18,696		19,812		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	8,908,206	19,812,661		8,908,206		19,812,661	19,812,661
Const S&I	434,759	506,934		434,759		506,934	506,934
Contingency	2,227,051	4,953,165		2,227,051		4,953,165	4,953,165
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	118,664	118,664	118,664		118,664		
Ph II Const Phase	-	-					
Ph II Long Term	890,144	-		890,144			
O&M - State	10,779,597	2,777,279		10,779,597		2,777,279	9,669
O&M - Fed	-	119,607				119,607	9,002
Total	**25,071,558**	**30,070,170**	**1,498,968**	**23,572,590**	**1,498,968**	**28,571,202**	**25,676,625**
Total Project				**25,071,558**		**30,070,170**	**27,175,593**
Percent Over Original Baseline		**120%**					

Prepared By: Travis Creel **Date Prepared:** 21-Nov-06

NOTES:

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Stabilization (Belle Isle to Lock) TV-11b

PPL 9

Fully Funded Costs Total Fully Funded Costs $30,070,170 Amortized Costs $2,387,401

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
6	0.851	2003	$343,116	$12,645	$84,595	$19,306	$440	$39,555	$0	$0	$0	$499,656
5	0.871	2004	$686,232	$25,289	$169,189	$38,612	$880	$79,109	$0	$0	$0	$999,312
4	0.939	2005	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3	1.000	2006	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2	1.043	2007	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	$1,029,348	$37,934	$253,784	$57,918	$1,320	$118,664	$0	$0	$0	$1,498,968
Phase II												
2	1.043	2007	$0	$22,350	$113,441	$25,889	$365	$0	$214,560	$2,096,430	$8,385,720	$10,858,756
1	1.066	2008	$0	$30,456	$154,583	$35,279	$497	$0	$292,374	$2,856,735	$11,426,941	$14,796,865
0	1.088	2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	1.111	2010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-2	1.135	2011	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	$0	$52,806	$268,024	$61,168	$862	$0	$506,934	$4,953,165	$19,812,661	$25,655,620
Total Cost			$1,029,348	$90,740	$521,808	$119,086	$2,182	$118,664	$506,934	$4,953,165	$19,812,661	$27,154,588

Year		FY	Monitoring	O&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1.0883	2009	$0	$3,156	$762	$2,938
-1	1.1112	2010	$0	$3,222	$778	$3,000
-2	1.1345	2011	$0	$3,290	$794	$3,063
-3	1.1583	2012	$0	$3,359	$811	$3,128
-4	1.1827	2013	$0	$1,213,572	$828	$24,481
-5	1.2075	2014	$0	$3,502	$845	$3,260
-6	1.2329	2015	$0	$3,575	$863	$3,329
-7	1.2588	2016	$0	$3,650	$881	$3,399
-8	1.2852	2017	$0	$3,727	$900	$3,470
-9	1.3122	2018	$0	$3,805	$919	$3,543
-10	1.3397	2019	$0	$3,885	$938	$3,617
-11	1.3679	2020	$0	$3,967	$958	$3,693
-12	1.3966	2021	$0	$4,050	$978	$3,771
-13	1.4259	2022	$0	$4,135	$998	$3,850
-14	1.4559	2023	$0	$1,493,905	$1,019	$30,136
-15	1.4864	2024	$0	$4,311	$1,041	$4,013
-16	1.5177	2025	$0	$4,401	$1,062	$4,098
-17	1.5495	2026	$0	$4,494	$1,085	$4,184
-18	1.5821	2027	$0	$4,588	$1,107	$4,272
-19	1.6153	2028	$0	$4,684	$1,131	$4,361
		Total	$0	$2,777,279	$18,696	$119,607

11/21/2006

All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

Enclosure N

Prioritization Fact Sheet

PRIORITIZATION FACT SHEET

Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Stabilization (Belle Isle Canal to the Lock) (XTV-27/TV-11b)

Revised 21 November 2006

Project Name and Number

This 9th priority list project was originally called "Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Stabilization and Hydrologic Restoration (Belle Isle to the Lock) (XTV-27)". The hydrologic restoration features were dropped at the request of the local sponsor. The current project name is "Freshwater Bayou Shoreline Stabilization (Belle Isle Canal to the Lock) (XTV-27)".

Goals

Prevent shoreline and wetlands erosion through the construction of a rock breakwater along the east bank of the Freshwater Bayou Canal from Belle Isle Canal to the Lock.

Proposed Solution

A rock dike will be built along the eastern bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal, between Belle Isle Canal and Freshwater Bayou Lock, a distance of approximately 40,000-feet. The dike is designed to halt shoreline erosion along the east bank of the canal. Periodically spaced gaps are incorporated into the project design to allow estuarine organisms to access wetlands behind the rock dike. In some cases shoreline sections at the gap locations may be armored to prevent erosion into the adjacent bankline and marshes.

Changes in project scope resulted in a reduction in the project area and environmental benefits. As a result, in accordance with program procedures, the project development team coordinated revisions to the WVA with the Chairman of the CWPPRA Environmental Work Group. Project benefits were reduced to 75 Average Annual Habitat Units; a 70% reduction from the originally authorized project. However, the elimination of the water control structures and other design changes reduced the project construction costs and as a result the revised cost benefit ratio is not expected to be significantly different than the original estimate.

Proposed Prioritization Criteria Scores and Justification

I. Cost Effectiveness (cost/net acre)

Project features have been dropped reducing the acres protected and restored to 241 acres. The revised cost per net acre is $124,772 ($30,070,170 ÷241 acres = $124,772/acre).

Based upon these numbers, the project should receive 1 point for this criterion.

<u>II. Area of Need, High Loss Area</u>

- Area A has a shoreline erosion rate of 12.5 feet per year. The project is located on the boundary between the Teche/Vermilion and the Calcasieu/Sabine/Mermentau basins but technically falls within the Teche/Vermilion basin. Based upon the prioritization criteria, this loss rate is considered medium and would receive a score of 3 points.

Based upon these numbers, the project should receive 3 points for this criterion.

III. Implementability

There are no major, unaccounted, impediments to implementing this project. Adequate funds are provided in the cost estimate for operations and maintenance costs.

Based upon this information, the project has no obvious issues affecting implementability and should receive 10 points for this criterion.

IV. Certainty of Benefits

This project will build a shoreline protection dike in the chenier plain.

Based upon the proposed plan and location, the project should receive 10 points for this criterion.

V. Sustainability of Benefits

This project proposes to employ a 40,000 foot-rock dike to prevent shoreline erosion. Under the assumptions of the prioritization procedures, the full project benefits are expected to continue beyond TY 20 until the next required maintenance cycle after which benefits would be reduced to 75% effectiveness. This project has maintenance events scheduled in years 5 and 15 and based upon that cycle would have another event in TY 25.

TY	% Effective	Feet Lost Per Year	Acres Lost Per Year
20	100%	0	0.00
21	100%	0	0.00
22	100%	0	0.00
23	100%	0	0.00
24	100%	0	0.00
25	100%	0	0.00
26	75%	3.125	2.87
27	75%	3.125	2.87
28	75%	3.125	2.87
29	75%	3.125	2.87
30	75%	3.125	2.87
Totals:		15.625	14.35

Using these shoreline erosion rates and assumptions, the acres of marsh in project Area A will decrease 6.0% (14.35 acres/241 acres = .059) between TY20 – TY30.

Based upon the percent change in project area wetland acres from TY20 –TY30, the project should receive 8 points for this criterion.

VI. HGM Riverine Input (Increasing riverine input in the deltaic plain or freshwater input and saltwater penetration limiting in the Chenier plain)

This project will not affect freshwater inflow or salinity.

Based upon the prioritization process, the project should receive 0 points for this criterion.

VII. HGM Sediment Input (Increased sediment input)

This project will not increase sediment input over that presently occurring.

Based upon the prioritization process, the project should receive 0 points for this criterion.

VIII. HGM Structure and Function (Maintaining landscape features critical to a sustainable ecosystem structure and function)

The project would not protect any landscape features critical to the mapping units.

Based upon the prioritization process, the project received 0 points for this criterion.

Weighted Prioritization Score

(1*2.0)+ (3*1.5) + (10*1.5) + (10*1.0) + (8*1.0) + (0*1.0) + (0*1.0) + (0*1.0) = 39.5 points

Preparers of Fact Sheet

Gregory Miller, Corps of Engineers, (504) 862-2310, gregory.b.miller@mvn02.usace.army.mil
Carrie Schmidt de la Fuente, LA Dept. of Natural Resources, (225) 342-6749, carries@dnr.state.la.us
Ken Duffy, LA Dept. of Natural Resources, (225) 342-4106, kend@dnr.state.la.us

TE-43 - GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terre

Freshwater Bayou (Belle Isle Canal to Lock - East)
TV-11b

Legend

- Proposed Retaining Dike
- Shut-In Well
- Inactive Well
- Weir Structure

0.7 0 0.7 1.4 Miles

0.8 0 0.8 1.6 Kilometers

N

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

2000 SPOT Imagery
Map Date: May 30, 2003
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2003-04-0248

CWPPRA
GIWW Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 6, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

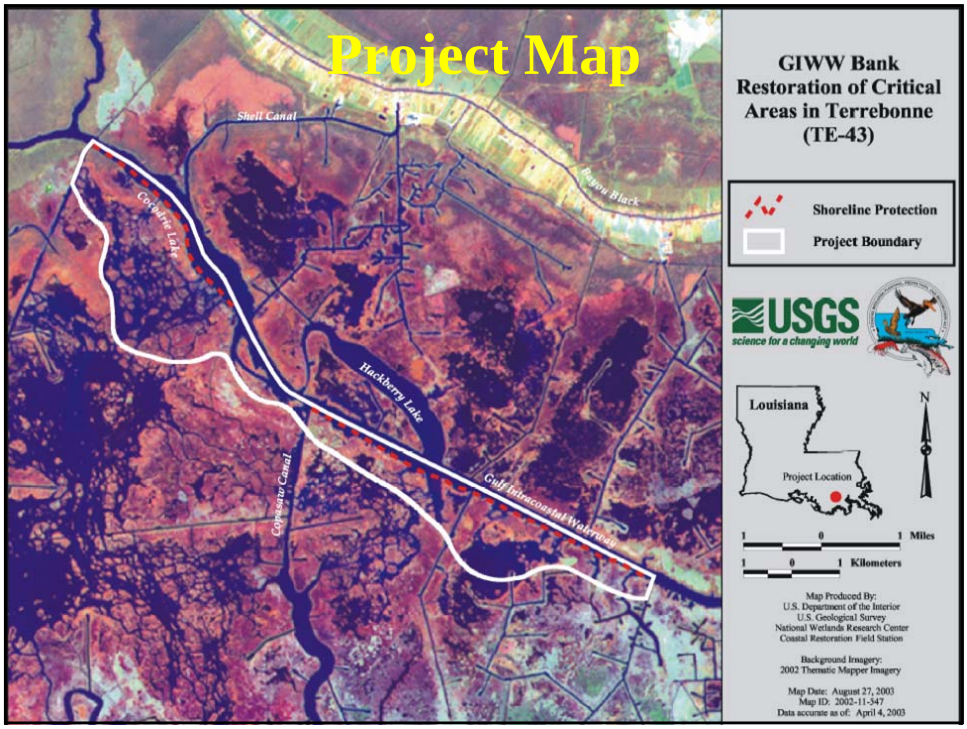
Project Location: Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, south bank of the GIWW from mile marker 80 to mile marker 70.

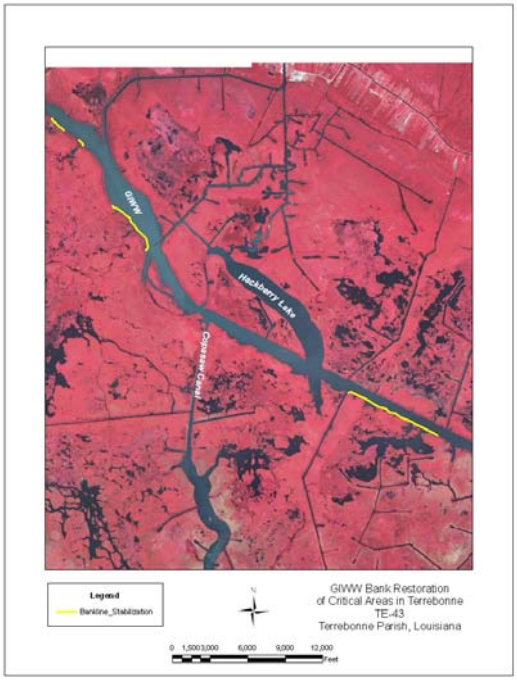
Problem: Deterioration of the southern bankline of the GIWW threatens fragile floating marshes of Penchant Basin and short-circuits freshwater conveyance to the east.

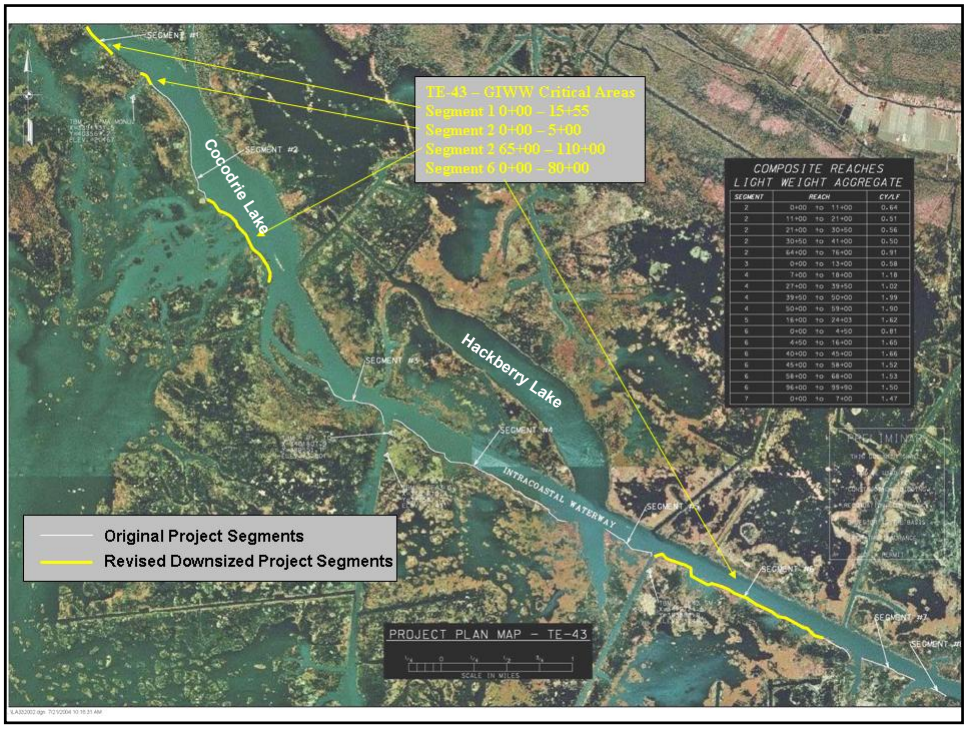
Goals:

1) Stop bankline erosion into the fragile floating marshes.
2) Maintain freshwater conveyance function of the GIWW.

Project Map


Shell Canal
Bayou Black
Cocodrie Lake
Hackberry Lake
Caminada Canal
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Shoreline Protection
Project Boundary
USGS
science for a changing world
Louisiana
Project Location
N
1 0 1 Miles
1 0 1 Kilometers
Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery
Map Date: August 27, 2003
Map ID: 2002-11-547
Data accurate as of: April 4, 2003


GIWW
Hackberry Lake
Caminada Canal
Legend
Bankline_Stabilization
N
GIWW Bank Restoration
of Critical Areas in Terrebonne
TE-43
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana
0 1,500 3,000 6,000 9,000 12,000
Feet



Project Features Overview

- **Installation of approximately 14,555 lf of shoreline protection along the southern bank of the GIWW by constructing a foreshore rock rip-rap dike and in places of poor soil bearing capacities using composite rock rip-rap with lightweight core aggregate.**

- **The foreshore rock dike will be situated along the –1.0-ft NAVD 88 contour in approximately 2.0 ft to 3.0 ft of water, stage dependant. The dike crown will be constructed to an elevation of +3.5 NAVD88 and have a width of 3.0 ft. The dike will have front and back side-slopes of 2.5:1.**

Project Benefits & Costs

- **Total Area Benefitted: 1,180 acres**
- **Net acres after 20 yrs: 132 acres**
- **Prioritization Score: 40.25**
- **Project Costs:**
  - **Fully Funded Phase II $15,968,229**
  - **Phase II, Increment 1 $13,175,995**
  - **Total Fully Funded $17,704,212**

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL # 10

- **Original Phase II Funding vs Present Request:**
  - **$17,922,015 original**
  - **$15,968,228 present (reflects inflationary costs and adjustments to length and design of features)**
- **Changes in Project Features**
  - **37,000 linear feet to 14,555 linear feet**
- **Changes in WVA – Benefit area reduced from 3324 acres to 1,180 acres and the acres created/protected/restored from 366 acres to 132 acres. No change in Prioritization Score (40.25).**

Why Should You Fund this Project Now?

- To improve the efficiency of Atchafalaya freshwater conveyance via the GIWW to eastern and southern marshes of the Terrebonne Basin that would benefit from increased flows of freshwater and nutrients.

- To close major breaches and sustain GIWW bankline that eminently threatens to breach into adjacent floating marshes.

Questions?

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 180
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

November 27, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chair
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

RE: GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43)
Phase II Authorization Request

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) request Phase II authorization for the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43). The project was authorized for Phase I as a part of Priority Project List 10 (PPL 10) in January 2001 by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (Task Force) under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). This request is submitted in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual. Please be advised that the original Phase I candidate involved construction of 37,000 ft of bankline protection whereas this Phase II request has been revised to 15,000 ft (see Description of Phase II project in Enclosure 1 for details). Questions regarding this project may be referred to Ron Boustany at (337) 291-3067.

Sincerely,

Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources

encl

cc (via email only):
Mr. Greg Breerwood, Chairman, Technical Committee
Gerry Duszynski, DNR Technical Committee Member
Darryl Clark, USFWS Technical Committee Member
Rick Hartman, NMFS Technical Committee Member
Sharon Parrish, EPA, Technical Committee Member
Julie Leblanc, USACOE, P&E Subcommittee
Dan Llewellyn, DNR P&E Subcommittee Member
Kevin Roy,USFWS P&E Subcommittee Member
Detra Washington, Governors Office
Rachel Sweeney, NMFS P&E Subcommittee Member
Tim Landers, EPA P&E Subcommittee Member
John Jurgensen, NRCS P&E Subcommittee Member
Ron Boustany, Project Manager, NRCS
Ismail Merhi, Project Manager, LDNR
Michael Trusclair, District Conservationist, NRCS
Ronnie Faulkner, Design Engineer, NRCS
Randolph Joseph, Jr., ASTC/FO, NRCS

Enclosure 1
Information Required in Phase II Authorization Request

GIWW BANK RESTORATION OF CRITICAL AREAS IN TERREBONNE (TE-43)

Description of Phase I Project

The TE-43 GIWW Critical Areas project was approved relative to the 10th CWPPRA Priority Project List. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the federal sponsor for this project. The objective of this project is to protect critically eroding portions of the southern bank of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW).

The Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) Bankline Restoration Project is located in Terrebonne Parish approximately ten miles east of the Lower Atchafalaya River and ten miles southwest of Houma, Louisiana. The specific location proposed for the structures is the southern bank of the GIWW originating at a point close to mile marker 80 and terminating at a point close to mile marker 70.

In the past 20 years, as the efficiency of the Lower Atchafalaya River has decreased, Lake Verret subbasin flooding and Atchafalaya River flows via the GIWW have increased. Deterioration of fresh and intermediate wetlands, particularly the floating marsh, in the upper Penchant basin has been attributed to sustained elevated water levels. In addition, wave action from commercial and recreational traffic on the GIWW has caused floating marshes in some areas to become directly exposed to increased circulation through unnatural connections formed where channel banks have deteriorated.

The objective of the GIWW Bankline Restoration project is to protect critically eroding portions of the southern bank of the GIWW that act as an interface between the fragile fresh marshes and the turbulent high velocities that occur within the GIWW. Proposed measures include installing shoreline protection structures along the southern bank of the GIWW. The structures will provide protection to the banks of the GIWW, which have experienced severe erosion since the construction of the GIWW in the early 1950's.

The project goals were: 1) To enable the GIWW to function as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River freshwater flow to specific locations that would benefit from increased flows of fresh water and nutrients, and 2) To provide relief to marshes connected to the GIWW that are currently suffering from prolonged inundation and wave action while stopping shoreline erosion along the remaining bank of the GIWW.

The proposed solution is to restore critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks, and stabilize/armor selected critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks with hard shoreline stabilization materials.

The Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 3,324 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored of 366 acres at TY20.

At the time of Phase I approval, the fully-funded project cost was $19,657,998. That figure included $1,735,983 for Phase I and $17,922,015 for Phase II. The original cost breakdown for Phases I and II is presented in the following table:

Task Name	Phase I Costs	Phase II Costs
Engineering and Design	$1,113,611	
Land Rights	$52,529	
DNR Administration	$267,256	$279,601
NRCS Administration	$286,282	$299,506
Monitoring	$14,954	$83,493
Corps Project Management	1,351	$20,740
Construction		$11,981,341
Contingency		$2,995,335
Supervision and Inspection		$182,451
Operations and Maintenance		$2,079,548
Total	**$1,735,983**	**$17,922,015**

The original project fact sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features is provided below.

October 2003

GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2001 **Project Area:** 3,324 acres
Approved Funds: $2.2 M **Total Est. Cost:** $19.7 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 366 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Shoreline Protection

Location

The project is located in the Terrebonne basin, in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

In the past 20 years, as the efficiency of the Lower Atchafalaya River has decreased, Verrett subbasin flooding and Atchafalaya River flows via the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) have increased. Deterioration of fresh and intermediate wetlands, particularly of the floating marshes in the upper Penchant basin, has been attributed to sustained elevated water levels. In addition, floating marshes in some areas have become directly exposed to increased circulation through unnatural connections formed where channel banks deteriorated.

Conversely, losses in the central Terrebonne Parish marshes have been attributed to the elimination of riverine inflow coupled with subsidence and altered hydrology from canal dredging that facilitated saltwater intrusion. Increased flow of the GIWW and wave pulses from navigation traffic are causing additional breakup and loss of floating marshes in unprotected areas.

Restoration Strategy

This project will restore critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks and stabilize/armor selected critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks with hard shoreline stabilization materials.

Progress to Date

Geotechnical soils investigation report is complete. Soils in the area are very soft and fluid.

This project is on Priority Project List 10.

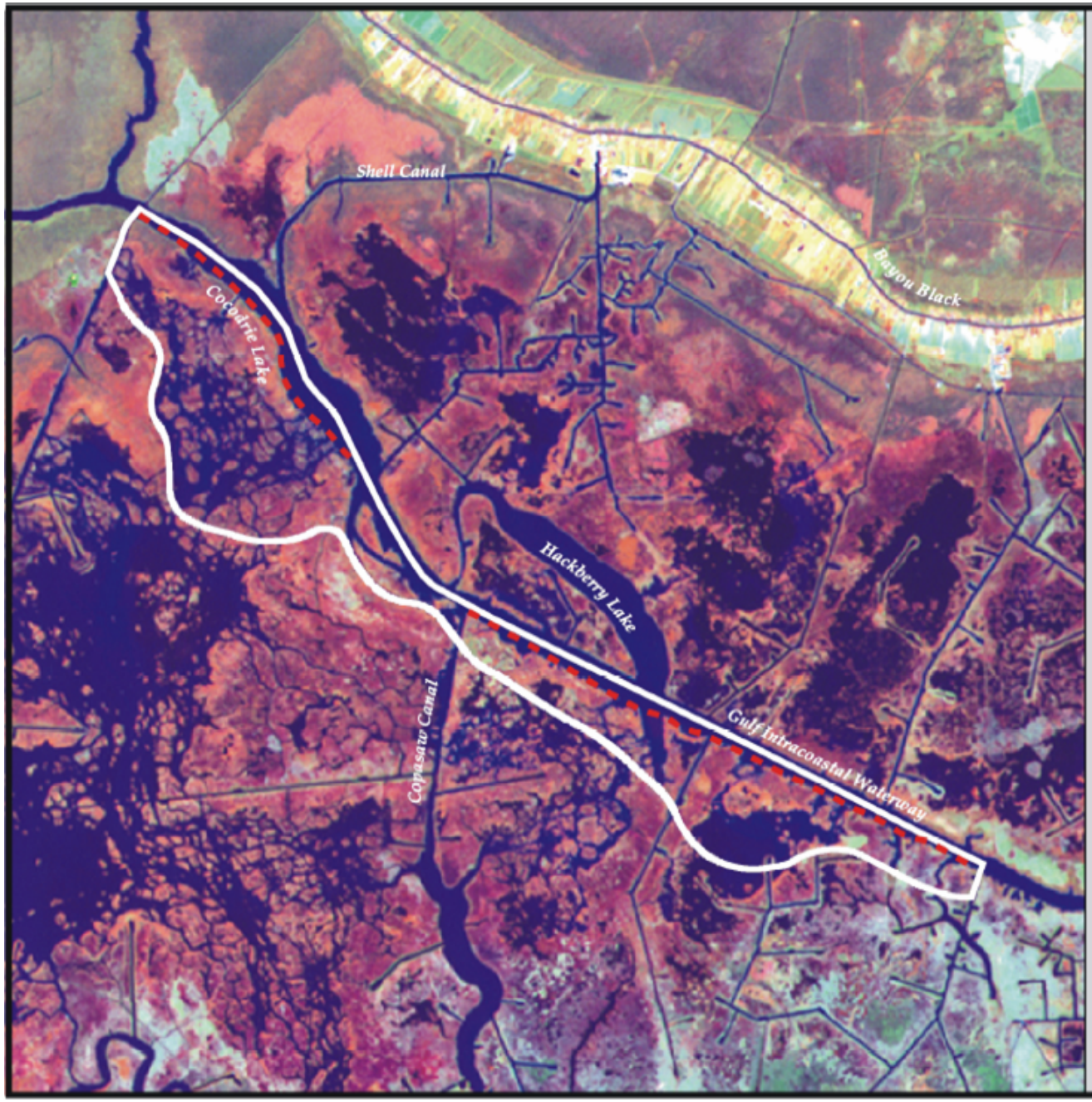
Large mats of floating freshwater marsh, such as this one, detach from their point of origin and enter the GIWW through large breaches in the existing shoreline.

Concrete "H" pile/panel structures, similar to this one, will be installed at locations within the project area where shoreline erosion is critical. Soils with high amounts of organic material, which have poor strength, necessitated the use of a structure such as this.

For more project information, please contact:

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

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



GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)

Shoreline Protection

Project Boundary

USGS
science for a changing world

Louisiana

Project Location

N

1 0 1 Miles

1 0 1 Kilometers

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

Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery

Map Date: August 27, 2003
Map ID: 2002-11-347
Data accurate as of: April 4, 2003

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process, and Issues

The following tasks were completed during Phase I:

1) Interagency kickoff meeting and field trip
2) Final Cost Share Agreement executed between NRCS and DNR
3) Preliminary landrights
4) Magnetometer survey
6) Geotechnical investigation of the proposed alignment
7) 30% design review
8) 95% design review
9) Draft Ecological Review
10) Draft Environmental Assessment
11) Final construction cost estimate
12) Section 404 Permit complete
13) Overgrazing determination from NRCS
14) Cultural resources clearance

Geologic Information

The predominant soil that occurs along the existing bankline of the GIWW is Aquents, Dredged, occasionally flooded. For the remainder of the project area, Kenner muck – very frequently flooded, makes up the majority of the soil type. Other soil types present within the project area are Fausse Clay – frequently flooded, Barbary muck – frequently flooded, Gramercy/Cancienne – silty clay loam, and Allemands muck – very frequently flooded (NRCS 2002, unpublished data).

The mudline at the boring locations varied from elevations 0.0 to -3.0 NAVD88 and was located from 1 foot to 4 feet below the water surface at the time of drilling.

The upper soils are typically highly organic, classifying as high plastic clays with organic matter, organic clays, or peats. In general, soft consistencies are not encountered until depths exceed 30 feet with some medium stiff consistencies occurring below approximately 60 feet.

Water contents ranged from 29 percent on a sample of silty sands to 1,004 percent on a sample of peat with approximately two thirds of the water contents exceeding 100 percent.

Liquid limits ranged from 34 on a sample of silty clays to 807 percent on a sample of peat. More than 97 percent of the liquid limits exceeded 50 percent, and approximately 82 percent of the liquid limits exceed 100 percent.

Plastic limits ranged from 20 on a sample of silty clays to 450 percent on a sample of organic clays. However, about 96 percent of the plastic limits were between 20 and 100

percent, and slightly more than 86 percent of the plastic limits were between 20 and 50 percent.

Plasticity indices ranged from non-plastic on a sample of peat to 557 percent on a sample of clays with peat seams and pockets with nearly 90 percent of the plasticity indices exceeding 50 percent and slightly more than 73 percent of the plasticity indices exceeding 100 percent.

Unconfined and triaxial compression tests yielded cohesions ranging from 22 lbs per sq ft to 603 lbs per sq ft, except for one unconfined compression test which yielded a cohesion value of 1,328 lbs per sq ft. Slightly more than 88 percent of the unconfined and triaxial compression tests yielded cohesions below 250 lbs per sq ft, which is the upper limit of a very soft consistency. Slightly more than 36 percent of the unconfined and triaxial compression tests yielded cohesions below 100 lbs per sq ft.

Field vane test performed generally in the upper soils yielded cohesions ranging from 37 lbs per sq ft to 268 lbs per sq ft with nearly 40 percent of the field vane tests yielding cohesions below 100 lbs per sq ft.

Hydrology and Hydraulics

The water levels in the watershed are influenced by tides and wind. The mean high water is 2.0' NAVD88. The mean low water is 0.5' NAVD88.

Engineering and Design Tasks

The Department of Natural Resources letter "RE: Generalized Guidelines for Coastal Structures Design Parameters" dated January 07, 2000, and its attachment "Design Guidelines for CWPPRA Shoreline Protection Structures" were used to determine the wave heights used to design the rock / rock composite dike. Under the guidelines set forth in the letter a still water elevation (SWE), a wave height, the height of the structure, and the wave forces must be determined. In an effort to be conservative, the SWE was set at the storm water elevation of +2.5 NAVD88. Concurrently, the average bottom elevation was determined to be approximately -1.5 NAVD88.

Minimum and maximum design wave heights are determined according to the guidelines, where the minimum wave height is equal to 2.0 feet unless this is greater than the water depth and the maximum wave height is 0.78 times the water depth. Therefore the minimum and maximum wave heights were set at 2.0 and 3.12 feet respectively.

A wind generated wave height was determined using a 70 mph wind. The maximum peak gust, 70 mph, was chosen out of a comparison of New Orleans, Lake Charles and Baton Rouge wind speeds, provided in NOAA's "Climatic Wind Data for the United States". The wave height for this wind speed was used as an input for the ACES program in which wind in shallow and deep open water conditions was determined. The shallow and deep open water wave conditions return wave heights of 1.44 and 1.67 feet

respectively. Along with these wave heights, one other wave height was determined. This is the wave height due to boat traffic. Since most of the traffic in the GIWW is crew boats a wave height of 3.0 feet was used in accordance with the guidelines.

The minimum top elevation of the structure was determined to be 3.5 NAVD88 based on the ability of the structure to be overtopped, and the guidelines. The wave impact forces were determined by deciding if the maximum wave height is breaking or non-breaking. This is done using the Shore Protection Manual (SPM), Chapter 2, Section VI, Part 2. In this case, a wind duration of 2.0 seconds was used, which allowed for the determination of the deepwater wave steepness, 0.024. The deepwater wave steepness is used as an input into Figure 2-72 of the SPM in order to determine the breaker height index, which in turn is used to determine the breaking wave height, 3.0 feet. The breaking wave height was then used as an input in Equation 2-92 of the SPM in order to determine the depth of water that the breaking wave would break at, 4.59 feet. Since the depth of water at which the wave would break at is greater than the depth of water at the structure, the wave will break before it reaches the structure, and thus is not a concern in the design of the structure.

The geotechnical investigation provided the minimum slopes for a composite and a rock dike. With this information in combination with the settlements for each type of section, also provided in the geotechnical investigation, a determination of the most economic design method (rock / composite) was made on a per reach basis. The most economic method per reach was used as the determining factor for which sections of the dike would be composite rather than rock only. These determinations led to the specification of 2:1 (H:V) side slopes for the rock only sections and 2.5:1(H:V) side slopes for the composite sections, based on the minimum slopes provided by the geotechnical investigation.

With the maximum wave height, wave forces, and side slopes determined the size of the rock riprap was determined to be a Corps of Engineers R-1000 gradation. This was done using equation 7-117 from the SPM, with a stability coefficient of 2.2, and the two side slopes (2:1, 2.5:1) that were proposed for this structure. The top width of the structure was determined to be 3.0 feet using equation 7-120 of the SPM, with the median size of the gradation above.

A layer thickness for the composite sections of the structure had to be determined. This was accomplished using equations 7-123 and 7-124 of the SPM. The maximum thickness from these two equations was determined to be 1.6 feet. To be conservative a 2.0 foot layer thickness has been specified for the structure design.

Design meetings were held at the 30% (May 25, 2004) and 95% (August 26, 2004) levels.

<u>Landrights, Cultural Resources, Environmental Compliance and Other Tasks</u>

Preliminary landrights has proceeded smoothly and no problems are anticipated in acquiring final landrights.

No cultural resource sites are located within the project area.

Environmental concerns were considered in the planning and design of this project. A FONSI, Environmental Assessment, and Ecological Review Report have been completed. A Section 404 permit has been approved by the USACE. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been developed for this project since the disturbed construction site is more than one (1) acre. A permit to dredge material for construction has been obtained by the local sponsors from the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Zone Management.

A draft Ecological Review is available and a final EA dated December, 2002 was developed after receiving comments on the draft EA, which was submitted for public comment in April, 2002.

Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

The original candidate for Phase I authorization of TE-43 involved a near complete armoring of a section of the GIWW bankline (referred to as Area G) (Figure 1) totaling 37,000 feet where the bankline had deteriorated significantly and at some points breached into the adjacent floating marshes of the upper Penchant Basin. The two major breach areas are located at the NW and SE extents of the project area (Figure 2). In Fall 2005 and Spring 2006, NRCS and LDNR with the consent of Terrebonne Parish and a major landowner reevaluated the project. Based upon new USGS data and joint NRCS and LDNR field analysis, a revised downsized project was agreed upon that removed segments along intact banks and targeted only the two major breach areas within the project boundary (Figure 3). The purpose of the downsizing was to concentrate efforts on those critical areas where the bankline had breached or is imminently threatening to breach into adjacent fragile floating marshes. NRCS and LDNR criteria for downsizing required that the revised project not add any new areas to the project and would not significantly alter the overall project goals.

The final design of the project features are essentially unchanged from the original Phase I project with exception to the total length. The project contains shoreline protection by means of a hard shoreline structure. The Phase 0 approved length of the structure was approximately 37,000 feet whereas the length of the designed project that targets just the major breach areas is approximately 14,555 feet.

The work to be accomplished will consist of the installation of approximately 14,555 feet of shoreline protection along the southern shoreline of the GIWW by constructing a rock rip-rap dike and in places of poor soil bearing capacities constructing a composite rock rip-rap dike with a lightweight core aggregate as seen in Figures 4 and 5 (typical and composite rock dike sections).

Previous projects involving similar bankline structures that have been successfully constructed along the GIWW and other similar type areas include Perry Ridge Shore Protection (CS-24), GIWW-Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), Cameron Prairie NWR Shoreline Protection (ME-09), Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13) and Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04). Additionally, the analysis and results included in the geotechnical investigations support the concept that a rock/rock composite structure is capable of being constructed, and establishes the required stable side slopes as well as expected settlements.

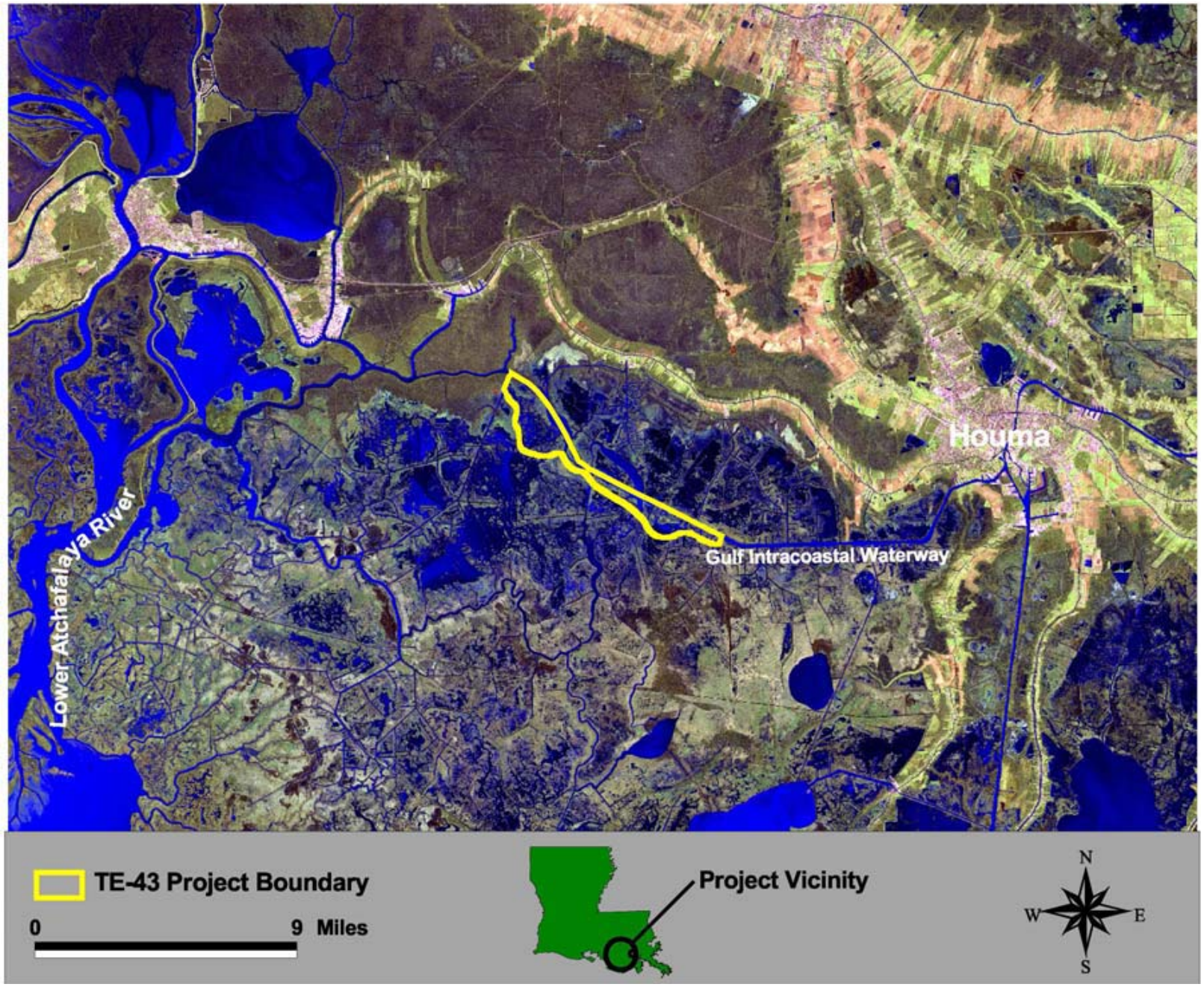


Figure 1. Vicinity map of original boundary of GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43).

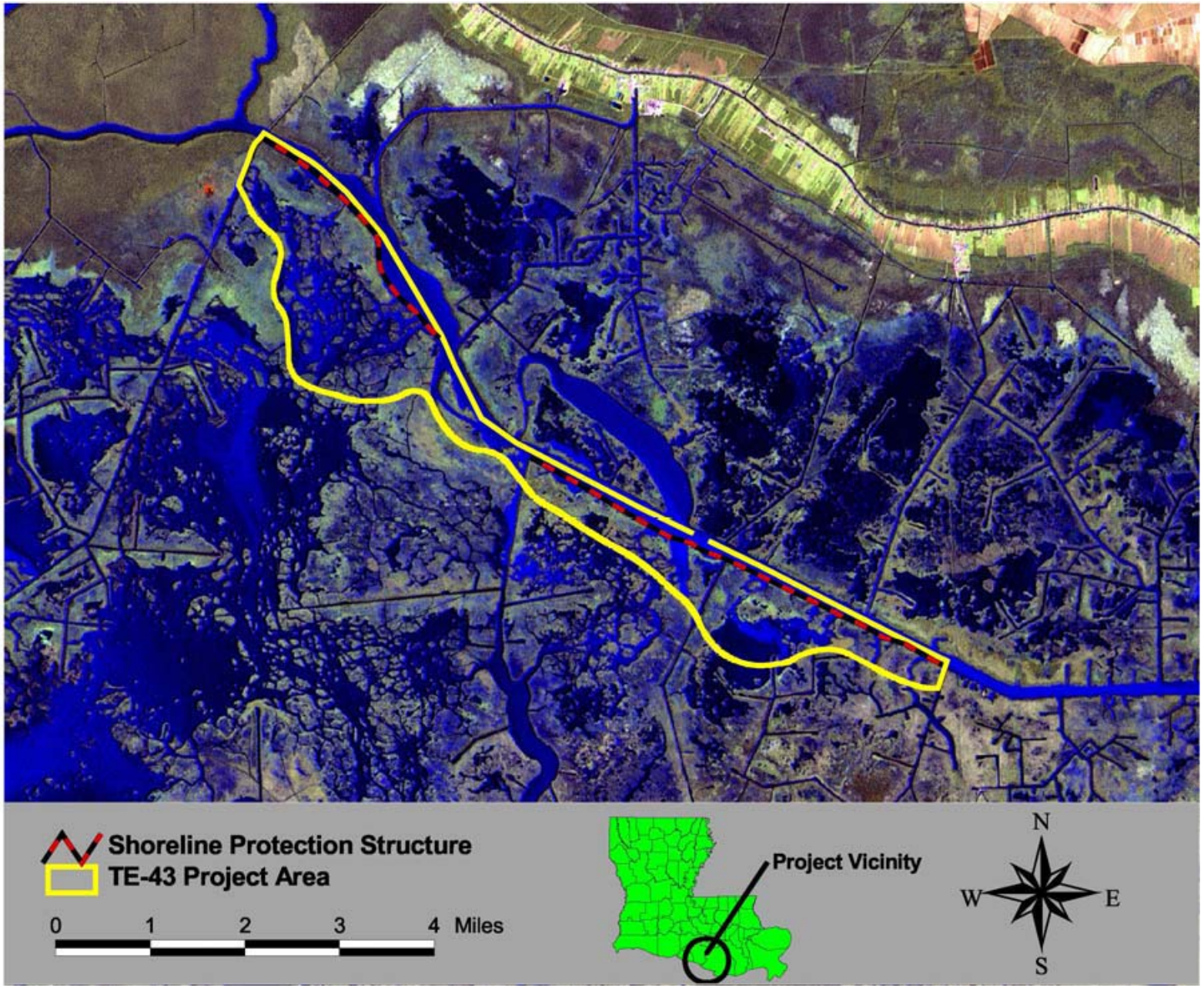


Figure 2. Expanded view of original project boundary of GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43) also indicating extent of shoreline protection coverage.

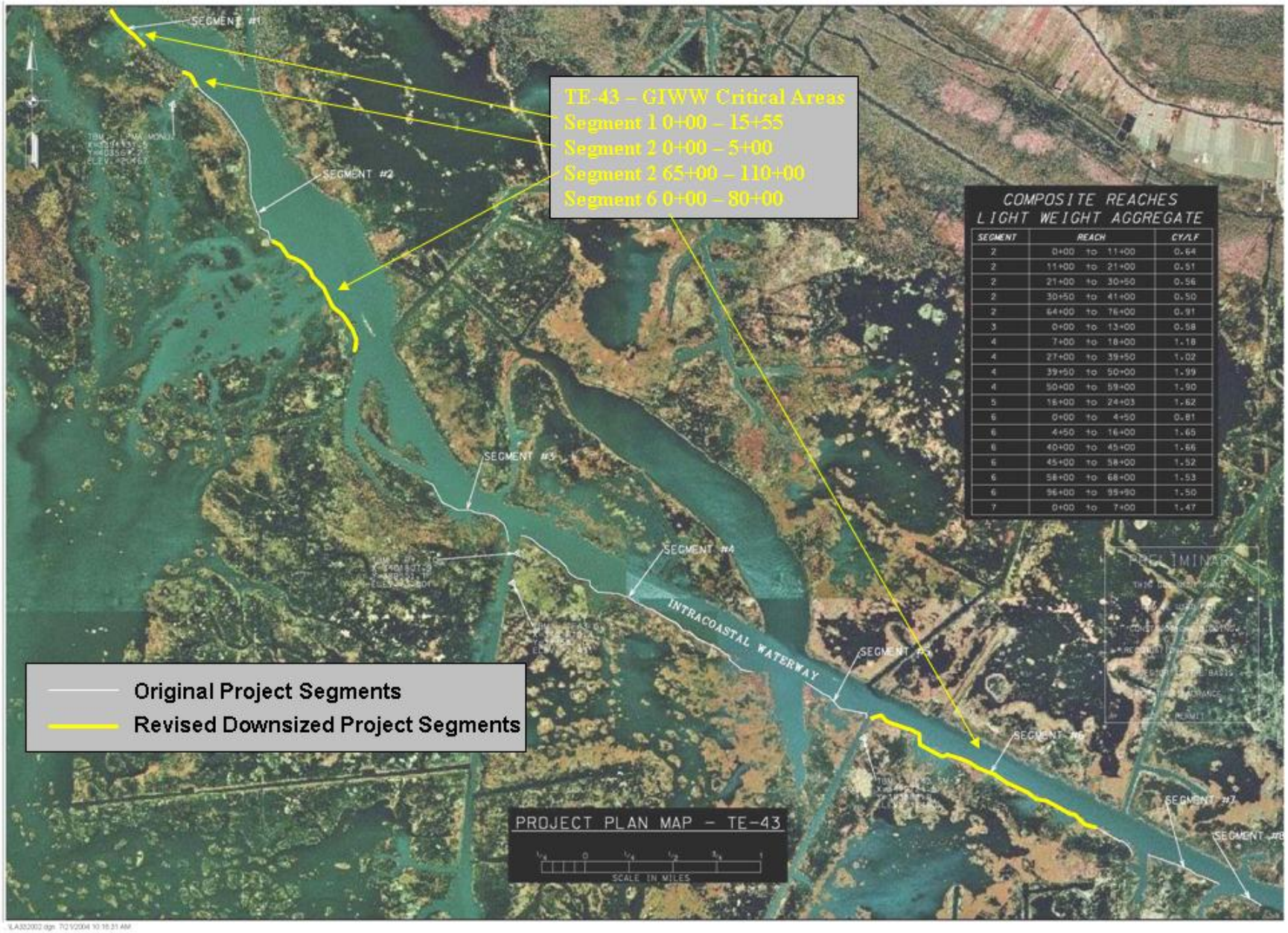
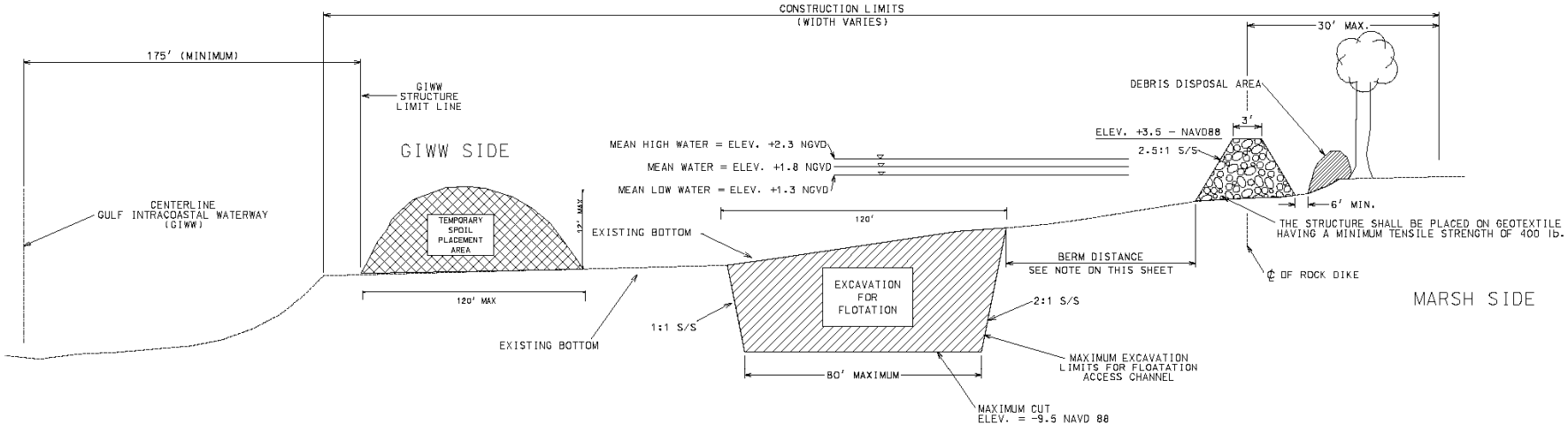


Figure 3. Original and Revised Project Segments on GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43).



TYPICAL SECTION – ROCK DIKE

(NOT TO SCALE)

NOTE:

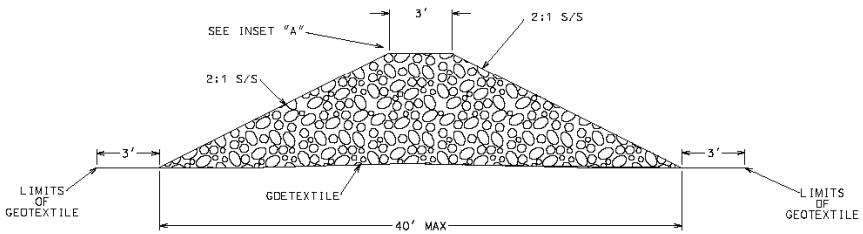
ALL SPOIL SHALL BE PLACED BACK INTO ACCESS CHANNEL AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF DIKE IS COMPLETE.

AS REQUIRED TREES SHALL BE REMOVED AND PLACED ON THE MARSH SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

THE BERM DISTANCE SHALL BE 30' EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING REACHES WHICH SHALL BE 40':SEGMENT 3-STA. 16+00-36+33, SEGMENT 4-STA. 0+00-5+00, SEGMENT 6-STA. 19+00-34+00.

THE HEIGHT OF THE DIKE IS VARIABLE. THE DIKE IS PLANNED TO FOLLOW THE -1.0' CONTOUR. THE ACTUAL LAYOUT MAY VARY. THERFORE THE DIKE COULD VARY IN HEIGHT FROM 4.0' TO 5.0'.

THE DEPTH OF THE ACCESS CANAL IS ALSO VARIABLE. THIS DEPENDS ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND HOW MUCH THE CONTRACTOR CHOOSES TO EXCAVATE.

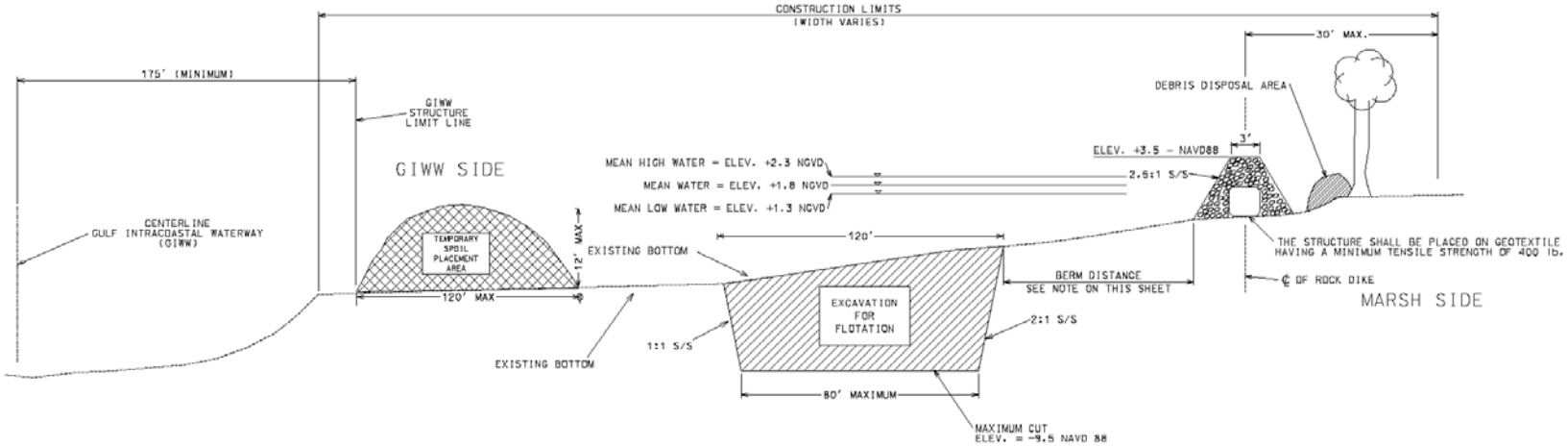


ROCK DIKE DETAIL

PRELIMINARY

THIS DOCUMENT SHALL NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION, BIDDING, RECORDATION, CONVEYANCE, OR SALES.

Figure 4 – Typical Rock Dike Section.



TYPICAL SECTION – COMPOSITE ROCK DIKE

(NOT TO SCALE)

COMPOSITE REACHES
LIGHT WEIGHT AGGREGATE

SEGMENT	REACH	CY/LF
2	0+00 to 11+00	0.64
2	11+00 to 21+00	0.51
2	21+00 to 30+50	0.56
2	30+50 to 41+00	0.50
2	64+00 to 76+00	0.91
3	0+00 to 13+00	0.58
4	7+00 to 18+00	1.18
4	27+00 to 39+50	1.02
4	39+50 to 50+00	1.99
4	50+00 to 59+00	1.90
5	16+00 to 24+03	1.62
6	0+00 to 4+50	0.81
6	4+50 to 16+00	1.65
6	40+00 to 45+00	1.66
6	45+00 to 58+00	1.52
6	58+00 to 68+00	1.53
6	96+00 to 99+90	1.50
7	0+00 to 7+00	1.47

NOTE:

WIDTH AND HEIGHT OF BAGGED LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE IS VARIABLE. A MINIMUM OF 2' OF ROCK COVERAGE SHALL BE PLACED ON SIDES AND TOP OF BAGGED AGGREGATE.

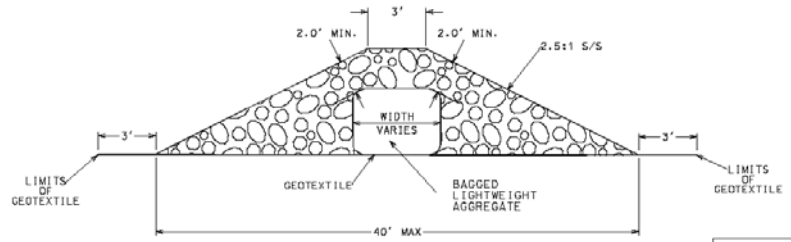
ALL SPOIL SHALL BE PLACED BACK INTO ACCESS CHANNEL AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF DIKE IS COMPLETE.

AS REQUIRED TREES SHALL BE REMOVED AND PLACED ON THE MARSH SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

THE BERM DISTANCE SHALL BE 30' EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING REACHES WHICH SHALL BE 40': SEGMENT 3-STA. 16+00-36+33. SEGMENT 4-STA. 0+00-5+00. SEGMENT 6-STA. 19+00-34+00.

THE HEIGHT OF THE DIKE IS VARIABLE. THE DIKE IS PLANNED TO FOLLOW THE -1.0' CONTOUR. THE ACTUAL LAYOUT MAY VARY. THERFORE THE DIKE COULD VARY IN HEIGHT FROM 4.0' TO 5.0'.

THE DEPTH OF THE ACCESS CANAL IS ALSO VARIABLE. THIS DEPENDS ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND HOW MUCH THE CONTRACTOR CHOOSES TO EXCAVATE.



COMPOSITE ROCK DIKE DETAIL

(ALTERNATIVE)

PRELIMINARY

THIS DOCUMENT SHALL NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION, BIDDING, RECORDATION, CONVEYANCE, OR SALES.

Figure 5 – Typical Composite Rock Dike Section.

Updated Assessment of Benefits

The original WVA conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 3,324 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored of 366 acres at TY20. The downsized project pro-rated benefit area is 1,180 acres (36% of original) for a net acres created/protected/restored of 132 acres at TY 20.

Modifications to the Phase I Project

The Phase 0 approved length of the structure was approximately 37,000 feet, whereas the length of the designed project has been reduced to approximately 14,555 feet and confined to the major bankline breach areas. The final design of the project structures are essentially unchanged from the original Phase I project with exception to the total bankline coverage of the project. The project contains shoreline protection by means of a hard shoreline structure.

Current Cost Estimate

The revised total fully-funded cost prepared by the CWPPRA Economics Work Group is **$17,704,212** (see fully funded cost spreadsheet). Phase I costs are unchanged from the original Phase I project budget ($1,735,983). The total Phase II cost is estimated at **$15,968,229** and the Phase II-Increment 1 cost at **$13,175,995**.

Final Project Fact Sheet
November 27, 2006

Project Name - GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)

Coast 2050 Strategy – Region 3 - #6 Stabilize navigation channel banks or cross sections for water conveyance.

Project Location – Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, south shore of GIWW.

Problem - In the past 20 years, as the efficiency of the Lower Atchafalaya River has decreased, Lake Verret subbasin flooding and Atchafalaya River flows via the GIWW have increased. Deterioration of fresh and intermediate wetlands, particularly the floating marsh, in the upper Penchant basin has been attributed to sustained elevated water levels. In addition, wave action from commercial and recreational traffic on the GIWW has caused floating marshes in some areas to become directly exposed to increased circulation through unnatural connections formed where channel banks have deteriorated.

Goals - To enable the GIWW to function as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River freshwater flow to specific locations that would benefit from increased flows of fresh water and nutrients, and 2) To provide relief to marshes connected to the GIWW that are currently suffering from prolonged inundation and wave action while stopping shoreline erosion along the remaining bank of the GIWW.

Proposed Solution - The proposed solution is to restore critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks, and stabilize/armor selected critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks with hard shoreline stabilization materials.

Project Benefits – The project would benefit approximately 1180 acres adjacent to the largest floating marsh complex in coastal Louisiana and a predicted net acres created/protected/restored of 132 acres at TY 20.

Project Cost – Total fully funded cost is $17,704,212.

Sponsoring Agency and Contact – Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Ron Boustany, Project Manager, Lafayette, LA (337) 291-3067,
ron.boustany@la.usda.gov

Legend

Bankline_Stabilization

N

GIWW Bank Restoration
of Critical Areas in Terrebonne
TE-43
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 9,000 12,000
Feet

Enclosure 2
Checklist of Phase II Requirements

TE-43 GIWW BANK RESTORATION OF CRITICAL AREAS
INCREMENT 1 – AREA 'G'

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The project goals are: 1) To enable the GIWW to function as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River freshwater flow to specific locations that would benefit from increased flows of fresh water and nutrients, and 2) To provide relief to marshes connected to the GIWW that are currently suffering from prolonged inundation and wave action while stopping shoreline erosion along the remaining bank of the GIWW.

B. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

A Cost Share Agreement between the Natural Resources Conservation Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was executed on May 16, 2001. A draft amendment, authorizing construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring, to the Cost Share Agreement has been prepared.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

NRCS has requested the required letter from DNR relative to landrights being finalized in a relatively short period of time after Phase 2 approval. By way of letter received Septemper 2, 2004, DNR stated that they anticipated no landrights acquisition problems with the project. At this time all landowners have indicated approval of project and signatures pending funding approval, and all pipeline companies have given consent.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

A 30% design review meeting was held on May 25, 2004, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and NRCS agreed on the project design and agreed to proceed to the 95% design level and with project implementation.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

A 95% design meeting was held on August 26, 2004, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with no modifications and few comments. DNR and NRCS agreed on the project design and agreed to proceed with project implementation.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

A final EA dated December, 2002 was developed after receiving comments on the draft EA, which was submitted for public comment in April, 2002.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

A favorable 95% Design Review was conducted on August 26, 2004. The following paragraph is from the Recommendations section of the August 2004 draft Ecological Review:

> *Based on information gathered from similar restoration projects, engineering designs, and related literature, the proposed strategies in the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne project will likely achieve the desired goals provided Operation and Maintenance funds are available for structure rehabilitation. It is recommended that this project progress towards construction authorization pending a favorable 95% Design Review.*

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

Section 404 Permit has been received dated January 18, 2006. Water Quality Certification (LDEQ) has been granted via letter dated September 20, 2005. A letter notifying consistency with Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (LCRP) has been issued, dated December 7, 2004.

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

NRCS procedures do not call for an HTRW assessment on this project.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303(e) approval was granted by the Corps via letter dated July 8, 2003.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not, and is not anticipated to be, a problem in the project area.

L. Revised fully funded cost estimate, approved by the Economic Work Group, based on the revised Project design and the specific Phase 2 funding request as outlined in the below spreadsheet.

The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated construction estimate and three years of monitoring and O&M) is **$13,175,995**. The revised total fully-funded cost of the project is **$17,704,212**.

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne Parish

PPL: 10 **Project No.** TE-43

Agency: NRCS

Phase I Approval Date: 10-Jan-01

Phase II Approval Date: 25-Jan-07 **Const Start:** Aug-07

	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	1,113,611	1,113,611	1,113,611		1,113,611		
Lands	52,529	52,529	52,529		52,529		-
Fed S&A	585,788	626,277	286,282	299,506	286,282	339,995	339,995
LDNR S&A	546,857	564,128	267,256	279,601	267,256	296,872	296,872
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	1,351	1,351	1,351		1,351		
Ph II Const Phase	708	681		708		681	681
Ph II Long Term	20,032	18,696		20,032		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	11,981,341	8,333,201		11,981,341		8,333,201	8,333,201
Const S&I	182,451	509,652		182,451		509,652	509,652
Contingency	2,995,335	2,083,300		2,995,335		2,083,300	2,083,300
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	14,954	14,954	14,954		14,954		
Ph II Const Phase	3,045	-		3,045			
Ph II Long Term	80,448	-		80,448			
O&M - State	2,079,548	4,289,672		2,079,548		4,289,672	1,578,738
O&M - Fed	-	96,160				96,160	31,222
Total	**19,657,998**	**17,704,212**	**1,735,983**	**17,922,015**	**1,735,983**	**15,968,229**	**13,175,995**
Total Project				**19,657,998**		**17,704,212**	**14,911,978**
Current Estimate Compared to Original		**90%**					

Prepared By: Ron Boustany **Date Prepared:** 27-Nov-06

NOTES: Project reflects downsized costs from original length of 38,000 ft to 14,500 ft.

M. A revised Wetland Value Assessment reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

Because the change in the segment lengths did not significantly alter the objectives of the project, the WVA was revised to reflect pro-rated benefits with respect to the length of the project features. Therefore, the environmental benefits associated with this project are adjusted proportionally to the size. The original Phase I benefited project area was 3,324 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored at TY20 were 366 acres. The revised pro-rated benefit area is 1,180 acres (36% of original) and the net acres created/protected/restored is 132 acres.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

The following Prioritization Criteria scores were submitted for reviewed by the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups and agreed upon by all agencies:

Criteria	Score	Weight	Final Score
Cost Effectiveness	1.0	2	2
Area of Need	7.5	1.5	11.25
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	8	1	8
Sustainability of Benefits	4	1	4
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	0	1	0
Total Score			**40.25**

North American Waterfowl Management Plan

Gulf Coast Joint Venture

c/o National Wetlands Research Center
700 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

January 18, 2007

Colonel Richard P. Wagenaar
CWPPRA Task Force Chairman
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Col. Wagenaar,

The Gulf Coast Joint Venture (GCJV) is a partnership of federal, state, and private conservation organizations dedicated to delivery of bird habitat in the coastal portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. On behalf of the GCJV Management Board, I am writing to express support for the following three candidate projects under consideration for Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Phase II funding:

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Rockefeller Refuge (ME-18)

Louisiana's Gulf Coast wetlands are of continental importance to many species of migratory birds. Along with meeting the goals of CWPPRA to protect and restore important coastal wetland habitats, these three projects are expected to provide substantial benefits to priority bird species identified by the GCJV. These projects protect and/or improve wetland habitat that is of particular importance as foraging habitat for shorebirds and waterfowl.

The GCJV pursues projects through a variety of funding sources to accomplish conservation goals identified in plans for the Chenier Plain and Mississippi River Coastal Wetlands Initiative Areas. These GCJV Initiative Area Plans and the Coast 2050 Plan have many conservation strategies in common, and we see opportunities for GCJV partners to implement smaller projects intended to benefit waterfowl and other migratory birds that will complement larger CWPPRA projects designed to restore and enhance coastal wetland habitat.

The GCJV Management Board appreciates the opportunity to participate in the CWPPRA project evaluation process, and we look forward to future dialogue regarding potential integration of our Initiative Area Plan conservation efforts with those of CWPPRA.

Sincerely,

Jeff Raasch
Chairperson

cc: CWPPRA Task Force members
CWPPRA Technical Committee Acting Chair
GCJV Management Board

PO-33 - Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation

CWPPRA
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation (PO-33)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 6, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

Project Location: Region 1, Pontchartrain Basin, St. Tammany Parish, north shore of Lake Pontchartrain

Problem: High loss rate (-3.1%/yr) from 1956-1978; historically intermediate and low-salinity brackish marsh; loss believed to be caused by ponding and saltwater intrusion; lake shoreline very narrow in some places and breached in several locations

Goals:

1) Re-create 566 acres of marsh in open water to restore the lake-rim function
2) Maintain 436 net acres of marsh at the end of the project life

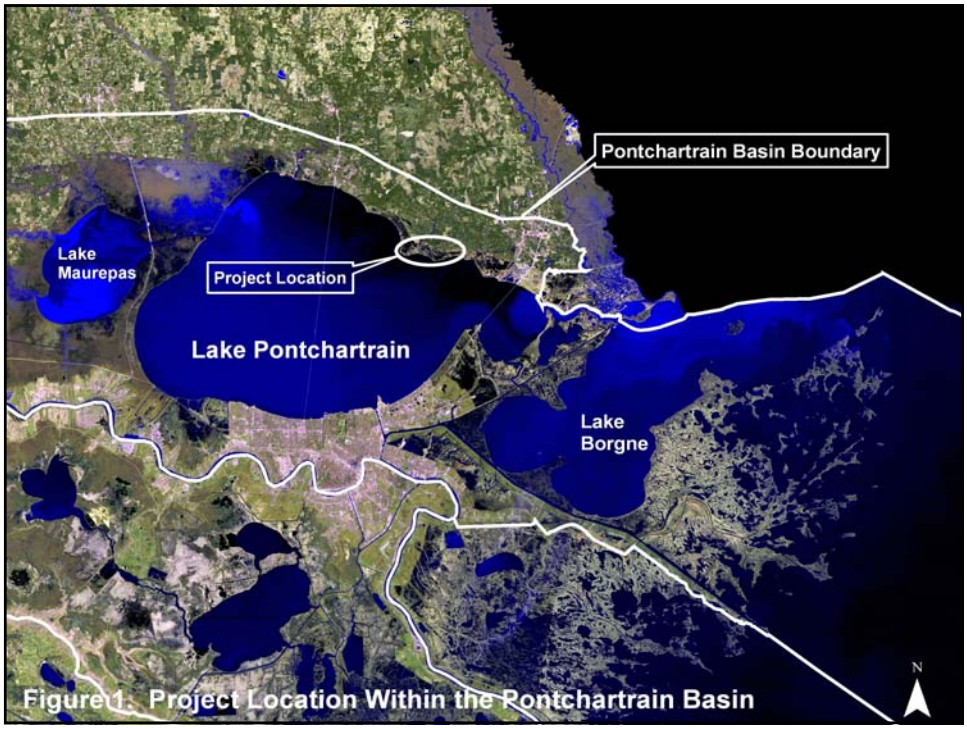
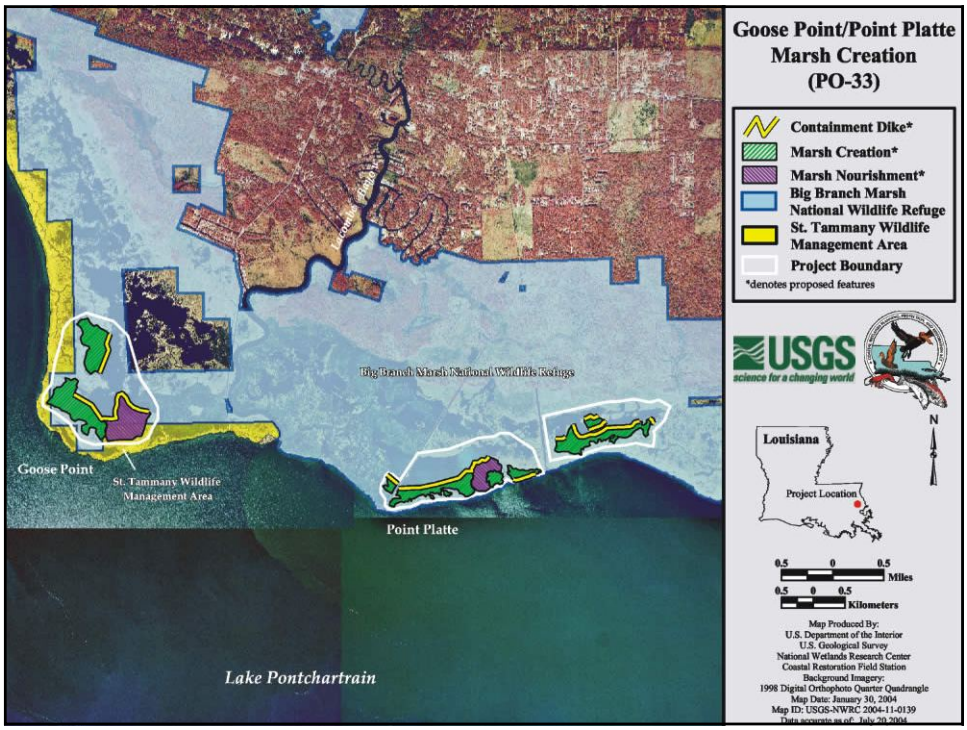


Figure 1: Project Location Within the Pontchartrain Basin



Project Features Overview

- 566 acres of marsh creation/nourishment; 417 acres of open water and 149 acres of degraded marsh will be filled with dredged material

- Target height of +2.0-ft NAVD88 with a maximum fill height of +2.5-ft in marsh creation areas; fill height of +1.5-ft in marsh nourishment areas; average marsh elevation is +1.0-ft

- Containment dikes constructed to +3.5-ft with a 5-ft crown width and 1(V):3(H) side slopes

- Two borrow sites totaling 298 acres in Lake Pontchartrain; approximately 10-ft of dredging at each site

2003 5 29

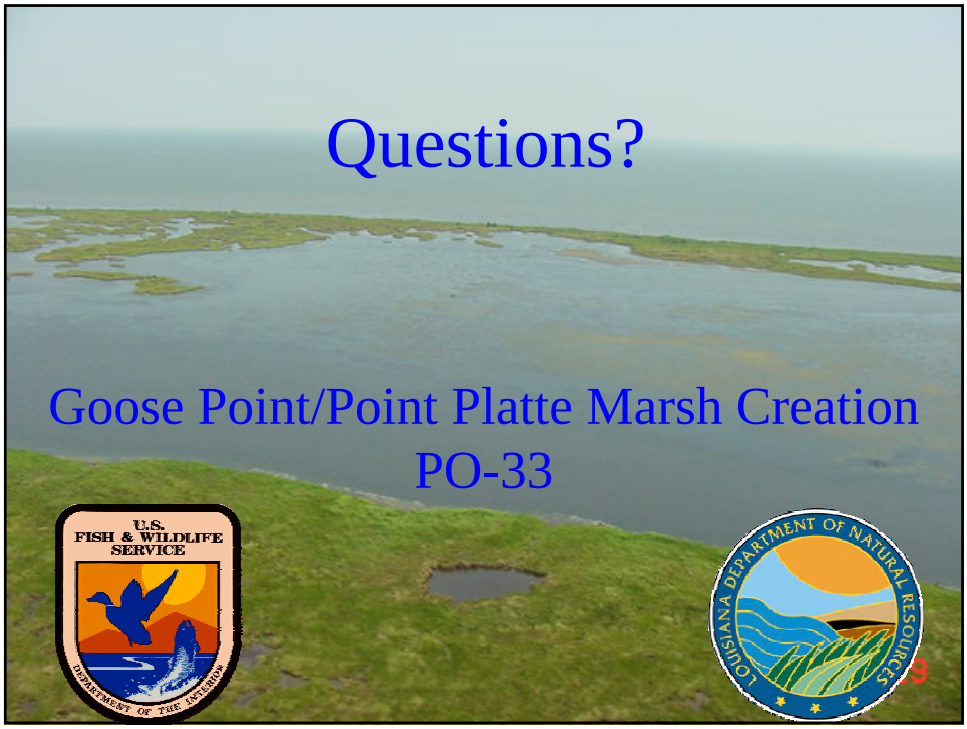
2003 5 29

Project Benefits & Costs

- In total, the project will benefit 1,384 acres of marsh and open water habitat; 436 net acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life
- Wetland Value Assessment: 297 Net AAHUs
- The Fully Funded Cost is: $20,867,777
  Phase 2 Request is: $18,989,923
- The Prioritization Score is: 53

Why Should We Fund This Project Now?

- Numerous shoreline breaches currently exist; narrow shoreline rim in some locations
- This is the only project being considered for funding on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain; this area experienced extensive loss from Hurricane Katrina
- Marshes along the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain are extremely important in reducing storm damage to towns of Lacombe and Slidell, infrastructure, etc.


Questions?
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation
PO-33
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

November 29, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources would like to submit the Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation Project (PO-33) for Phase 2 approval. That project was approved for Phase 1 funding by the CWPPRA Task Force as part of the 13th Priority Project List. The enclosed packet includes all information required for a Phase 2 authorization request, per Section 6.j. of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures manual. This Phase 2 authorization request is also being sent to all CWPPRA Technical Committee and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee members.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact Mr. Kevin Roy of this office at (337) 291-3120.

Sincerely,

/s/Russell C. Watson
Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office

Enclosures

Phase II Authorization Request
Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation
PO-33

Description of Phase I Project

The PO-33 Project was approved for Phase I funding on the 13th Priority Project List. At the time of Phase I authorization, project features included:

1) Hydraulic dredging in Lake Pontchartrain to create 437 acres of marsh and nourish 114 acres of existing marsh (Figure 1). The target elevation for the fill material was 1.0 foot above average marsh elevation;

2) Earthen containment would be used where necessary around the project perimeter to contain dredged material. Depending on soil stability, containment dikes would be breached upon demobilization;

3) The marsh platform would be planted with appropriate vegetation.

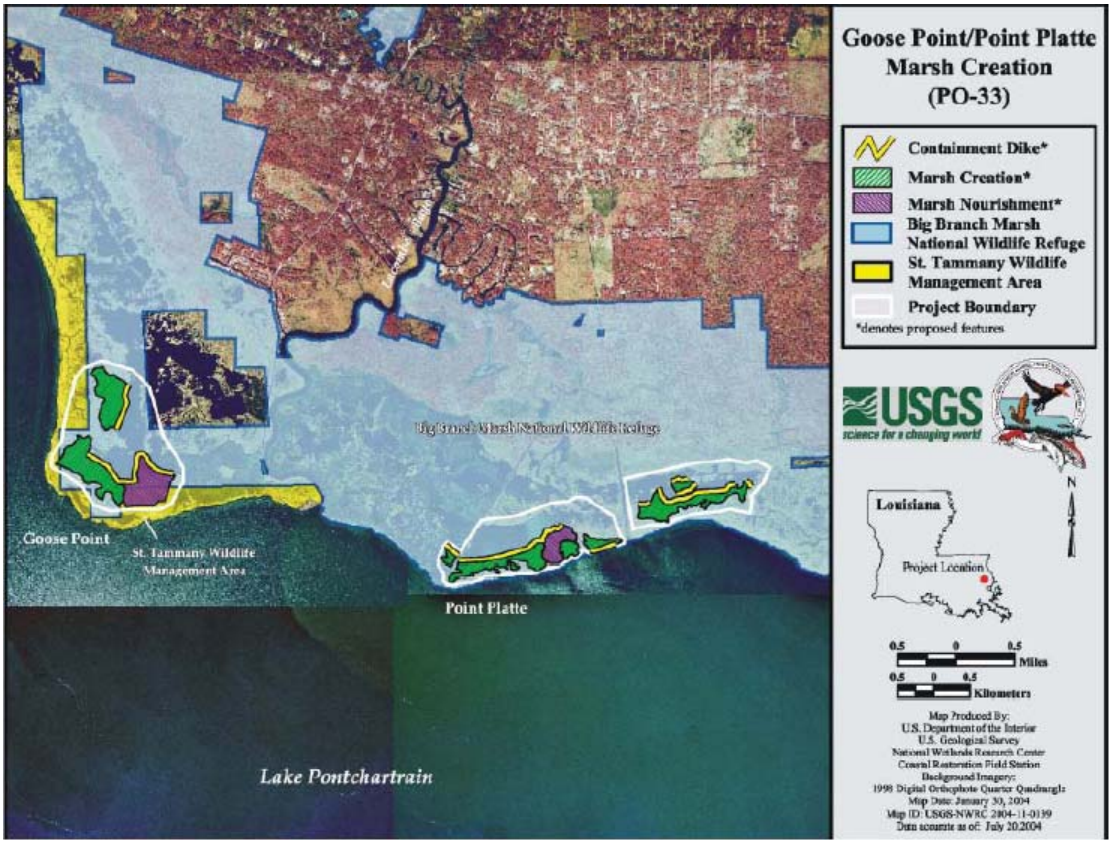


Figure 1. Project features at the time of Phase 1 approval.

Specific goals of the project were to: 1) create 437 acres of emergent marsh through the deposition of dredged material into open water areas and 2) nourish/enhance 114 acres of emergent marsh by adding a layer of sediment to the marsh surface.

The Wetland Value Assessment conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 1,384 acres and the net creation/restoration of 436 acres of marsh at the end of the project life.

At the time of Phase I approval, the fully-funded project cost was $21,747,421. That figure included $1,930,596 for Phase I and $19,816,825 for Phase II. The cost breakdown for Phases I and II is presented in the following table.

Task Name	Phase I Costs	Phase II Costs
Engineering and Design	$1,241,993	
Land Rights	$10,428	
DNR Administration	$329,530	$328,271
FWS Administration	$347,528	$364,382
Monitoring	$0	$0
Corps Project Management	$1,387	$19,612
Construction		$14,576,359
Contingency		$3,644,090
Supervision and Inspection		$416,905
Operations and Maintenance		$467,206
Total	**$1,930,596**	**$19,816,825**

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

The following tasks were completed during Phase I:

1) Interagency kickoff meeting and field trip
2) Final Cost Share Agreement executed between FWS and DNR
3) Preliminary landrights
4) Elevation surveys for the borrow areas, fill sites, and containment sites
5) Magnetometer survey
6) Geotechnical investigation of the borrow and fill sites
7) 30% design review
8) 95% design review

9) Draft Ecological Review
10) Draft Environmental Assessment
11) Construction cost estimate
12) Application for Corps Section 404 permit
13) Overgrazing determination
14) Cultural resources clearance
15) HTRW assessment
16) Section 303e approval

Engineering and Design Tasks

Bathymetric surveys were performed in Lake Pontchartrain to produce cross-sectional data of the borrow areas. A magnetometer survey was performed in the borrow areas to verify existing pipelines and detect any unknown and/or abandoned pipelines. In order to detect certain lake-bottom features such as oyster beds, sand pockets, Pleistocene channels, and geologic faults, sub-bottom profile and side-scan sonar surveys were performed in the borrow areas.

In order to determine the suitability of the soils in the PO-33 project area for the various proposed marsh creation/nourishment features, a geotechnical investigation was performed which included collection of soil borings, laboratory tests to determine soil characteristics, and stability analyses on the borrow areas. A total of eleven (11) subsurface borings were drilled in the project area and tested in the laboratory for classification, strength, and compressibility.

Design meetings were held at the 30% (July 20, 2006) and 95% (November 8, 2006) levels.

Landrights, Cultural Resources, Environmental Compliance and Other Tasks

Preliminary landrights work has proceeded smoothly and no problems are anticipated in acquiring final landrights.

The Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana have indicated no objections to project implementation.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has applied for a Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit and requested that the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources-Coastal Management Division determine if the project is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program. Water quality certification has also been requested from the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.

An overgrazing determination provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service indicated that overgrazing is not a problem in the project area. An HTRW assessment conducted by the Lafayette Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that no HTRW materials should be encountered during project implementation.

A draft Ecological Review is available and a draft Environmental Assessment was issued for public comment on November 6, 2006.

Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

Project Features

Sediment will be hydraulically dredged in Lake Pontchartrain and pumped into open-water and fragmented marsh areas to create approximately 566 acres of marsh. Approximately 298 acres of water bottom in Lake Pontchartrain would be dredged to a maximum depth of -23 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88; all following elevations are reported in NAVD 88). A magnetometer survey was conducted in the borrow area to identify pipelines and other hazards, and the proposed borrow areas have been configured to avoid those hazards.

To determine target elevations for the fill sites, consolidation settlement calculations and self-weight consolidation tests were run for borings taken within the fill sites and borrow areas. The purpose of those analyses was to determine a fill elevation that would be as close as possible to the existing marsh elevation after 20 years, and that would fall within the inter-tidal zone for the longest period of time. It was concluded that a target fill elevation of +2.0 feet would ultimately settle to an elevation of +0.80 feet and that a target fill elevation of +2.5 feet would ultimately settle to an elevation of +1.1 feet. Those values are extremely close to the existing marsh elevation (+1.0 feet) and fall within the inter-tidal zone (MHW=1.08 feet, MLW=0.48 feet), therefore a target fill elevation of +2.0 feet was selected with a maximum fill elevation of +2.5 feet. Subsequently, a target fill elevation of +1.5 feet was selected for the marsh nourishment sites, which include fragmented marsh, are relatively well contained by surrounding marsh, and are mainly intended as outfall for the marsh creation sites.

Containment dikes will be built to +3.5 feet with a 5-foot crown width and 1(V):3(H) side slopes. Containment dikes will be constructed with a bucket dredge using *in situ* material from within each fill site and the borrow area will be filled with hydraulically dredged material. It is anticipated that the containment dikes will subside and breach naturally to allow tidal connectivity and prevent ponding. Project features are shown in Figure 2.

Updated Assessment of Benefits

An updated assessment of benefits was not prepared for this project because the project scope has not significantly changed from the Phase 1 project.

Modifications to the Phase 1 Project

Final design features are essentially unchanged from the original Phase 1 project.

Current Cost Estimate

The revised fully-funded cost prepared by the CWPPRA Economics Work Group is $20,867,777.

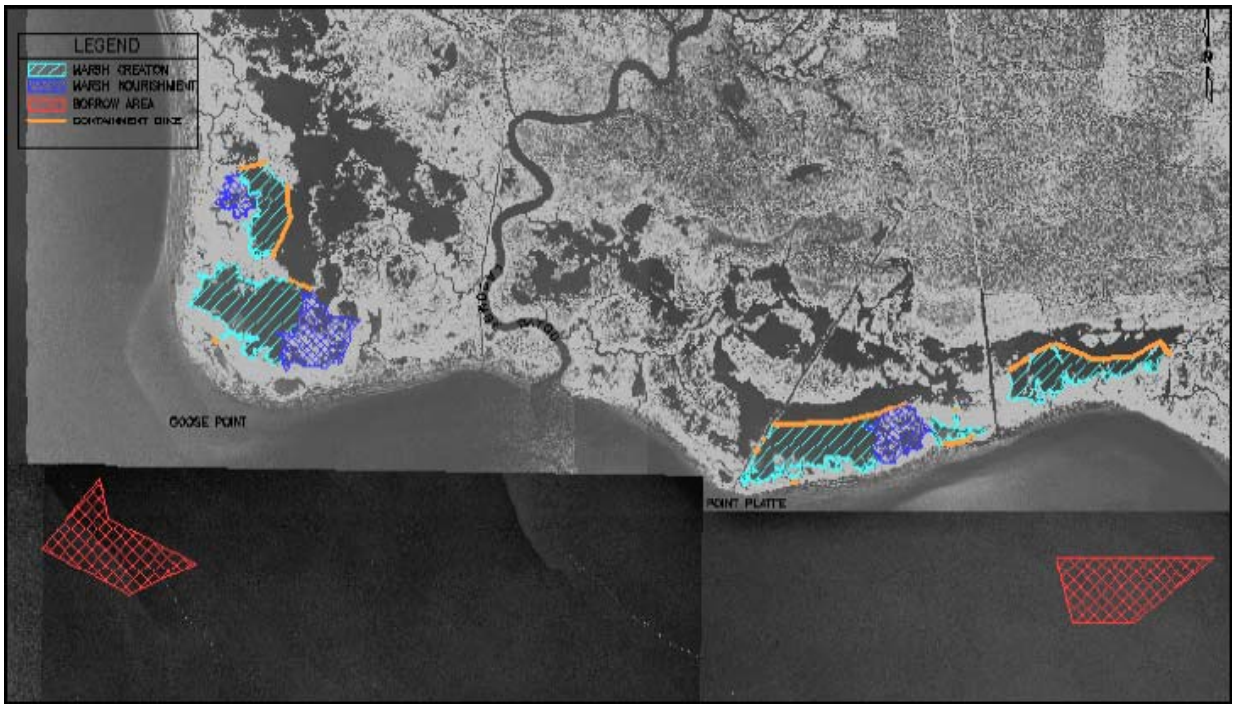


Figure 2. Project features.

Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The goals of the project are to: 1) create 566 acres of emergent marsh through the deposition of dredged material into open water and fragmented marsh and 2) provide a net benefit of 436 acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life.

B. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

A Cost Share Agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was executed on May 14, 2004. A draft amendment, authorizing construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring, to the Cost Share Agreement has been prepared.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

FWS has received verbal notification from DNR that landrights will be finalized in a relatively short time after Phase 2 approval.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

A 30% design meeting was held on July 20, 2006, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and FWS agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

A 95% design meeting was held on November 8, 2006, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and FWS agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

A draft EA was issued for public comment on November 6, 2006.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

The following paragraph is from the Recommendations section of the October 23, 2006 draft 95% Ecological Review:

Based on the evaluation of similar projects, a review of engineering principles, and an evaluation of the revised design report including comments received at the 30% Design Review meeting (held July 20, 2006), the LDNR project team feels that the conceptual design for the Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation project would likely achieve the desired ecological goals for the majority of the 20-year project life and concurs that the current level of design warrants continued progress toward the Phase II funding request.

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

The FWS has applied for a Section 404 permit from the Corps of Engineers.

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

An HTRW assessment/contaminants screening was conducted by the FWS Lafayette Field Office's Environmental Contaminants Specialist. It was concluded that project implementation would not encounter any of the known wells, pits or associated facilities. No resuspension of contaminants from sediment disturbance is expected.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303(e) approval was received from the Corps via email on November 27, 2006.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

An overgrazing determination was issued on January 24, 2005 by the NRCS and indicated that overgrazing would not be a problem in the project area.

L. Revised cost estimate of Phase 2 activities, based on the revised Project design.

Funding/Budget information:

1.) - Specific Phase Two funding request (updated construction cost estimate, three years of monitoring and O&M, etc.)

2.) - Fully funded, 20-year cost projection with anticipated schedule of expenditures

The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated construction estimate and three years of monitoring and O&M) is $18,989,923. The revised fully-funded cost of the project is $20,867,777. The revised budget sheets, with the anticipated schedule of expenditures, are provided in Attachment 1.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

This project has not undergone a significant change in scope. Therefore, a revised Wetland Value Assessment was not prepared. Benefits for this project are the same as those at the time of Phase 1 approval.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

The following Prioritization Criteria scores were reviewed and agreed upon by all the Environmental and Engineering Workgroups.

Criteria	Score	Weight	Final Score
Cost Effectiveness	5	2	10
Area of Need	4	1.5	6
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	7	1	7
Sustainability of Benefits	10	1	10
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	5	1	5
Total Score			**53**

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: Goose Point / Point Platte Marsh Creation

PPL: 13 **Project No.** PO-33

Agency: USFWS

Phase I Approval Date: 28-Jan-04

Phase II Approval Date: 31 Jan 2007 (proposed) **Const Start:** Jun-07

	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	1,241,993	1,241,993	1,241,993		1,241,993		
Lands	10,428	10,428	10,428		10,428		
Fed S&A	711,640	157,834	347,258	364,382	147,258	10,576	10,576
LDNR S&A	657,801	355,970	329,530	328,271	329,530	26,440	26,440
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	1,387	1,387	1,387		1,387		
Ph II Const Phase	1,893	679		1,893		679	679
Ph II Long Term	17,719	18,696		17,719		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	14,576,359	14,385,586		14,576,359		14,385,586	14,385,586
Const S&I	416,905	380,737		416,905		380,737	380,737
Contingency	3,644,090	3,596,396		3,644,090		3,596,396	3,596,396
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	-	-					
Ph II Const Phase	-	-					
Ph II Long Term	-	-					
O&M - State	467,206	645,391		467,206		645,391	577,606
O&M - Fed	-	72,680				72,680	9,569
Total	**21,747,421**	**20,867,777**	**1,930,596**	**19,816,825**	**1,730,596**	**19,137,181**	**18,989,923**
Total Project				**21,747,421**		**20,867,777**	**20,720,519**
Current Estimate Compared to Original		**96%**					

Prepared By: Gay Browing **Date Prepared:** 29-Nov-06

Attachment 1

ME-21 - Grand Lake Shoreline Protection

CWPPRA
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Project
(ME-21)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District

December 6, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

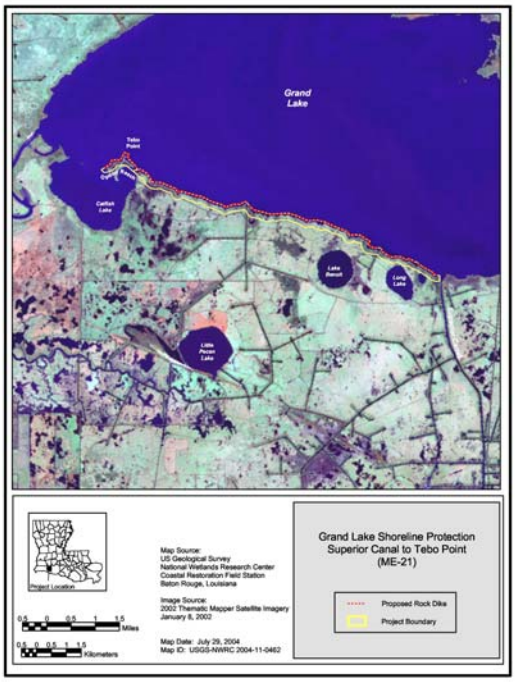
Project Location: Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Cameron Parish, south shore of Grand Lake.

Problem: Shoreline erosion rates in this area vary from 11 to 32 feet per year according to a comparison of aerial photography from 1978/1979 and 1997/1998.

Goals:

1. Stop shoreline erosion from Superior Canal to Tebo Point.
2. Promote accretion between the breakwater and the shore.

Project Map



Project Features Overview

♦ Construct rock dike along 37,800 lf of shoreline from Superior Canal to the mouth of Catfish Lake with a separable option to place 5,700 feet additional lf around Tebo Point, to the west of the base project footprint.

♦ The rock dike would be situated along the –1.0-ft NAVD 88 contour in 2.0 ft to 3.0 ft of water. The crown would be constructed to elevation +3.0 NAVD88 and 4.0 ft. width. Front and back side-slopes of 1.0 ft vertical on 1.5 ft horizontal.

Project Benefits & Costs

- Project with Tebo Point extension:
  - Benefits – 540 net acres
  - Total fully funded cost - $24,117,374.
  - Prioritization Score – 61.25
- Project without Tebo Point extension:
  - Benefits – 495 net acres
  - Total fully funded cost - $21,737,859.
  - Prioritization Score – 61.25

Additional Project Benefits

An additional 90 acres of marsh would be created behind the rock dike from beneficial use of floatation channel dredge material. These acres are not included in the reported net benefit acres for the project.

Project Comparison

Item	Current with TP	Original	Difference
Length:	43,500 LF	39,000 LF	+4,500 LF
Benefits:	540 net acres	495 net ac	+45 net ac
FF Cost:	$24.1 m	$13.6 m	+$10.5 m
Cost/LF:	$554	$349	$205
Cost/ac:	$44,630	$27,475	$17,155

Item	Current w/out TP	Original	Difference
Length:	37,800 LF	39,000 LF	+1,200 LF
Benefits:	495 net acres	495 net ac	0 net ac
FF Cost:	$21.7 m	$13.6 m	+$8.1 m
Cost/LF:	$574	$349	$225
Cost/ac:	$43,838	$27,475	$16,363

Why Fund This Project Now?

- The shoreline is eroding an average 25 ft/yr
- Project ranks 2nd highest out of 12 prioritized projects .
- Land loss in Region IV (164 mi^2) resulting from Hurricane Rita was more than 4.6 times the land loss in Region III resulting from Hurricane Rita, and 8.6 times the land loss in Region I (19 mi^2) and 2 times the land loss in Region II (77 mi^2) resulting from Hurricane Katrina.
- This is the only full project up for consideration in Region IV this funding cycle,Region IV, which has been neglected in the LCA – near term plan.
- No projects were funded for construction last year in Region IV

Questions?

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

November 22, 2006

CEMVN-PM-C (1110-2-1150a)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Troy Constance, Chair, CWPPRA Technical Committee

SUBJECT: Phase II Authorization Request for the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-21), Cameron Parish, LA

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) request Phase II authorization for the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Project (ME-21). The project was authorized for Phase I as a part of Priority Project List 11 (PPL 11) on January 16, 2002 by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (Task Force) under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). This request is submitted in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual.

1. Description of Phase I Project: A description of the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection candidate project as selected for Phase I authorization is found in Enclosure 1. Enclosure 1 contains the original Fact Sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features. It includes a description of the conceptual features, a summary of the benefits, and budget information as estimated for the project at the time of Phase I authorization.

2. Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues: After receiving Phase I approval on January 16, 2002, the project delivery team (PDT) was assembled with representatives from the USACE and the LDNR. The PDT developed and submitted a work plan to accomplish Phase I activities to the P&E Subcommittee for their review. The PDT also conducted a kickoff meeting and site visit on June 26-27, 2002. Contracts were awarded to conduct hydrographic surveys, magnetometer surveys, and borings. The USACE Engineering Division performed the engineering and design for the project. The project design considered an option to extend the project alignment around Tebo Point an additional 5,700 linear feet. A 30% design review meeting was held on May 11, 2004, which resulted in a letter from the LDNR concurring to proceed with final design. DNR concurred that the project should proceed with the extension contingent on an assessment of a cultural resources site near Tebo Point. All NEPA documentation was completed resulting in a final Environmental Assessment and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) dated 2 April 2004, with a supplemental EA issued for the 5,700 linear foot Tebo Point extension. The Plans and Specifications were prepared and the Design Report finalized. The USACE Real Estate Division completed the official Real Estate Plan, which defines the real estate requirements in Phase II. The LDNR prepared the Ecological Review. A 95% Design Review Meeting was held on August 16, 2004. The Final Design Report including all supporting appendices was provided for the 95% Design Review Meeting.

3. Description of the Phase II Candidate Project:

A. A description of the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Phase II candidate project is found in Enclosure 3-A. Enclosure 3-A contains the current Fact Sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features. It includes a detailed description of the features of the project, a summary of the benefits and project budget information.

B. The originally approved Grand Lake Shoreline Protection project started at Superior Canal and terminated at the beginning of Tebo Point. As a result of the Phase I analyses, the USACE and LDNR concluded that it would be beneficial to extend the project to include all of Tebo Point within the project design. This extension increased the rock dike length by approximately 5,700 lf (15.1%), the benefits by 45 net acres (+9.1%), and the total fully funded cost by $2,379,515 (+10.9%).

C. A table comparing the project at the time of Phase I approval and the current project has been included as enclosure 3-C.

4. Checklist of Phase II requirements:

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.
Goal #1: To stop shoreline erosion from Superior Canal to Tebo Point.
Goal #2: To promote accretion between the breakwater and the shore.
Coast 2050 Strategy: Regional #16 - Stabilize Grand and White Lakes' shorelines.

B. Since the Cost Sharing Agreement (CSA) between the USACE and the LDNR covers both Phase I and Phase II, it cannot be executed until the project is approved for Phase II funding and construction. A cost share agreement will be executed shortly after receiving Phase II approval and would not impact the construction schedule.

C. The USACE will finalize landrights in a short period of time after Phase II approval.

D. The USACE and the LDNR conducted a favorable 30% Design Review Meeting on May 11, 2004. As a part of that review, the Preliminary Design Report was provided for agency review and comment. The Preliminary Design Report included the results of the surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, and the preliminary designs. The LDNR sent a letter dated May 12, 2004 indicating their concurrence to proceed with the final design of the project. A copy of the letter of concurrence has been included as enclosure 4-D.

E. The USACE and the LDNR conducted a favorable 95% Design Review Meeting on August 16, 2004. As a part of that review, the Project plans and specifications and the Final Design Report were provided for agency review and comment. The LDNR sent a letter dated August 30, 2004 that indicated their concurrence to proceed with the Phase II request for the project. A copy of the letter of concurrence has been included as enclosure 4-E.

F. The Environmental Assessment (EA) for the project was finalized and a copy of the signed FONSI, dated 2 April 2004, has been included as enclosure 4-F. A supplemental EA and FONSI, dated 1 March 2005, for the Tebo Point extension is also included.

G. A copy of the Ecological Review completed by the LDNR has been included as enclosure 4-G.

H. All permits and authorizations, including Water Quality Certificate, dated 23 January 2004, Coastal Zone Consistency, dated 11 March 2004. All Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and Essential Fish Habitat requirements have been met and the LA State Historic Preservation Officer has concurred with a determination of no effect on historic properties.

I. The hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment was addressed in the EA.

J. A copy of the signed Section 303(e) approval from the USACE has been included as enclosure 4-J.

K. A copy of the Overgrazing determination from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has been included as enclosure 4-K. The letter indicates that there is no problem with overgrazing within the project area.

L. A current revised fully-funded cost estimate of Phase II activities or economic analyses, based on the current Project design has been included as enclosure 4-L and summarized directly below.

Funding/Budget information:

1) Specific Phase II funding request (construction and three years of O&M):
   Grand Lake SP with Tebo Point extension: $20,331,946
   Grand Lake SP without extension: $17,980,307

2) Fully-funded 20-year cost estimates:
   Grand Lake SP with Tebo Point extension: $24,117,374
   Grand Lake SP without extension: $21,737,859

M. A revised Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) was not required for the original project limits because there was not a change in scope as defined by the CWPPRA SOP. A WVA for the Tebo Point extension option was prepared and reviewed by the Environmental Workgroup. The resulting benefits have been included in enclosure 3-A in the benefits write-up.

N. A summary of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed upon by all agencies prior to the 95% design review and updated with the current fully-funded cost estimate as of November 20, 2006 has been included as enclosure 4-N.

If you have any questions regarding the subject project, please call Ms. Melanie Goodman at (504) 862-1940.

Melanie Goodman
Project Manager
Restoration Office

Enclosures

Enclosure 1

Phase 1 Fact Sheet

PPLl1 FINAL PROJECT NOMINEE FACT SHEET
Nov 20, 01 pl11NovFS Grand Lake

ME-16-2 Grand Lake Shoreline Protection, from Superior Canal to Tebo Point

Coast 2050 Strategy - Regional #16 - Stabilize Grand and White Lakes shorelines**.**

Project Location - Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Cameron Parish, south shore of Grand Lake.

Problem -According to a comparison of the 1978-79 aerial photography with 1997-98 photography, shoreline erosion rates in this area very from 11 to 32 feet per year.

Goals – 1**)** stop shoreline erosion from Superior Canal to Tebo Point. 2) promote accretion between the breakwater and the shore.

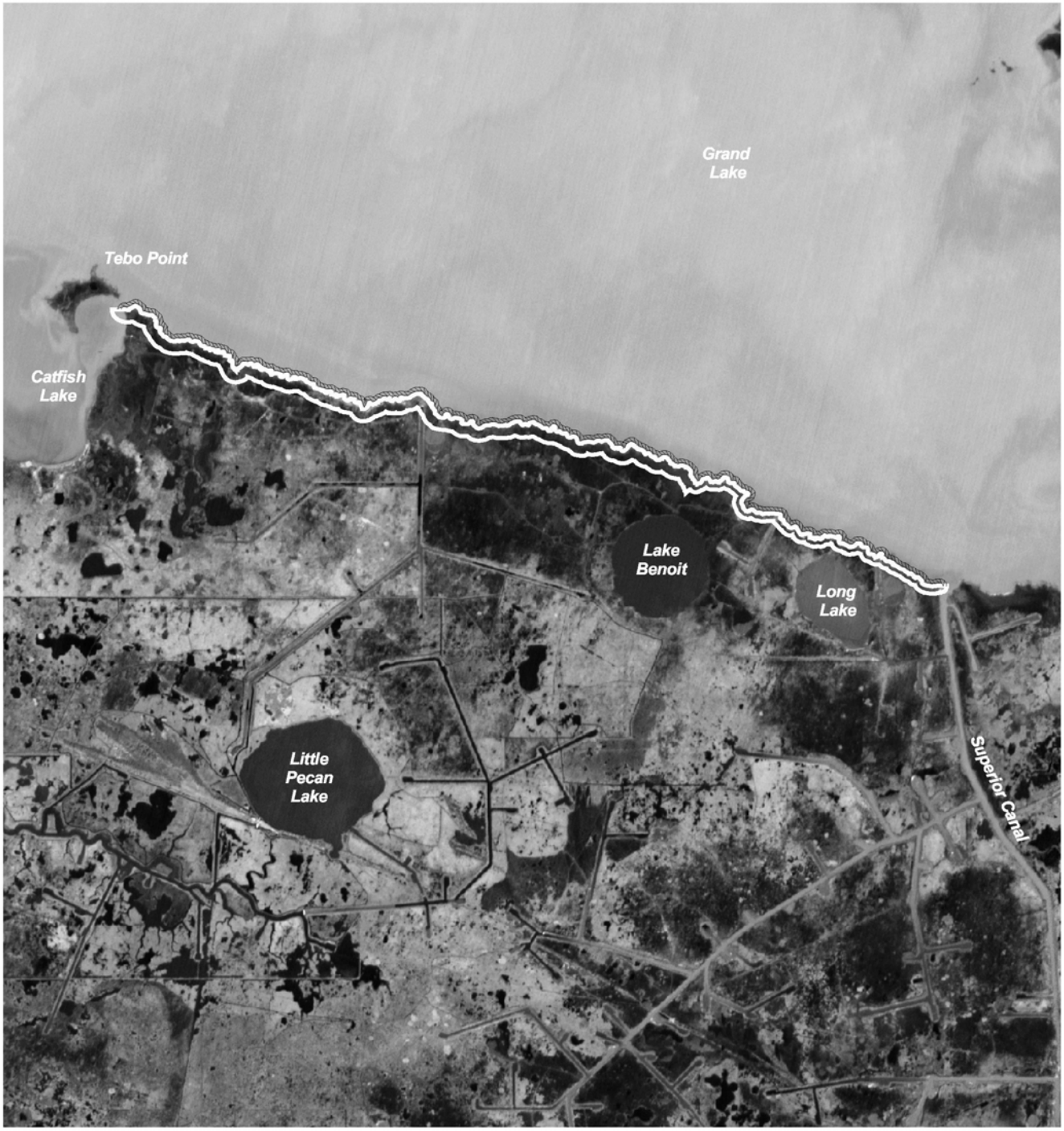
Proposed Solution - Approximately 39,000 feet of stone breakwater will be built in Grand Lake at the outer edge of the –2 foot contour from Superior Canal to Tebo Point. The crest elevation will be +2.0 feet NGVD; crest width 4 feet; front and back slopes 1:3; and stone size 650# maximum. Approximately 163,000 tons of riprap will be used. The stone will be placed on geotextile fabric that is 200 lb/inch. Gaps for fish access will be built every 1,000 feet. They will have a top width of 46 feet and extend to the lake bottom. They will be lined with a concrete apron. A flotation channel will be at least 35 feet from the centerline of the dike with a side slope of 1:4 and a depth of –6 feet. Material from the flotation canal will be cast inside the breakwater.

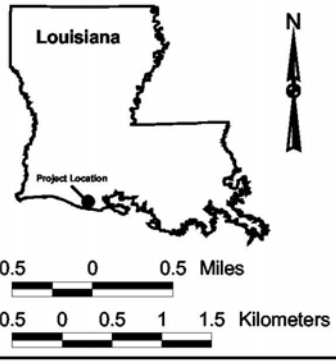
Project Benefits – The project would benefit 445 acres of fresh marsh and 717 acres of open water (total 1,162 acres). Shoreline loss would be prevented and some marsh would accrete south of the breakwater so at the end of 20 years, 495 acres of marsh would be protected/created.

Preliminary Costs – The total fully funded cost is $13,562,500. The fully funded first cost is **$**9,559,700.

Risk/Uncertainty and Longevity/Sustainability – There will be a low degree of risk associated with this project because monitoring has indicated that breakwaters significantly reduce erosion. The project should continue providing benefits more than 20 years after construction because some rocks will be replaced at years 5 and 15.

Sponsoring Agency and contact Persons – Corps of Engineers
Sue Hawes, COE, 504 862-2518 suzanne.r.hawes@mvn02.usace.army.mil
Christopher Alfonso, 504 862-2401 christopher.d.alfonso@mvn02.usace.army.mil





Project area
Proposed Breakwater

Data Source:
U.S.Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station

LA Department of Natural Resources
Coastal Restoration Division

Map Date: November 16, 2001
Map ID: 200204142

Image Data:
1990 SPOT Panchromatic Imagery

CWPPRA PPL11
Region 4

Grand Lake Shoreline Protection
Superior Canal to Tebo Point
(ME-16-2)

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-16-2)

Fully Funded Costs Total Fully Funded Costs $13,562,500 Amortized Costs $1,194,468

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Proj. Man.	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
6	0.969	2000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
5	1.000	2001	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4	1.032	2002	$381,668	$36,120	$87,892	$87,892	$684	$13,835	$0	$0	$0	$608,091
2	1.065	2003	$281,344	$26,626	$64,789	$64,789	$353	$3,037	$0	$0	$0	$440,938
		TOTAL	$663,012	$62,746	$152,681	$152,681	$1,038	$16,872	$0	$0	$0	$1,049,029
Phase II												
4	1.032	2002	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3	1.065	2003	$0	$0	$72,857	$49,475	$353	$0	$44,934	$493,735	$1,974,942	$2,636,297
2	1.099	2004	$0	$0	$128,895	$87,529	$729	$3,135	$79,495	$873,489	$3,493,954	$4,667,225
1	1.134	2005	$0	$0	$33,255	$22,582	$752	$3,235	$20,510	$225,360	$901,440	$1,207,135
		TOTAL	$0	$0	$235,007	$159,586	$1,834	$6,370	$144,939	$1,592,584	$6,370,336	$8,510,657
Total Cost			$663,000	$62,700	$387,700	$312,300	$2,900	$23,200	$144,900	$1,592,600	$6,370,300	$9,559,700

Year		FY	Monitoring	O&M	Corps PM	Other
-1	1.171	2006	$3,338	$7,304	$776	
-2	1.208	2007	$3,445	$7,538	$801	
-3	1.247	2008	$3,556	$7,779	$827	
-4	1.287	2009	$3,669	$8,028	$853	
-5	1.328	2010	$3,787	$1,941,207	$881	
-6	1.370	2011	$3,908	$8,550	$909	
-7	1.414	2012	$4,033	$86,206	$938	
-8	1.459	2013	$4,162	$9,106	$968	
-9	1.506	2014	$4,295	$9,398	$999	
-10	1.554	2015	$4,433	$9,698	$1,031	
-11	1.604	2016	$4,575	$10,009	$1,064	
-12	1.655	2017	$4,721	$10,329	$1,098	
-13	1.708	2018	$4,872	$10,660	$1,133	
-14	1.763	2019	$5,028	$11,001	$1,169	
-15	1.819	2020	$5,189	$1,702,665	$1,207	
-16	1.878	2021	$5,355	$11,716	$1,245	
-17	1.938	2022	$5,526	$12,091	$1,285	
-18	2.000	2023	$5,703	$12,478	$1,326	
-19	2.064	2024	$0	$12,877	$1,369	
-20	2.130	2025	$0	$13,289	$1,412	
		Total	$79,600	$3,901,900	$21,300	$0

	Phase I	Phase II	Ph II Incr 1	Ph II Balance
Engr & Des	$663,012			
Lands	$62,746			
Fed S&A	$152,681	$235,007	$235,007	
LDNR S&A	$152,681	$159,586	$159,586	
COE PM	$1,038	$1,834	$1,834	
S&I		$144,939	$144,939	
Contg		$1,592,584	$1,592,584	
Const		$6,370,336	$6,370,336	
Monitoring	$16,872	$6,370	$6,370	
Monitoring		$79,594	$10,339	$69,255
O&M		$3,901,931	$22,622	$3,879,309
COE PM		$21,290	$2,404	$18,886
Total	$1,049,029	$12,513,472	$8,546,023	$3,967,449

Enclosure 3-A

Final Fact Sheet

FINAL PROJECT FACT SHEET
November 29, 2006

Project Name: Grand Lake Shoreline Protection, ME-21

Coast 2050 Strategy: Regional #16 - Stabilize Grand and White Lakes shorelines**.**

Project Location: Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Cameron Parish, south shore of Grand Lake.

Problem: According to a comparison of the 1978-79 aerial photography with 1997-98 photography, shoreline erosion rates in this area very from 11 to 32 feet per year.

Goals: 1**)** stop shoreline erosion from Superior Canal to Tebo Point. 2) promote accretion between the breakwater and the shore.

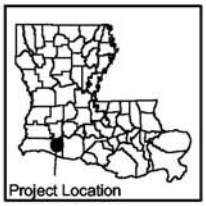
Proposed Solution: The final design consists of constructing approximately 37,800 linear feet of rock dike stretching from Superior Canal to the mouth of Catfish Lake with an option to place up to an additional 5,700 feet of dike to the west of the base project footprint (option reach). The Technical Committee and Task Force will be given the option to fund the increased length. This fact sheet covers both funding alternatives up for consideration. The rock dike will be situated along the –1.0-ft NAVD 88 contour in approximately 2.0 feet to 3.0 feet of water, stage dependant. The dike crown will be constructed to an elevation of +3.0 NAVD88 (+/-0.25') and have a width of approximately 4.0 feet. The dike will have front and back side-slopes of 1.0-foot vertical on 1.5-foot horizontal. It will be constructed by placing 650# maximum stone on a layer of geotextile fabric. Gaps for fish access will be built at approximate 1,000-foot intervals.
A flotation channel will be dredged parallel to and lake-ward of the rock dike, no closer than 45 feet from the centerline of the dike. The maximum allowable dredging depth for the flotation channel is –5.5 feet NAVD 88. All material from the flotation channel will be cast inside of the rock dike.

Project Benefits: The 37,800 lf of rock dike will benefit 445 acres of existing fresh marsh and 717 acres of open water (total 1,162 acres). Shoreline loss will be prevented and some marsh will accrete south of the breakwater so at the end of 20 years, 495 acres of marsh will be protected/created. The proposed extension around Tebo Point will benefit an additional 45 acres of fresh marsh and an additional 32 acres of open water. At the end of 20 years, an additional 45 acres will be protected/created.

Estimated Fully Funded Costs: The total fully funded cost of the project including the Tebo Point option is $24,117,374. The total fully funded cost of the base reach is $21,737,859.

Risk/Uncertainty and Longevity/Sustainability: There will be a low degree of risk associated with this project because monitoring has indicated that breakwaters significantly reduce erosion. The project should continue providing benefits more than 20 years after construction because there is a scheduled maintenance event in year 3 and year 15.

Sponsoring Agency and Contact Persons:
Melanie Goodman, USACE PM, 504-862-1940, Melanie.L.Goodman@mvn02.usace.army.mil
Kenneth Duffy, LDNR PM, 225-342-4106, kend@dnr.state.la.us



0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers

Map Source:
US Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Image Source:
2002 Thematic Mapper Satellite Imagery
January 8, 2002

Map Date: July 29, 2004
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2004-11-0462

Grand Lake Shoreline Protection
Superior Canal to Tebo Point
(ME-21)

- Proposed Rock Dike
- Project Boundary

Enclosure 3-C

Description of Changes
From Phase I Approval

Description of Changes From Phase I Approval

There are no changes to project scope from Phase I approval. An option to extend the original project is also up for consideration by the Technical Committee and Task Force.

Comparison to Current Project without extension:

Description	Project Info at the time of Phase 0 approval (PPL 11)	Project Info Currently (without Tebo Pt option)	Difference
Length:	~39,000 lf	37,800 lf	slightly different bc based on actual dike alignment
Placement Location:	@ -2' NGVD contour	@ -1.0' NAVD 88 contour	similar, just difference in datums.
Crest El.:	+2.0' NGVD	+3.0' NAVD88	similar, just difference in datums.
Crest Width:	4 ft	4 ft	
Side Slopes:	1V:3H	1V:1.5H	revised based on geotech info
Stone Size:	650# max	650# max	
Fish Dip Spaces:	every 1,000 lf	every 1,000 lf	
Project Benefits:	495 net acres	495 net acres	No change
Total Fully Funded Cost:	$13,562,500	$21,737,859	60.3%

Comparison to Current Project with Tebo Point extension:

Description	Project Info at the time of Phase 0 approval (PPL 11)	Project Info Currently (with Tebo Pt option)	Difference
Length:	~39,000 lf	43,500 lf	Increase of 4,500 lf
Placement Location:	@ -2' NGVD contour	@ -1.0' NAVD 88 contour	similar, just difference in datums.
Crest El.:	+2.0' NGVD	+3.0' NAVD88	similar, just difference in datums.
Crest Width:	4 ft	4 ft	
Side Slopes:	1V:3H	1V:1.5H	revised based on geotech info
Stone Size:	650# max	650# max	
Fish Dip Spaces:	every 1,000 lf	every 1,000 lf	
Project Benefits:	495 net acres	540 net acres	45 net acres more 9.09%
Total Fully Funded Cost:	$13,562,500	$24,117,374	77.8%

Enclosure 4-D

30% Design Review Letter

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT
May 12, 2004

Colonel Peter J. Rowan
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Re: 30% Design Review for Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21)
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Col. Rowan:

The 30% design review meeting was held on May 11, 2004 for the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21) project. Based on our review of the technical information compiled to date, the ecological review, the preliminary land ownership investigation, and the preliminary designs, we, as local sponsor, concur to proceeding with the design of the project, with the understanding that the two increments above baseline, Options A and B, will be contingent on an assessment of the cultural resources site near Tebo Point. Since no oyster leases will be affected by this project, there has been no assessment of potential impacts.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence along with the revised project cost estimate to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee. We also request that our project manager, Ken Duffy, be copied on this and other correspondence concerning this project.

Please do not hesitate to call if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Knotts, P.E.
Director

cc: David Burkholder, Engineer Manager
Luke Le Bas, Engineer Manager
Ken Duffy, Project Manager

COASTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
P. O. BOX 44027 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4027 • 617 N. THIRD STREET • 10TH FLOOR • BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
PHONE (225) 342-7308 • FAX (225) 342-9417 • WEB http://www.dnr.state.la.us
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Enclosure 4-E

95% Design Review Letter

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

August 30, 2004

Mr. John Saia
Deputy District Engineer for Project Management
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Re: 95% Design Review for Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21)
Statement of Successful Completion

Dear Mr. Saia:

The 95% design review meeting was successfully completed on August 16, 2004 for the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21) project. Based on our review of the Final Design Report, plans and specifications, the Ecological Review, and the environmental compliance documentation, as local sponsor, we concur to request permission from the Technical Committee to proceed to Phase II for this project.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward the items required in Appendix C – Information Required in Phase II Authorization Requests to the CWPPRA Technical Committee for subsequent approval by the CWPPRA Task Force. We also request that our project manager, Kenneth Duffy, be copied on this and all other correspondence concerning this project.

Please do not hesitate to call if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Knotts, P.E.
Director

CPK:KCD:kcd

cc: John Hodnett, P.E., Engineer Manager
Luke LeBas, P.E., Engineer Manager
Kenneth Duffy, Ph.D., Project Manager
Amanda Phillips, P.E., Project Engineer

COASTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
P. O. BOX 44027 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4027 • 617 N. THIRD STREET • 10TH FLOOR • BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Enclosure 4-F

EA # 380
SEA #380 A

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Programs, and
Project Management Division
Environmental Planning
and Compliance Branch

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Project
Cameron Parish, Louisiana
EA # 380

Description of Proposed Action. The proposed action consists of building approximately 39,000 feet of stone breakwater along the south shore of Grand Lake in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The breakwater will stretch westward from Superior Canal to the mouth of Catfish Lake, ending approximately 1,600 feet east of Tebo Point. This breakwater would be built at the outer edge of the 2-foot depth contour (estimated –1.2 ft North American Vertical Datum 1988 [NAVD 88] equivalent). Dimensions of the breakwater would be a crest elevation of +3.5 feet NAVD 88, a 4-foot crest width, and 1:5 front and back slopes. Stone size for the breakwater would be 650 pounds maximum (largest stones would be approximately 24 inches in diameter), and the dike would require approximately 185,000 tons of stones. The stones would be placed on geotextile separator fabric with a tensile strength of 3,600 pounds per linear foot. Gaps for fish access would be built approximately every 1,000 feet, would have a top width of 50 feet, and would extend to the lake bottom, with an approximate bottom width of 36 feet. A flotation channel for equipment access would be at least 45 feet from the centerline of the dike with side slopes of 1:2 and a depth of 5 feet. Material from the flotation canal would be cast inside the breakwater where feasible. Additional access dredging is likely to be required in the vicinity of the project site in order to allow rock transport from the Mermentau River to the project site. Controlling water depth would be 5 feet. Dredged material would be stockpiled adjacent to the required dredging location during construction, then returned to its pre-project location upon project completion. Shoreline loss would be prevented and some marsh would accrete south of the breakwater so at the end of 20 years, 495 acres of marsh would be protected and/or created.

Factors Considered in Determination. This office has assessed the impacts of the proposed action on significant resources, including Grand Lake, wetlands, fisheries, wildlife, essential fish habitat, endangered or threatened species, cultural resources, recreational resources, aesthetics, and air quality. No significant adverse impacts were identified for any of the significant resources. The risk of encountering HTRW is low. By a letter dated 7 May 2003, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service confirmed that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect any endangered or threatened species. In a letter, dated 11 March 2004, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources concurred with the determination that the proposed action is consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (Coastal Zone Consistency #C20040024).

A Water Quality Certificate, (#030801-08 / AI 117263 / CER20030001) dated 23 January 2004 was received from the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. Review of the Section 404(b)(1) Public Notice was completed on 7 November 2003. The Section 404(b)(1) Evaluation was signed on 30 October 2003. In a letter dated 3 March 2004, the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with a recommendation of no effect on historic properties. This office has concurred with, or resolved, all Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act recommendations contained in a letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, dated 13 February 2004. This office has concurred with, or resolved, all Essential Fish Habitat recommendations contained in a letter from NOAA Fisheries, dated 11 March 2004.

Environmental Design Commitments. No impacts have been identified that would require compensatory mitigation. The following commitments are an integral part of the proposed action:

1.) If the proposed action is changed significantly or is not implemented within one year, CEMVN will reinitiate coordination with the USFWS to ensure that the proposed action would not adversely affect any Federally listed threatened or endangered species, or their habitat. (USFWS CAR letter dated 13 February 2004)

2.) CEMVN is aware of cultural site 16CM33 on Tebo Point. As the Proposed Action will stop at the mouth of Catfish Lake, approximately 1,600 feet east of Tebo Point, the project should have no effect on this resource. If, during construction, evidence is found that portions of site 16CM33 is located within construction areas, then all construction in the affected areas must cease until an CEMVN-PM-RN archaeologist is notified and appropriate actions can be determined. Furthermore, if in the future, the breakwater would be extended around Tebo Point, then a supplemental EA, including further study of cultural resources, will be required. If any unrecorded cultural resources are determined to exist within the proposed project boundaries, then no work will proceed in the area containing these cultural resources until a CEMVN-PM-RN archeologist has been notified and final coordination with the SHPO and THPO has been completed. (SHPO coordination letter dated 3 March 2004)

3.) Approximately 32 acres of muddy and non-vegetated bottom, would be lost under the footprint of the breakwater; however, the stabilization and creation of approximately 495 acres (or 149 Average Annual Habitat Units) of more desirable freshwater marsh which provides important nursery habitat (essential fish habitat) would make up for this loss. (NOAA Fisheries coordination letter dated 9 February 2004)

Public Involvement. The proposed action has been coordinated with appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies and businesses, organizations, and individuals through distribution of Environmental Assessment # 380 (EA #380) for their review and comment.

Conclusion. This office has assessed the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action. Based on this assessment, and a review of the public comments made on EA #380 a determination has been made that the proposed action would have no significant impact on the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

2 APR 04
Date

Peter J. Rowan
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Programs, and
Project Management Division
Environmental Planning
and Compliance Branch

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

TEBO POINT SEGMENT GRAND LAKE SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT

CAMERON PARISH, LOUISIANA

SEA #380A

Description of Proposed Action. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, proposes to continue the construction of a rock breakwater for approximately 5,700 feet, along the southern shore of Grand Lake from Catfish Lake around Tebo Point. The breakwater would be built at the outer edge of the –2 foot depth contour [estimated –1.2 ft North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD 88) equivalent]. The crest would be +3.5 feet NAVD 88 elevation, and would have a 4-foot top width. The side slopes of the breakwater would be 1:1.5. The project would require approximately 18,000 tons of stones, with the largest stones being approximately 24-inches in diameter. The stones would be placed on geotextile fabric that is rated to 350 pounds per square inch. Gaps for fish access would be built approximately every 1,000 feet, would have a top width of 50 feet, and would extend to the lake bottom. Bottom width of the fish breaks would be approximately 36 feet, based on the 1:1.5 side slopes. A flotation channel would be at least 45 feet from the centerline of the breakwater with side slopes of 1:2. Maximum dredging depths would be limited to an elevation no lower than –5.5 feet NAVD 88. Material from the flotation canal would be cast inside the breakwater where feasible. Additional access dredging is likely to be required in the vicinity of the project site in order to allow stone transport from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and/or the Mermentau River to the project site. Controlling water depth would be –5.5 feet and materials would be stockpiled adjacent to the required dredge location during construction then returned to its pre-project location upon project completion. Shoreline loss would be prevented and some marsh would accrete south of the breakwater so at the end of 20 years, approximately 45 acres of marsh would be protected and/or created.

Factors Considered in Determination. This office has assessed the impacts of the proposed action on significant resources, including Grand Lake, wetlands, fisheries, wildlife, essential fish habitat, threatened or endangered species, cultural resources, recreation, and air quality. No significant adverse impacts were identified for any of the significant resources. The risk of encountering HTRW is low. No impacts were identified that would require compensatory mitigation. By letters dated September 15, 2004 and December 21, 2004, respectively, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service confirmed that the proposed

action is not likely to adversely affect any endangered or threatened species. In a letter dated February 22, 2005, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources concurred with the determination that the proposed action is consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (Coastal Zone Consistency #C20040024 as amended). A Water Quality Certificate (#30801-08 as amended), dated February 23, 2005 was received from the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. The Section 404(b)(1) evaluation was amended on October 21, 2004. In a letter dated February 11, 2005, the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with a recommendation of no effect on historic properties. This office has concurred with, or resolved, all Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act recommendations contained in a letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, dated January 13, 2005. This office has concurred with, or resolved, all comments on the air quality impact analysis documented in the EA, which were contained in a letter from Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, dated December 29, 2004. This office has concurred with, or resolved, all Essential Fish Habitat recommendations contained in a letter from the National Marine Fisheries Service, dated December 22, 2004.

Environmental Design Commitments. The following commitments are an integral part of the proposed action

1.) If the proposed action is changed significantly or is not implemented within one year, CEMVN will reinitiate coordination with the USFWS to ensure that the proposed action would not adversely affect any Federally listed threatened or endangered species, or their habitat. (USFWS letter dated January 13, 2005.)

2.) If, during construction, evidence is found that a portion of site 16CM33 is located within the construction area or if any unrecorded cultural resources are determined to exist within the proposed project boundaries, then all construction in the affected areas must cease until a CEMVN archaeologist is notified and final coordination with the SHPO and THPO has been completed. [CEMVN-PM-RN/SHPO Standard Operating Procedure]

Public Involvement. The proposed action has been coordinated with appropriate Federal, state, and local agencies and businesses, organizations, and individuals through distribution of Environmental Assessment # 330A (EA #380A) for their review and comment. EA#380A is attached hereto and made a part of this FONSI.

Conclusion. This office has assessed the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action. Based on this assessment, a review of the comments made on EA #380A, and the implementation of the environmental design commitments listed above, a determination has been made that the proposed action would have no significant impact on the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared.

1 MAR 05
Date

Peter J. Rowan
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Engineer

Enclosure 4-G

Ecological Review

Draft-August 2004

E C O L O G I C A L R E V I E W

Grand Lake Shoreline Protection

CWPPRA Priority Project List 11
(State No. ME-21)

August 31, 2004

Mark A. Stead
Restoration Technology Section
Coastal Restoration Division
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Ecological Review
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection

In August 2000, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) initiated the Ecological Review to improve the likelihood of restoration project success. This is a process whereby each restoration project's biotic benefits, goals, and strategies are evaluated prior to granting construction authorization. This evaluation utilizes environmental data and engineering information, as well as applicable scientific literature, to assess whether or not, and to what degree, the proposed project features will cause the desired ecological response.

I. Introduction

The proposed Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21) project is located in the Mermentau Basin in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The project area encompasses the southern shore of Grand Lake from Superior Canal to the mouth of Catfish Lake and may include an optional structural increment that extends westward to Tebo Point (Figure 1). The total area of the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection project is approximately 1,162 acres and is primarily composed of fresh emergent marsh (445 acres) and open water (717 acres) habitats (USACE 2001). Approximately 37,800 feet of Grand Lake shoreline will be protected through the construction of a foreshore rock dike, with an option to protect 5,700 feet of shoreline around Tebo Point.

Coast 2050 identified elevated water levels and wave energy generated by strong frontal winds as the major factors contributing to the rapid erosion of the southern shore of Grand Lake [Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force and the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Authority (LCWCRTF&WCRA) 1999]. Erosion rates calculated by comparing aerial photographs from 1978-1979 to those taken in 1997-1998 revealed that 11 to 32 feet of shoreline was lost annually (USACE 2001). Construction of the foreshore rock dike will prevent the lake from breaching into adjacent open water areas (Lake Benoit and Long Lake) and will protect interior marsh, which without the structure, will be subjected to increased wave energy (LCWCRTF&WCRA 1999). The proposed strategy of protecting and stabilizing the southern shoreline of Grand Lake is supported by the *Coast 2050* Region 4 Ecosystem Strategies which promote the stability and protection of bay, lake, and gulf shorelines for the preservation of interior wetlands and the maintenance of favorable hydrologic conditions.

II. Goal Statement

- Stop erosion along approximately 37,800 linear feet of the southern bank of Grand Lake and as a result save 445 acres of interior emergent marsh that is expected to be lost over the 20 year project life.
- Increase submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) coverage to 80% in the open water areas from a baseline of 10% over the 20 year project life.
- Create 50 acres of emergent marsh between the Grand Lake shoreline and the foreshore rock dike over the 20 year project life.
- Stop erosion along the shoreline of Tebo Point and as a result save 28 acres of emergent marsh that is expected to be lost over the 20 year project (optional goal).

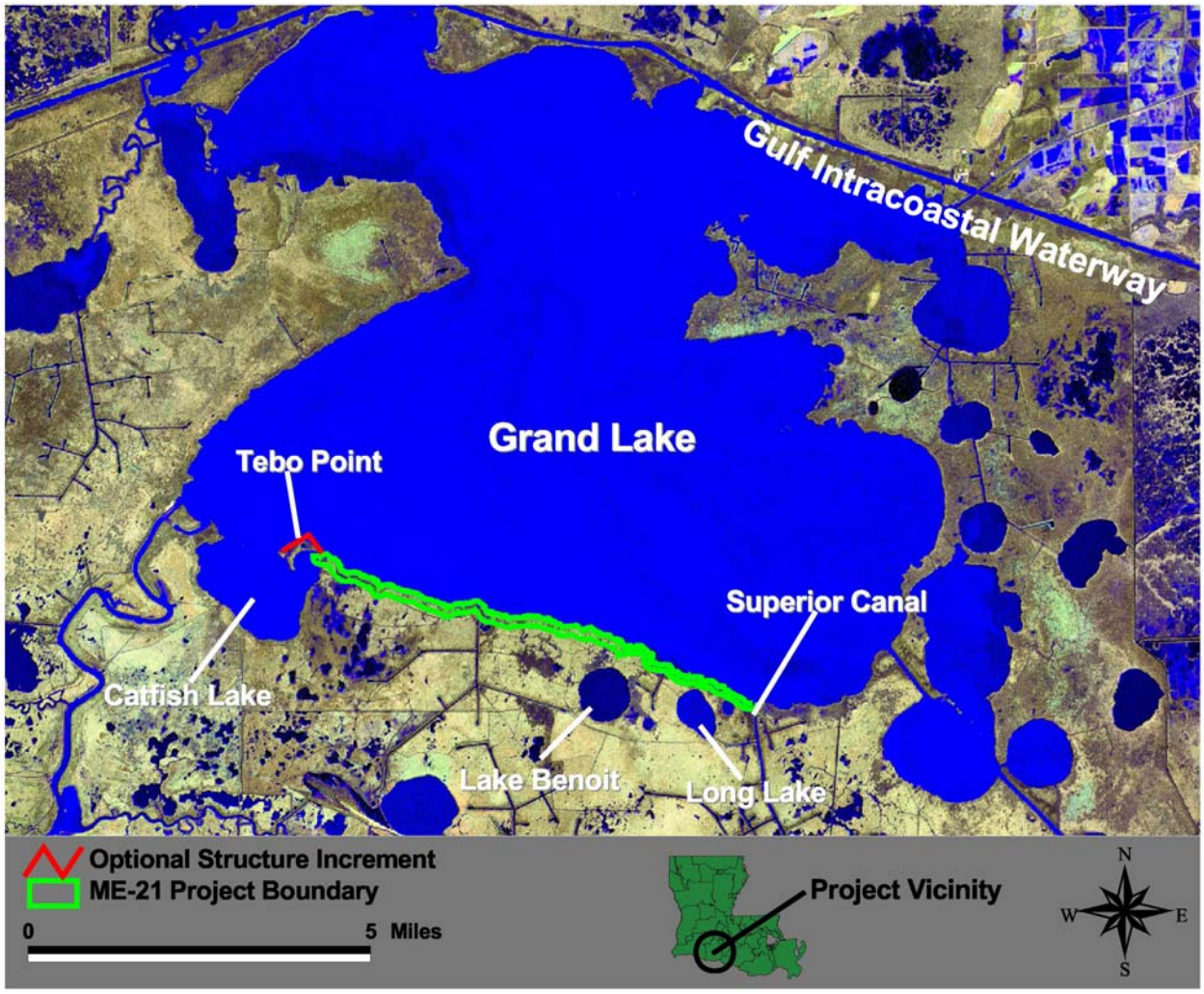

Figure 1. **Grand Lake Shoreline Protection project area.**

III. Strategy Statement

The project goals will be achieved through the construction of an approximately 37,800 foot foreshore rock dike along the southern shore of Grand Lake from Superior Canal to the mouth of Catfish Lake with the option of including an additional 5,700 feet of structure around Tebo Point.

IV. Strategy-Goal Relationship

The construction of a foreshore rock dike will stop erosion along the southern Grand Lake shoreline by dampening wind generated waves. The stabilization of the lake shoreline will in turn protect interior marsh from being exposed to wave energy. Marsh accretion is expected to occur behind the shoreline protection structure due to the occasional overwash of waves and subsequent deposition of sediment. Additional marsh creation benefits will be achieved through the strategic placement of dredged spoil from the digging of the flotation canals.

The construction of the foreshore rock dike is expected to increase the overall percentage of SAV coverage in the area behind the shoreline protection structure from 10% to 80%. SAV

habitat creation is expected to occur due to the reduction of turbidity in the shallow open water areas and the resulting increase in overall light penetration.

V. Project Feature Evaluation

A 37,800 foot foreshore rock dike will be constructed along the southern shore of Grand Lake 200 feet from the existing shoreline at the -1.0 NAVD-88 foot contour from Superior Canal to the mouth of Catfish Lake. In addition, an optional plan is in place to extend the structure an additional 5,700 feet westward around Tebo Point and continuing southwest to protect the entire island (Figure 1). The crest elevation of the rock dike structure will be built at an approximate height of +3.0 ± 0.25 feet NAVD-88 (Figure 2). Settlement is expected to occur during construction. To offset this initial loss, the contractor will add rock material to the structure as needed to achieve the desired design height before demobilization. The breakwater will have front and back side-slopes of 1(V) on 1.5(H) and a crest width of 4 feet. All stone sizing will conform to standard 24 inch rock gradation placed on 200 pound/inch^2 geotextile fabric. Fish dips measuring 50 feet wide and lined with a layer of rock will be constructed every 1,000 feet to allow organism egress and ingress.

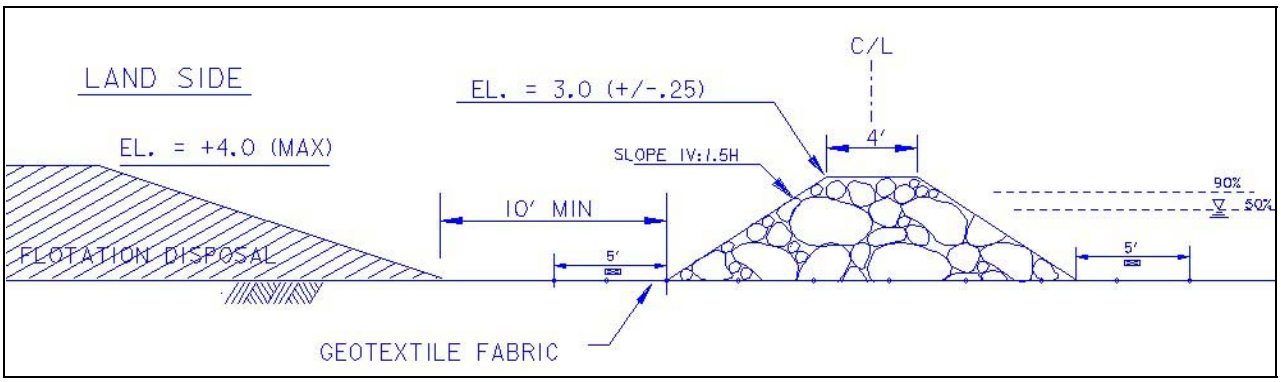

Figure. 2: Typical dike section (USACE 2004).

Originally the crest elevation of the shoreline protection structure for the Grand Lake project was designed at +3.5 feet NAVD-88 which was calculated by adding the following three factors: mean water elevation, 90% wind setup, and 90% wave height. However, protecting against 90% of the wave height was considered a conservative estimation of the conditions in the Grand Lake project area. Project engineers felt that designing the rock dike to protect against ½ of the 90% wave height would reduce the cost and overall pressure on the soil foundation while still providing adequate shoreline protection. As a result, the current structure elevation design of +3.0 feet NAVD-88 was determined through the addition of the Grand Lake mean water level (+1.45 feet), 90% wind setup (0.50 feet), and ½ of the 90% wave height (0.85 feet). This design technique results in 0.2 feet of the rock dike remaining sub-aerial during storm conditions.

The geotechnical analysis (USACE 2003) revealed a relatively poor soil foundation in the project area. The soils near the southern bank of Grand Lake consist of soft and organic clays with occasional lenses of soft clay, silt, silty sand and occasional wood. Pleistocene deposits reside nine feet underneath the upper swampy marsh deposits and consist of interbedded, highly oxidized, stiff clays. The geotechnical analysis indicated that the foundation clays are over consolidated and little consolidation settlement is expected to occur (USACE 2003). After

construction, lateral spreading will cause settlement of approximately 1.76 feet with a second lift expected in three years to maintain a crest elevation of +3.25 NAVD-88. It is estimated that after the three year maintenance lift the structure will ultimately settle to a crest height of +2.56 feet NAVD-88 by year twenty. The initial placement elevation for a the Grand-White Lakes Landbridge Protection (ME-19) project, which is in the vicinity of the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection project, was built at an elevation of +2.5 NAVD-88.

According to the settlement consolidation curves, the structure elevation will fall below mean water level (+1.45 feet NAVD-88) two years post-construction, one full year before the scheduled maintenance lift planned for year three (Figure 3). It is conceivable that once submerged the foreshore rock dike will become somewhat less effective as a shoreline protection structure, and a possible threat to navigation. However, project team members determined that the benefits of the shoreline protection structure would not be significantly reduced in view of the fact that the structure would be submerged for a relatively short period of time. In addition, the dredged material placed on the landward side of the rock dike would offer further protection to the Grand Lake shoreline. To avoid possible threats to navigation, the structure will be adequately marked.

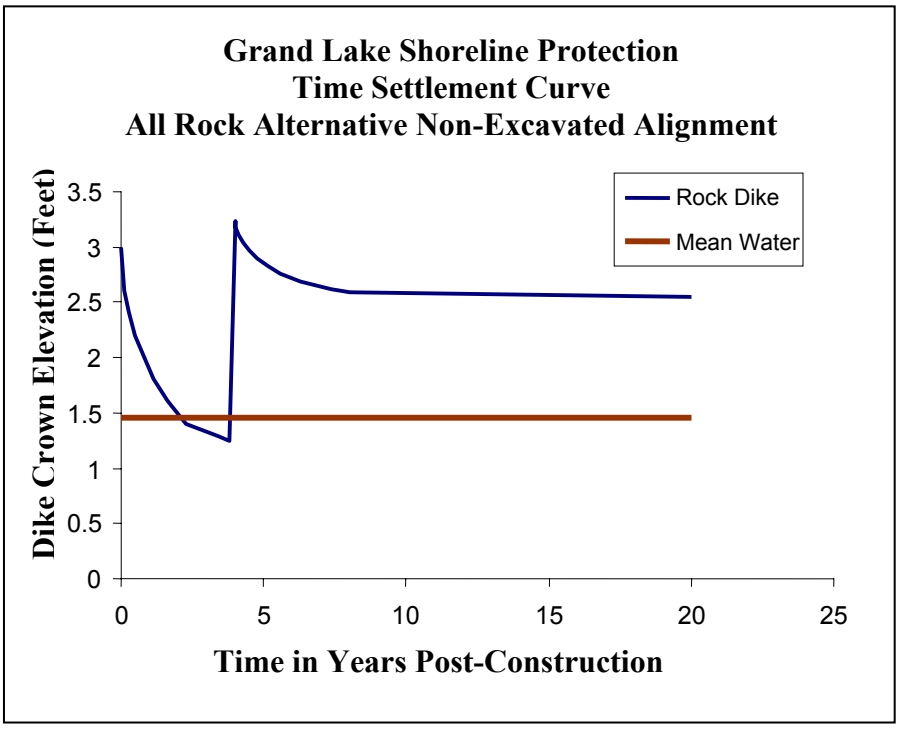

Figure 3. Time settlement curve for proposed Grand Lake foreshore rock dike after construction.

The need for a flotation canal to allow access for construction barges and equipment will produce a significant amount of dredged spoil. It is estimated that approximately 120 acres of fresh emergent marsh will be created through the beneficial use of the dredged material. Maximum allowable dredging depth of the flotation channel will be -5.0 feet NAVD-88. The spoil will be stacked at a target elevation of +3.0 feet NAVD-88 and at a maximum elevation of +4.0 feet NAVD-88. The material will be placed at a minimum of 10 feet landward from the toe

of the foreshore rock dike and 50 feet seaward of the shoreline. It is expected that the dredged spoil, through the dewatering and consolidation process, will settle to a final elevation of +1.5 to +1.9 feet NAVD-88 at year twenty. This elevation is considered optimal for healthy unbroken marsh and is consistent with the surrounding marsh elevation in the Grand Lake project areas (USACE 2004).

A possible cultural resource site (Indian midden mound) exists near the western most edge of Tebo Point. At the 30% Design Review meeting for the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection project, it was believed that dredging a flotation canal near Tebo Point could destroy valuable cultural artifacts. However, a recent United States Army Corps of Engineers archeological survey of the area determined that the footprint of the midden mound at Tebo point was not as large as originally estimated. As a result, the dredging of the flotation canal for placement of the rock material around the shoreline of Tebo Point would not likely endanger any cultural resources. Construction of the rock dike at the shoreline of Tebo Point would likely preserve any cultural resources from erosional forces while providing protection to the western flank of the Grand Lake shoreline (Figure 1). The placement of the shoreline protection structure around Tebo Point is considered optional since the increment was not included in the original project plans or Wetland Value Assessment. The decision to exercise any part of the option will be made by the Contracting Officer of Record, during construction, provided the Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force approves the project to the maximum length.

VI. Assessment of Goal Attainability

Environmental data and scientific literature documenting the effects of the proposed project features in field application are evaluated below to assess whether or not, and to what degree the project features will the desired ecological response.

Armor Shoreline Protection

A number of projects using traditional shoreline protection structures have been implemented in Louisiana coastal areas to protect lake, bay, and navigational channel shorelines (Table 1). Published results of projects funded under CWPPRA and through the State of Louisiana that have used rock shoreline protection structures constructed in environments similar to the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection project are discussed below.

- The Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection (TV-09) project was designed to abate wind-driven wave erosion along Vermilion Bay and at the mouth of Boston Canal (Thibodeaux 1998). To accomplish that goal a 1,405 foot foreshore rock dike was constructed in 1995 at an elevation of +3.8 feet NGVD-29 along the bank of Boston Canal extending into Vermilion Bay. In 1997, two years after construction, the project was estimated to have protected 57.4 acres of marsh and 1.4 to 4.5 feet of sediment was deposited behind the breakwater while the reference area continued to erode. The rock breakwater at the mouth of Boston Canal was successful in stabilizing the shoreline (Thibodeaux 1998).

- Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection Demonstration (BA-15) project evaluated a series of shoreline protection measures at Lake Salvador, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. Phase two of this project was conducted in 1998 and evaluated the effectiveness of a rock berm to protect the lake shoreline from higher energy wave erosion. Shoreline

surveys conducted behind the berm five months after construction indicated that the shoreline was still eroding. Subsequent surveys were not conducted due to poor weather conditions (LDNR 2000). The rock structure itself appears to be holding up well, showing little sign of deterioration and subsidence. The structure was designed to be constructed with a crest elevation of +4.0 feet NAVD-88. However, a 2002 survey of the rock dike determined that the average height of the structure was +2.51 feet NAVD-88. The average settlement of the structure, measured from 1998 to 2002, was approximately 0.29 feet. It was concluded that the rock dike was built to an inadequate crest elevation of +2.75 feet NAVD-88 (Darin Lee, LDNR, Personal Communications, July 19, 2002).

Table 1. Design Parameters of Constructed Shoreline Protection Projects (Sorted by Construction Date).

Project Name	Project Number	Region	Construction Date	Depth Contour (NAVD-88)	Length of Structure (feet)	Height	Distance From Shoreline (feet)
Blind Lake	N/A* (State)	4	1989	N/A	2,339	4.0 ft NAVD-88	70
Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge Shoreline Protection	ME-09	4	1994	-1.0 ft	13,200	3.7 ft NAVD-88	0-50
The Freshwater Bayou Bank Protection	TV-11 (State)	3	1994	N/A	25,800	4.0 ft NAVD-88	N/A
Turtle Cove	PO-10 (State)	1	1994	N/A	1,640 (rock gabion)	3 ft (MWL)	300
Bayou Segnette	BA-16 (State)	2	1994,1998	N/A	6,800	3.0-5.0 ft NAVD-88	N/A
Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection	TV-09	3	1995	N/A	1,405	3.8 ft NGVD-29	N/A
Clear Marias Bank Protection	CS-22	4	1997	-1.2 ft	35,000	3.0 ft NGVD-29	0-50
Freshwater Bayou Wetlands Protection	ME-04	4	1998	-1.0 ft	28,000	4.0 ft NAVD-88	0-150
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization	ME-13	4	1998	N/A	23,193	3.7-4.0 ft NAVD-88	N/A
Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection Demonstration	BA-15 Phase II	2	1998	-1.0 to 1.4 ft	8,000	Designed at 4.0 ft NAVD-88 built at 2.75 ft NAVD-88	100
Perry Ridge Shore Protection	CS-24	4	1999	N/A	12,000	3.7 to 4.0 ft NAVD-88	60
Jonathan Davis Wetland Protection	BA-20	2	2001	N/A	34,000	3.5 ft NAVD-88	N/A
Bayou Chevee Shoreline Protection	PO-22	1	2001	N/A	5,690	3.5 ft NGVD-29	300

***N/A indicates that information was not available.**

- Intracoastal Waterway Bank Stabilization and Cutgrass Planting project at Blind Lake was a state only wetland restoration project constructed to prevent the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) and Sweet Lake from coalescing with Blind Lake (LDNR 1992). A limestone foreshore rock dike built at an elevation of +4.0 feet

NGVD-29 was placed 70 feet from the edge of the main channel along 2,339 feet of bank on a six-inch layer of shell and filter cloth. Large stones were used to prevent movement of rocks and to allow sediments and organisms passage. In 1991, two years after project completion an average increase in elevation of 0.32 feet in the area behind the dike was observed along transects from the deposition of suspended sediments. Data indicate that the project was successful in protecting the shoreline at Blind Lake and maintaining the hydrology of the Cameron-Creole watershed.

- The Turtle Cove Shoreline Protection (PO-10) was initiated in 1993 to protect a narrow strip of land in the Manchac Wildlife Management Area which separates Lake Pontchartrain from an area known as "the Prairie" (O'Neil and Snedden 1999). Wind induced waves contributed to a shoreline erosion rate of 12.5 feet per year. A 1,642 foot rock filled gabion was constructed 300 feet from shore at an elevation of 3 feet above mean water level with the goal of reducing erosion and increasing sediment accretion behind the structure. Post construction surveys conducted during the period of October 1994 to December 1997 revealed that the shoreline had prograded at a rate of 3.47 feet per year in the project area. The rate of sediment accretion, as determined from elevation surveys conducted in January 1996 and January 1997, was 0.26 feet per year.

  The soils in The Prairie and Turtle Cove area consist of Allemands-Carlin peat which is described as highly erodible organic peat and muck soils (USDA 1972). Due to the weak and compressible nature of the subsurface soils, the gabions settled 0.59 feet in just over two years (October 1994 to January 1997) (O'Neil and Snedden 1999). Also, five years after construction the rock filled gabion structure exhibited numerous breaches and required extensive maintenance (LDNR 1999).

There are also several examples of successful projects involving the use of shoreline protection to stop erosion along navigation channel banks.

- The Freshwater Bayou Wetlands Protection (ME-04) project is positioned on the western bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal across from the proposed TV-11b project (Vincent et al. 1999). Construction of this project was initiated in January 1995 and includes construction of water control structures and a 28,000 linear foot foreshore rock dike designed with a crown elevation of +4.0 feet NAVD-88. Penland et al. (1990) estimated relatively low rates of subsidence and sea level rise, at 0.13 inches per year. Analysis of initial monitoring data suggests that the rock dike reduced wave-induced shoreline erosion after construction. The average rate of shore progradation between June 1995 and July 1996 was measured at 2.2 feet per year while the reference area continued to erode at an average rate of 6.7 feet per year (Raynie and Visser 2002). In contrast, between March 1998 and May 2001, the protected shoreline eroded an average of 2.6 feet per year while the reference area eroded at an average of 10.0 feet per year (Raynie and Visser 2002). Substandard recycled construction material and inadequate funds for maintenance of the structure, which were not disbursed in a timely manner, are believed to be the reason for the increase in erosion rates in the project area (Raynie and Visser 2002).

- The Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge Shoreline Protection (ME-09) project, constructed in 1994, is located in north-central Cameron Parish and includes 350 acres of freshwater wetlands (Barrilleaux and Clark 2002). A 13,200-foot rock breakwater was constructed at an elevation of +3.7 feet NAVD-88, 50 feet from (and parallel to) the northern shore of the GIWW to prevent wave action from eroding the bank and breaching into the interior marsh. Aerial photography and survey points were used to monitor any changes in land to water ratio and shoreline position. Three years after construction results indicate that the project area shoreline advanced 9.8 ± 7.1 feet per year while the reference area retreated 4.1 ± 3.1 feet per year. A two-sample t-test reveled a significant difference was detected between the shoreline change rate and the project reference areas ($P < 0.001$).

- The Clear Marais Bank Protection (CS-22) project was constructed in 1997 at an elevation of +3.0 feet NGVD-29 to prevent breaches in the GIWW shoreline and subsequent erosion of the interior marsh while preventing saltwater intrusion (Miller Draft Report 2001). Approximately 35,000 linear feet of rip-rap was placed 50 feet from the northern shoreline of the GIWW. Results indicate that the foreshore rock dike has been effective in preventing erosion of the GIWW shoreline. A net gain of 13 feet per year occurred behind the rock structure while the reference area continued to erode (Raynie and Visser 2002).

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation plays a crucial role in the littoral zone of aquatic ecosystems (Wetzel 1983). Submerged Aquatic Vegetation dissipates the energy of wind and wave action, reduces the amount of bottom sediment resuspension, serves as effective traps for inorganic and organic particulates, and provides suitable forage for ducks, invertebrates and larval fish (Spence 1982, Foote and Kadlec 1988, Lodge 1991). It is widely understood that the limiting factor controlling the recovery of SAV in lakes is light attenuation (Sager et al. 1998). Submerged aquatic vegetation habitat creation is expected to occur behind the shoreline protection structure in White Lake due to the reduction of turbidity in the shallow open water areas and the resulting increase in overall light penetration.

Summary/Conclusions

Projects such as TV-09, BA-15, CS-22 and ME-09, that were designed to an adequate elevation and located in areas with relatively good soil foundations, where successful in reducing erosion and promoting accretion due to occasional overwash of waves and subsequent deposition of sediment. However, ME-04 and PO-10 were not as successful over the long term due to poor soil foundations, improper design, the use of substandard materials, and/or inadequate maintenance funds.

According to the geotechnical report (USACE 2004) the soil foundation in the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection project area is considered poor. In an effort to reduce the overall pressure on the soil foundation, the structure will initially be built at an elevation of +3.0 feet NAVD-88. A maintenance lift, which will raise the structure elevation to an approximate height of +3.25 feet NAVD-88, is expected three years post-construction. There is some concern that two years after initial construction the structure will sink below mean water level (+1.45 ft

NAVD-88), one year prior to the scheduled maintenance lift (year three). However, the structure will be submerged for a relatively short period of time before the scheduled lift at year three is implemented and it was determined by the project team that the benefits of the project would not be significantly reduced. In addition, the dredged spoil placed landward of the structure during construction will offer additional protection to the Grand Lake shoreline.

VII 95% Design Review Recommendations

Based on information gathered from similar restoration projects, engineering designs and related literature, the proposed strategies in the Grand Lake Shore Protection project will likely achieve the desired goals. At this time, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Restoration Division recommends that the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection project be considered for CWPPRA Phase 2 authorization.

This document reflects the current project design as of the 95% Design Review meeting, incorporates all comments and recommendations received following the meeting, and is current as of August 31, 2004.

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Enclosure 4-J

Section 303(e) Determination

SECTION 303(e) DETERMINATION, CWPPRA

Project: Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Project, Cameron Parish, Louisiana

In accordance with section 303(e) of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Planning Act, it has been determined that appropriate land rights will be acquired for construction, operation and maintenance of the project, subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that wetlands restored, enhanced or managed through this project will be administered for the long-term conservation of the lands and waters and the dependent fish and wildlife population. The proposed real estate rights to be acquired are legally sufficient and meet the long-term conservation objectives discussed above.

By letter dated July 6, 2004, Mr. W. Britt Paul of the Natural Resources Conservation Service advised that overgrazing does not occur on project lands or lands affected thereby, nor does he see the potential for grazing. If overgrazing should occur in the future, a grazing plan must be established for the project.

Accordingly, by the authority delegated to me by the Secretary of the Army, and given compliance with the provisions set forth above, I approve the project in accordance with Section 303(e) of CWPPRA.

Peter J. Rowan
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Engineer

Date: 17 Aug 04

Enclosure 4-K

Overgrazing Determination

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

July 6, 2004

Mr. Chris Monnerjahn
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
Planning and Project Management
Coastal Restoration Branch
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Monnerjahn:

RE: Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21)

I am in receipt of your request for an overgrazing determination for the Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21). I contacted our local district conservationist and our state resource conservationist to discuss the grazing in the project area. Currently, livestock are not grazing in the area nor do we see a potential for grazing once the project is installed. Therefore, it is our opinion that overgrazing is not a problem in this project area. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist
for Water Resources and Rural Development

cc: Bruce Lehto, Area Conservationist, NRCS, Leesville, Louisiana
Charles Starkovich, District Conservationist, NRCS, Lake Charles, Louisiana
Kevin Blomquist, State Grazing Lands Specialist, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
John Jurgensen, Civil Engineer, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

Enclosure 4-L

Revised Fully-Funded Cost Estimate

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (with Tebo Point)

PPL: 11 **Project No.** ME-21

Agency: COE

Phase I Approval Date: 16-Jan-02

Phase II Approval Date: 31-Jan-07 **Const Start:** Aug-07

	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	663,012	663,012	663,012		663,012		
Lands	62,746	99,893	62,746		62,746	37,147	37,147
Fed S&A	387,688	322,498	152,681	235,007	152,681	169,817	169,817
LDNR S&A	312,267	248,203	152,681	159,586	152,681	95,522	95,522
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	1,038	1,038	1,038		1,038		
Ph II Const Phase	1,834	619		1,834		619	619
Ph II Long Term	21,290	18,696		21,290		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	6,370,336	10,611,000		6,370,336		10,611,000	10,611,000
Const S&I	144,939	458,506		144,939		458,506	458,506
Contingency	1,592,585	2,652,750		1,592,585		2,652,750	2,652,750
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	16,872	16,872	16,872		16,872		
Ph II Const Phase	6,370	-		6,370			
Ph II Long Term	79,594	-		79,594			
O&M - State	3,901,931	8,773,587		3,901,931		8,773,587	6,180,620
O&M - Fed	-	250,700				250,700	123,631
Total	**13,562,502**	**24,117,374**	**1,049,030**	**12,513,472**	**1,049,030**	**23,068,344**	**20,331,946**
Total Project				**13,562,502**		**24,117,374**	**21,380,976**
Current Estimate Compared to Original		**178%**					

Prepared By: Melanie Goodman **Date Prepared:** 20-Nov-06

NOTES:

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (ME-21)

PPL 11

Fully Funded Costs Total Fully Funded Costs $24,117,374 Amortized Costs $1,914,782

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
7	0.827	2002	$77,351	$7,320	$17,813	$17,813	$121	$1,968	$0	$0	$0	$122,387
6	0.851	2003	$132,602	$12,549	$30,536	$30,536	$208	$3,374	$0	$0	$0	$209,806
5	0.871	2004	$132,602	$12,549	$30,536	$30,536	$208	$3,374	$0	$0	$0	$209,806
4	0.939	2005	$132,602	$12,549	$30,536	$30,536	$208	$3,374	$0	$0	$0	$209,806
3	1.000	2006	$132,602	$12,549	$30,536	$30,536	$208	$3,374	$0	$0	$0	$209,806
2	1.043	2007	$55,251	$5,229	$12,723	$12,723	$87	$1,406	$0	$0	$0	$87,419
		TOTAL	$663,012	$62,746	$152,681	$152,681	$1,038	$16,872	$0	$0	$0	$1,049,030
Phase II												
2	1.043	2007	$0	$7,301	$33,376	$18,774	$122	$0	$90,115	$521,374	$2,085,495	$2,756,557
1	1.066	2008	$0	$29,846	$136,441	$76,748	$497	$0	$368,391	$2,131,376	$8,525,504	$11,268,804
0	1.088	2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	1.111	2010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-2	1.135	2011	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	$0	$37,147	$169,817	$95,522	$619	$0	$458,506	$2,652,750	$10,611,000	$14,025,361
Total Cost			$663,012	$99,893	$322,498	$248,203	$1,657	$16,872	$458,506	$2,652,750	$10,611,000	$15,074,391

Year		FY	Monitoring	)&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1.0883	2009	$0	$4,244	$762	$3,809
-1	1.1112	2010	$0	$4,334	$778	$3,889
-2	1.1345	2011	$0	$6,172,042	$794	$115,933
-3	1.1583	2012	$0	$4,518	$811	$4,054
-4	1.1827	2013	$0	$4,612	$828	$4,139
-5	1.2075	2014	$0	$4,709	$845	$4,226
-6	1.2329	2015	$0	$98,895	$863	$6,438
-7	1.2588	2016	$0	$4,909	$881	$4,406
-8	1.2852	2017	$0	$5,012	$900	$4,498
-9	1.3122	2018	$0	$5,117	$919	$4,593
-10	1.3397	2019	$0	$5,225	$938	$4,689
-11	1.3679	2020	$0	$5,335	$958	$4,788
-12	1.3966	2021	$0	$5,447	$978	$4,888
-13	1.4259	2022	$0	$5,561	$998	$4,991
-14	1.4559	2023	$0	$2,413,397	$1,019	$48,230
-15	1.4864	2024	$0	$5,797	$1,041	$5,203
-16	1.5177	2025	$0	$5,919	$1,062	$5,312
-17	1.5495	2026	$0	$6,043	$1,085	$5,423
-18	1.5821	2027	$0	$6,170	$1,107	$5,537
-19	1.6153	2028	$0	$6,300	$1,131	$5,654
		Total	$0	$8,773,587	$18,696	$250,700

11/20/2006

All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (without Tebo Point)

PPL: 11 **Project No.** ME-21

Agency: COE

Phase I Approval Date: 16-Jan-02

Phase II Approval Date: 31-Jan-07 **Const Start:** Aug-07

	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	663,012	663,012	663,012		663,012		
Lands	62,746	99,893	62,746		62,746	37,147	37,147
Fed S&A	387,688	322,498	152,681	235,007	152,681	169,817	169,817
LDNR S&A	312,267	248,203	152,681	159,586	152,681	95,522	95,522
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	1,038	1,657	1,038		1,038		
Ph II Const Phase	1,834	619		1,834		619	619
Ph II Long Term	21,290	18,696		21,290		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	6,370,336	9,235,778		6,370,336		9,235,778	9,235,778
Const S&I	144,939	458,506		144,939		458,506	458,506
Contingency	1,592,585	2,308,945		1,592,585		2,308,945	2,308,945
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	16,872	16,872	16,872		16,872		
Ph II Const Phase	6,370	-		6,370			
Ph II Long Term	79,594	-		79,594			
O&M - State	3,901,931	8,124,681		3,901,931		8,124,681	5,559,510
O&M - Fed	-	239,117				239,117	112,129
Total	**13,562,502**	**21,738,478**	**1,049,030**	**12,513,472**	**1,049,030**	**20,688,829**	**17,980,307**
Total Project				**13,562,502**		**21,737,859**	**19,029,337**
Current Estimate Compared to Original		**160%**					

Prepared By: Melanie Goodman **Date Prepared:** 20-Nov-06

NOTES:

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

Grand Lake Shoreline Protection Without Tebo Point (ME-21)

PPL 11

Fully Funded Costs Total Fully Funded Costs $21,737,859 Amortized Costs $1,725,862

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
7	0.827	2002	$77,351	$7,320	$17,813	$17,813	$121	$1,968	$0	$0	$0	$122,387
6	0.851	2003	$132,602	$12,549	$30,536	$30,536	$208	$3,374	$0	$0	$0	$209,806
5	0.871	2004	$132,602	$12,549	$30,536	$30,536	$208	$3,374	$0	$0	$0	$209,806
4	0.939	2005	$132,602	$12,549	$30,536	$30,536	$208	$3,374	$0	$0	$0	$209,806
3	1.000	2006	$132,602	$12,549	$30,536	$30,536	$208	$3,374	$0	$0	$0	$209,806
2	1.043	2007	$55,251	$5,229	$12,723	$12,723	$87	$1,406	$0	$0	$0	$87,419
		TOTAL	$663,012	$62,746	$152,681	$152,681	$1,038	$16,872	$0	$0	$0	$1,049,030
Phase II												
2	1.043	2007	$0	$7,301	$33,376	$18,774	$122	$0	$90,115	$453,802	$1,815,208	$2,418,698
1	1.066	2008	$0	$29,846	$136,441	$76,748	$497	$0	$368,391	$1,855,143	$7,420,570	$9,887,637
0	1.088	2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	1.111	2010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-2	1.135	2011	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	$0	$37,147	$169,817	$95,522	$619	$0	$458,506	$2,308,945	$9,235,778	$12,306,335
Total Cost			$663,012	$99,893	$322,498	$248,203	$1,657	$16,872	$458,506	$2,308,945	$9,235,778	$13,355,365

Year		FY	Monitoring	)&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1.0883	2009	$0	$4,244	$762	$3,809
-1	1.1112	2010	$0	$4,334	$778	$3,889
-2	1.1345	2011	$0	$5,550,932	$794	$104,430
-3	1.1583	2012	$0	$4,518	$811	$4,054
-4	1.1827	2013	$0	$4,612	$828	$4,139
-5	1.2075	2014	$0	$4,709	$845	$4,226
-6	1.2329	2015	$0	$98,895	$863	$6,438
-7	1.2588	2016	$0	$4,909	$881	$4,406
-8	1.2852	2017	$0	$5,012	$900	$4,498
-9	1.3122	2018	$0	$5,117	$919	$4,593
-10	1.3397	2019	$0	$5,225	$938	$4,689
-11	1.3679	2020	$0	$5,335	$958	$4,788
-12	1.3966	2021	$0	$5,447	$978	$4,888
-13	1.4259	2022	$0	$5,561	$998	$4,991
-14	1.4559	2023	$0	$2,385,601	$1,019	$48,150
-15	1.4864	2024	$0	$5,797	$1,041	$5,203
-16	1.5177	2025	$0	$5,919	$1,062	$5,312
-17	1.5495	2026	$0	$6,043	$1,085	$5,423
-18	1.5821	2027	$0	$6,170	$1,107	$5,537
-19	1.6153	2028	$0	$6,300	$1,131	$5,654
		Total	$0	$8,124,681	$18,696	$239,117

11/20/2006

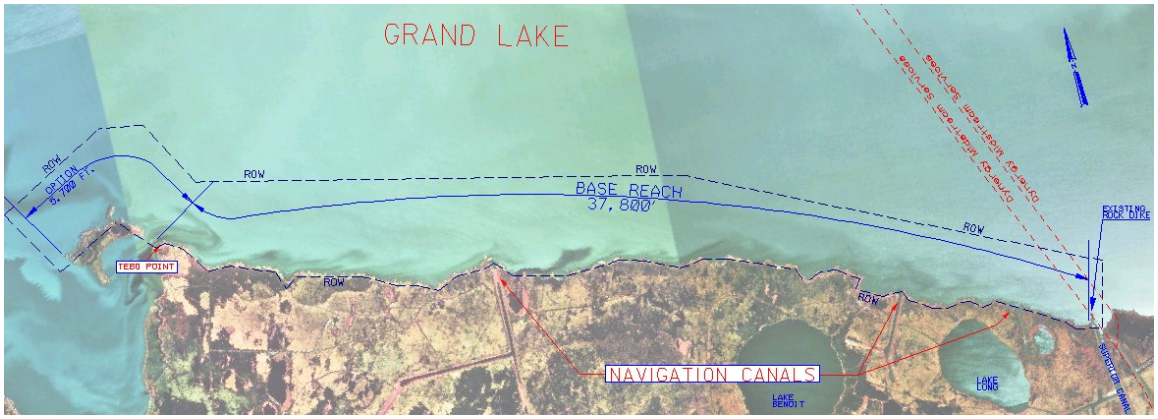
All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

Enclosure 4-N

Prioritization Fact Sheet

PRIORITIZATION FACT SHEET
Updated November 21, 2006

Project Name and Number: Grand Lake Shoreline Protection; ME-21



Goals: 1) stop shoreline erosion along the South Shore of Grand Lake from Superior Canal to Tebo Point. 2) promote accretion between the breakwater and the shore.

Proposed Solution:
A final design has been developed and is recommended for construction. That design consists of approximately 37,800 linear feet of stone dike stretching from Superior Canal to the mouth of Catfish Lake with an option to place up to an additional 5,700 feet of dike to the west of the base project footprint (option reach). The Technical Committee and Task Force will be given the option to fund the increased length. This prioritization fact sheet covers both funding alternatives up for consideration. The rock dike will be situated along the –1.0-ft NAVD 88 contour in approximately 2.0 feet to 3.0 feet of water, stage dependant. The dike crown will be constructed to an elevation of +3.0 NAVD88 (+/-0.25') and have a width of approximately 4.0 feet. The dike will have front and back side-slopes of 1.0-foot vertical on 1.5-foot horizontal. The 37,800 lf of rock dike will benefit 445 acres of existing fresh marsh and 717 acres of open water (total 1,162 acres). Shoreline loss will be prevented and some marsh will accrete south of the breakwater so at the end of 20 years, 495 acres of marsh will be protected/created. The proposed extension around Tebo Point will benefit an additional 45 acres of fresh marsh and an additional 32 acres of open water. At the end of 20 years, an additional 45 acres will be protected/created. There will be a low degree of risk associated with this project because monitoring has indicated that breakwaters significantly reduce erosion. The project should continue providing benefits more than 20 years after construction because there is a scheduled maintenance event in year 3 and year 15.

Proposed Prioritization Criteria Scores and Justification

I. Cost Effectiveness (cost/net acre)

Grand Lake SP without extension:
The estimated total fully funded project cost provided by Mr. Allan Hebert, chair of the Economics Workgroup, on November 17, 2006 is $24,117,374. The project benefits 495 total acres. Therefore, the cost per acre for this project is $48,722/acre.

The proposed score for this criterion is 5.

Grand Lake SP with extension:
The estimated total fully funded project cost provided by Mr. Allan Hebert, chair of the Economics Workgroup, on November 17, 2006 is $21,737,859. The project benefits 540 (495+45) total acres. Therefore, the cost per acre for this project is $40,255/acre.

The proposed score for this criterion is 5.

II. Area of Need, High Loss Area
According to a comparison of the 1978-79 aerial photography with 1997-98 photography, shoreline erosion rates in this area vary from 11 to 32 feet per year. The project is located in the Mermentau Basin. According to Kevin Roy's spreadsheet, the FWOP loss rate is 25 ft/year**.** The score will be the same with or without the extension.

Grand Lake SP without extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 7.5.**

Grand Lake SP with extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 7.5.**

III. Implementability
The project has no obvious issues affecting implementablility. The score will be the same with or without the extension.

Grand Lake SP without extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 10.**

Grand Lake SP with extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 10.**

IV. Certainty of Benefits
The project is an inland shoreline protection project. The score will be the same with or without the extension.

Grand Lake SP without extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 10.**

Grand Lake SP with extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 10.**

V. Sustainability of Benefits

According to the prioritization procedures, the full project benefits are not expected to continue beyond TY 20 because the breakwater would not be maintained beyond the end of the CWPPRA project life. It is, however, anticipated that the breakwater would continue to perform fully from TY21 - TY27, would only prevent 75% of the shoreline erosion between TY28 and TY30.

Grand Lake SP without extension:

TY21-TY27 0 ft/yr eroded = 0 ft/yr X 37,800 ft = 0 acres

TY28-TY30 6.15 ft/yr eroded = 6.15 ft/yr X 37,800 ft = 232,470 $ft^2 \div 43560$ = 5.34 ac/yr

Target Year	Baseline Erosion 24.6 ft/yr
20	495 acres
21	495 acres
22	495 acres
23	495 acres
24	495 acres
25	495 acres
26	495 acres
27	495 acres
28	495 ac - 5.34 ac = 489.66 acres
29	489.66 ac - 5.34 ac = 484.32 acres
30	484.32 ac - 5.34 ac = 478.98 acres

The net change in acres of marsh from TY 20 to TY 30 = -16.02 (495-478.98), which is a 3.24% decrease (16.02 acres/495 acres = 0.0324).

Grand Lake SP without extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 10.**

Grand Lake SP with extension:

TY21-TY27 0 ft/yr eroded = 0 ft/yr X 43,500 ft = 0 acres

TY28-TY30 6.15 ft/yr eroded = 6.15 ft/yr X 43,500 ft = 267,525 $ft^2 \div 43560$ = 6.14 ac/yr

Target Year	Baseline Erosion 24.6 ft/yr
20	540 acres
21	540 acres
22	540 acres
23	540 acres
24	540 acres
25	540 acres
26	540 acres
27	540 acres

28	540 ac – 6.14 ac = 533.86 acres
29	533.86 ac – 6.14 ac = 527.72 acres
30	527.72 ac – 6.14 ac = 521.58 acres

The net change in acres of marsh from TY 20 to TY 30 = -18.42 (540-521.58), which is a 3.41% decrease (18.42 acres/540 acres = 0.0341).

Grand Lake SP with extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 10.**

VI. Increasing riverine input in the deltaic plain or freshwater input and saltwater penetration limiting in the Chenier plain

The project will not affect freshwater inflow or salinity. The score will be the same with or without the extension.

Grand Lake SP without extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 0.**

Grand Lake SP with extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 0.**

VII. Increased sediment input

The project will not increase sediment input over that presently occurring. The score will be the same with or without the extension.

Grand Lake SP without extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 0.**

Grand Lake SP with extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 0.**

VIII. Maintaining or establishing landscape features critical to a sustainable ecosystem structure and function

The project serves to protect, for at least the 20-year life of the project, the Grand Lake shoreline (a landscape feature), which is critical to the mapping unit. See prioritization criteria. The score will be the same with or without the extension.

Grand Lake SP without extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 5.**

Grand Lake SP with extension: **The proposed score for this criterion is 5.**

Weighting per Criteria:

Grand Lake SP without extension: Total Prioritization Score: 61.25

CRITERION		Weight	Score	Weighted Score
I	Cost-Effectiveness	2.0	5	10
II	Area of Need	1.5	7.5	11.25
III	Implementability	1.5	10	15
IV	Certainty of Benefits	1.0	10	10
V	Sustainability	1.0	10	10
VI	HGM Riverine Input	1.0	0	0
VII	HGM Sediment Input	1.0	0	0
VIII	HGM Structure and Function	1.0	5	5
TOTAL				61.25

Grand Lake SP with extension: Total Prioritization Score: 61.25

CRITERION		Weight	Score	Weighted Score
I	Cost-Effectiveness	2.0	5	10
II	Area of Need	1.5	7.5	11.25
III	Implementability	1.5	10	15
IV	Certainty of Benefits	1.0	10	10
V	Sustainability	1.0	10	10
VI	HGM Riverine Input	1.0	0	0
VII	HGM Sediment Input	1.0	0	0
VIII	HGM Structure and Function	1.0	5	5
TOTAL				61.25

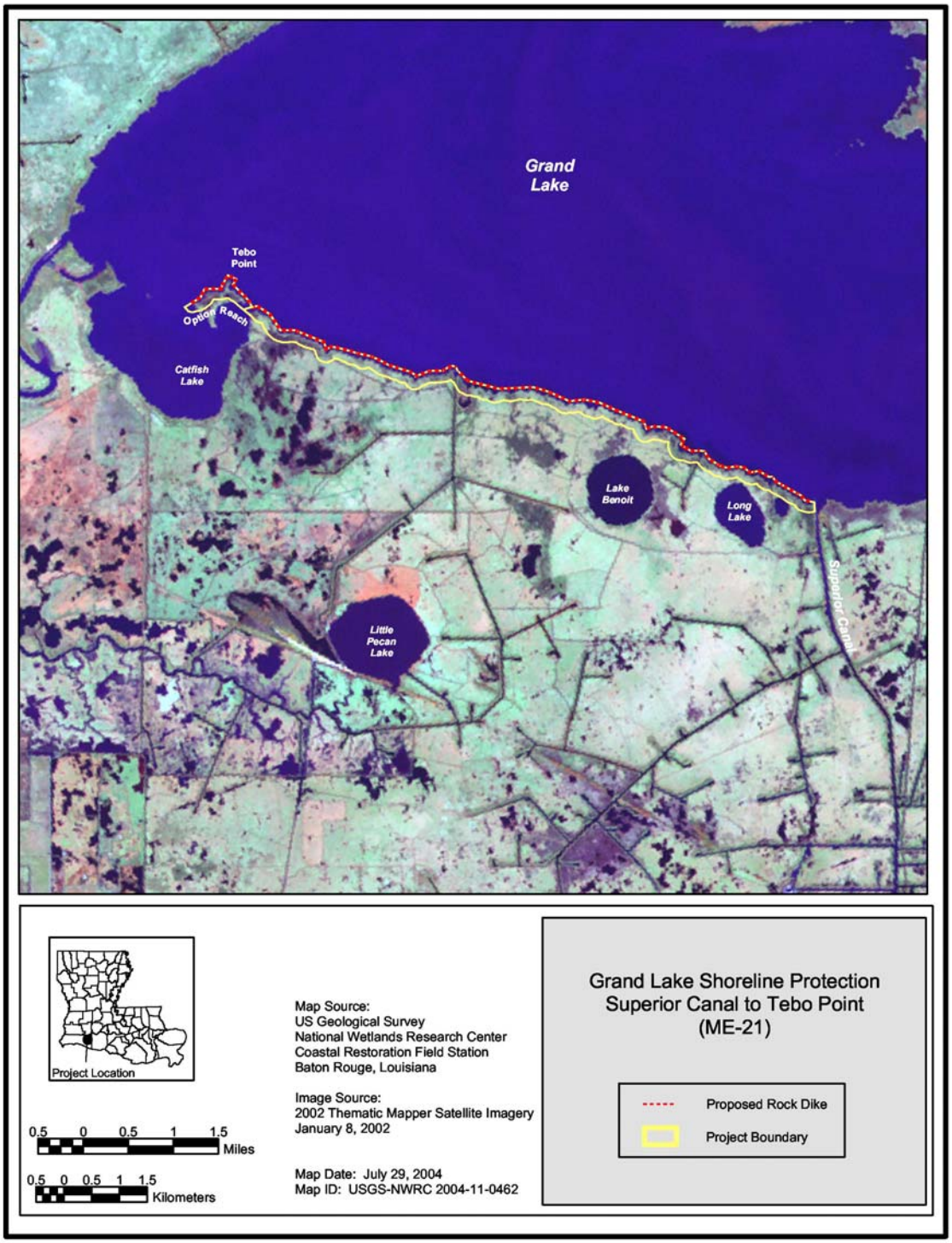
Preparers of Fact Sheet

Chris Monnerjahn, USACE PM, 504-862-2415, christopher.j.monnerjahn@mvn02.usace.army.mil
Kenneth Duffy, LDNR PM, 225-342-4106, kend@dnr.state.la.us

References

None cited

Project Map


Grand Lake
Tebo Point
Option Reach
Catfish Lake
Lake Benoit
Long Lake
Superior Canal
Little Pecan Lake
Project Location
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles
0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Kilometers
Map Source:
US Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Image Source:
2002 Thematic Mapper Satellite Imagery
January 8, 2002
Map Date: July 29, 2004
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2004-11-0462
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection
Superior Canal to Tebo Point
(ME-21)
Proposed Rock Dike
Project Boundary

DOUAINE CONNER
PRESIDENT

DARRYL FARQUE
VICE PRESIDENT

EARNESTINE T. HORN
ADMINISTRATOR

BONNIE W. CONNER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

POLICE JURY

PARISH OF CAMERON

P. O. BOX 1280
CAMERON, LOUISIANA 70631
(337) 775-5718
(337) 775-5567 Fax
cppjury@camtel.net

DISTRICT 1
MAGNUS "SONNY" McGEE

DISTRICT 2
STEVE TRAHAN

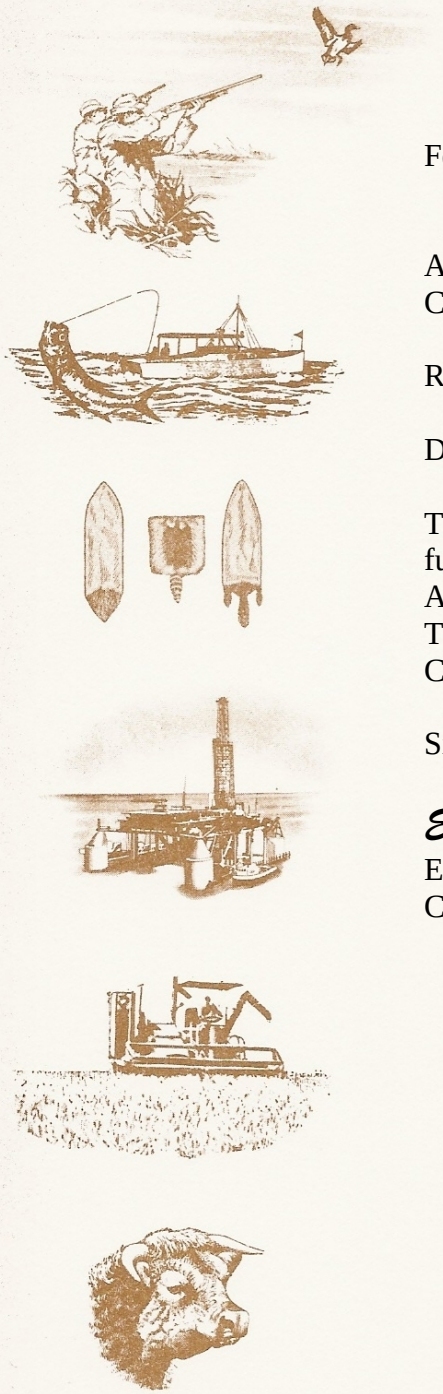
DISTRICT 3
CHARLES PRECHT III

DISTRICT 4
DOUAINE CONNER

DISTRICT 5
SCOTT TRAHAN

DISTRICT 6
JAMES DOXEY

DISTRICT 7
DARRYL FARQUE



February 14, 2007

Attn: Melanie Goodman
CWPPRA Task Force Meeting

Re: ME-21 – Grand Lake Shoreline Protection – Tebo Point

Dear Ms. Goodman:

The Cameron Parish Police Jury would like the above captioned project funded under the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act. We are losing this shoreline at alarming rates and would like this Task Force to consider pushing this project forward on the list of CWPPRA projects.

Sincerely,

Earnestine T. Horn

Earnestine T. Horn, Parish Administrator
CAMERON PARISH POLICE JURY

PO-32b - Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Prot - MRGO**

** Lake Borgne segment of the Lake Borgne & MRGO Shoreline Protection Project constructed under Corps funding

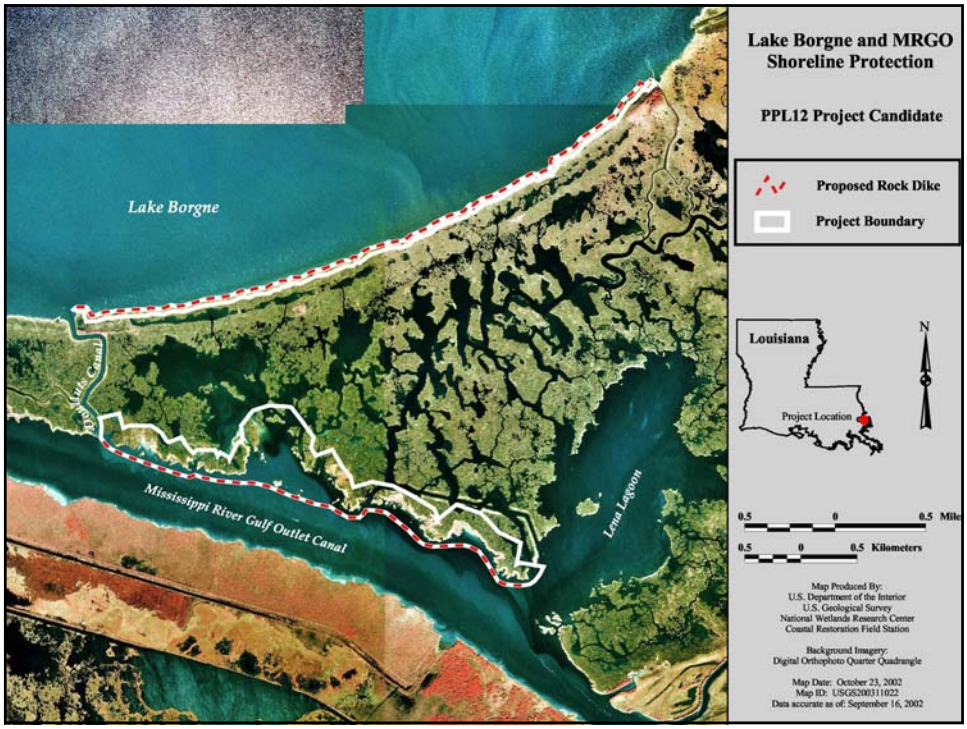
MRGO
Shoreline Protection (PO-32b)
St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana

PHASE II AUTHORIZATION REQUEST

CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
December 2006

Project Background

- Authorized in January 2003 by Breaux Act (CWPPRA) Task Force on PPL12
- Originally two segments totaling ~32,750 linear feet of rock dike to stop shoreline erosion along the southern shoreline of Lake Borgne and the north bank of the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet
- Task Force directed that the projects be designed as separable reaches in Phase I
- USACE building Lake Borgne segment with hurricane recovery funds Congress provided in the 3rd Supplemental



Wetlands Loss Problems

- The northern shoreline of the MRGO experiences high rates of erosion
- Rate has been estimated at 24ft/yr and higher in some places
- Due mainly to vessel wakes from the ship channel and bank sloughing

Benefits and Costs

MRGO segment

- 14,360 ft offbank breakwater
- Crown of breakwater set at +5.0 ft high
- Protects 173 acres of brackish marsh
- Fully funded cost estimate $35,985,438
- Phase II increment 1 request is $31,924,591

Project Considerations

- Combined project would prevent erosion of a critical marsh peninsula separating Lake Borgne and the MRGO
- Area fell directly within the eye path of Hurricane Katrina
- Area of marsh protected fronts the community of Hopedale and properties along roadway near channel, cultural resources midden, and oak ridge

Questions
Doullut's Canal
St. Bernard Parish, LA

ME-18 - Rockefeller Refuge

CWPPRA
Rockefeller Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 5, 2006

Baton Rouge, LA

Project Overview

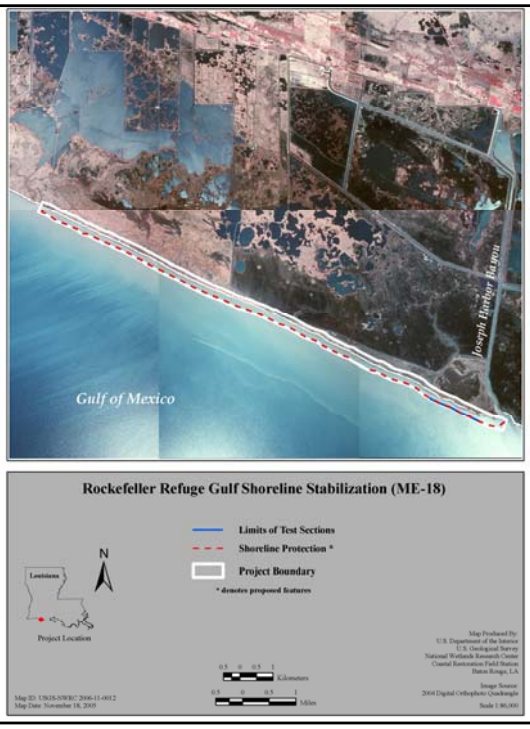
Project Location: Region 4, Calcasieu - Sabine Basin, Cameron Parish, Gulf shoreline between Joseph Harbor and Beach Prong.

Problem: Shoreline erosion rates within the project area vary from 30 to 40 feet per year, with areas near the eastern end of the project approaching 100 feet per year.

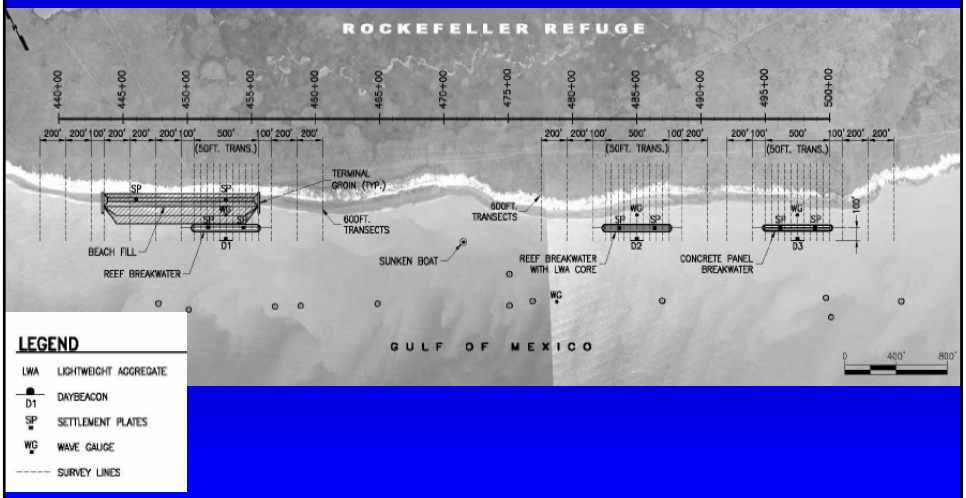
Project Goals

- Halt gulf shoreline retreat and direct marsh loss from Beach Prong to Joseph Harbor
- Protect Saline Marsh Habitat
- Enhance Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Project Map



Layout



LEGEND

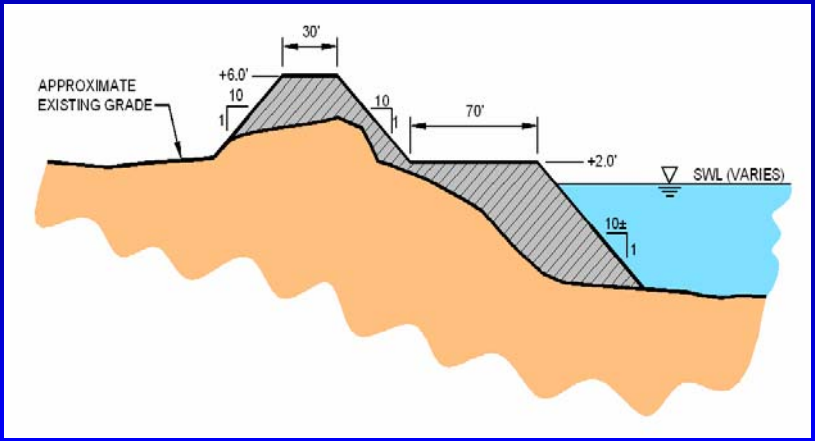
- LWA — LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE
- D1 — DAYBEACON
- SP — SETTLEMENT PLATES
- WG — WAVE GAUGE
- SURVEY LINES

Project Features Overview

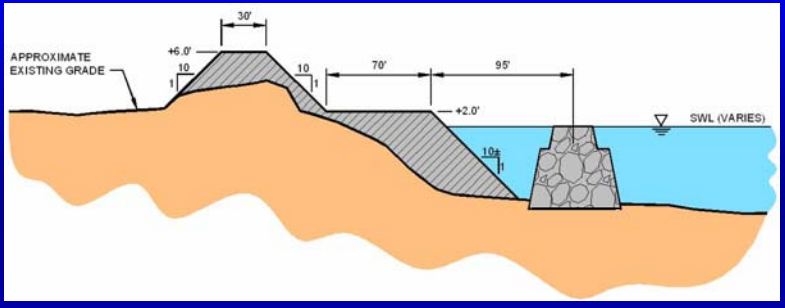
- **Construct and monitor four (4) test sections to determine their constructability, wave attenuation characteristics and the associated shoreline response to each section. The test sections are:**

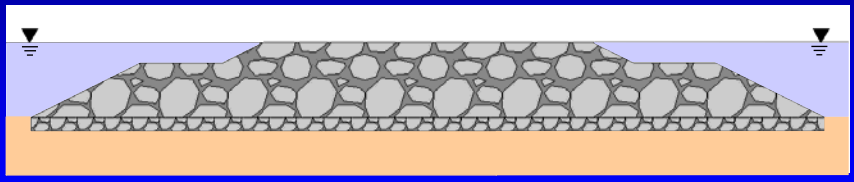
•Gravel/Crushed Rock Beach Fill
•Reef Breakwater with Beach Fill
•Reef Breakwater with Light Weight Aggregate Core
•Concrete Panel Breakwater

Gravel/Crushed Rock Beach Fill

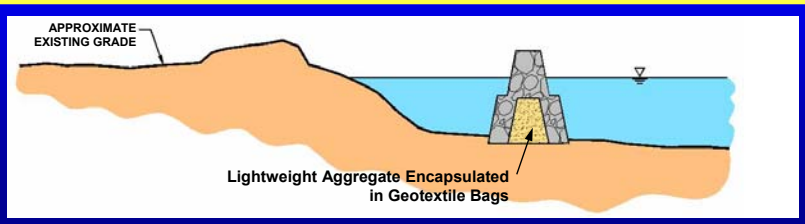


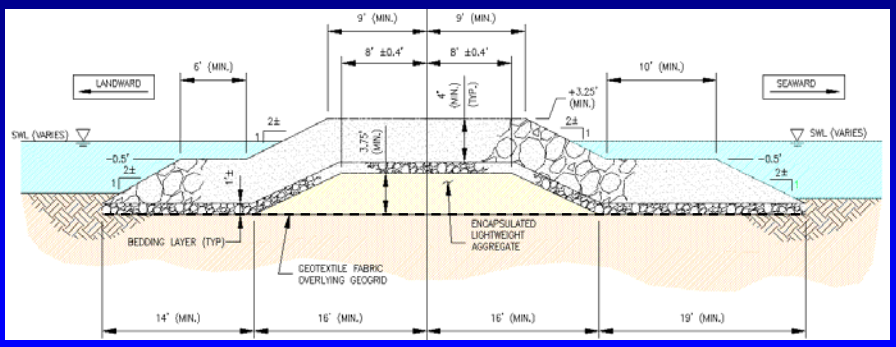
Reef Breakwater with Beach Fill



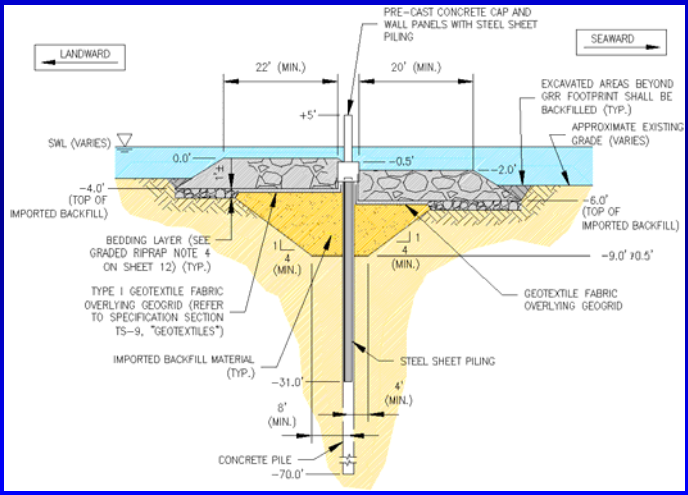


Reef Breakwater with LWA Core

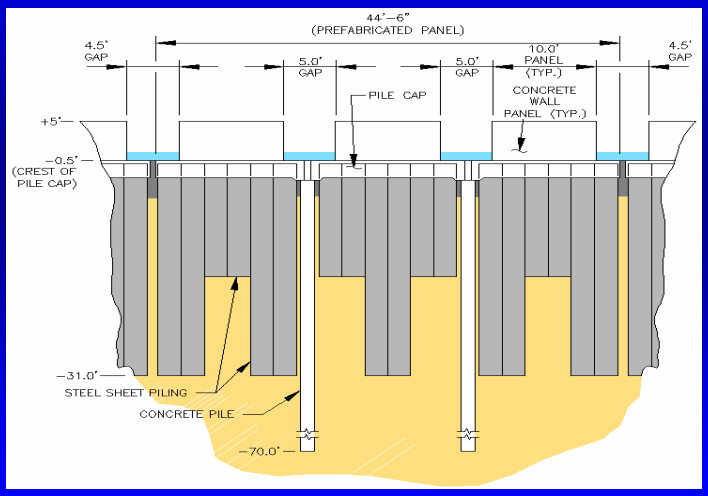




Concrete Panel Breakwater



Concrete Panel Breakwater



Project Benefits & Costs

- **Given the lack of proven design alternatives available for the conditions at Rockefeller Refuge, the analysis of test sections is the only viable option. The performance of these test sections will allow the Project Team to select one alternative for implementation over the full 9.2 mile project .**

- **The Fully Funded Cost of the Proposed Test Sections is approximately 12% of the Original Project Costs, or $12,953,343**

- **The Prioritization Score is: 49.25**

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL #10

Authorized Project - PPL 10

- **Single 9.2 mile continuous nearshore rock breakwater placed approximately 400' offshore at the -5' contour**

Currently Proposed Project

- **Construct four (4) Test Sections to determine a preferred alternative for implementation over the entire project length**

Questions?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

DECEMBER 6, 2006

Mr. Tom Podany (Chairman)
CWPPRA Technical Committee
Assistant Chief of Planning, Programs and Projects Management
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Subject: Second Phase II Authorization Request for Rockefeller Refuge Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18).

Dear Mr. Podany,

As the lead federal agency for the Rockefeller Refuge Shoreline Stabilization project the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) herby submit a second request for phase II authorization, in accordance with the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Manual. The initial request from December 2005 is attached.

1.) Description of Phase I Project

This project was authorized under the Coastal Wetland Planning Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Project Priority List 10 for the protection of an estimated 9.2-mile stretch of shoreline at Rockefeller State Wildlife Refuge. Shoreline loss at Rockefeller averages 39 feet/yr, equivalent to the loss of marsh the size of a football field every week. Project costs were originally estimated to be 96 million (100% funding).

2.) Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

Over 80 alternatives were considered during a feasibility study based on their ability to (1) prevent beach erosion for up to Category 1 hurricane conditions, estimated to have a return frequency of about 10 years at the project site, (2) be designed, constructed, monitored, and maintained over a 20-year design life for under $50 million, and (3) where practicable, remain stable for more severe storm conditions up to a 100-year event. A key conclusion from the geotechnical investigation is that the subsurface consists of very soft clay to a depth of approximately 40 ft, which eliminated most conventional shoreline protection alternatives due to bearing capacity and settlement issues. This, coupled with budget limitations of the CWPPRA program, made finding viable alternatives that met these goals extremely challenging. Numerous alternatives were considered, both conventional and unconventional.

Given the unique challenges provided at the Rockefeller Refuge shoreline, questions remained on constructability, design, and performance of restoration features that would meet the project goals. At the February 17, 2005 Task Force meeting, a project change in scope to pursue the development of test sections was approved. Therefore, 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. The test installations would allow detailed evaluation and comparison of each alternative in terms of constructability, ability to deal with the soft soils, wave attenuation, shoreline response, maintenance requirements, cost, and aesthetics. Enclosure 2 contains the fact sheet, updated

	Phase I Fully Funded Cost	Phase 2 Fully Funded Cost	AAC/AAHU	AAHU	Acres Protected/ Created
ORIGINAL	$1,929,888	$94,058,750	$22,799	344	920 ac

Based on the opinion of the Environmental Working Group and Engineering Working Group, no revision of the WVA was made.

N. Prioritization

	Cost Effectiveness	Area of Need	Implementability	Certainty of Benefits	Sustainablity	HGM Riverine Input	HGM Sediment Input	HGM Sturcute And Function
Score	10	11.25	15	6	2	0	0	5
Total	49.25							

Based on the opinion of the Environmental Working Group and Engineering Working Group, no revision in Prioritization was made

Sincerely,

John B. Fort, PHD

for Erik Zobrist, Ph. D.
NMFS Program
Manager

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
SEFC/Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

NOVEMBER 22, 2005

Mr. Tom Podany (Chairman)
CWPPRA Technical Committee
Assistant Chief of Planning, Programs and Projects Management
U.S. Army Engineer District, New Orleans
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Podany,

As the lead federal agency for the Rockefeller Refuge Shoreline Stabilization project authorized by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force on the 10th Project Priority List, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is requesting, in accordance with CWPPRA's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), approval to proceed with construction of this project.

This project was authorized for the protection of an estimated 9.2 mile stretch of shoreline at Rockefeller State Wildlife Refuge. Shoreline loss at Rockefeller averages 39 feet/yr, making the acreage lost every week equivalent to that of a football field. Project costs were originally estimated to be 96 million (100% funding). A feasibility study reviewed over 80 design alternatives based on their ability to (1) prevent beach erosion for up to Category 1 hurricane conditions, which were estimated to have a return frequency of about 10 years at the project site (2) be designed, constructed, monitored, and maintained over a 20-year design life for under $50,000,000, and (3) where practicable, remain stable for more severe storm conditions up to a 100-year event. A key conclusion from the geotechnical investigation is that the subsurface consists of very soft clay to a depth of approximately 40 ft, which eliminated most conventional shoreline protection alternatives due to bearing capacity and settlement issues. This, coupled with budget limitations of the CWPPRA program, made finding viable alternatives that met these goals extremely challenging. Numerous alternatives were considered, both conventional and unconventional.

Given the unique challenges provided at the Rockefeller Refuge shoreline, questions remained on constructability, design, and performance of restoration features that would meet the project goals. At the February 17, 2005 Task Force meeting, a project change in scope to pursue the development of test sections was approved. Therefore, 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. The test installations would allow detailed evaluation and comparison of each alternative in terms of constructability, ability to deal with the soft soils, wave attenuation, shoreline response, maintenance requirements, cost, and aesthetics.

ENCLOSURE 2

FACT SHEET
November 20, 2006

Project Name and Number: Rockefeller Refuge Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18)
(Project Priority List 10)

Problem: The average long-term coastal erosion rate in the project area is estimated to be 30.9 feet/year. Recent land loss rates are estimated at 50 feet/year (57 acres/year). Storms can create short-term rates that are much larger than this. For example, in 1998, Tropical Storm Frances caused an estimated 60-65 feet of erosion along this stretch during a four-day period according to antecdotal information. Intertidal marshes are among the most productive ecosystems on earth and their rapid disappearance may significantly impact the economy of South Louisiana. Action is needed to provide immediate protection to existing wetlands.

Goals: Halting Gulf shoreline retreat and direct marsh loss, protecting saline marsh habitat, and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat along a 9.2 mile stretch of Rockefeller refuge is the primary goal. With unproven methods of achieving that goal in this environment, an additional goal of the projects is to determine which of the four feasible alternatives would most economically and viably provide protection prior to construction of the entire length.

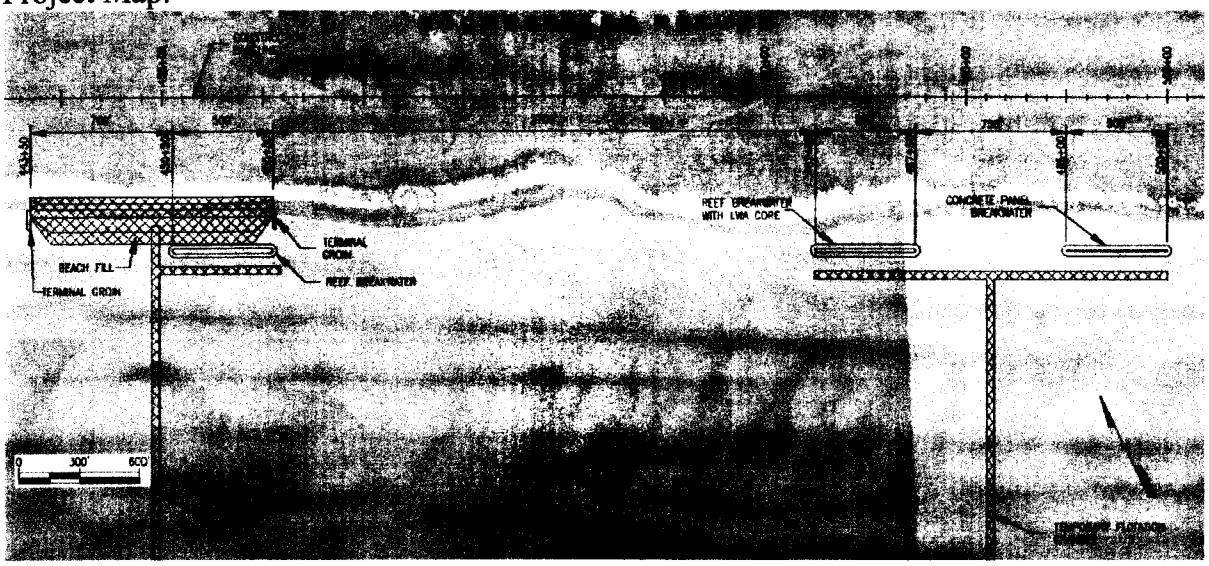
Project Status: Construction of the four feasible designs is awaiting permit and funding.

Proposed Solution: Evaluate four alternatives to compare how each alternative performs in terms of constructability, ability to deal with the soft soils, wave attenuation, shoreline response, maintenance requirements, cost, and aesthetics. The four test sections are: (1) Beach Fill with gravel/crushed stone, (2) Reef Breakwater with sand or gravel/crushed rock beach fill, (3) Reef Breakwater with light weight aggregate (LWA) core, and (4) Concrete Panel Breakwater.

Issues: Poor soil conditions and low bearing capacity severely limit the type of shoreline protection able to be constructed to provide the desired level of shoreline protection. After consideration of over 80 alternatives, and variations of alternatives for construction, most options were determined to be non-feasible for one or more of the following reasons: design parameters, constructability, cost, poor performance, unproven design for Gulf application, not effective for longer wave periods of open coast, unproven design, subject to debris punctures and deflation, soil load, and reflection over rock. Four alternatives are considered feasible, but are unproven for Gulf application.

Estimated Costs and Benefits: Fully funded the cost is estimated to be $12,953,343.

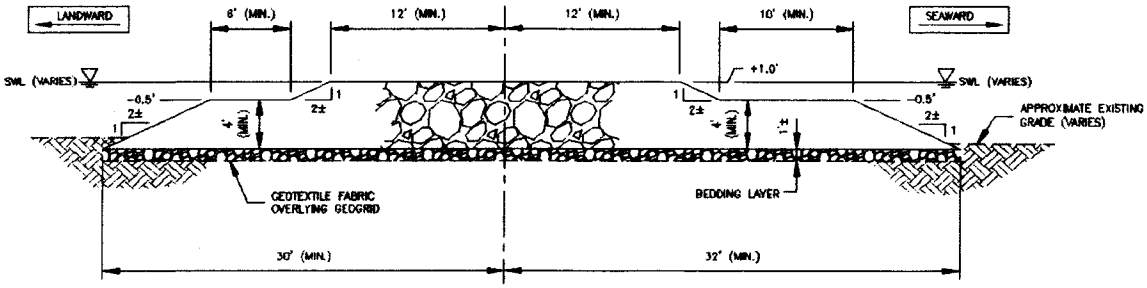
Project Map:



Project Features:
Construction of prototype test installations for four alternatives is proposed, as described in #2 above. Evaluation of the test installations will serve as the basis for implementation of the full 9.2 mile project based on constructability, ability to deal with the soft soils, wave attenuation, shoreline response, cost, maintenance requirements, and aesthetics.

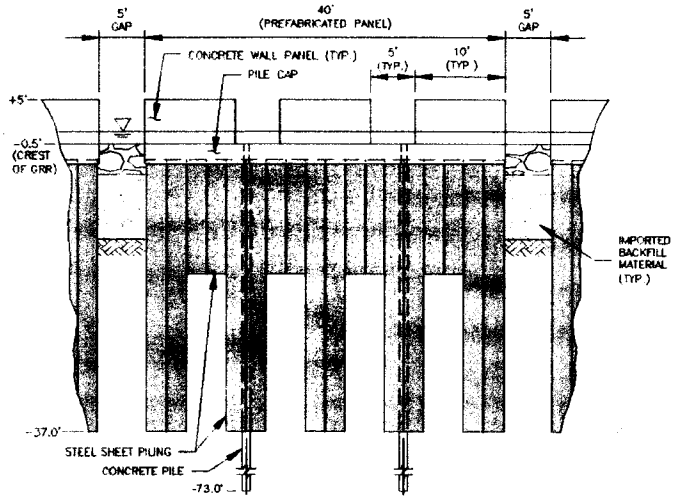
The location of the testing program was selected to be at the eastern end of the 9.2-mile project area a minimum of 2,000 ft from Joseph Harbor. The proposed layout for the testing program affects a total of 0.56 miles along the shoreline.

–The Beach Fill with Gravel/Crushed Stone (G/CS) section consists of adding gravel/crushed stone (G/CS) to the existing soft clay shoreline.



Typical Section of a Reef Breakwater

- The Reef Breakwater with G/CS Beach Fill consists of constructing a reef breakwater conjunction with a landward G/CS beach fill. The two beach fill alternatives would be joined to create a continuous 1,200 ft fill test section with a terminal groin at each end. The reef breakwater would be located within the eastern 500 ft of the fill area, with the remaining 700 ft being unprotected fill that comprises the Beach Fill with G/CS test section.



Typical Elevation of Concrete Panel Breakwater Alternative

ENCLOSURE 4-C

John West

State of Louisiana

M.J. "MIKE" FOSTER, JR.
GOVERNOR

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

November 28, 2001

Memorandum

To: Greg Grandy, CRD Project Manager

From: V.J. Marretta, CRD Land Section

RE: Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project ME-18
Completion of Landrights

The CRD Land Section has completed all landrights necessary to proceed to construction contracting on the above referenced project. The following information has already been forwarded to you under separate memorandum:

_____ Servitude Agreements
__1__ Letter Agreement with the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (DWF)
_____ Right-of-Passage Agreements
__1__ CWPPRA Section 303(e) approval
_N/A_ Assignment of Rights to Federal Sponsoring Agency (No Assignment to NMFS)
__1__ Landrights Certification Letter

Note the following:

1) Comply with the requirements noted in the DWF Letter Agreement dated July 5, 2001, a copy of which has already been provided to you.

2) Coordinate all activities with Guthrie Perry, DWF Programs Manager at (337) 491-2593.

Please be sure to closely review the documents to note anything that may need to be included in contract specifications, such as notification periods, physical construction and/or maintenance servitude limits, or the addition of the landowner or the State as an additional insured on any existing insurance policies of the contractor. In cases where the federal sponsor is the contracting party, please notify the agency project

Coastal Restoration Division
P.O. Box 44027 . Capitol Station . Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4027 . Telephone (225)342-7308 . Fax (225)342-9417

An Equal Opportunity Employer

ENCLOSURE 4-E

RECEIVED
OCT 24 2005
NMFS, LAFAYETTE

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

October 20, 2005

Dr. John Foret
National Marine Fisheries Service
Estuarine Habitats and Coastal Fisheries Center
646 Cajun Dome Blvd, Rm. 175
Lafayette, LA 70506

Re: 95% Design Review for Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Dr. Foret:

The 95% Design Review Conference was held on September 20th, 2005 for the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization project. Based on our review of the project information compiled to date, and, in response to your letter of support for the project, we, as local sponsor, concur with the 95% Design Package. LDNR recommends that Phase II funds be requested from the CWPPRA Task Force at the next available opportunity.

This request reflects the construction and monitoring of the designed test sections as documented in the Final Design Report. At the end of the prescribed monitoring period, the success of the individual test sections will be evaluated and a decision made whether to continue with a comprehensive design for the entire project limits.

COASTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
P. O. BOX 44027 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4027 • 617 N. THIRD STREET • 10TH FLOOR • BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
PHONE (225) 342-7308 • FAX (225) 342-9417 • WEB http://www.dnr.state.la.us
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

ENCLOSURE 4-F

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

THE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR: Rodney F. Weiher, Ph.D.
Chief Economist, NOAA Program Planning and Integration

FROM: William T. Hogarth, Ph.D.
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

SUBJECT: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project, Cameron Parish, Louisiana

Based on the subject Environmental Assessment, I have determined that no significant environmental impacts will result from the proposed action. I request your concurrence in this determination by signing below. Please return this memorandum for our files.

1. I concur. _____ 9/11/06 _____.
Date

2. I do not concur. _____.
Date

Attachments

Printed on Recycled Paper

ENCLOSURE 4-G

Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18)

Ecological Review Summary
July 6, 2005

Summary/Conclusions

Soils found along the Louisiana coast are typically extremely soft, organic, silt-clays which are subject to high rates of erosion. These soils possess very poor load-bearing capacities and consequently are poor substrates for construction of rock dikes typically used in shoreline protection efforts (Howard et al. 1984). Therefore, it is important to test the effectiveness of alternative hard-structure techniques in protecting vulnerable shorelines. It should be noted that both the CS-01b and TE-29 projects were successful in part due to the availability of a source of sediment. However, conditions are different for this project; there is a lack of availability of sediment supply at the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge site. Therefore, in the sediment-lean environment, any potential for longshore transport of sediment is not feasible. Consequently, there is no projection that any accretion of sediment will occur behind the various test shoreline protection structures. The design and layout of the test sections appear to be acceptable. In the Lake Salvador Shore Protection Demonstration project, the treatments were not randomly placed along the shoreline, and their close proximity to one another resulted in noticeable treatment interactions. As a result, statistical testing of the data was not possible and definitive conclusions regarding the treatments' influence on shoreline erosion rates could not be drawn. For the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization project test sections reviewed in this document, Shiner Moseley and Associates, Inc. (2005) considered wave diffraction for spacing of the breakwater alternatives, and estimated that a breakwater spacing that exceeds five times the wavelength will allow the breakwaters to function independently of each other. In addition, the excessive distance from the shoreline that led to the reduced effectiveness on past projects has been addressed in this project. Consideration was given to knowledge that to prevent any potential wave regeneration between the breakwater and the shoreline, a fetch of 200 feet or less would effectively limit the erosive waves that could harm an un-vegetated shoreline (Shiner Moseley and Associates, Inc. 2005). Random variability in local geological conditions may affect the test results more than would any differences among the competing designs. Without replication (building more than one of each design) the relative effectiveness of the designs is essentially unknowable. Monitoring a control area, although worthwhile, does not improve this data gap. Recent aerial surveys show that shoreline erosion rates vary by more than fifteen feet per year over short distances in the vicinity of the test area (Shiner Moseley and Associates, Inc. 2005). The geotechnical survey reports spatial variability in the mechanical properties of the soils that may affect subsidence more than would the differences in breakwater construction (Shiner Moseley and Associates, Inc. 2005). Therefore, limitations exist in interpreting the results of data obtained from monitoring the test sections of this endeavor.

Recommendations

Based on the evaluation of the conceptual design and confidence in goal attainability for Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization, the project appears to be acceptable to proceed toward construction authorization pending a favorable 95% Design Review.

ENCLOSURE
4-J

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

September 5, 2003

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Real Estate Division
Local Sponsor and Inleasing
Acquisition Branch

Dr. Erik Zobrist
NOAA CWPPRA Program Officer
National Marine Fisheries Service
Restoration Center, 7th Floor, Room 7120
1335 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Dear Dr. Zobrist:

We have reviewed your request for Section 303(e) approval for the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project (ME-18), Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

Our Real Estate Division has examined the December 19, 2001, package, as supplemented by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) letter of August 20, 2003, addressed to you. This information includes an executed copy of a July 5, 2001, letter agreement (Letter Agreement), including a project map attached thereto as Exhibit A, between the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (DWF), the purported landowner within the project boundary, and DNR.

Please be advised that prior to construction of the project, appropriate land rights, subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that wetlands restored, enhanced or managed through this project will be administered for the long-term conservation of the lands and waters and the dependent fish and wildlife populations, must be acquired from all persons or entities with ownership or other property interests of affected land, including oyster leaseholders whose leases will be adversely affected by the project.

The project map indicates that a pipeline is located within the project boundary. If such pipeline is adversely affected by the project, requiring any relocation, alteration, or lowering of the pipeline, then appropriate land rights must be acquired

ENCLOSURE 4-K

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana
71302

December 13, 2001

Mr. John D. Foret
National Marine Fisheries Service
Lafayette Office
U.S.L., P.O. Box 42451
Lafayette, LA 70504

Dear Mr. Foret:

RE: Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project

I am in receipt of your request for an overgrazing determination for the referenced project. I contacted our local District Conservationist to discuss the grazing in the project area. He informed me that use of the Rockefeller Refuge for grazing by domestic animals is strictly controlled. Therefore, it is our opinion, overgrazing is not a problem in this project area. If you have any questions please let me know.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
Water Resources Staff Leader

cc: Bruce M. Lehto, Asst. State Conservationist/WR, NRCS, Alexandria, LA
Clay Midkiff, District Conservationist, NRCS, Lake Charles, LA
Randolph Joseph, Asst. State Conservationist/FO, NRCS, Lafayette, LA

The Natural Resources Conservation Service, formerly the Soil Conservation Service, is an Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

ENCLOSURE
4-L

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline - CU 1

PPL: 10 **Project No.** ME-18

Agency: NMFS

Phase I Approval Date: 10-Jan-01

Phase II Approval Date: 25-Jan-07 **Const Start:** Jul-07

	Original Approved Baseline (100% Level) (Col 1 + Col 2)	Current Approved Baseline (Col 3 + Col 4)	Total Project Original Baseline Phase I (100% Level) 1/	Total Project Original Baseline Phase II (100% Level) 2/	[illegible] 3/	[illegible] 4/	Recommended Baseline Phase II Incr 1 (100% Level) 5/
Engr & Des	1,073,280	1,341,600	1,073,280		[illegible]		
Lands	15,480	19,350	15,480		[illegible]		
Fed S&A	849,785	911,427	412,800	436,985	[illegible]	395,427	395,427
LDNR S&A	849,785	595,085	412,800	436,985	[illegible]	79,085	79,085
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	665	1,157	665		[illegible]	[illegible]	492
Ph II Const Phase	2,125	-		2,125			
Ph II Long Term	20,680	762		20,680		762	762
Const Contract	51,638,546	7,574,154		51,638,546		7,574,154	7,574,154
Const S&I	472,677	196,765		472,677		196,765	196,765
Contingency	12,909,637	1,893,539		12,909,637		1,893,539	1,893,539
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	14,863	14,863	14,863		[illegible]		
Ph II Const Phase	9,137	404,641		9,137		404,641	404,641
Ph II Long Term	71,769	-		71,769			
O&M - State	28,060,209	-		28,060,209			-
O&M - Fed	-	-					
Total	95,988,638	12,953,343	1,929,888	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,544,865	10,544,865
Total Project				95,988,638		12,953,343	12,953,343
Percent Of Original Baseline		13%					

Prepared By: John Foret

[illegible] Date Prepared: [illegible]

North American Waterfowl Management Plan

Gulf Coast Joint Venture

c/o National Wetlands Research Center
700 Cajundome Boulevard
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

January 18, 2007

Colonel Richard P. Wagenaar
CWPPRA Task Force Chairman
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Col. Wagenaar,

The Gulf Coast Joint Venture (GCJV) is a partnership of federal, state, and private conservation organizations dedicated to delivery of bird habitat in the coastal portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. On behalf of the GCJV Management Board, I am writing to express support for the following three candidate projects under consideration for Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Phase II funding:

Castille Pass Channel Sediment Delivery (AT-04)
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Rockefeller Refuge (ME-18)

Louisiana's Gulf Coast wetlands are of continental importance to many species of migratory birds. Along with meeting the goals of CWPPRA to protect and restore important coastal wetland habitats, these three projects are expected to provide substantial benefits to priority bird species identified by the GCJV. These projects protect and/or improve wetland habitat that is of particular importance as foraging habitat for shorebirds and waterfowl.

The GCJV pursues projects through a variety of funding sources to accomplish conservation goals identified in plans for the Chenier Plain and Mississippi River Coastal Wetlands Initiative Areas. These GCJV Initiative Area Plans and the Coast 2050 Plan have many conservation strategies in common, and we see opportunities for GCJV partners to implement smaller projects intended to benefit waterfowl and other migratory birds that will complement larger CWPPRA projects designed to restore and enhance coastal wetland habitat.

The GCJV Management Board appreciates the opportunity to participate in the CWPPRA project evaluation process, and we look forward to future dialogue regarding potential integration of our Initiative Area Plan conservation efforts with those of CWPPRA.

Sincerely,

Jeff Raasch
Chairperson

cc: CWPPRA Task Force members
CWPPRA Technical Committee Acting Chair
GCJV Management Board

TE-47- Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration

CWPPRA
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 6, 2006

New Orleans, LA

Project Overview

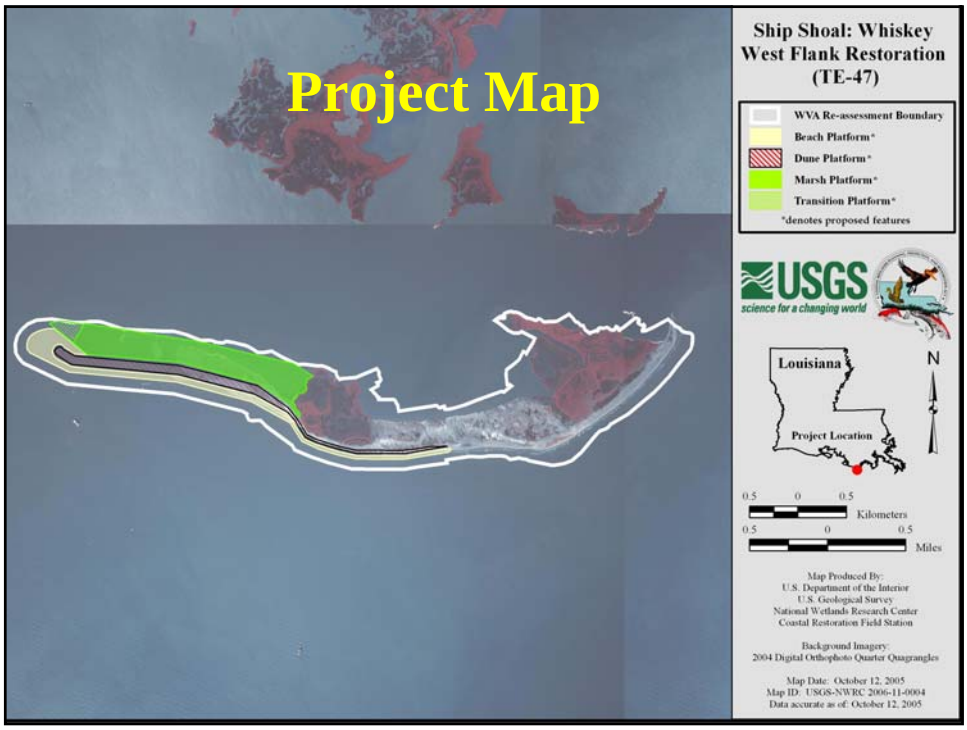
Project Location: Region 3 - Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, west spit area Whiskey Island.

Problem: The Isles Dernieres Chain, which has been considered one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the U.S., is losing its structural framework functions for the coastal/estuarine ecosystem including storm buffering capacity and protection for inland bays, estuary and wetlands, human populations and infrastructure. Whiskey Island changes from 1978 to 1988 include loss of 31.1 acres per year.

Project Overview (cont.)

Goals:

- Demonstrate feasibility of mining Ship Shoal
- Restore the integrity of the West Flank
- Add offshore sediment
- Rebuild the natural structural framework
- Create a continuous protective barrier
- Reduce wave energies
- Strengthen the long-shore sediment transport
- Provide sustainable barrier island habitat, and
- Restore roughly 500 acres of barrier island



Project Features Overview

West Flank –
- 415 Acres of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat
- 134 Acres of subtidal habitat.

Project Extension -
- 85 Acres of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat
- 69 Acres of subtidal habitat

Total Acreage -
- 500 Acres of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat
- 203 Acres of subtidal habitat
- 3.85 million cubic yards of sand, in place

Project Benefits & Costs

- Benefits include evaluation of the feasibility of using Ship Shoal sand for coastal restoration as well as, adding sediment to the longshore transport system. The project would benefit a total of 703 acres of barrier island and shallow water habitat. At the end of 20 years, there would be a net of 195 acres of island over the without-project condition.

- The Fully Funded Cost for the project is: $52,925,372

- The Prioritization Score is: 60

Project Comparison/Contrast

The Present **vs.** PPL # 11

Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

	Phase 1 Authorization	Current Phase 2	Percent Difference
Net Acres	182	195	7.10%
AAHUs	191	269	40.80%
Fully Funded First Cost	$38,985,100	$52,603,881	34.90%
Total Fully Funded Cost (millions)	$39,302,900	$52,925,372	34.70%

Why Should You Fund this Project Now?

- **Barrier Islands are first line of defense against storm surge**
- **Determine the feasibility of mining Ship Shoal for future restoration projects**
- **Potential use of Ship Shoal Sand for levee base material**
- **Rapidly changing shoreline of the Isle Dernieres**
- **Infuses new sediment into system**
- **Limited Plans and Specifications shelf life**

Questions?

Brad Crawford, P.E.
US Environmental
Protection Agency
(214) 665 - 7255

Brad Miller,
Project Manager
LA Dept. of Natural
Resources
(225) 342 - 4122

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

November 21, 2006

Mr. Greg Breerwood, P.E.
Deputy District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Office of the Chief
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Breerwood:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) hereby resubmit our request for Phase 2 approval and funding of the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank project (TE-47). The project was authorized by the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force to proceed with Phase 1, Engineering and Design on Priority Project List 11. A summary of information required for the Phase 2 Authorization Request including the Phase 2 Checklist is included in Enclosure A.

The project is substantively the same as submitted last year with the exception that the cost estimate has been updated to reflect current market conditions. EPA and LDNR re-surveyed the island in August 2006 to verify the validity of the current design. While the island has rolled back on itself slightly, the quantity of sediment needed for the design is still within design parameters.

As noted in last year's request, because project modeling indicated a difference in the project's estimated performance coupled with the increase in scope with the inclusion of the dune extension, EPA performed a revised Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) using the information obtained thru the E&D process. A summary of the project benefits and cost, both Phase 1 and Phase 2, are as follows:

	Phase 1 Authorization	**Current Phase 2**	**Percent Difference**
Net Acres	182	195	+7.1%
AAHUs	191	269	+40.8%
Fully Funded First Cost (millions)	$38,985,100	$52,604,450	+34.9%
Total Fully Funded Cost (millions)	$39,302,900	$52,925,941	+33.8%

Also enclosed herein are the original Fact Sheet and Project Map, the revised Fact Sheet and Project Map, and, the revised Cost estimate spreadsheet required in Appendix C of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Brad Crawford, P.E., at (214) 665-7255.

Sincerely,

WK Honker

William K. Honker, P.E.
Deputy Director
Water Quality Protection Division

Enclosures:

cc: (See Next Page)

c: via electronic copies
Mr. Troy Constance (Acting Chairman)
Chief, Restoration Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Office of the Chief
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Mr. Darryl Clark
Senior Field Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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Mr. Gerry Duszynski
Acting Asst. Secretary
Dept. of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 44027, Capital Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4027

Mr. Rick Hartman
Fishery Biologist
Chief, Baton Rouge Field Office
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-7535

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Acting Chief, Marine & Wetlands Section
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Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-EM)
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Mr. Dan Llewellyn
Coastal Restoration Scientist Supervisor
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P.O. Box 44027, Capital Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4027

Ms. Rachel Sweeney
Ecologist
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
c/o Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-7535

Enclosure

Phase 2 Authorization Information

(Appendix C of the SOP)

PHASE 2 CHECKLIST

Phase 1 Project Description

Phase 1 was authorized by the CWPPRA Task Force on January 16, 2002, as part of Priority Project List 11. The candidate project included mining and placing Ship Shoal sand from the Minerals Management Service (MMS) Block 88 by cutterhead or hopper dredge to rebuild the west flank of Whiskey Island, a distance of about 8-10 miles. The area to be restored included 57 acres of dunes, 7 feet high and 150 feet wide, 114 acres of supratidal habitat at 4 feet in elevation, 208 acres of intertidal habitat at a 2 foot elevation, and 8 acres of subtidal habitat from 0 to minus 1.5 feet in elevation. All areas would be planted and sand fencing placed to trap wind-blown sediment. The original Phase 1 fact sheet, map, fully funded cost estimate and Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) results are included in Enclosure 1.

Overview of Phase 1 Tasks, Process and Issues

LDNR contracted with the company of DMJM Harris for the Engineering and Design (E&D). DMJM Harris conducted the following tasks:

- Delineated a borrow area on Ship Shoal by conducting a geophysical investigation.
- Surveyed the project area.
- Applied the appropriate modeling to optimize the cross section and to ensure the project does not have a negative impact on adjacent areas.
- Developed project Plans, Specifications, Permit Drawings and Design Report.

Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is being addressed in two separate tracks. To address potential impacts to the dredging borrow site, the MMS completed an Environmental Assessment (EA) dated April 2004 addressing both this project and the Morganza to the Gulf Levee project. That EA included information regarding cultural resources obtained from the remote sensing survey completed by EPA in December 2003. NEPA compliance regarding the island fill site is being addressed in a separate EA developed by EPA. The Draft EA was posted along with the 95% E&D documents, and the NEPA documentation was completed with the issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact dated December 1, 2005. LDNR and EPA investigated the potential for cultural resource areas and determined there are not any in the delineated borrow area or the project footprint.

The project site was affected by hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. EPA and LDNR performed an aerial survey of the island after each event and re-surveyed the island in August 2006. While the storms disturbed the existing sediments, the quantities were not significantly affected. However, the cost estimates based on current market conditions have been revised.

Description of the Phase 2 Project

The overall project objectives as enumerated in the 95% E&D report are:

- Demonstrate the feasibility of moving Ship Shoal sand to the Isles Dernieres for future restoration projects;
- Restore the integrity of the West Flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function;
- Add offshore sediment to the West Flank of Whiskey Island from Ship Shoal to increase sediment supply and strengthen island formation;
- Rebuild the natural structural framework within the coastal ecosystem to provide for separation of the gulf and the estuary;
- Create a continuous protective barrier for back bays and inland marshes;
- Reduce wave energies thereby helping to reduce land loss;
- Strengthen the longshore transport system of sediment for continuous island building;
- Provide a unique and sustainable barrier island habitat for numerous biological species;
- Restore roughly 500 acres of barrier island habitat on the island's West Flank.

The proposed restoration template would restore the west flank of Whiskey Island through the

direct creation of approximately 415 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 134 acres of subtidal habitat. Once the project data was gathered and computer models developed, we realized the project may concentrate over-wash toward existing marsh. We therefore decided to extend the dune feature to protect this existing marsh. The project extension to the east will create approximately 85 acres of additional new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 69 acres of additional subtidal habitat. Therefore, the total acreage created for the preferred alternative (Alternate "B" Extended) will be 500 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 203 acres of subtidal habitat. The estimated volume of sand needed, based on fill volume, is 3.85 million cubic yards. A revised fact sheet and project map are included in Enclosure 3.

Phase 2 Checklist:

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

- *Demonstrate the feasibility of moving Ship Shoal sands to the Isles Dernieres for future restoration projects;*
- *Restore the integrity of the West Flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function;*
- *Add offshore sediment to the West Flank of Whiskey Island from Ship Shoal to increase sediment supply and strengthen island formation;*
- *Rebuild the natural structural framework within the coastal ecosystem to provide for separation of the gulf and the estuary;*
- *Create a continuous protective barrier for back bays and inland marshes;*
- *Reduce wave energies thereby helping to reduce land loss;*
- *Strengthen the longshore transport system of sediment for continuous island building;*
- *Provide a unique and sustainable barrier island habitat for numerous biological species; and,*
- *Restore roughly 400 acres of barrier island habitat into the island's West Flank*

B. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

EPA and the LDNR entered into a cooperative agreement effective January 27, 2003, and revised on February 25, 2004.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

The project property is owned by the State of Louisiana and is managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). The landrights agreement between the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was sign and approved on October 26, 2005.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

The 30% E&D review was held in LDNR offices on November 8, 2004. In an email dated January 12, 2005, EPA and LDNR informed the Technical Committee of the results of the 30% E&D and our intent to move forward with the project.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

The 95% E&D review was held in LDNR offices on September 28, 2005. The 95% concurrence letter from LDNR was transmitted to the Technical Committee and P&E Subcommittee on October 25, 2005.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

The NEPA documentation was completed with the issuance of a "Finding of No Significant Impact" dated December 1, 2005.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

The final ER was posted as required prior to the 95% Design review. The document stated the following:

Based on information gathered from similar restoration projects, engineering designs and related literature, the proposed strategies in the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration project will likely achieve all of the desired goals. It is therefore recommended that this project progress towards construction following a favorable 95% Design Review. However, prior to construction the following needs to be addressed.

> *It is believed that the sandy material used to create the back barrier marsh component will experience minimal settlement and consolidation over the life of the project. However, a settlement analysis may be useful to determine how long the restored area will remain at the intertidal target elevation range of 1.0-2.0 feet NAVD-88.*
>
> - *<u>Answer</u>: The mash construction elevation ranges from +2' NAVD 88 to a +1' NAVD. Instantaneous settlement of this high quality sand will occur prior to construction being complete. If the material settles beyond the range of marsh elevation more material can be placed to offset this settlement. Other barrier island processes such as island rollover and cross shore sediment transport will far out weigh settlement of the underlying materials. The question concerning settlement was raised after the field data was collected. The design team did not feel the cost to remobilize equipment out weighted the benefits from the data. Permitting and regulations prevent LDNR from constructing marsh platforms at significantly higher elevations than +2' in the anticipation of settlement of the underlying materials. Also, with no money for maintenance or re-nourishment, settlement of the marsh can not be addressed once it settles out of the healthy marsh range. Based on the quality of material being placed, and the minimal amount of material being placed (less than 2' on average) the design team did not feel a geotechnical investigation on the marsh platform was warranted.*

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

The LDWF will be the permit holder and LDNR will act as their agent. The permit has been sent

for processing and should be approved within 3 months.

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

An HTRW survey was not required.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

EPA sent the approval request along with the appropriate documentation to the USACE in a letter dated October 17, 2005. A Response is pending.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

In a letter dated August 26, 2005, NRCS concluded that overgrazing is not of concern in this area.

L. Revised cost estimate of Phase 2 activities, based on the revised Project design.

The island was re-surveyed in August 2006 and a revised cost estimate developed based on current conditions. The Fully Funded Cost (FFC) estimate was received from USACE on November 17, 2006. Attached as Enclosure 4L is the revised spreadsheet from Appendix C of the CWPPRA standard operating procedures (SOP). The revised estimate did not change the prioritization score.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

A revised WVA was completed by EPA and reviewed by the Environmental Work Group. As a result of that effort, EPA received revised benefit numbers from the chairman of the Environmental Work Group in an email dated August 25, 2005.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

A revised draft Prioritization Criterion ranking fact sheet and score was provided to the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups for review on October 5, 2005, less the fully funded cost information which had not yet been returned from the Economic Workgroup. The FFC estimate was received on October 21, 2005, and the Prioritization Fact Sheet was finalized and transmitted to the TC and P&E on October 25, 2005.

Enclosure 1

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

Phase 1 - Fact Sheet, Map,
Fully Funded Cost Estimate, and WVA

11TH PRIORITY PROJECT LIST REPORT

PREPARED BY:

LOUISIANA COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION TASK FORCE

JULY 2003

Project Name - Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategy - Regional Ecosystem Strategy #14: Restore and maintain the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain.

Project Location - Region 3 - Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, west spit area Whiskey Island.

Problem - The Isles Dernieres Chain, which has been considered one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the U.S., is losing its structural framework functions for the coastal/estuarine ecosystem including storm buffering capacity and protection for inland bays, estuary and wetlands, human populations and infrastructure. Chain breakup has resulted from both major storm actions and from loss of nourishing sediment from the natural system due to human alterations. Whiskey Island changes from 1978 to 1988 include loss of 31.1 acres per year.

Goals - 1) restore the integrity of the west flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function to the coastal/estuary ecosystem; 2) add new offshore prime quality sediment into the west flank; 3) initially restore approximately 387 acres of barrier island habitat to the western flank.

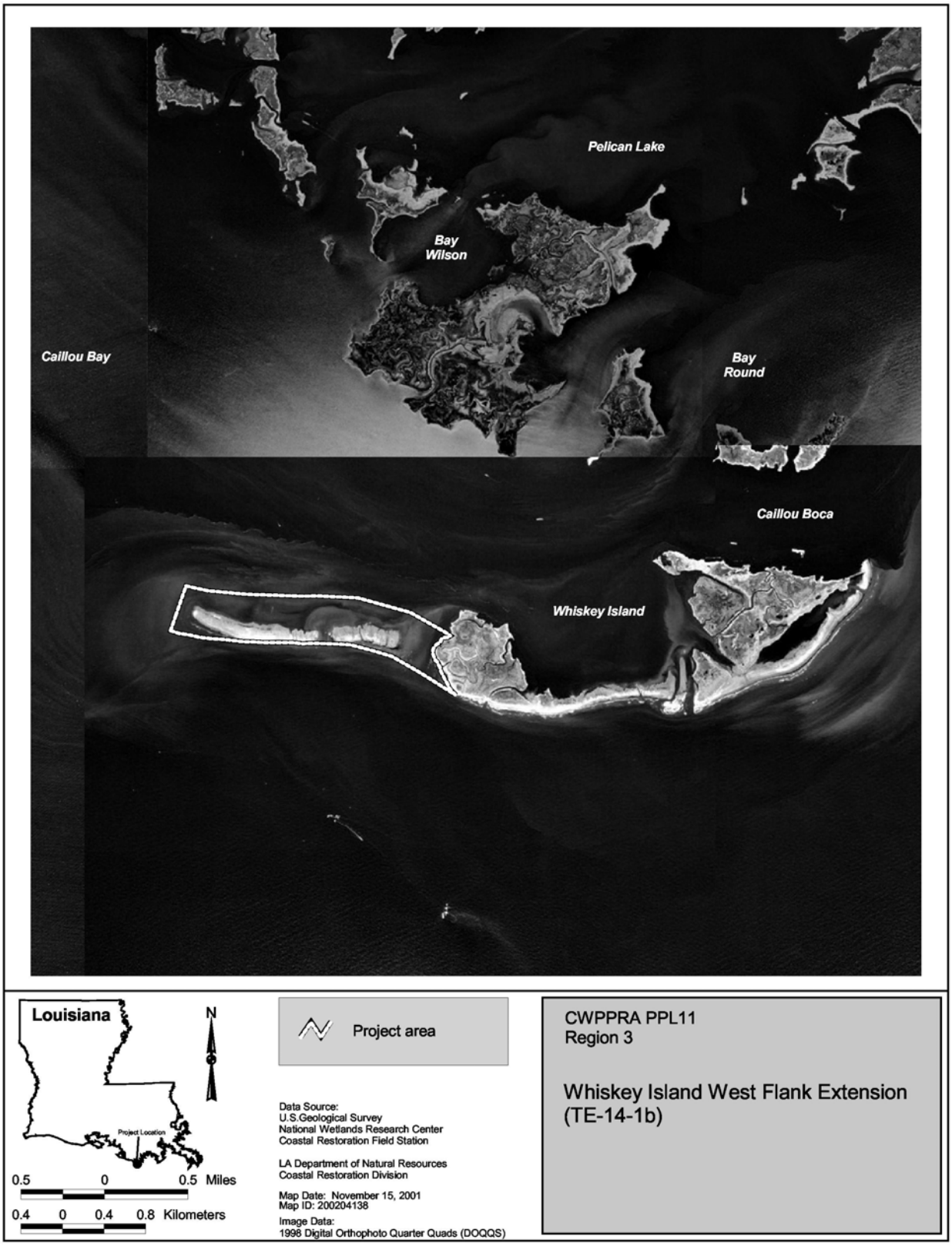
Proposed Solution - The project entails mining and placing Ship Shoal sand from the Minerals Management Service Block 88 by cutterhead or hopper dredge to rebuild the west flank of Whiskey Island, a distance of about 8 miles. The area to be restored includes 57 acres of dunes 7 feet high and 150 feet wide, 114 acres supratidal habitat at 4 feet in elevation, 208 acres intertidal habitat at a 2-foot elevation, and 8 acres subtidal habitat from 0 to minus 1.5 feet in elevation. All areas would be planted and sand fencing placed to trap wind-blown sediment.

Project Benefits - Benefits include prevention of loss of sediment from the system into deeper Gulf waters or into bayside deeper water. The project would benefit a total of 398 acres of barrier island and shallow water. At the end of 20 years, there would be a net of 182 acres of island over the without-project condition.

Project Costs - The fully funded first cost is $38,985,100 and the total fully funded cost is $39,302,900.

Risk/Uncertainty and Longevity/Sustainability - There is a moderate degree of risk associated with this project due to greater storm effects in this area of the coast and difficulty in engineering and construction. Benefits should continue for more than 20 years due to the high quality and compatibility of Ship Shoal sand.

Sponsoring Agency/Contact Persons - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Jeanene Peckham (225) 389-0736; peckham.jeanene@epa.gov
Wes Mcquiddy (214) 665-6722; mcquiddy.david@epa.gov
Brad Crawford (214) 665-7255; crawford.brad@epa.gov


Pelican Lake
Bay Wilson
Caillou Bay
Bay Round
Caillou Boca
Whiskey Island
Louisiana
N
Project Location
0.5 0 0.5 Miles
0.4 0 0.4 0.8 Kilometers
Project area
Data Source:
U.S.Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
LA Department of Natural Resources
Coastal Restoration Division
Map Date: November 15, 2001
Map ID: 200204138
Image Data:
1998 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads (DOQQS)
CWPPRA PPL11
Region 3
Whiskey Island West Flank Extension
(TE-14-1b)

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

Whiskey Island West Flank -West Flank (TE-14-1w)

Fully Funded Costs Total Fully Funded Costs $39,302,900 Amortized Costs $3,461,459

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Proj. Man.	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
5	1.000	2001	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
4	1.032	2002	$603,989	$3,141	$147,307	$125,635	$684	$0	$0	$0	$0	$880,756
3	1.065	2003	$1,068,543	$5,557	$260,607	$222,266	$706	$17,892	$0	$0	$0	$1,575,571
2	1.099	2004	$367,579	$1,911	$89,649	$76,459	$729	$6,306	$0	$0	$0	$542,633
		TOTAL	$2,040,111	$10,609	$497,562	$424,360	$2,120	$24,198	$0	$0	$0	$2,998,960
Phase II												
4	1.032	2002	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
3	1.065	2003	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
2	1.099	2004	$0	$0	$343,653	$293,095	$0	$0	$193,442	$4,580,519	$18,322,076	$23,732,786
1	1.134	2005	$0	$0	$177,325	$151,237	$752	$6,507	$99,816	$2,363,548	$9,454,191	$12,253,377
		TOTAL	$0	$0	$520,979	$444,331	$752	$6,507	$293,259	$6,944,067	$27,776,268	$35,986,163
Total Cost			$2,040,100	$10,600	$1,018,500	$868,700	$2,900	$30,700	$293,300	$6,944,100	$27,776,300	$38,985,100

Year		FY	Monitoring	O&M	Corps PM	Other
-1	1.171	2006	$6,716	$4,542	$776	
-2	1.208	2007	$6,930	$4,687	$801	
-3	1.247	2008	$7,152	$4,837	$827	
-4	1.287	2009	$7,381	$4,992	$853	
-5	1.328	2010	$7,617	$5,152	$881	
-6	1.370	2011	$7,861	$5,317	$909	
-7	1.414	2012	$8,113	$5,487	$938	
-8	1.459	2013	$8,372	$5,662	$968	
-9	1.506	2014	$8,640	$5,843	$999	
-10	1.554	2015	$8,917	$6,030	$1,031	
-11	1.604	2016	$9,202	$6,223	$1,064	
-12	1.655	2017	$9,496	$6,423	$1,098	
-13	1.708	2018	$9,800	$6,628	$1,133	
-14	1.763	2019	$10,114	$6,840	$1,169	
-15	1.819	2020	$10,438	$7,059	$1,207	
-16	1.878	2021	$10,772	$7,285	$1,245	
-17	1.938	2022	$11,116	$7,518	$1,285	
-18	2.000	2023	$11,472	$7,759	$1,326	
-19	2.064	2024	$11,839	$8,007	$1,369	
-20	2.130	2025	$0	$8,263	$1,412	
		Total	$171,900	$124,600	$21,300	$0

	Total	Phase I	Phase II	Ph II Incr 1	Ph II Balance
Engr & Des	$2,040,111	$2,040,111			
Lands	$10,609	$10,609			
Fed S&A	$1,018,541	$497,562	$520,979	$520,979	
LDNR S&A	$868,692	$424,360	$444,331	$444,331	
COE PM	$2,872	$2,120	$752	$752	
S&I	$293,259		$293,259	$293,259	
Contg	$6,944,067		$6,944,067	$6,944,067	
Const	$27,776,268		$27,776,268	$27,776,268	
Monitoring	$30,705	$24,198	$6,507	$6,507	
Monitoring	$171,948		$171,948	$20,798	$151,150
O&M	$124,554		$124,554	$14,066	$110,488
COE PM	$21,290		$21,290	$2,404	$18,886
Total	$39,302,916	$2,998,960	$36,303,956	$36,023,432	$280,524
	$39,302,916				
w/o CRMS					

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT

Benefits Summary Sheet

Project Ship Shoal: West Flank Restoration

The WVA for this project includes 1 area. Total benefits for this project are as follows:

Area	AAHUs
A	191

TOTAL BENEFITS =	**191**	**AAHUS**

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL

Barrier Island

Project: Ship Shoal: Whiskey Pass Closure and Whiskey Island West Flank
West Flank Area

Condition: Future Without Project

Variable		TY 0		TY 1		TY 10	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1a	% Dune	0	0.10	0	0.10	0	0.10
V1b	% Dune Vegetated	0	0.10	0	0.10	0	0.10
V2a	% Supratidal	47	0.90	47	0.90	47	0.90
V2b	% Supratidal Vegetated	5	0.17	5	0.17	30	0.49
V3a	% Intertidal	53	1.00	53	1.00	53	1.00
V3b	% Intertidal Vegetated	5	0.18	5	0.18	20	0.40
V4	% Subtidal	59	1.00	58	1.00	47	1.00
V5	% Woody Cover	0	0.10	0	0.10	0	0.10
V6	Interspersion	%	0.40	%	0.40	%	0.40
	Class 1						
	Class 2						
	Class 3						
	Class 4	100		100		100	
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
		HSI =	0.525	HSI =	0.525	HSI =	0.564

Project..... Ship Shoal: Whiskey Pass Closure and Whiskey Island West Flank
FWOP

Variable		TY 11		TY 20		TY	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1a	% Dune	0	0.10	0	0.10		
V1b	% Dune Vegetated	0	0.10	0	0.10		
V2a	% Supratidal	47	0.90	47	0.90		
V2b	% Supratidal Vegetated	27	0.45	5	0.17		
V3a	% Intertidal	53	1.00	53	1.00		
V3b	% Intertidal Vegetated	18	0.37	5	0.18		
V4	% Subtidal	48	1.00	63	1.00		
V5	% Woody Cover	0	0.10	0	0.10		
V6	Interspersion	%	0.40	%	0.40	%	
	Class 1						
	Class 2						
	Class 3						
	Class 4	100		100			
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00	1	1.00		
		HSI =	0.559	HSI =	0.525	HSI =	

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL

Barrier Island

Project: Ship Shoal: Whiskey Pass Closure and Whiskey Island West Flank Area A

Condition: Future Without Project

Variable		TY 0		TY 1		TY 3	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1a	% Dune	0	0.10	15	1.00	15	1.00
V1b	% Dune Vegetated	0	0.10	25	0.48	60	1.00
V2a	% Supratidal	47	0.90	30	1.00	30	1.00
V2b	% Supratidal Vegetated	5	0.17	25	0.43	70	1.00
V3a	% Intertidal	53	1.00	55	1.00	55	1.00
V3b	% Intertidal Vegetated	5	0.18	25	0.48	60	1.00
V4	% Subtidal	59	1.00	5	0.33	5	0.33
V5	% Woody Cover	0	0.10	5	0.55	5	0.55
V6	Interspersion	%	0.40	%	0.60	%	0.60
	Class 1						
	Class 2						
	Class 3			100		100	
	Class 4	100					
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
		HSI =	0.525	HSI =	0.754	HSI =	0.861

Project..... Ship Shoal: Whiskey Pass Closure and Whiskey Island West Flank

FWP

Variable		TY 5		TY 10		TY 11	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1a	% Dune	15	1.00	15	1.00	15	1.00
V1b	% Dune Vegetated	65	1.00	70	1.00	70	1.00
V2a	% Supratidal	30	1.00	29	1.00	29	1.00
V2b	% Supratidal Vegetated	75	1.00	50	0.75	70	1.00
V3a	% Intertidal	55	1.00	56	1.00	56	1.00
V3b	% Intertidal Vegetated	65	1.00	60	1.00	70	1.00
V4	% Subtidal	5	0.33	5	0.33	5	0.33
V5	% Woody Cover	10	1.00	10	1.00	10	1.00
V6	Interspersion	%	0.68	%	0.90	%	0.90
	Class 1	20		50		50	
	Class 2			50		50	
	Class 3	80					
	Class 4						
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
		HSI =	0.918	HSI =	0.939	HSI =	0.951

Project.....
FWP

Variable		TY 20 Value	TY 20 SI	TY Value	TY SI	TY Value	TY SI
V1a	% Dune	13	1.00				
V1b	% Dune Vegetated	60	1.00				
V2a	% Supratidal	27	1.00				
V2b	% Supratidal Vegetated	60	0.88				
V3a	% Intertidal	60	1.00				
V3b	% Intertidal Vegetated	65	1.00				
V4	% Subtidal	6	0.37				
V5	% Woody Cover	10	1.00				
V6	Interspersion Class 1 Class 2 Class 3 Class 4 Class 5	% 100	0.80	%		%	
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00				
		HSI =	0.933	HSI =		HSI =	

AAHU CALCULATION

Project: Ship Shoal: Whiskey Pass Closure and Whiskey Island West Flank West Flank Area

Future Without Project			Total	Cumulative
TY	Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	242	0.525	127.08	
1	246	0.525	129.18	128.13
10	280	0.564	157.89	1289.82
11	276	0.559	154.26	156.07
20	234	0.525	122.88	1245.01
			AAHUs =	140.95

Future With Project			Total	Cumulative
TY	Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	242	0.525	127.08	
1	398	0.754	299.99	207.59
3	387	0.861	333.30	633.69
5	379	0.918	348.02	681.47
10	372	0.939	349.22	1743.20
11	369	0.951	351.01	350.12
20	345	0.933	321.71	3026.58
			AAHUs	332.13

NET CHANGE IN AAHU'S DUE TO PROJECT	
A. Future With Project AAHUs =	332.13
B. Future Without Project AAHUs =	140.95
Net Change (FWP - FWOP) =	191.18

Enclosure 3

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

Revised Fact Sheet and Map

Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration

Eleventh Priority Project List
of the
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Proposed by

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

and

LA Department of Natural Resources

Contacts: Brad Crawford - US EPA - (214) 665-7255
Kenneth Teague - US EPA - (214) 665-6687
Chris Williams - LDNR - (225) 342-7549

Project Name - Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategy - Regional Ecosystem Strategy #14: Restore and maintain the IslesDernieres barrier island chain.

Project Location - Region 3 - Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, west spit area
Whiskey Island.

Problem - The Isles Dernieres Chain, which has been considered one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the U.S., is losing its structural framework functions for the coastal/estuarine ecosystem including storm buffering capacity and protection for inland bays, estuary and wetlands, human populations and infrastructure. Chain break up has resulted from both major storm actions and from loss of nourishing sediment from the natural system due to human alterations. Whiskey Island changes from 1978 to 1988include loss of 31.1 acres per year.

Goals - 1) Demonstrate the feasibility of moving Ship Shoal sands to the Isles Dernieres for future restoration projects; 2) Restore the integrity of the West Flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function; 3) Add offshore sediment to the West Flank of Whiskey Island from Ship Shoal to increase sediment supply and strengthen island formation; 4) Rebuild the natural structural framework within the coastal ecosystem to provide for separation of the gulf and the estuary; 5) Create a continuous protective barrier for back bays and inland marshes; 6) Reduce wave energies thereby helping to reduce land loss; 7) Strengthen the long shore transport system of sediment for continuous island building; 8) Provide a unique and sustainable barrier island habitat for numerous biological species; and, 9) Restore roughly 500 acres of barrier island habitat into the island's West Flank.

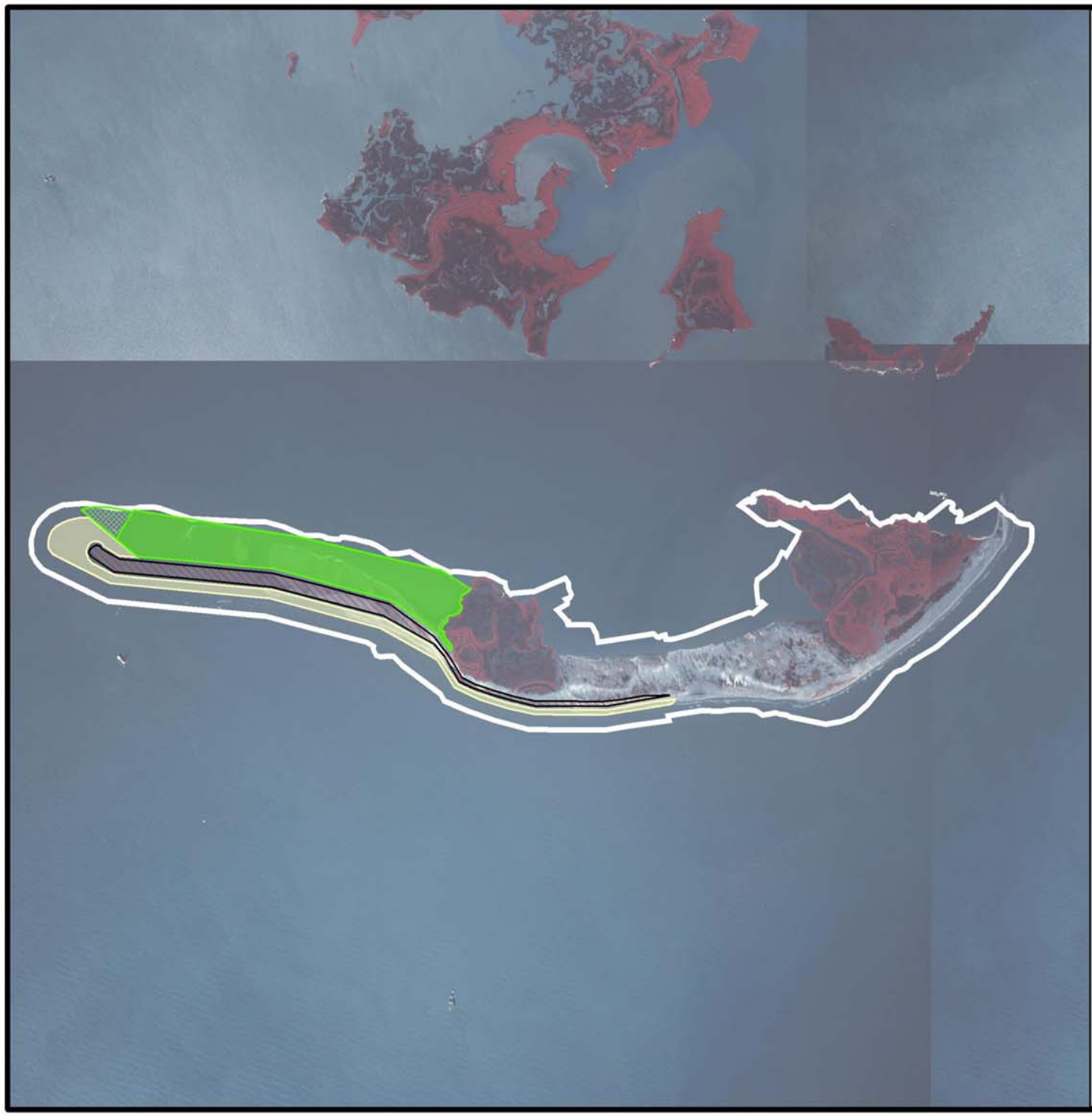
Proposed Solution - The proposed conceptual restoration template would restore the west flank of Whiskey Island through the direct creation of approximately 415 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 134 acres of subtidal habitat. In order to control flow training effects on the western most existing marsh lobe, the project footprint includes an extension the dune feature eastward. The project extension to the east would create approximately 85 acres of additional new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 69 acres of additional subtidal habitat. Therefore, the total acreage created for the preferred alternate (Alternate "B"-Extended) would be 500 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 203 acres of subtidal habitat.

Project Benefits - Benefits include evaluation of the feasibility of using Ship Shoal sand for coastal restoration as well as, adding sediment to the longshore transport system. The project would benefit a total of 703 acres of barrier island and shallow water. At the end of 20 years, there would be a net of 195 acres of island over the without-project condition.

Project Costs - The fully funded first cost is $42,613,143 and the total fully funded cost is $42,918,821.

Risk/Uncertainty and Longevity/Sustainability - There is a moderate degree of risk associated with this project due to greater storm effects in this area of the coast and difficulty in construction. Benefits should continue for more than 20 years due to the high quality and compatibility of Ship Shoal sand.

Sponsoring Agency/Contact Persons - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Brad Crawford, P.E., (214) 665-7255; crawford.brad@epa.gov
Kenneth Teague (214) 665-6687: teague.kenneth@epa.gov
Chris Williams P.E. (225)342-7549



Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

- WVA Re-assessment Boundary
- Beach Platform*
- Dune Platform*
- Marsh Platform*
- Transition Platform*

*denotes proposed features

USGS
science for a changing world

N

0.5 0 0.5 Kilometers

0.5 0 0.5 Miles

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

Background Imagery:
2004 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quagrangles

Map Date: October 12, 2005
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2006-11-0004
Data accurate as of: October 12, 2005

Enclosure 4C

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

Landrights Agreement

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

December 28, 2005

Mr. Wes McQuiddy
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

Re: Ship Shoal - Whiskey Island West Flank Project TE-47
DWF Letter Agreement
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Dear Mr. McQuiddy:

Enclosed for your records is a certified original of the captioned document between the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources for the above captioned project. This document has been recorded and certified by the Terrebonne Parish Clerk of Court.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-342-5068.

Sincerely,

Joyce M. Montgomery
CRD Land Specialist III

JMM

c:(w/o attachment) Chris Williams, CRD Project Manager

Final distribution letter agreement dwf.wpd

COASTAL RESTORATION DIVISION
P. O. BOX 44027 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4027 • 617 N. THIRD STREET • 10TH FLOOR • BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
PHONE (225) 342-7308 • FAX (225) 342-9417 • WEB http://www.dnr.state.la.us
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Terrebonne Parish Recording Page

I. Robert "Bobby" Boudreaux
Clerk Of Court
P.O. Box 1569
Houma, La 70361-1569
(985) 868-5660

Received From :
COLLINS, DAN S CPL & ASSOCIATES INC
P.O. BOX 66773
BATON ROUGE, LA 70896

First VENDOR
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

First VENDEE
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Index Type : Conveyances

File # : 1224363

Type of Document : Agreement

Book : 1944 **Page :** 639

Recording Pages : 13

Recorded Information

I hereby certify that the attached document was filed for registry and recorded in the Clerk of Court's office for Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Clerk Of Court

On (Recorded Date) : 11/23/2005

At (Recorded Time) : 11:11:34:000 AM

CLERK OF COURT
I. ROBERT "BOBBY" BOUDREAUX
Parish of Terrebonne
I certify that this is a true copy of the attached document that was filed for registry and
Recorded 11/23/2005 at 11:11:34
Recorded in Book 1944 Page 639
File Number 1224363

Deputy Clerk

Doc ID - 004420600013

Return To :
COLLINS, DAN S CPL & ASSOCIATES INC
P.O. BOX 66773
BATON ROUGE, LA 70896

Do not Detach this Recording Page from Original Document

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

August 23, 2005

Mr. Dwight Landreneau, Secretary
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, La. 70898-9000

RE: Letter Agreement
Ship Shoal – Whiskey Island West Flank Project TE-47
Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Landreneau:

When executed by you, this letter shall constitute an agreement (the "Agreement") by and between the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources ("DNR") and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries ("DWF") whereby DWF authorizes DNR to conduct construction and monitoring operations for the Ship Shoal – Whiskey Island West Flank Project TE-47 ("Project") being a portion of the Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge ("IDBIR") as shown on Exhibit B attached hereto and made a part hereof.

DWF has no objection to DNR, or its assigns, proceeding with the proposed Project for the purposes authorized by Federal (16 U.S.C. 3951, et seq.) and State (R.S. 49:213-214) law within the Project area shown on Exhibit A and pursuant to the Project Activity Summary on Exhibit C, both attached hereto and made a part hereof, provided however, that DNR complies with the following stipulations:

1. This Agreement pertains to the IDBIR as shown on Exhibit B.

2. Prior to any activities on the IDBIR, DNR shall contact Mr. Ed Mouton, or his assignee (Programs Manager), at (337) 373-0032 to coordinate Project details.

3. DNR shall abide by the IDBIR regulations as set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and made a part hereof, unless otherwise agreed to by DWF.

4. All equipment and routes shall be approved by the Programs Manager.

5. No activities will be allowed within 1500 feet of nesting bird colonies unless approved by the Programs Manager.

6. It shall be the responsibility of DNR to repair any damages which may occur as a result of the Project.

7. DNR agrees to defend, indemnify and hold DWF harmless from and against any and all claims, demands, expense and liability arising out of injury or death to any person or the damage, loss or destruction of any property which may occur or in any way grow out of the proposed Project.

8. This agreement allows DNR to make minor modifications to the Project, but only insofar as changes pertain to materials for project features and minor changes to project features locations, as may be deemed necessary to fully and properly implement and maintain the Project. Further, DNR will notify DWF of such modifications and allow DWF to comment on the modifications prior to the implementation of such modifications, and shall, when practicable, consider and include any comments by DWF.

9. DNR is responsible for all maintenance and repair of all project features. In the event DWF notifies DNR that project features require maintenance or repair, DNR will provide such maintenance or repair in a time frame that ensures that the objectives of the Project are not compromised.

10. DNR agrees that any use of mechanized equipment must be <u>pre-approved</u> by the DWF Programs Manager referenced in number 2 above.

11. DNR will provide a fulltime, onsite construction inspector to ensure compliance with the project plans, specs, and the terms and conditions of this Agreement. If, in the opinion of DWF, DNR's operations conflict with the plans, specs and/or the terms of this Agreement, DWF shall contact DNR fully describing what is in conflict. DNR will immediately contact the contractor to remedy said conflict. If the conflict is not remedied to DWF's satisfaction within 2 days, DWF may suspend DNR's operations until such time that conflict can be appropriately addressed and remedied.

12. In the event any change or condition should develop that affects IDBIR and that would affect DNR's ability to perform the activities granted under this Agreement, DWF agrees to notify DNR at the following address:

    Department of Natural Resources
    Coastal Restoration Division
    P. O. Box 44027
    Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027
    Phone: 225-342-7308
    Fax: 225-342-9417

13. The final plans will require approval by DWF and DNR, prior to construction.

The terms of this Agreement, where applicable, and except for Paragraph 7 above, are subject to the availability of funds as stated in the CWPPRA Task Force Standard Operation Procedures. Should funds not be available to comply with the terms of this Agreement, DNR agrees to use its best efforts to secure funding to meet the terms stated herein.

This Agreement shall become effective upon the signature of DWF and shall remain in effect for twenty (20) years from the date hereof unless sooner terminated by the mutual consent of DNR and DWF.

DNR may assign or transfer, in whole or in part, any or all of its rights hereunder, but only to the extent necessary to implement the purposes of the Project on the said Lands.

This Agreement shall be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of, the parties hereto, their successors in interest, transferees and assigns.

If the foregoing accurately reflects your understanding of the agreement between DNR and DWF relative to the referenced Project activities on the IDBIR, please evidence your approval by signing the three (3) originals and returning the executed originals to this office. The documents will be recorded in the public records of Terrebonne Parish, and a certified duplicate will be returned to your office upon completion. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCES

WITNESSES:

Twana A. Bowman

Print Name: Twana A. Bowman

Brandi Rogers

Print Name: BRANDI ROGERS

ACCEPTED AND APPROVED THIS 26th DAY OF October 2005.

WITNESSES:

Cathy S. Greeson

Print Name: Cathy S. Greeson

Susan C. Falcon

Print Name: Susan C. Falcon

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

By: _____

Title: DWIGHT LANDRENEAU
SECRETARY

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, duly commissioned and qualified in and for said Parish and State aforesaid, on this 3rd day of October, 2005, personally came and appeared Scott A. Angelle, to me known, who declared that he is the Secretary of the **Department of Natural Resources**, State of Louisiana, that he executed the foregoing instrument on behalf of said State Agency and that the instrument was signed pursuant to the authority granted to him by said State Agency and that he acknowledged the instrument to be the free act and deed of said State Agency.

Print Name: John F. Parker
NOTARY PUBLIC

Identification Number: 01117
My commission expires: with life
(SEAL)

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, duly commissioned and qualified in and for said Parish/County and State aforesaid, on this 26th day of October, 2005, personally came and appeared Dwight Landreneau, to me known, who declared that he is the Secretary of the **Department of Wildlife and Fisheries**, State of Louisiana, that he executed the foregoing instrument on behalf of said State Agency and that the instrument was signed pursuant to the authority granted to him by said State Agency and that he acknowledged the instrument to be the free act and deed of said State Agency.

Print Name: _____

NOTARY PUBLIC

FREDERICK C. WHITROCK
Notary Public
State of Louisiana
State Bar Roll #18042
My Commission Expires At Death

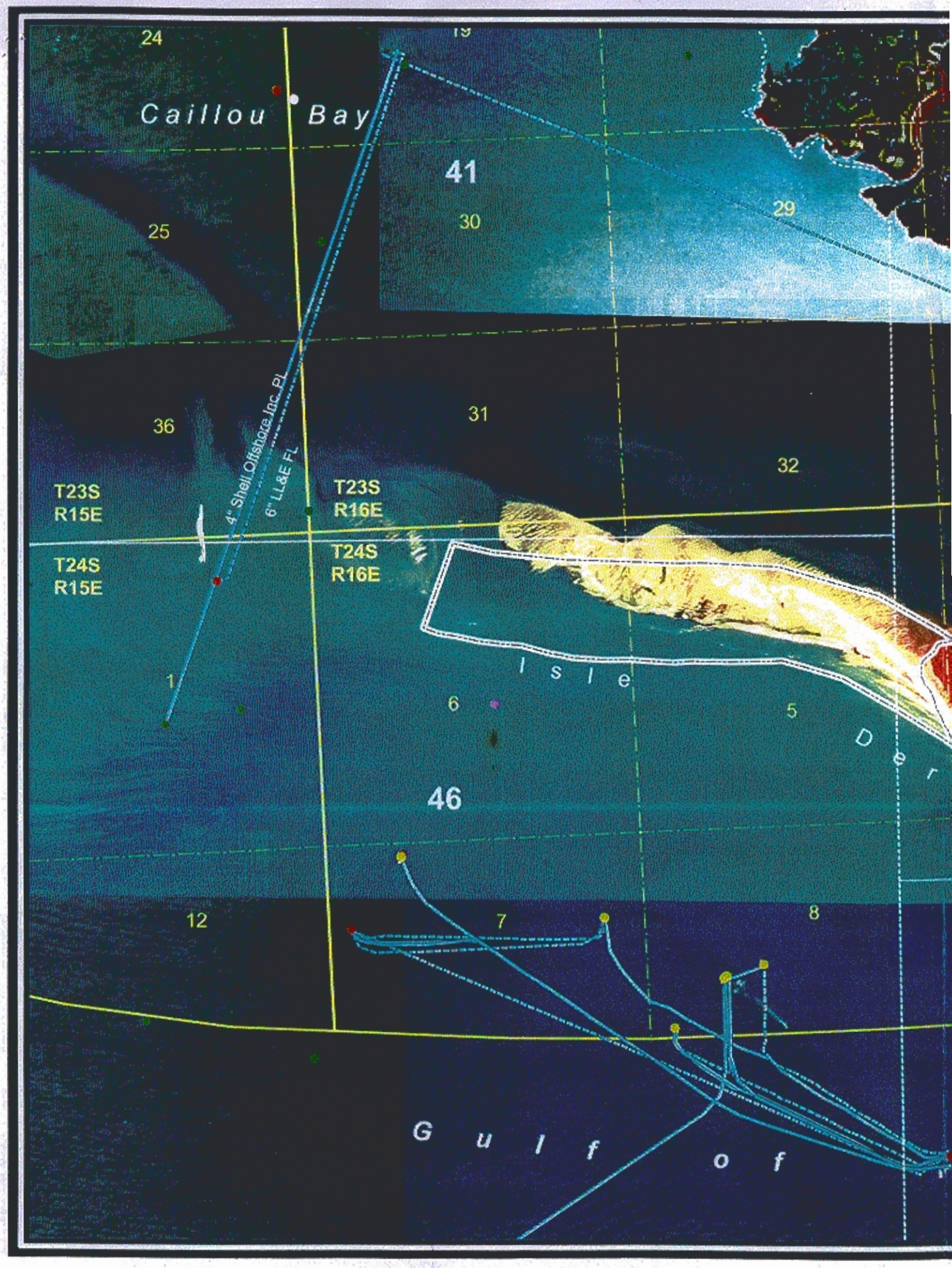
Notary Number: _____
My commission expires: with life
(SEAL)

FREDERICK C. WHITROCK
Notary Public
State of Louisiana
State Bar Roll #18042
My Commission Expires At Death

c: DWF: Greg Linscombe
DNR: Herbert Juneau, Helen Hoffpauir

List of Exhibits

Exhibit A	Project Area
Exhibit B	Regulations for Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge
Exhibit C	Project Summary


24
Caillou Bay
41
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4" Shell Offshore Inc. PL
6" LL&E FL
T23S
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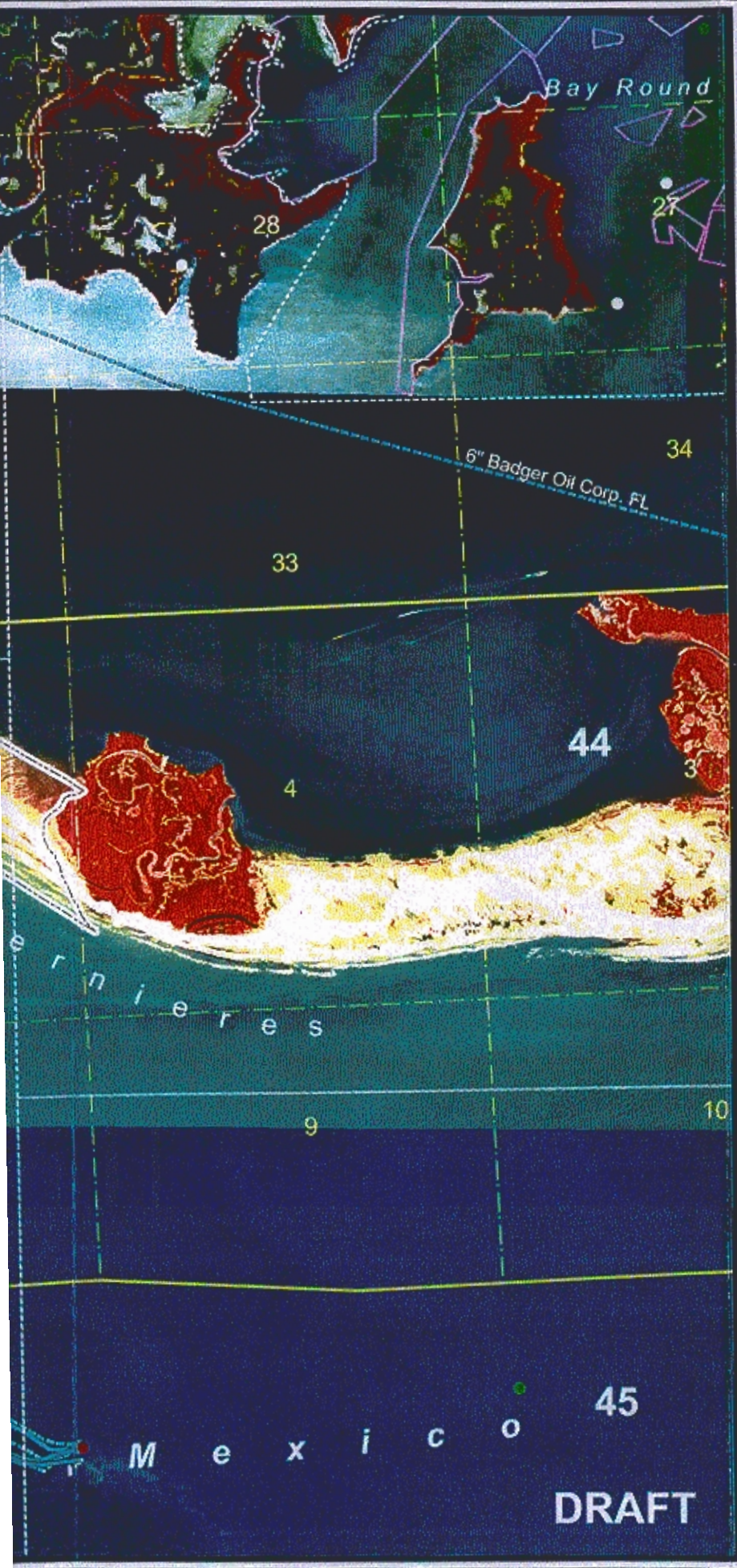

Exhibit A

Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Township/Range Line
- Section Line
- Pipeline (CMD)
- Flowline (CMD)
- Oyster lease (04/04)
- Inactive Well
- Shut-In Well
- Active Well
- Other Well
- SWD Well
- Orphan Well
- Well without status code (Tobin data)

All features are graphical representations only and may not reflect true location or dimension.

0.2 0.1 0 0.2 0.4 Miles

Data Sour
U.S. Department of the Inter
U.S. Geological Surv
National Wetlands Research Cen
Coastal Restoration Field Stati
Louisiana Department of Natural Resourc
Coastal Restoration Divisi
Baton Rouge,
2002 CIR Aerial Photograp
Map Date: June 30, 20
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2004-04-01

EXHIBIT B

Louisiana Register Vol. 25, No. 5 May 20, 1999 {PAGE }

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge
(LAC 76:III.321 and 331)

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby establish emergency regulations for the management of the Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge which includes Wine Island, East Island, Trinity Island, Whiskey Island, and Raccoon Island. Formerly, three of these islands, i.e., Wine, Whiskey, and Raccoon Islands, were included within the Terrebonne Barrier Islands Refuge and were regulated under provisions of LAC 76:III.321. By promulgation of this declaration of emergency, the Terrebonne Barrier Islands Refuge regulations found at LAC 76:III.321 are hereby repealed.

A declaration of emergency is necessary to regulate public access to the Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge in order to ensure that those members of the public utilizing the public use area on Trinity Island enjoy a clean and healthful environment and in order to minimize contact with the numerous species of colonial seabirds that utilize the islands as nesting habitat in the spring and summer months. This declaration of emergency will become effective on May 6, 1999 and shall remain in effect for the maximum period allowed under the Administrative Procedure Act or until adoption of the final rule.

Title 76
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
Part III. State Game and Fish Preserves and Sanctuaries
Chapter 3. Particular Game and Fish Preserves and Commission

§321. Terrebonne Barrier Islands Refuge

Repealed.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:6(18), R.S. 56:761 and R.S. 56:785.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 19:910 (July 1993), repealed LR 25:

§331. Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge

A. Regulations for Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge

1. Regulations for Wine Island, East Island, Whiskey Island, and Raccoon Island a. Public access by any means to the exposed land areas, wetlands and interior waterways of these islands is prohibited.

c. Disturbing, injuring, collecting, or attempting to

Requests to access exposed land areas, wetlands and interior waterways shall be considered on a case-by-case basis and may be permitted by the Secretary or his designee in the interest of conducting research on fauna and flora, of advancing educational pursuits related to barrier islands, or of planning and implementing island restoration projects.

b. Disturbing, injuring, collecting, or attempting to disturb, injure, or collect any flora, fauna, or other property is prohibited, unless expressly permitted in writing by the Secretary or his designee for the uses provided for in Paragraph 1.a. above.

c. Boat traffic is allowed adjacent to the islands in the open waters of the Gulf and bays; however, boat traffic is prohibited in waterways extending into the interior of the islands or within any land-locked open waters or wetlands of the islands.

d. Fishing from boats along the shore and wade fishing in the surf areas of the islands is allowed.

e. Littering on the islands or in Louisiana waters or wetlands is prohibited.

f. Proposals to conduct oil and gas activities, including seismic exploration, shall be considered on a case-by-case basis and may be permitted by the Secretary or his designee, consistent with provisions of the Act of Donation executed by the Louisiana Land and Exploration Company on July 24, 1997.

2. Regulations for Trinity Island

a. Public access is allowed in a designated public use area. An area approximately 3,000 linear feet by 500 linear feet is designated as a public use area, the boundaries of which will be marked and maintained by the Department. The designated public use area shall extend westward from the western boundary of the servitude area reserved by Louisiana Land and Exploration Company in the Act of Donation a distance of approximately 3,000 linear feet and northward from the southern shoreline within this area by a distance of approximately 500 linear feet. Public recreation such as bird-watching, picnicking, fishing and overnight camping is allowed in this area. Travel on or across this area shall be limited to foot or bicycle traffic only. No use of all-terrain vehicles or other vehicles powered by internal combustion engines or electric motors shall be allowed.

b. Public access to all exposed land areas of Trinity Island, other than the public use area, is prohibited. Requests to access these exposed land areas shall be considered on a case-by-case basis and may be permitted by the Secretary or his designee in the interest of conducting research on fauna and flora, of advancing educational pursuits related to barrier islands or of planning and implementing island restoration projects.

disturb, injure, or collect any flora, fauna, or other property is prohibited, unless expressly permitted in

writing by the Secretary or his designee for the uses provided for in Paragraph 2.b. above.

d. Any member of the public utilizing the designated public use area shall be required to have a portable waste disposal container to collect all human wastes and to remove same upon leaving the island. Discharge of human wastes, including that within the disposal container, onto the island or into Louisiana waters or wetlands is prohibited.

e. Littering on the island or in Louisiana waters or wetlands is prohibited.

f. Carrying, possessing, or discharging firearms, fireworks, or explosives in the designated public use area is prohibited.

g. Boat traffic is allowed adjacent to the island in open waters of the Gulf and bays and within the man-made canal commonly known as California Canal for its entire length to its terminus at the bulkhead on the western end of the canal. No boat traffic is allowed in other man-made or natural waterways extending into the interior of the island or in any land-locked open waters or wetlands of the island.

h. Fishing from boats or wade fishing in the surf areas of the island is allowed.

i. Houseboats may be moored in designated areas along the California Canal. An annual permit shall be required to moor a houseboat in the canal. The required permit may be obtained from the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries New Iberia Office.

j. Proposals to conduct oil and gas activities, including seismic exploration, shall be considered on a case-by-case basis and may be permitted by the Secretary or his designee, consistent with provisions of the Act of Donation executed by the Louisiana Land and Exploration Company on July 24, 1997.

B. Violation of any provision of these regulations shall
be considered a Class Two Violation, as described in R.S.
56:115(D), 56:764, and 56:787.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S.
56:6(18), R.S. 56:109, and R.S. 56:781 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 25:

Bill A. Busbice, Jr.
Chairman

9905#041

Exhibit "C"

Project Summary

Ship Shoal – Whiskey Island West Flank Project TE-47
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Location
The project is located on Whiskey Island, a barrier island in the Isles Dernieres chain in south Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. The Whiskey West Flank project will extend Whiskey Island westward.

Problems
The Isles Dernieres barrier island chain, which is considered one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the United States, is losing its structural functions for the coastal/estuarine ecosystem. Chief among these is the chain's storm buffering capacity and the protection it provides human populations, oil and gas infrastructure, inland bays, estuaries, and wetlands. Chain breakup has resulted from both major storm actions and, due to human alterations, the loss of nourishing sediment from the natural system. Whiskey Island changes from 1978 to 1988 include the average loss of 31.1 acres per year.

Restoration Strategy
The project's objectives include: 1) restoring the integrity of the west flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function; 2) adding new offshore sediment into the west flank; and 3) restoring roughly 387 acres of barrier island habitat into the island's western flank.

One approach to the problem includes mining and importing offshore Ship Shoal sediment into the Louisiana coastal ecosystem to increase the sediment supply and strengthen island formation. Other approaches involve rebuilding the natural structural framework within the coastal ecosystem to provide for separation of the gulf and the estuary, and creating a continuous protective barrier for back bays and inland marshes to reduce wave energies, thereby helping to reduce land loss and restore the longshore transport system. One final approach towards meeting these goals is to provide a unique and sustainable barrier island habitat for numerous biological species, several of which are endangered, in areas that are presently open water.

Ship Shoal sand would be mined by a cutterhead hydraulic dredge and/or hopper dredge. It would then be transported approximately 8 miles to Whiskey Island. Restored areas will include: 1) 52 acres of 7-foot high, 150-foot wide dunes; 2) 114 acres of above-tide habitat at an elevation of 4 feet; 3) 208 acres of intertidal habitat at an elevation of 2 feet; 4) 8 acres of subtidal habitat. All areas will be planted and have sand fencing placed in order to trap wind-blown sediment.

Details for pipes and booster pumps or additional equipment for hopper dredge operations will be analyzed during engineering and design. Conventional equipment is expected to be used for earth moving to obtain island design elevations, widths, and slopes. Approximate design features for the west flank restoration include beach platform, dune, and marsh platform.

Maintenance is not proposed for this project. If a disastrous storm event should cause significant damage, a restoration project would be proposed.

Progress to Date

This project was selected for Phase I (engineering and design) funding at the January 2002 Breaux Act Task Force meeting. It is included as part of Priority Project List 11.

Enclosure 4D&E

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

30% & 95% E&D Reviews

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

October 20, 2005

Mr. Wes McQuiddy
Team Leader
Marine and Wetlands Section (6WQ-EM)
Environmental Protection Agency
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202

Via Facsimile

(214) 665-6689

Re: 95% Design Review for Ship Shoal Whiskey Island West Flank, (TE-47)
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Mr. McQuiddy:

We are in receipt of your October 11, 2005 letter regarding the captioned project. In that letter you indicated that EPA has concluded the project is still viable and is recommending the advancement of the project to construction.

Based on our review of the technical information compiled to date, the Ecological Review, the preliminary land ownership investigation, and the preliminary designs, we, as local sponsor, are in concurrence with proceeding to construction. We have instructed the engineering and design firm (DMJM+Harris) to generate the final construction bid documents.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence along with the revised project cost estimate to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee.

Please do not hesitate to call if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Knotts, P. E.
Director

CPK:LCW:dpg

cc: John Hodnett, Engineer Manager
Chris Williams, Project Manager
Luke Le Bas, Engineer Manager

COASTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
P. O. BOX 44027 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4027 • 617 N. THIRD STREET • 10TH FLOOR • BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
PHONE (225) 342-7308 • FAX (225) 342-9417 • WEB http://www.dnr.state.la.us
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT

December 28, 2004

Mr. Wes McQuiddy
Acting Chief
Marine and Wetlands Section (6WQ-EM)
Environmental Protection Agency
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202

Via Facsimile

(214) 665-6689

Re: 30% Design Review for Ship Shoal Whiskey Island West Flank, (TE-47)
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Mr. McQuiddy:

We are in receipt of your November 29, 2004 letter regarding the captioned project. In that letter you indicated that EPA has concluded the project is still viable and is recommending the advancement of the project to the 95 Percent level. Questions were asked in the Ecological Review concerning the projects goals and objectives; these issues will be addressed in the 95 Percent Design report prior to holding the 95 Percent Design Review.

Based on our review of the technical information compiled to date, the Ecological Review, the preliminary land ownership investigation, and the preliminary designs, we, as local sponsor, are in concurrence with proceeding to final design. We have instructed the engineering and design firm (DMJM+Harris) to bring the project to the 95 Percent level.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence along with the revised project cost estimate to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee.

Please do not hesitate to call if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Knotts, P. E.
Director

CPK:LCW:dpg
cc: John Hodnett, Engineer Manager
Chris Williams, Project Manager
Luke Le Bas, Engineer Manager

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Enclosure 4F

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

Final FONSI

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

December 1, 2005

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

To All Interested Agencies and Public Groups:

In accordance with the environmental review guidelines of the Council on Environmental Quality at 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1500, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has performed a Supplemental Environmental Assessment for the following proposed action under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) of November 1990, House Document 646, 101st Congress (Public Law 101-646).

Project Name: Ship Shoal Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

Sponsors: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Total estimated funding	$42,175,800
Phase 1 (Engineering and Design) funding	$ 2,999,000
Phase 2 (Construction) funding	$39,176,800

Location: The proposed project is located on Whiskey Island in the Isles Dernieres Barrier Island chain, centered at approximate coordinates 29° 03' 45" north latitude, and 90° 49' 41" west longitude. The proposed sand borrow site is located approximately 10 miles south-southwest of Whiskey Island in the Gulf of Mexico, entirely within Block 88 of Ship Shoal.

Introduction. The EPA prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) in December1993 for the restoration of Isles Derniers Barrier Island which included Racoon Island, Whiskey Island, Trinity Island and East Island. On September 4, 1997, EPA issued an addendum to the EA and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) for the Whiskey Island Barrier Island Restoration and Coastal Wetland Creation (TE-27) project, addressing the direct creation of approximately 355 acres (ac) of emergent marsh platform, and four major breach closures, including the Coupe Nouvelle. The Statement of Findings was issued on November 6, 1997. In April 2004, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service (MMS), prepared an EA analyzing the proposed action to dredge sand within Block 88 in the Ship Shoal area for placement on the west flank of Whiskey Island (TE-47). Based on the EA, the MMS concluded that the proposed action would not significantly affect the quality of the human environment and that preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was not warranted.

Proposed Action. The objective of project TE-47 is to continue the restoration of Isles Dernieres. Offshore Ship Shoal sand would be excavated and transported a distance of

approximately 10 miles to restore the west flank of Whiskey Island. The restoration includes a 600-foot (ft) wide berm at +3 ft North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD), and 300-ft wide at +6 ft NAVD, and will require about 2.8 million cubic yards (cy) of sand. There is an existing east flank restoration area which includes a 450-ft wide berm at +3 ft NAVD, and a 100-ft wide dune transitioning from the west flank's +6 ft NAVD to the east flank's +4 ft NAVD. Approximately 1.1 million cy of sand will be required for the transition. The existing back barrier marsh habitat will be protected during the transition into the adjacent east dune to mitigate overwash-breaching (i.e., western marsh lobe) and to retain the island structural function.

After the construction, the west flank would be restored to approximately 415 ac of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat, and the extension to the east would be restored to approximately 85 ac of additional intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat, for a total of 500 ac. The total benefits from the project would be the direct creation of approximately 85 ac of dune platform, a net increase of 98 ac of supratidal and a net increase of 131 ac of intertidal habitats. All areas will be planted and sand fencing placed to trap wind-blown sediment.

The proposed TE-47 project is part of and consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force, and the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Authority ecosystem strategy to restore barrier islands and gulf shorelines. CWPPRA provides Federal funds for planning and implementing projects that create, protect, restore and enhance wetlands in coastal Louisiana. Under CWPPRA, the project cost is shared by the Federal sponsoring agency and the State of Louisiana. The Federal government provides 85 percent of the project cost and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) provides the remaining 15 percent.

Finding. On the basis of this Supplemental EA performed by the EPA of the proposed project, and other findings and available information, the Regional Administrator has determined that the proposed project is not a major Federal action significantly adversely affecting the quality of the human environment, and that preparation of an EIS is not warranted. This preliminary FNSI will become final 30 days after the issuance of the public notice if no new information is received to alter this finding. No administrative action will be taken on this decision during the 30-day comment period. Comments regarding this preliminary decision not to prepare an EIS, requests for copies of the EA, or review of the Administrative Record containing the information supporting this decision, may be submitted in writing to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Office of Planning and Coordination (6EN-XP); 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200; Dallas, Texas 75202-2733, or by telephone at (214) 665-8150.

Responsible Official,

John Blevins
Director
Compliance Assurance
and Enforcement Division

Enclosure 4G

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

Ecological Review

Draft-August 2005

E C O L O G I C A L R E V I E W

Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration

CWPPRA Priority Project List 11
(State No. TE-47)

August 2005

Mark A. Stead
Restoration Technology Section
Coastal Restoration Division
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Ecological Review
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

In August 2000, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) initiated the Ecological Review to improve the likelihood of restoration project success. This is a process whereby each restoration project's biotic benefits, goals, and strategies are evaluated prior to granting construction authorization. This evaluation utilizes environmental data and engineering information, as well as applicable scientific literature, to assess whether or not, and to what degree, the proposed project features will cause the desired ecological response.

I. Introduction

The proposed Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47) project is adjacent to the constructed Whiskey Island Restoration (TE-27) project located on the southernmost boundaries of Lake Pelto and Caillou Bay in the Terrebonne Basin (Figure 1). Whiskey Island is part of the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain which stretches for 20 miles along the Louisiana coast, approximately 63 miles west of the mouth of the Mississippi River and 75 miles southwest of New Orleans, Louisiana. The project area encompasses the western flank of Whiskey Island which is the second island from the western end of the Isle Dernieres barrier island chain. The total area of the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration project is approximately 257 acres of open water and 152 acres of land (United States Environmental Protection Agency [EPA 2001]). Approximately 700 acres of dune, subtidal, intertidal, and subtidal habitat will be restored through the beneficial use of sand mined from the offshore bar known as Ship Shoal located 10 miles south of Whiskey Island.

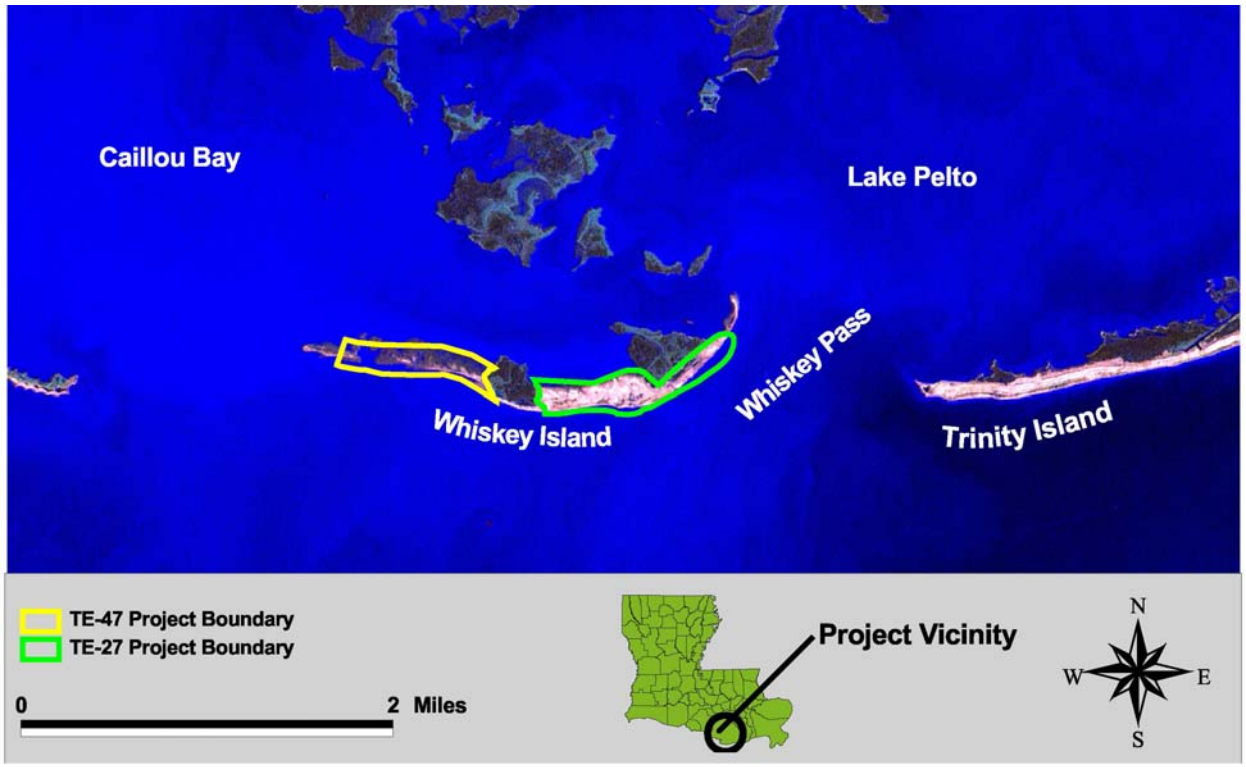

Figure 1. Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47) project boundary

The Isles Dernieres barrier island chain shoreline is one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the United States (Williams et al. 1992). It is estimated that most of Louisiana's barrier islands have naturally decreased in land mass by approximately 40% over the last 100 years (Monteferrante and Mendelssohn 1982). Historically, tropical storms and hurricanes have caused beach erosion and overwash of these islands. In addition, winter storms and cold front passages contribute to the erosion of the islands, most notably the back barrier salt marsh shorelines (LCWCRTF & WCRA 1999). Erosion of the gulf and bay shorelines is causing the islands to narrow. From the 1890's to 1988, island width had decreased approximately 2,612 feet (Williams et al. 1992). Historical landloss estimates in the area have averaged between 32.8 and 49.2 feet per year (LCWCRTF & WCRA 1999). Future landloss projections estimate that none of the Isles Dernieres chain will remain by 2050 and some of the islands will become sub-aqueous by 2007 (LCWCRTF & WCRA 1999). Mining of sand from the Ship Shoal and using this material to nourish the beaches on the western flank of Whiskey Island will aid in reducing storm surge and in protecting interior marsh and infrastructure (LCWCRTF & WCRA 1999). This objective is in accordance with *Coast 2050* Region 3 Ecosystem Strategies which include maintaining and restoring the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain.

II. Goal Statement

- Maintain approximately 125 acres of the created/restored dune, intertidal, and supratidal habitat by the end of the 20-year project life (Table 1).
- Prevent breaching of the barrier island throughout the 20-year project life.
- Assess the effectiveness of mining offshore Ship Shoal sand for use in future barrier island restoration projects.

Table 1. Acreage targets for the west flank of Whiskey Island with and without project (EPA 2003)

Target Year	Future Without Project (Acres)	Future With Project (Acres)
TY-0	**186**	**186**
TY-1 (as built)	**179**	**500**
TY-10	**126**	**322**
TY-20	**60**	**125**

III. Strategy Statement

- Create a 200-foot wide gulfside beach berm at an elevation of +3.0 feet NAVD-88 and a 100 to 300-foot wide dune at an elevation of +4.0 to +6.0 feet NAVD-88.
- Create back barrier marsh on the bay side of the island at an elevation of +2.0 feet NAVD-88 at the toe of the dune to +1.0 foot NAVD-88 at the toe of the platform.
- Sand fencing and vegetative plantings will be implemented to stabilize dune and back barrier components.

IV. Strategy-Goal Relationship

Project goals will be achieved by mining and transporting offshore Ship Shoal sand to restore the west flank of Whiskey Island. Material would be transported a distance of approximately 10 miles via pipeline and booster pumps to the island and used to create dune, marsh and intertidal habitat. Conventional earth moving equipment would be used to obtain design elevations, widths, and slopes. A design template which was selected through the numerical modeling of alternatives was used to achieve the goal of preventing island breaching over the life of the project.

V. Project Feature Evaluation

Alternative Designs

Three alternative island designs were modeled by Moffat & Nichol Engineers, Inc. (2004) to determine the best method for restoring the west flank of Whiskey Island. The alternatives include three designs of differing dune width and height, back barrier marsh width and height, and berm width and height are presented in detail below (Table 2).

Table 2. Alternative design parameters for the west flank of Whiskey Island

Alternatives	Berm Width (feet)	Berm Height (feet NAVD-88)	Dune Width (feet)	Dune Height (feet NAVD-88)	Back Barrier Marsh Width (feet)	Back Barrier Marsh Height (feet NAVD-88)	Total Acres Created
A	100	3.0	200	7.0	975-1325	1.0-2.0	547
B	200	3.0	300	6.0	825-1225	1.0-2.0	549
C	300	3.0	400	5.0	675-1025	1.0-2.0	542

Alternative A (Figure 2 and Appendix A) involves the construction of a marsh platform, beach berm, and dune. Because the design widths of the dune and beach berm are relatively small, this alternative design allows for the creation of more back barrier marsh habitat (204 acres) in lieu of beach and dune habitat (126 and 83 acres, respectively) and 134 acres of intertidal habitat. A total of 547 acres of subtidal gulf beach, dune, and intertidal marsh would be created and or restored using this design alternative.

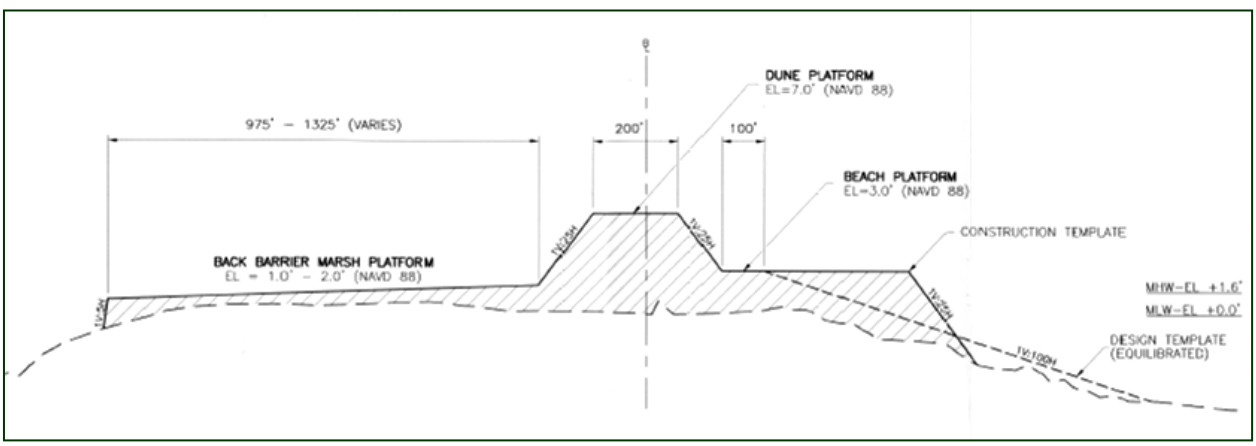

Figure 2. Alternative A (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005)

Alternative B (Figure 3 and Appendix B) involves the same components as Alternative A except that dune height is at a slightly lower elevation and dune and beach berm widths are increased. This alternative will allow for the creation of more beach and dune habitat (144 and 90 acres, respectively) then Alternative A, but less back barrier marsh habitat (181 acres) and a similar acreage of intertidal habitat (134 acres). A total of 549 acres of subtidal, gulf beach, dune, and intertidal marsh would be created and or restored using this design alternative.

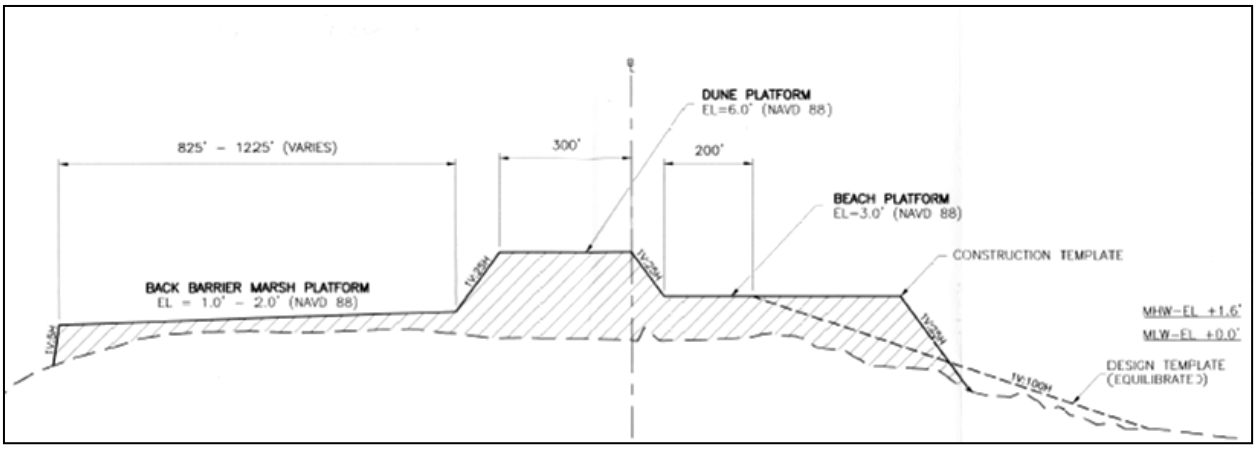

Figure 3. Alternative B (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005)

Alternative C (Figure 4 and Appendix C) also involves the same components as Alternatives A and B except dune height will be further reduced than Alternative B and the width of the beach berm and dune will be increased. Alternative C will result in the least amount of back barrier marsh creation (146 acres) but the largest acreage of beach berm and dune habitat (163 and 99 acres, respectively) and a similar total of intertidal habitat (134 acres). A total of 542 acres of subtidal gulf beach, dune, and intertidal marsh would be created and or restored using this design alternative.

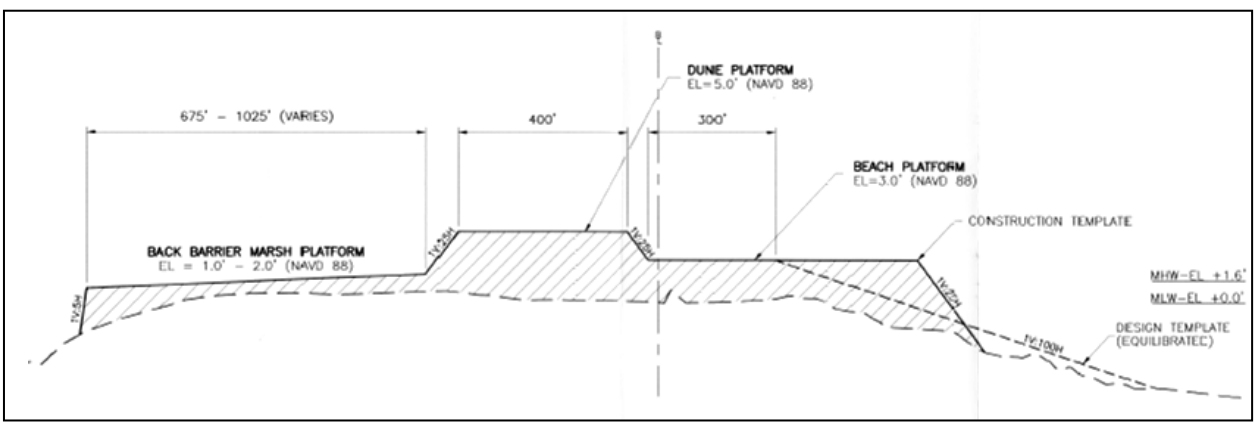

Figure 4. Alternative C (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005)

Model Discussion

Numerical models were developed by Moffatt & Nichol Engineers, Inc. (2004) to examine hydrodynamics, waves, sediment transport, and morphological changes under "future with-project" and "future without-project" conditions. In addition, the models were used to compare the performance of the three alternatives under design storm conditions and during a series of other storm scenarios over the 20-year project life. The models were developed using the Delft3D modeling system, an integrated surface water modeling system by WL|Delf Hydraulics in the Netherlands (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005).

Design Storm and Alternative Performance

Hurricanes and the associated storm surge play a large role in determining design parameters for barrier island restoration projects. Dune height and width often reduce the frequency of overwashing and breaching events that may occur and allow for the establishment

of back barrier marsh vegetation. Using a developed stage of storms versus frequency estimate for East Timbalier Island (Suhayda 1991) and Grand Isle (USACE 1979), Moffat & Nichol Engineers, Inc. estimated that a Category 2 storm was a reasonable design storm for this project. A design storm is essentially a storm that would recur over or near Whiskey Island once every thirty years and have an estimated storm surge of +5.0 feet NAVD-88. Storm surge combined with wave setup would increase the total height of surge to an estimated +7.0 feet NAVD-88. Moffat & Nichol Engineers, Inc. modeled the effects of the design storm and a major storm (Category 3-4), which is estimated to impact Whiskey Island once every 30 to 100 years, respectively, in the three alternative designs.

The model showed that the three alternatives would likely survive the design storm without catastrophic damage. However, Alternative C would experience overwashing and breaching and would be vulnerable to smaller tropical systems. In addition, Alternative C has an extremely wide dune, thereby reducing the acreage of the back barrier marsh. Alternative A was estimated to prevent breaching and experience less inundation and erosion than both Alternatives B and C during a design storm but caused increased flow-training effects on the central and eastern sections of Whiskey Island outside of the project area. Alternative B also prevented breaching but caused less flow-training effects, compared to Alternative A, on the central marsh lobe and eastern portions of the island. Also, the dune height of Alternative B (+6.0 feet NAVD-88) is consistent with the recommendations of Penland et al., (2003) that natural dune height (3.0-6.0 feet NAVD-88) results in a significant increase in biodiversity. Therefore, the Alternative B template was chosen by Moffatt & Nichol Engineers, Inc. as a superior design for the reconstruction of the Whiskey Island western flank.

In the event of a major storm (Category 3-4), the hydrodynamic and morphological impacts on the restored western flank of Whiskey Island are significantly more severe (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005). It is estimated that the entire island would be under more than +7.0 feet NAVD-88 of water. Significant breaching and subsequent erosion of the restored island area would occur (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005).

Alternative B-Extended

As mentioned previously, modeling results of Alternatives A, B, and C showed that the central marsh lobe (Figure 5) would experience increased overwash and possible breaching (flow-training effects) if the island experienced a storm surge associated with a Category 2 hurricane. Therefore, a fourth alternative was formulated by Moffat & Nichol Engineers Inc. by modifying Alternative B (Appendix D) with the intention of protecting the central marsh lobe from inundation. This fourth alternative was called Alternative B-Extended. Modeling results show that by extending the beach berm and dune template of Alternative B eastward, flow over the marsh lobe in the middle section of the island would be reduced during a design storm. This extended beach berm and dune template (Figure 6) would tie in with the previously constructed TE-27 project. Additionally, this extension would, through longshore transport processes, act as a feeder beach for the western flank. Alternative B-Extended was chosen as the preferred alternative by the project team at the 30% Design Review Meetings.

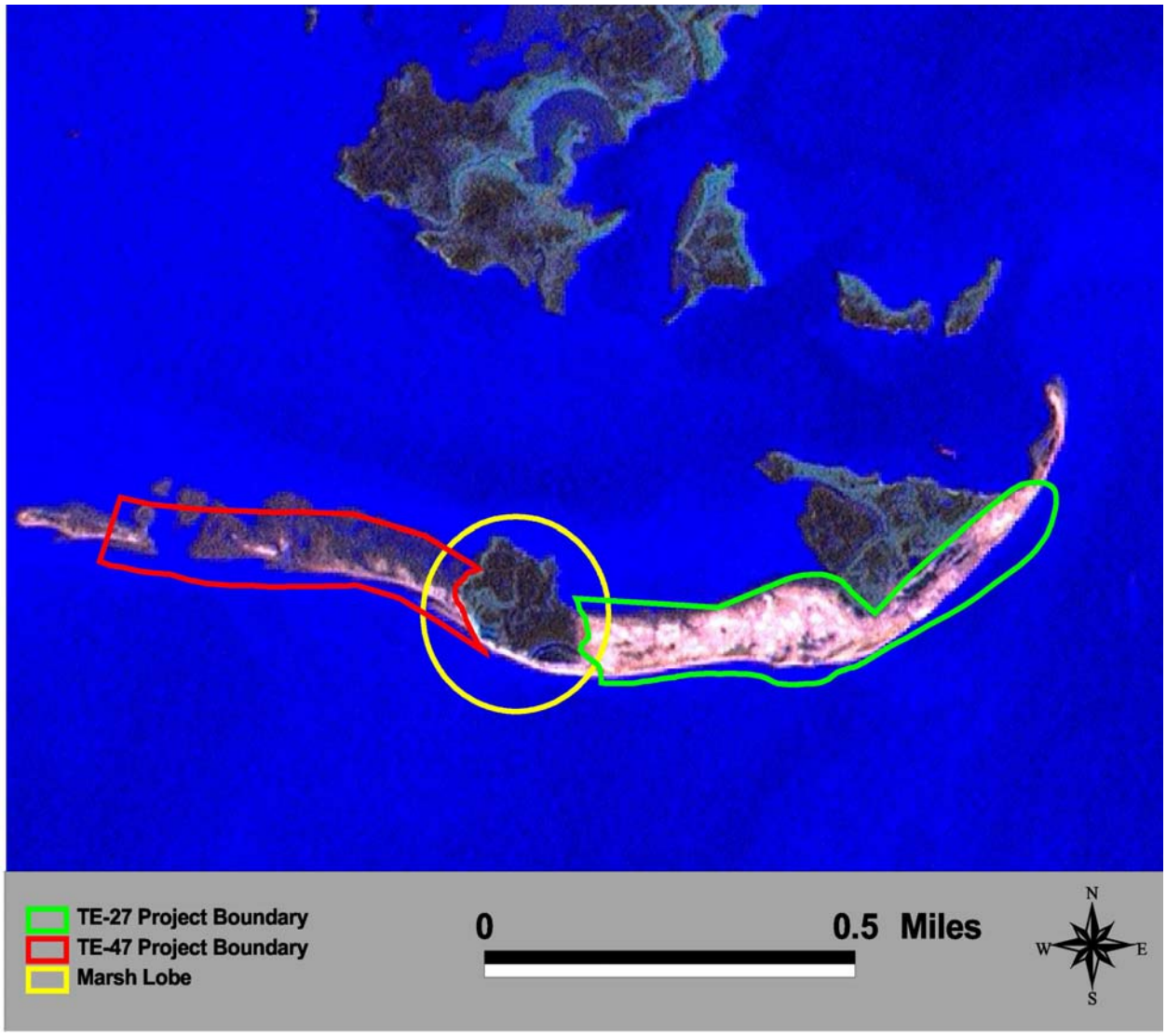

Figure 5. Whiskey Island marsh lobe

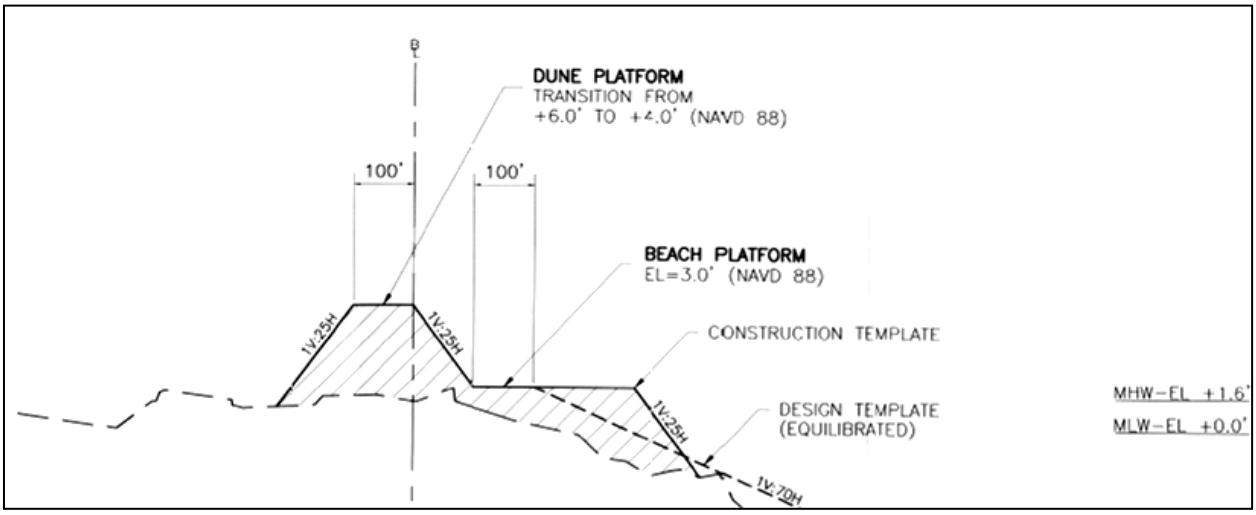

Figure 6. Alternative B-Extended portion to be constructed across the central marsh lobe (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005)

Alternative B-Extended involves the same components as Alternative B except that dune and beach berm length extends farther east and dune height transitions from +6.0 feet NAVD-88 to +4.0 feet NAVD-88 to protect the central marsh area of Whiskey Island (Table 3). This alternative will allow for more subtidal (203 acres), beach (198 acres), dune (121 acres), and intertidal marsh habitat creation (181 acres) compared to the other alternatives. A total of 703 acres of subtidal gulf beach, dune, and intertidal marsh would be created and/or restored using this design alternative.

Table 3. Design parameters of Alternative B and Alternative B-Extended for the west flank of Whiskey Island (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005)

Alternatives	Berm Width (feet)	Berm Height (feet NAVD-88)	Dune Width (feet)	Dune Height (feet NAVD-88)	Back Barrier Marsh Width (feet)	Back Barrier Marsh Height (feet NAVD-88)	Total Acres Created
B	200	3.0	300	6.0	825-1225	1.0-2.0	549
B-Extended	100-200	3.0	100-300	4.0-6.0	0-1225	1.0-2.0	703

The model also showed that significant losses of the restored western flank can be expected over the life of the project. At the end of the project life it is estimated that only 20-30%, or roughly 100 to 150 acres of the restored subaerial portion of the western flank using the Alternative B-Extended design will remain without a maintenance event (Moffatt & Nichol Engineers, Inc. 2004). In addition, the habitat type will change significantly over the life of the project. Following construction, the restored western flank will likely have a habitat distribution of 40% supratidal beach, 20% intertidal beach, and 40% intertidal marsh. At year 20 the distribution would be similar to conditions today in that 20% supratidal beach, 60% intertidal beach, and 20% intertidal marsh, would still exist. The relatively high loss of material is a direct result of overwash during storm events, longshore transport, and other natural erosional processes. Alternatives A, B, and C were estimated to have a similar percent of restored area remaining at the end of the project life (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005).

Geotechnical Analysis of Borrow Site

The proposed borrow site is located approximately 10 miles due south of Whiskey Island and is contained entirely within Ship Shoal-Block 88. Ship Shoal is an east-west linear offshore bank 31 miles long by 3 miles wide and up to 16 feet thick and submerged in approximately 10-30 feet of water (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005). In order to determine a suitable borrow site within Ship Shoal, a preliminary geophysical survey was conducted by C & C Technologies (2003). C & C Technologies determined that the west central section of Ship Shoal-Block 88 contained material suitable for restoring the west flank of Whiskey Island. A subsequent sand source investigation of Ship Shoal–Block 88 was conducted by Soil Testing Engineers, Inc. (STE) in late March and early April of 2004. The purpose of this investigation was to further asses the suitability of the offshore borrow site material within Block 88 for the restoration of the west flank of Whiskey Island (STE 2004). Thirty-five vibracores were collected from a 5,500-foot by 6,500-foot plan view area of the middle to southern half of Block 88. The depth at which the vibracores were collected ranged from 18 to 23 feet.

Analysis of grain size, Atterber limits determinations, moisture content determinations, and specific gravity revealed that the upper sands were the most suitable sediment type present within the area of Block 88 for island restoration. Typically, an upper fine sand layer was

located at the crest or top of the shoal while a central silty sand to sandy silt layer and a lower clay layer were contained underneath. It was determined that within the investigated area that the upper sands ranged in thickness from 4 feet at the northeast corner to 20 feet or greater at the northwest corner. A total of approximately 17,300,000 cubic yards of sand is contained within the investigated area of Block 88. Mean grain size of the upper crest of the shoal was determined to be 0.20 mm, with a 2.3 PHI value. These values were used to determine the compatibility of the sediments at the borrow site to those contained at the western flank of Whiskey Island.

Geotechnical Analysis of Whiskey Island West Flank

Soil Testing Engineers (STE 2004) performed a sampling investigation of the sediments on and around both the eastern and western flanks of Whiskey Island in May of 2004. The purpose of this sampling investigation was to compare the sediment characteristics of Whiskey Island to those of the borrow site using a sediment suitability assessment. Forty-nine "grab" samples were collected across the subaerial profile, south Gulf side, and back barrier of Whiskey Island. Grain size sieve analyses and moisture content determinations were performed by STE to classify sediments collected. Results of the geotechnical analysis indicated that the average grain size of the material collected at or above MLW from the west flank of Whiskey Island was approximately 0.20 mm.

Sediment Suitability Index

A sediment suitability assessment was conducted to determine how texturally similar the borrow material in Ship Shoal-Block 88 was compared to the native material on Whiskey Island's western flank (STE 2004). If the material added to the western flank of Whiskey Island is coarser or finer than the native material the performance of the project will be significantly reduced. The borrow material placed on the beach of Whiskey Island will undergo a natural sorting process as a result of coastal processes and will eventually approach the native grain-size distribution. The finer material that does not match the native material will be lost offshore (USACE 2002).

The mean grain size of samples taken from at or above MLW of the west flank of Whiskey Island was approximately 0.20 mm, while deeper Gulf and bay subtidal samples were significantly finer. Therefore, it was determined that the samples collected in Ship Shoal-Block 88 were similar to those collected at Whiskey Island and contained primarily fine sand with a mean grain size of 0.20 mm. An overfill factor was used in order to estimate the volume of borrow material needed to produce a stable unit of usable fill material with similar grain size characteristics as the native material. If the overfill factor is estimated to be 1.0, the borrow and native material are nearly identical. Overfill factors were computed using data from each of the borrow area vibracores and samples from the MLW and shallow crest of the west flank. The average overfill factor was calculated to be 1.2, meaning 1.2 volumetric units of borrow material would be required to create 1.0 unit of stable Whiskey Island beach material.

Dredging Alternative Analysis

An estimated 2-4 million cubic yards of sand will be dredged and transported nearly 10 miles from Ship Shoal-Block 88. Dredging and transport alternatives were chosen based on several factors including production rates, transport distance, water depth, environmental factors, cost, and equipment availability (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005). Three dredging and transport

options were chosen for further evaluation after completion of the Preliminary 30% Design Review Meeting.

- Hydraulic suction cutterhead dredge with pipeline/booster station to shore: Transport of sediments will be accomplished by pumping material through twenty to thirty-six inch pipelines to shore. Floating and fixed booster pumps will be situated along the pipeline and spaced to optimize cost. Once the sediment is transported, the material will be placed along the front of the restoration project for final placement and grading.

- Hopper dredges to intermediate point for transfer to pipeline/booster station to shore: The pipeline to shore, with booster stations, would be similar to the first option but shorter in overall length. Dredges will be chosen based on the operating drafts and transfer points from the hopper dredge to pipeline to the shore of Whiskey Island.

- Hydraulic cutterhead dredge filling hopper barge for delivery to intermediate transfer point to pipeline/booster station to shore: This approach is similar to the second option substituting a cutterhead dredge and barges for the hopper dredges. This option offers more flexibility and assurance of production output by using multiple units as well as the ability to locate the transfer point in shallower water closer to shore.

Dredging cost estimates were computed based on a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers CEDEP estimating system, and included the costs of performing the dredging, transport and placement of material. Based on these cost estimates DMJM+HARRIS determined that the hydraulic suction cutterhead dredge with pipeline/booster station to shore is the most cost effective and efficient alternative for the construction of this project.

Borrow Site Impacts

The Moffat & Nichol Engineers, Inc. model evaluated the changes in shoal geometry and the resulting impacts on local wave conditions following mining of sediments from the shoal (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005). One concern with removing sand from Ship Shoal was the impacts on regional and local wave conditions. Stone et al. (2003) found that removal of the shoal (1.6 billion cubic yards) would increase significant wave heights during severe storms as much as 90-100% over the shoal and 50% in the lee of the shoal, but that shoal removal would not measurably increase near-shore wave energies or erosion on the Isles Dernieres. It can be expected that impacts from removing 2-4 million cubic yards of material for this project would be less severe then removal of the entire shoal.

Moffatt & Nichol Engineers, Inc. used SWAN for both existing and post-dredge conditions to better understand the hydrodynamic impacts of removing 17 million cubic yards of sediment (entire volume of Block 88) from the shoal, although only 2-4 million cubic yards would be required for the restoration of the western flank of Whiskey Island. It was determined that during a severe storm the change in wave height was estimated at 1.4 feet or a 7.0% increase compared to current conditions. However, the extent of these impacts were localized and limited to an area of approximately 4 miles wide by 6 miles long. Waves associated with fair weather conditions travel over the existing shoal without dissipating. It can therefore be assumed that

removing sand from Ship Shoal-Block 88 would have only a small localized impact on wave climate under storm conditions.

Back Barrier Marsh Creation

Back barrier marsh will be created using coarse material mined from Ship Shoal. The elevation of the back barrier will be +2.0 feet NAVD-88 at the back toe of the dune and +1.0 feet NAVD-88 at the bay shoreline. Vegetation will be used to further stabilize the material. No settlement analysis was conducted on the back barrier component but it is estimated that the coarse material being used will experience little dewatering and consolidation. The back barrier marsh elevation for this project is significantly lower than design elevations of similar barrier island projects. However, many of the previous constructed back barrier marsh components were built at an elevation to high to be considered function subtidal marsh (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005).

Sand Fencing

Sand fencing aides in the formation of dunes and traps sand that otherwise would be lost (Khalil and Lee 2004). The Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring (BICM) Program, recommends installing sand fencing 4 feet high with 50% porosity (i.e., ratio of area of open space to total projected area) placed parallel to shore along the entire length of the dune. The purpose of the sand fencing design is to capture wind-blown sand and help build and stabilize mounds. Sand fencing will be constructed on the western flank of Whiskey Island after the construction of the dune, intertidal and supratidal components of the project are completed.

Vegetation

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) recommended the use of both marshhay cordgrass *(Spartina patens)* and bitter panicum (*Panicum amarum*) in dune restoration projects (USDA 1992). These plants should stabilize sand particles when used in conjunction with sand fencing. A slightly altered protocol was recently formulated by LDNR's Coastal Engineering Division's Planting Section. This protocol is based on reviews of previous planting plans, specifications, and is meant to improve survival and coverage for the vegetative planting of future projects. The new planting strategy includes increasing the diversity of the plants used on berm and dune habitat and installing the plants earlier in the growing season. The added species are thought to better tolerate the dry harsh conditions found on the berm and dune areas of barrier islands during the summer months (Ken Balingher, LDNR, Personal Communication April 2005). By installing the dune plants earlier in the season (early spring), the vegetation will have time to establish root systems before summer begins and disturbances to bird nesting areas will be minimized.

VI. Assessment of Goal Attainability

Environmental data and scientific literature documenting the effects of the proposed project features in field application are evaluated below to assess whether or not, and to what degree the project features will elicit the desired ecological response.

Dune Building

According to the Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Restoration Report (Campbell and Benedet 2003), the basic design for beach nourishment should place enough sediment in the island system to produce a volumetrically stable and sediment-rich barrier complex. The most important parameter when developing an optimal design is to compensate for the amount of sediment

typically lost naturally by the system. The initial increase in volume should also include natural components of barrier islands, such as berm, dune, and back barrier marsh.

Historically, the height of artificial dunes is a controversial subject. Some hold the view that dune height should mimic the natural surroundings and allow for overwash of the islands. Penland et al. (2003) recommends building dunes at an elevation that mimics natural barrier island conditions (+3.0 to +6.0 feet NAVD-88) to facilitate an increase in biodiversity. Others believe that dune height should be significantly higher than natural dunes to protect infrastructure and prevent overwashing during storm events (LGSRR 2003). Therefore, dune height should be a function of specific project goals. If the goal of the project is to prevent overwashing and breaches, higher dunes are needed. In contrast, if the goals of the project are to maximize island and marsh footprints while maintaining the island area and its environment, then lower and wider dunes should be constructed. The overall objective of the TE-47 project is to maintain island area and mimic natural barrier island habitat; therefore, lower wider dunes that allow some island rollover would be the favorable design specification.

There are several recently constructed Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) barrier island projects that have included the design and implementation of dune and marsh platforms. However, it is difficult to evaluate these projects due to the fact that environmental monitoring data are limited. A list of constructed projects along the Isle Dernieres barrier island chain and their respective design parameters are listed below.

Isles Dernieres Restoration East Island (TE-20)

- Approximately 242 acres of supratidal, intertidal, and dune habitat was created using sediments dredged from Whiskey Pass
- Marsh platform constructed to an elevation of +4 feet NAVD-88
- Dune elevation of +8 feet NAVD-88 with a dune width of 300 to 500 feet
- Construction completed in July 1999

Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island (TE-24)

- Included the creation of approximately 353 acres of supratidal, intertidal, and dune habitat using sediments dredged from Whiskey Pass
- Marsh platform constructed to an elevation of +4 feet NAVD-88 and 800 feet wide
- Dune elevation of +8 feet NAVD-88 with a dune width of 300 feet
- Construction completed in July 1999

East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration – Phase 1 (TE-25)

- Included the creation of approximately 226 acres of barrier island habitat.
- Marsh platform constructed to an elevation of +2.0 feet NAVD-88 and 500 feet wide
- Dune elevation of +5 feet NAVD-88 and dune width of 200 feet
- A 7,000 foot seawall was constructed along the Gulf shoreline.
- Construction was completed in May 2001

Whiskey Island Restoration (TE-27)

- Included the creation of approximately 355 acres of supratidal, intertidal, and dune habitat using sediments dredged from Whiskey Pass

- Dune and Marsh elevations ranging from +3 to +4 feet NAVD-88 with a width of 300-500 feet
- Construction completed in July 1999

Timbalier Island Dune and Marsh Creation (TE-40)

- Marsh platform constructed to an elevation of 1.4 feet NAVD-88 and 800 feet wide
- Dune elevation of +8 feet NAVD-88 and a dune width of 400 feet
- Construction recently completed

Preliminary observations show that these barrier island restoration projects were effective at reducing island erosion and initially succeeded in increasing the height and volume of the islands (West 2004). However, sampling trips after the arrival of Hurricane Isidore and Lili have shown that the previously mentioned barrier islands have sustained considerable loss of land on both the gulf and bay sides of the island to open water. Although a significant amount of sediment has been lost, the island chain has yet to become sub-aqueous due to the preventative sediment fill before the arrival of two major storms. Sand fencing and vegetation plantings have been shown to reduce sediment loss on the islands and should be installed as soon as possible following construction. Increasing species richness and vegetative cover may promote increased sediment stability and facilitate further synergistic effects of vegetation growth and volume maintenance (West 2004).

Although the previously listed projects differ in design, the general objectives of creating dune and marsh habitat, preventing breaching and overwashing and establishing vegetation are similar. Future performance evaluations are needed for each of these projects to determine an optimized design for island and marsh restoration in the barrier island systems.

<u>Vegetation Plantings and Sand Fencing</u>

Factors that may affect vegetative planting projects include soil characteristics, wave fetch, herbivore threats, and many other site specific conditions (Bahlinger 1995). The USDA recommends the use of both marshhay cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) and bitter panicum (*Panicum amarum)* in dune restoration projects (USDA 1992). The following studies support the use of vegetation plantings in barrier island restoration projects, when used in combination with sand fencing.

- Mendelssohn et al. (1991) demonstrated the success of effectively building dunes in low sediment supply systems such as Pass La Mer to Chaland Pass and Pelican Island by combining vegetation plantings with sand fencing to decrease wind velocity along the dune. The three species of plants used in the study were bitter panicum (*Panicum amarum*), sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*), and seashore paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum)*. In addition, Mendelssohn et al. (1991) concluded that straight fences with spurs were initially more successful at accumulating sand and promoting dune height. Additionally, straight fences arranged parallel to the shoreline were more effective overall when compared to those angled perpendicularly to the shoreline.

- The Timbalier Island Planting Demonstration (TE-18) project was a 5-year demonstration of sediment trapping fences used in conjunction with vegetative plantings to build dunes along the gulf shoreline of Timbalier Island, in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. Over 7,390 linear feet of sand fencing was constructed parallel to the Gulf of Mexico shoreline and each fence

site had perpendicular spurs added every 50 feet that extended 25 feet from the fence bayward. Marshhay cordgrass (*Spartina patens)* and Atlantic panicgrass (*Panicum amarum var. amarulum)* were planted on the bay side of the fences. Both *Panicum amarum var. amarulum* and *Spartina patens* displayed excellent transplant survival when sand fences remained intact, approximately 93% and 53% respectively. Fenced and planted sections of the project area experienced a 0.8 foot per year increase in average dune height between 1995 and 1999, while the reference areas experienced a 0.5 foot per year increase. Sand fencing along with vegetative plantings appeared to be successful in trapping sediment and increasing overall dune height particularly in the first one to two years after construction (Townson et al. 1999).

- In 1992, the LDNR performed a restoration study which incorporated the use of marshhay cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) planted on 1-foot centers at Trinity Island, one of the four islands within Isles Dernieres. By 1994, this and other native vegetation such as salicornia (*Salicornia virginica*), baccharis (*Baccharis halimifolia*), black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), and seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*) had propagated and assisted in stabilizing the island (Bahlinger 1995).

- Preliminary analyses of data from two similar CWPPRA barrier island projects showed only a slight increase in vegetation cover two years following construction. At Isles Dernieres Restoration East Island (TE-20), there was a slight increase in vegetation from 1999 (immediate post-construction) to 2001 (2 year post-construction) for bay, spur, and areas left unplanted. Data for Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island (TE-24) showed that vegetation slightly increased in cover between 1999 (immediate post-construction) and 2001 (2 year post-construction) for unplanted areas and for bay, dune, and spur areas planted (Krumrine and Brass 2003).

- Success of marshhay cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) has been demonstrated in many studies but high mortality rates occurred in plantings for TE-25 and TE-30 on East Timbalier Island. The drought conditions of 2001 could have negatively affected the vegetation in these projects. A site visit in 2001 revealed that bitter panicum (*Panicum amarum*) was vigorous in most areas. The advantages of bitter panicum as stabilizing vegetation far outweigh those of marshhay cordgrass, thus bitter panicum is planted more often (Keith Lovell, LDNR, Personal Communication, October 2003).

- The Whiskey Island Restoration (TE-27) project included vegetative plantings of dune, berm and back barrier marsh areas with smooth cordgrass (*Spartina patens*), bitter panicum (*Panicum amarum*) and marshhay cordgrass (*Spartina patens)*. Initial monitoring indicated that vegetative survival one growing season after planting was very low (30.0%), possibly due to drought after planting (Khalil and Lee in press). Additionally, vegetative cover in planted areas was low (<15.0%), indicating alternate planting designs need to be considered in future projects to maximize cover of bare sediment faster (West 2003). In 2003, thirty of the fifty-six vegetation plots were underwater. Elevation models from the surveys indicated volume loss of sediment 1.5 years after deposition to be approximately 21,6000 cy, indicating the need for sand fencing used in conjunction with vegetative plantings soon after construction.

Vegetative plantings used in conjunction with sand fencing have been successfully implemented to conserve and stabilize barrier island material that might otherwise be lost through natural erosion processes. In most instances, vegetation plantings of bitter panicum (*Panicum amarum*) and marshay cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) appeared to be the most successful type of vegetation, in terms of survival and coverage, used on barrier islands. However, species diversity should be a consideration in future plantings. Both sand fencing and vegetation plantings should be installed soon after construction completion to conserve as much barrier island material as possible.

Summary and Conclusion

The purpose of the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration project is to rebuild and nourish the western end of Whiskey Island using sand mined from the offshore submerged bar known as Ship Shoal. Storm impacts, inadequate supply of sediments, and relative sea level rise have left the western flank of the island in a critical state. Future landloss projections estimate that none of the Isles Dernieres chain will remain in 2050 and that some of the islands will become sub-aqueous by 2007 (LCWCRTF & WCRA 1999).

Numerical models developed by Moffatt and Nichol Engineers Inc. were used to mimic surrounding hydrology, evaluate project design alternatives, and determine the effects of mining sand on the Ship Shoal borrow site. The model predicted that both Alternatives A and B would withstand a possible design storm (Category 2 hurricane). The model determined that Alternative A would experience less inundation and erosion during storm conditions, but previous literature has suggested the dune height of Alternative B would mimic natural dune height (+3.0-+6.0 feet NAVD-88) and result in an increase in biodiversity. Alterative B was selected as the most feasible means of restoring the western flank of Whiskey Island. However, in order to prevent water from inundating the central marsh lobe and eastern section of the island, an extension to Alternative B has been included in the designed. Analysis of model results indicated that the consequences of removing sand from Ship Shoal would be relatively insignificant and the hydrodynamic effects would be localized (Moffat and Nichol Engineers Inc. 2004).

Observations from past Isle Dernieres restoration projects have shown some initial success was achieved in reducing erosion and increasing the height and volume of these systems. Thus far, these projects have prevented the restored islands from becoming sub-aqueous despite impacts from two major hurricanes. However, narrowing on both the bay and gulf sides of the islands has been reported due to natural erosional forces, including longshore and crosshore losses and loss due to storm impacts.

Monitoring results and literature reviews have revealed that sand fencing and vegetation plantings aided in the formation of dunes and in conserving material that otherwise would be lost. In order to increase survival and percent coverage rates of vegetation on barrier islands the Coastal Engineering Division plans to increase the diversity of plants used on dune habitat and back barrier marsh areas and plant vegetation earlier in the season to allow root systems to develop before the harsh summer months (Ken Balingher, LDNR, Personal Communication April 2005). Monitoring reports have advised installing sand fencing and vegetation plantings as soon as possible after construction completion to conserve sediment (West 2005).

VII. 95% Design Review Recommendations

Restoration of Louisiana's barrier islands using offshore borrow material has been used with great initial success, albeit at a high cost. Barrier islands will continue to erode, narrow and migrate landward and experience loss due to storm events over time. However, without the addition of new sand material to Louisiana's barrier island systems valuable oil infrastructure, coastal communities and interior marsh areas would be more vulnerable to flooding and wave energies associated with hurricanes. Alternative restoration techniques, including the use of rock shoreline protection structures on barrier islands, have proven largely ineffective. The exceptions to this statement are the rock breakwaters constructed to protect Raccoon Island. In this instance, a submerged shoal offshore of the island resulted in net accretion behind constructed breakwaters. In most cases, rock breakwaters used to protect barrier islands inhibit island rollover and in some cases interfere with longshore transport process resulting in increased erosion effects down drift of the shoreline protection structure.

Based on information gathered from similar restoration projects, engineering designs and related literature, the proposed strategies in the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration project will likely achieve all of the desired goals. It is therefore recommended that this project progress towards construction following a favorable 95% Design Review. However, prior to construction, the following issue needs to be addressed.

- It is believed that the sandy material used to create the back barrier marsh component will experience minimal settlement and consolidation over the life of the project. However, a settlement analysis may be useful to determine how long the restored area will remain at the intertidal target elevation range of 1.0-2.0 feet NAVD-88.

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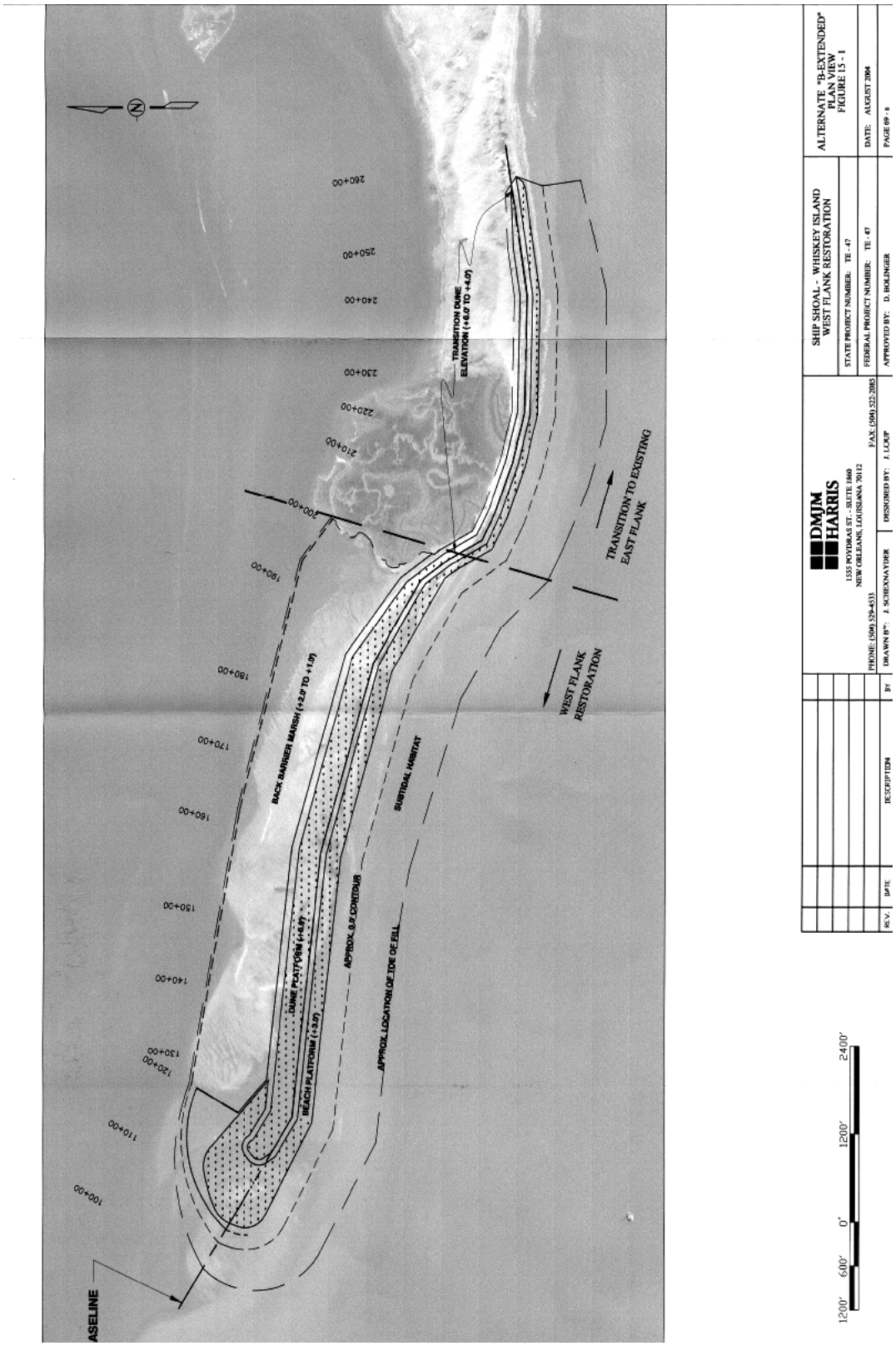
Appendix A
Alternative A-Plan View (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005)

Appendix B
Alternative B-Plan View (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005)

Appendix C
Alternative C-Plan View (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005)

Appendix D
Alternative B-Extended Plan View (DMJM + HARRIS, Inc. 2005)



Enclosure 4K

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

Overgrazing Determination

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

August 26, 2005

Mr. Brad Crawford
Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-EMC)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Dear Mr. Crawford:

RE: Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

I am in receipt of your request for an overgrazing determination for the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47). I contacted our local district conservationist and our state resource conservationist to discuss the grazing in the project area. Currently, livestock are not grazing in the area, nor do we see a potential for grazing once the project is installed. Therefore, it is our opinion, overgrazing is not a problem in this project area. If you have any questions please let me know.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist
for Water Resources and Rural Development

cc: Randolph Joseph, Area Conservationist, NRCS, Lafayette, Louisiana
Michael Trusclair, District Conservationist, NRCS, Thibodaux, Louisiana
Johanna Pate, State Grazing Lands Specialist, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
John Jurgensen, Civil Engineer, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

Enclosure 4L

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

Revised FFC Estimate

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: Ship Shoal Whiskey West Flank Restoration

PPL: 11 **Project No.** TE-47

Agency: EPA

Phase I Approval Date: 16-Jan-02

Phase II Approval Date: 25 Jan 2007 (Proposed) **Const Start:** Mar-07

	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 (125% Level) 3/	Recommended Baseline Phase II 4/	Recommended Baseline Phase II Incr 1 (100% Level) 5/
Engr & Des	2,040,111	2,550,139	2,040,111		2,550,139		
Lands	10,609	13,261	10,609		13,261		
Fed S&A	1,018,541	832,592	497,562	520,979	621,952	210,640	210,640
LDNR S&A	868,691	741,592	424,360	444,331	530,952	210,640	210,640
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	2,120	2,120	2,120		2,120		
Ph II Const Phase	752	553		752		553	553
Ph II Long Term	21,290	18,696		21,290		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	27,776,268	38,389,075		27,776,268		38,389,075	38,389,075
Const S&I	293,259	447,609		293,259		447,609	447,609
Contingency	6,944,067	9,597,269		6,944,067		9,597,269	9,597,269
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	24,198	24,198	24,198		24,198		
Ph II Const Phase	6,507	6,042		6,507		6,042	6,042
Ph II Long Term	171,948	153,227		171,948		153,227	19,127
O&M - State	124,554	77,455		124,554		77,455	9,669
O&M - Fed	-	72,113				72,113	9,002
Total	**39,302,915**	**52,925,941**	**2,998,960**	**36,303,955**	**3,742,622**	**49,183,319**	**48,901,960**
Total Project				**39,302,915**		**52,925,941**	**52,644,582**
Percent Over Original Baseline		**135%**					

Prepared By: B. Crawford **Date Prepared:** 21-Nov-06

NOTES:

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

PPL 11

Ship Shoal: Whiskey Island West Flank (TE-47)

Fully Funded Costs Total Fully Funded Costs $52,925,941 Amortized Costs $4,202,019

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
7	0.827	2002	$415,139	$2,159	$101,248	$86,434	$345	$3,939	$0	$0	$0	$609,264
6	0.851	2003	$711,667	$3,701	$173,568	$148,173	$592	$6,753	$0	$0	$0	$1,044,453
5	0.871	2004	$711,667	$3,701	$173,568	$148,173	$592	$6,753	$0	$0	$0	$1,044,453
4	0.939	2005	$711,667	$3,701	$173,568	$148,173	$592	$6,753	$0	$0	$0	$1,044,453
3	1.000	2006	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	$2,550,139	$13,261	$621,952	$530,952	$2,120	$24,198	$0	$0	$0	$3,742,622
Phase II												
2	1.043	2007	$0	$0	$115,889	$115,889	$304	$3,324	$246,264	$5,280,188	$21,120,750	$26,882,608
1	1.066	2008	$0	$0	$94,751	$94,751	$249	$2,718	$201,345	$4,317,081	$17,268,325	$21,979,220
0	1.088	2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	1.111	2010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-2	1.135	2011	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	$0	$0	$210,640	$210,640	$553	$6,042	$447,609	$9,597,269	$38,389,075	$48,861,828
Total Cost			$2,550,139	$13,261	$832,592	$741,592	$2,673	$30,240	$447,609	$9,597,269	$38,389,075	$52,604,450

Year		FY	Monitoring	O&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1.0883	2009	$6,244	$3,156	$762	$2,938
-1	1.1112	2010	$6,375	$3,222	$778	$3,000
-2	1.1345	2011	$6,509	$3,290	$794	$3,063
-3	1.1583	2012	$6,645	$3,359	$811	$3,128
-4	1.1827	2013	$6,785	$3,430	$828	$3,193
-5	1.2075	2014	$6,927	$3,502	$845	$3,260
-6	1.2329	2015	$7,073	$3,575	$863	$3,329
-7	1.2588	2016	$7,221	$3,650	$881	$3,399
-8	1.2852	2017	$7,373	$3,727	$900	$3,470
-9	1.3122	2018	$7,528	$3,805	$919	$3,543
-10	1.3397	2019	$7,686	$3,885	$938	$3,617
-11	1.3679	2020	$7,847	$3,967	$958	$3,693
-12	1.3966	2021	$8,012	$4,050	$978	$3,771
-13	1.4259	2022	$8,181	$4,135	$998	$3,850
-14	1.4559	2023	$8,352	$4,222	$1,019	$3,931
-15	1.4864	2024	$8,528	$4,311	$1,041	$4,013
-16	1.5177	2025	$8,707	$4,401	$1,062	$4,098
-17	1.5495	2026	$8,890	$4,494	$1,085	$4,184
-18	1.5821	2027	$9,076	$4,588	$1,107	$4,272
-19	1.6153	2028	$9,267	$4,684	$1,131	$4,361
		Total	$153,227	$77,455	$18,696	$72,113

11/21/2006

All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

Enclosure 4M

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

Revised WVA

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL
Barrier Island

Project: Ship Shoal - Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

Condition: Future Without Project

Variable		TY 0		TY 1		TY 10	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune	0	0.10	0	0.10	0	0.10
V2	% Supratidal	30	1.00	30	1.00	28	1.00
V3	% Intertidal	70	1.00	70	1.00	72	0.94
V4	% Vegetative Cover	33	0.56	33	0.56	36	0.60
V5	% Woody Cover	15	1.00	15	1.00	16	1.00
V6	Interspersion	%	0.72	%	0.72	%	0.65
	Class 1	44		44		28	
	Class 2					15	
	Class 3	26		26		13	
	Class 4	30		30		44	
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
		HSI =	0.742	HSI =	0.742	HSI =	0.731

Project..... Ship Shoal - Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47)
FWOP

Variable		TY 20		TY		TY	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune	0	0.10				
V2	% Supratidal	22	1.00				
V3	% Intertidal	81	0.67				
V4	% Vegetative Cover	20	0.38				
V5	% Woody Cover	16	1.00				
V6	Interspersion	%	0.54	%		%	
	Class 1						
	Class 2	30					
	Class 3	10					
	Class 4	60					
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00				
		HSI =	0.624	HSI =		HSI =	

Project.....
FWOP

Variable		TY		TY		TY	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune						
V2	% Supratidal						
V3	% Intertidal						
V4	% Vegetative Cover						
V5	% Woody Cover						
V6	Interspersion Class 1 Class 2 Class 3 Class 4 Class 5	%		%		%	
V7	Beach/surf Zone						
		HSI =		HSI =		HSI =	

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL
Barrier Island

Project: Ship Shoal - Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

Condition: Future With Project

Variable		TY 0		TY 1		TY 2	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune	0	0.10	7	1.00	7	1.00
V2	% Supratidal	30	1.00	30	1.00	30	1.00
V3	% Intertidal	70	1.00	63	1.00	63	1.00
V4	% Vegetative Cover	33	0.56	24	0.43	29	0.50
V5	% Woody Cover	15	1.00	11	1.00	11	1.00
V6	Interspersion	%	0.72	%	0.69	%	0.70
	Class 1	44		24		26	
	Class 2						
	Class 3	26		73		70	
	Class 4	30		3		4	
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
		HSI =	0.742	HSI =	0.840	HSI =	0.854

Project..... Ship Shoal - Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47)
FWP

Variable		TY 3		TY 5		TY 10	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune	7	1.00	7	1.00	5	1.00
V2	% Supratidal	30	1.00	30	1.00	29	1.00
V3	% Intertidal	63	1.00	64	1.00	65	1.00
V4	% Vegetative Cover	30	0.51	45	0.72	46	0.73
V5	% Woody Cover	12	1.00	12	1.00	12	1.00
V6	Interspersion	%	0.70	%	0.82	%	0.75
	Class 1	27		40		30	
	Class 2			30		30	
	Class 3	68		30		25	
	Class 4	5				15	
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
		HSI =	0.858	HSI =	0.917	HSI =	0.909

Project.....
FWP

Variable		TY 20		TY		TY	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune	0	0.10				
V2	% Supratidal	28	1.00				
V3	% Intertidal	72	0.94				
V4	% Vegetative Cover	29	0.50				
V5	% Woody Cover	10	1.00				
V6	Interspersion	%	0.66	%		%	
	Class 1						
	Class 2	45					
	Class 3	40					
	Class 4	15					
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00				
		HSI =	0.713	HSI =		HSI =	

AAHU CALCULATION

Project: Ship Shoal - Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

Future Without Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	1041	0.742	772.92	
1	1007	0.742	747.68	760.30
10	758	0.731	554.30	5854.69
20	437	0.624	272.73	4077.80
			AAHUs =	534.64

Future With Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	1041	0.742	772.92	
1	1249	0.840	1048.84	907.51
2	1216	0.854	1039.00	1044.00
3	1181	0.858	1012.71	1025.87
5	1114	0.917	1021.76	2035.80
10	946	0.909	860.35	4704.19
20	608	0.713	433.41	6358.02
			AAHUs	803.77

NET CHANGE IN AAHU'S DUE TO PROJECT	
A. Future With Project AAHUs =	803.77
B. Future Without Project AAHUs =	534.64
Net Change (FWP - FWOP) =	**269.13**

Enclosure 4N

Ship Shoal/Whiskey West Flank (TE-47)

Prioritization Score

PRIORITIZATION FACT SHEET
Revised November 21, 2006

Project Name and Number:
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

Goals and Objectives:

- Demonstrate the feasibility of moving Ship Shoal sands to the Isles Dernieres for future restoration projects;
- Restoring the integrity of the West Flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function;
- Adding offshore sediment to the West Flank of Whiskey Island from Ship Shoal to increase sediment supply and strengthen island formation;
- Rebuilding the natural structural framework within the coastal ecosystem to provide for separation of the gulf and the estuary;
- Creating a continuous protective barrier for back bays and inland marshes;
- To reduce wave energies thereby helping to reduce land loss;
- Strengthen the longshore transport system of sediment for continuous island building;
- Provide a unique and sustainable barrier island habitat for numerous biological species; and,
- Restoring roughly 500 acres of barrier island habitat into the island's West Flank

Proposed Solution
The Whiskey West Flank Restoration Project has completed the Phase 1 engineering and design evaluations. The project entails mining and transporting offshore Ship Shoal sediment to restore the west flank of Whiskey Island. A cutterhead suction dredge and/or hopper dredge would be used at Ship Shoal. Material would be transported a distance of approximately 8-10 miles with pipeline and booster pumps or as necessary to the island area. The proposed design features include: a 600 ft wide beach berm at +3 ft, a 300 ft wide dune at +6 ft elevation, and, a marsh platform which varies between 825 to 1225 ft wide. Transition to existing east flank restoration includes: a 450 ft wide berm at +3 ft and 100 ft wide dune that will transition in elevation from +6 ft from the west flank dune to +4 ft onto the adjacent east dune.

Proposed Prioritization Criteria Scores and Justification

<u>Cost Effectiveness</u> (cost/net acre)
Score: 1
Net wetland acres protected on the west flank of Whiskey Island: TY20 = 195 acres
Current total fully-funded cost estimate: $ 52,925,941
$52,925,941/195 acres = $271,415/acre

Area of Need, High Loss Area

Score: 10

Based on the Memo Dated May 27, 2005, from Moffatt & Nichol, the projected historic shoreline erosion rate for the West Flank for FWOP, is 80 ft/yr and 86 ft/yr for the dune extension. The FWOP modeled shoreline erosion rates are 30 ft/yr for both the West Flank and the extension. The project is in the Terrebonne basin, hence, the **score is 10**.

> *An alternate method for estimating the existing erosion rate is as follows: Per the 95% E&D report, FWOP @ TY 0 (850 acres)/FWOP @ TY 20 (358 acres) = 42.1% remaining. Converting to an average annual loss rate; (1- Loss Rate)^{20} = 42.1% , hence, the average annual loss rate = 4.23%.*

Implementability

Score: 10

No known serious impediments that would preclude the project's timely implementation have emerged.

Certainty of Benefits

Score: 7

Traditional barrier island project

Sustainability of Benefits

Score: 1

Based on information in the 95% E&D report, for FWP, the area remaining at TY20 = 553 acres of the original 1135 acres, (i.e. 48.72% remaining). Since the FWP loss rate is based on the quality of sand, the FWP loss rates are used for this calculation rather than converting back to the FWOP loss rate. Converting to an average annual loss rate is as follows:

> *(1- Loss Rate)^{20} = 48.72%, results in a land loss rate of 3.53%. Applying a 3.53% loss rate to TY21-TY30 results in (1-0.0353)^{10} = 69.8% remaining, or a 30.2% loss. This is a relatively conservative method to calculating % loss, hence, other methods would likely result in an even greater loss, all indicating a score of 1. (Converting back to the FWOP loss rate would still result in a score of 1).*

Increasing riverine input in the deltaic plain or freshwater input and saltwater penetration limiting in the Chenier plain

Score: 0

The project will not result in increases in riverine flows.

Increased sediment input

Score: 10
The project will result in the significant placement of sediment from an offshore source. The proposed project would input approximately 3.85 MCY (in place) of Ship Shoal sediment into the Louisiana nearshore system.

Maintaining landscape features critical to a sustainable ecosystem structure and function
Score: 10
The project serves to protect, for at least the 20 year life of the project, features which are critical to maintaining the integrity of the Terrebonne Basin (e.g., barrier islands).

Preparer of Fact Sheet
Brad Crawford, EPA, 214-665-7255,

Resulting Score:
(1*2.0) + (10*1.5) + (10*1.5) + (7*1.0) + (1*1.0) + (0*1.0) + (10*1.0) + (10*1.0) = 60

References

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DMJM+Harris, Inc. 2005. *Ship Shoal: Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47) Design Report. Revised for 95% Submittal. New Orleans, LA. 88 pp.*

TE-39 - South Lake DeCade - CU 1

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

SOUTH LAKE DECADE FRESHWATER INTRODUCTION (TE-39)

Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting
December 6, 2006

Project Overview

Project Location: Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, south shore of Lake Decade.

Problem: Interior marshes have suffered dramatic losses of emergent vegetation and currently consists of fragmented wetlands surrounded by open water areas. Shoreline erosion along the south shore of Lake Decade threatens to breach the existing levee that separates the lake from degraded marshes.

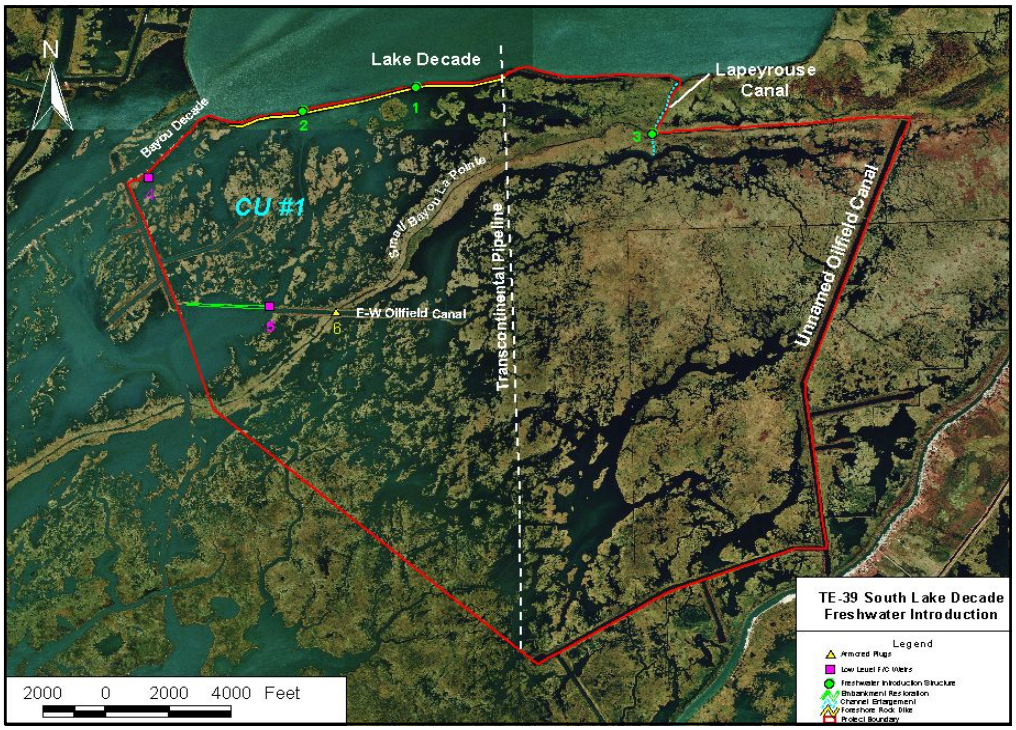
Goals:
1) Reduce interior marsh loss rates.
2) Increase the occurrence and abundance of SAV's.

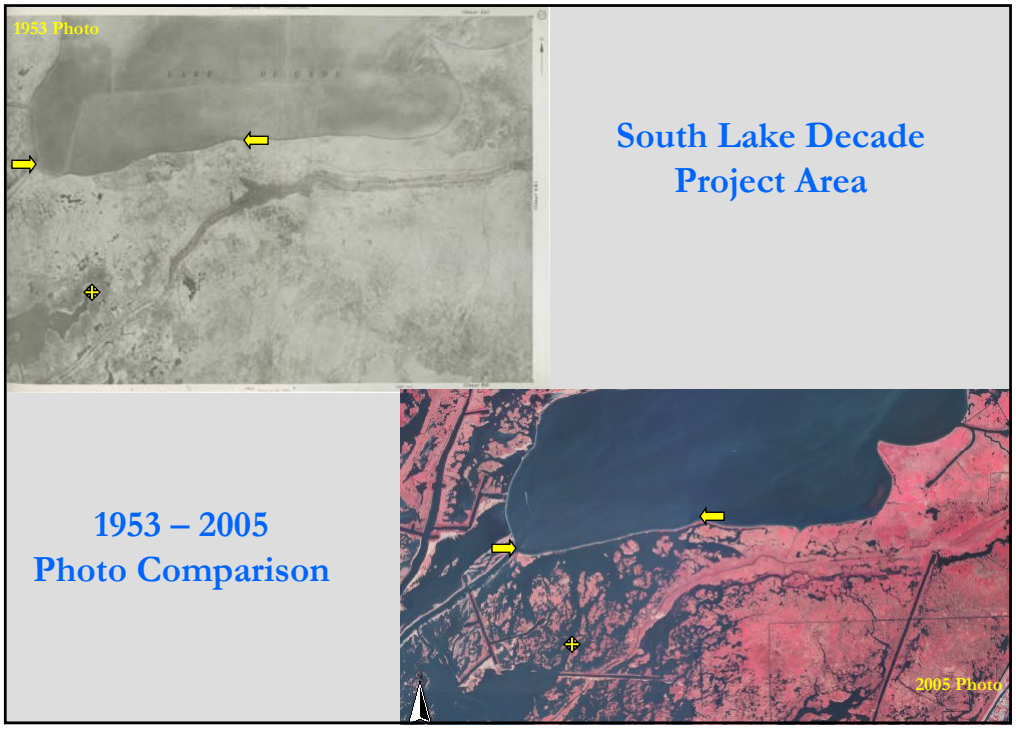
SOUTH LAKE DECADE – CU #1

PROJECT FEATURES

- Construction of 8,700 LF of Shoreline Rock Revetment along the south existing embankment of Lake Decade from the Transcontinental Pipeline crossing extending westward to the mouth of Bayou Decade.

- The revetment will have a crest elevation of (+)3.5 ft. NAVD88, blanket width of 2 feet, 2:1 side slope, and an average height of 4 feet.




1953 Photo
South Lake Decade
Project Area
1953 – 2005
Photo Comparison
2005 Photo

Lake Decade
Jug Lake
Bayou Decade
Small Bayou LaPointe
Raccourci
Bay
Lake Mechant

SOUTH LAKE DECADE – CU #1

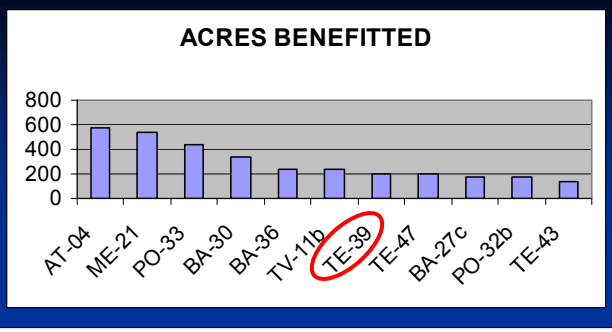
Project Benefits & Costs

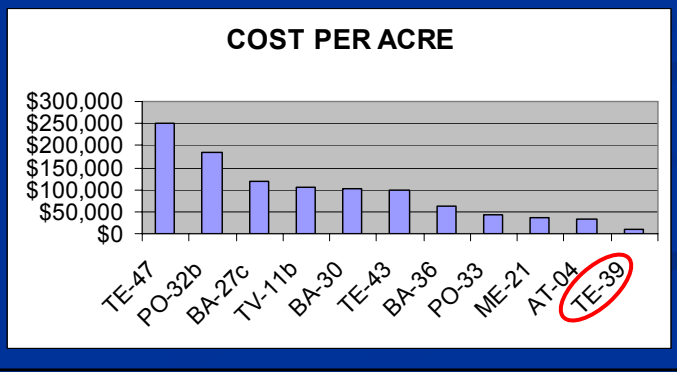
- The 8,700 LF of rock revetment will benefit 823 acres of intermediate/brackish marsh and 862 acres of open water (total 1685 ac.).
- Within the 20 year life of the project (@ TY20), interior marsh loss rates will be reduced and it's projected that 202 acres will be protected.
- The fully funded cost of the project is $3,841,826. The Phase II request amount is $2,221,042.
- The Prioritization Score is 74.95.

SOUTH LAKE DECADE – CU #1

Why Should this Project be Funded This Year?

- Rapid Loss of Fresh/Interm/Brackish Marsh
- Immediate Need
- Initial Attention to a Critically Eroding Area
- 100% Landowner Support
- Low Cost <$2,221,042>
- High Prioritization Score <74.95>
- Ready for Implementation





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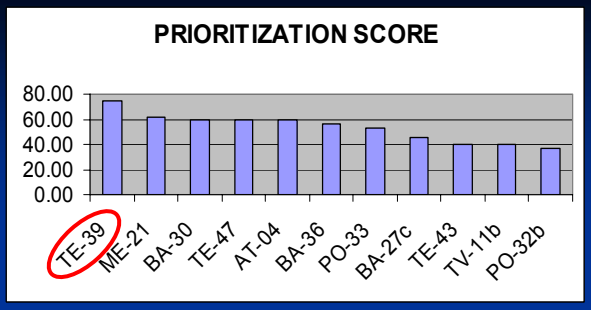

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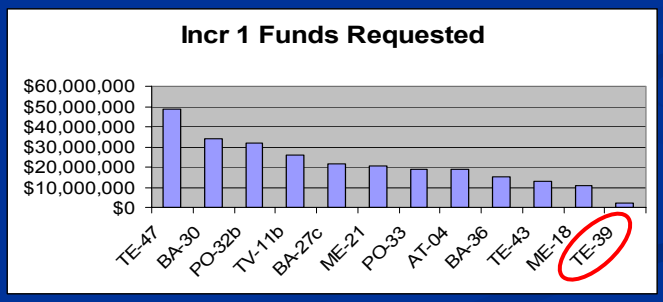

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MAY 28 2004

APR 20 2006

JUN 2 2005

DEC 13 2005

Questions?

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

December 3, 2006

Mr. Troy Constance, Acting Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Constance:

RE: South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction Project (TE-39)
Phase Two Authorization Request

Pursuant to Revision 11.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (Section 6.j. and Appendix C), please find enclosed the Phase Two Authorization Request package. This request is for the construction of Construction Unit 1 (CU #1) of the South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction Project (TE-39). This project was authorized in January 2000 under Priority Project List 9 (PPL9) by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Task Force under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

If you or any members of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Technical Committee or Task Force have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Loland Broussard at (337) 291-3060.

Sincerely,

/s/ W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist
for Water Resources and Rural Development

Enclosures

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

2006 Phase II Authorization Request

South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction Project (TE-39)
Construction Unit 1

Description of Phase I Project

The South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction Project (TE-39) was approved for Phase 1 funding by the CWPPRA Task Force on the 9th Priority Project List. This project is located in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, within the Terrebonne Hydrologic Basin, approximately ten miles southeast of the community of Theriot. The project is bordered on the north by the southern bank of Lake Decade and Small Bayou LaPointe ridge, to the east and southeast by an unnamed oilfield location canal, on the south and southwest by undifferentiated marsh, and to the west by an unnamed north - south oilfield canal and Bayou Decade. The purpose of the project is to reduce current interior marsh loss rates and increase the occurrence and abundance of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV).

The proposed project, as selected for Phase I authorization, featured the construction of 5,200 linear feet of shoreline protection along the southern bank of Lake Decade, the installation of a freshwater introduction structure in the southern bank of Lake Decade, and removal of an existing weir in Lapeyrouse Canal. The Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) benefits attributed to these features were a net increase of 201 acres by the end of the 20 year project life.

The total fully funded cost of the project at the time of Task Force approval was $3,968,577. The estimated amount for Phase 1 costs was $396,489 and for Phase II costs was $3,572,088. Individual budget item costs are listed in the second column in the table on page 9.

During the Phase I planning process, NRCS conducted several field trips with an interdisciplinary team of technical specialists to survey, evaluate, and collect data on vegetative marsh types, emergent/submergent vegetative communities and predominance of each, wildlife usage and habitat conditions, hydrologic conditions, and other physical and biological parameters. As a result of this planning effort, the revision of and addition to initial project features were identified (refer to Figure 1). The current proposed features for the TE-39 Project are as follows:

(A) 3 Multi-gated Diversion Structures on south perimeter of Lake Decade;
(B) Approximately 8,700 ft. of rock revetment along south shoreline of Lake Decade;
(C) Enlargement of Lapeyrouse Canal from Lake Decade southward to interior open water areas;
(D) Approximately 2,900 ft. of oilfield canal embankment restoration;
(E) Installation of 2 low-level rock weirs;
(F) Installation of 1 armored plug closure;
(G) Vegetative protection.

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

It was proposed by NRCS and approved by the Engineering & Environmental Workgroups and Technical Committee (26 Mar 2003) to separate the TE-39 Project into two "independent" construction units. The purpose was to accelerate the E&D timetable on those project components requiring less planning and design effort. Construction Unit No. 1 (CU #1) involves the shoreline protection component of the project and Construction Unit No. 2 (CU #2) will encompass the remaining freshwater introduction and outfall management features.

To-date the following tasks have been completed for the Phase 1 portion of Construction Unit No. 1:

1) Plan of Work
2) Cost Share Agreement between NRCS and DNR
3) Cultural Resources & Oyster Investigations & Assessment
4) Landrights Work Plan
5) Prioritization Evaluation
6) Plan/Environmental Assessment & FONSI
7) Section 303(e) Approval
8) NRCS Overgrazing Determination
9) Draft Ecological Review
10) Design Surveys – NRCS
11) Geotechnical Investigation, Analysis, & Report
12) 30% Design Review
13) Draft Construction Plans & Specifications
14) Current Construction Cost Estimate
15) 95% Design Review
16) 404 and CUP Permits

Engineering and Design Tasks

Design surveys were completed by NRCS Construction Survey Crews and are included in the 95% Design Report posted on LDNR's ftp server at the following link:

ftp://ftp.dnr.state.la.us/pub/CED%20Project%20Management/NRCS/TE-39-CU1%20SLD/Phase2Request%20TC2005-12-07/

The surveys were completed using Ashtech Z-Extreme Dual Frequency Receivers operating in RTK (Real-Time Kinematic) mode. The survey occupied DNR benchmark "TE-39-SM-A" for control. Design survey cross sections were taken at approximately 200' intervals along the proposed earthen embankment and at 250' intervals along the lake rim of the project area. From the survey data, an alignment was developed for the revetment and embankment. The survey cross sections, survey profiles, and proposed alignment were used for calculating quantities.

Initial pipeline investigations have been initiated with known pipeline companies as shown on the design drawings. Refer to the Design Drawings and LDNR Landrights Memo in the 95% Design Report for established pipeline information.

Geotechnical investigation and analyses have been performed. The geotechnical reports are included in the 95% Design Report. The initial geotechnical report (August 2001) prepared by Soil Testing Engineers, Inc. (STE) contains all boring and soils analysis along with predicted settlement and stability for the proposed project features. A supplemental report (May 2004) was provided by Burns Cooley Dennis, Inc. (BCD) with respect to additional settlement and stability analysis on a rock/lightweight aggregate weir section for the proposed fixed crested weir and rock revetment on the earthen embankment.

Evaluation of the two reports cited above resulted in a design decision to utilize the proposed armored earthen embankment to configure the geometry of a proposed weir section with a solid rock over flow section. A consideration given in the selection of the proposed weir design was that the structure could be easily modified in the event an O&M contingency plan must be implemented. The plan would be put in effect if the monitoring of interior wetland conditions showed progressive land loss and deterioration due to increased water levels.

The shoreline protection feature for the south bank of Lake Decade was changed to a foreshore dike during phase 1 planning and was analyzed in the STE report. However, after conducting additional site visits to the project area, an observation was made that the foundation area of the existing earthen embankment is pre-consolidated from the many years of direct loading applied by the embankment. Therefore, a revetment of the existing embankment was chosen as the preferred approach for shoreline protection.

Hydrologic and hydraulic calculations were performed by NRCS to insure that the proposed embankment restoration and weir project features would not adversely affect the marsh interior within construction unit number 1 (CU #1). A conservative approach was taken in the calculations. Only existing significant hydraulic conveyance openings within the system were used to compute discharge. The discharge area of the proposed weir was neglected. The calculations confirm that the existing additional openings along the perimeter of the marsh interior would adequately convey selected storm event capacities. Conversely, it was also determined that the discharge capacity of the weir alone is sufficient to provide adequate drainage for the identified watershed.

30% Design Review Meetings were held on September 17, 2003, and July 19, 2004. NRCS received a letter from LDNR, dated August 2, 2004, stating they concur with proceeding with the design of the project to the 95% design level. A 95% Design Review Meeting was held on September 2, 2004. No outstanding engineering issues were identified and minor comments were made regarding supporting data included in the 95% Design Report.

On October 13, 2004 the CWPPRA Task Force held their first annual funding cycle meeting to select projects for Phase 2 funding. The TE-39-1 South Lake Decade Project was submitted for funding consideration but was not selected. However, the TE-44 North Lake Mechant Project, sponsored by USFWS and serves as a southwest extension of the TE-39 Project, was selected for Phase 2 funding. It's anticipated that the TE-44 Project will have a synergistic effect in abating salinity and tidally induced problems that have direct impact to the CU #1 project area. The two lower structural components in CU #1 (i.e. weir & embankment restoration) were targeted to prohibit the same problems as stated above. As such, NRCS, DNR and landowner representatives have agreed to remove the two lower components from 2005 Phase 2 approval consideration for CU #1. These structural measures however, will remain as components of the project due to their "potential" need as outfall management features for construction unit no. 2.

Supplemental Tasks

Preliminary landrights have been executed with the landowner (Apache Louisiana Minerals Inc.). The landowner has acknowledged intent to sign necessary documents once the project has obtained Phase II Task Force approval. Landrights with affected utilities and pipelines are proceeding without interruption and are expected to be finalized in the near future. LDNR has determined that no oyster seed grounds or leases will be affected by project implementation.

A review of the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism, Office of Cultural Development files indicated that two (2) cultural resource sites are located within the boundaries of the TE-39 Project. Both of the sites are described as shell middens experiencing deterioration due to many of the same impacts causing marsh loss (i.e. wave wash, scouring, subsidence, and physical disturbance from canal dredging). A letter, dated May 24, 2001, was received from the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism stating that, due to the nature of this project the sites will not be affected, therefore they have no objections to its implementation.

Comments relative to other significant task items are addressed in the attached "Checklist of Phase Two Requirements".

Construction Unit No. 1 Project Issues

At the September 17, 2004, 30% Design Review Meeting, concerns were raised and post-meeting comments were received regarding the negative hydrologic impact the proposed embankment restoration and low level weir may have on affected wetlands (i.e. increased water levels). NRCS conducted an engineering survey of the CU #1 area which identified existing perimeter boundary conditions and normal marsh elevations within the interior. An onsite field trip was held on October 22, 2003, with various agency personnel to visually survey the perimeter and interior conditions of the area. NRCS conducted hydrologic and hydraulic mathematical modeling assessments on the proposed project features in question based on collected survey data. Results of these assessments indicated that discharge removal rates of the CU #1 area, with the proposed features in place, would not cause impoundment conditions that would in turn negatively impact emergent wetland vegetation.

A second 30% Design Review Meeting was held on July 19, 2004. DNR and attending federal agencies acknowledged their acceptance of NRCS's modeling assessments. Agency comments and NRCS responses, as a result of the 30% meeting are included in the 95% Design Report posted on LDNR's ftp server.

The 95% Design Review meeting for this candidate project was held on September 2, 2004. At this meeting, reviewing agencies had the opportunity to provide comments regarding the 95% Design Report and supporting documents that were posted on DNR's ftp server on August 19, 2004. No significant outstanding issues were identified at the meeting and only minor comments were made regarding Plans and Specifications in the Final Design Report.

NRCS consulted with DNR regarding the project changes made for CU #1 since the September 2004, 95% Design Review meeting. It was decided that another 95% Design Review meeting was not necessary due to the revisions made were only exclusions to the prior reviewed project. At NRCS's request, DNR has re-posted the 95% Design Report along with updated project plans and specifications at the following link:

ftp://ftp.dnr.state.la.us/pub/CED%20Project%20Management/NRCS/TE-39-CU1%20SLD/Phase2Request%20TC2005-12-07/

Description of Phase II Candidate Project

The Phase II candidate project consists of constructing an 8,700 linear foot shoreline protection feature along the southern bank of Lake Decade (Figure 2). This shoreline protection feature shall be a rock revetment that is built upon the existing embankment along the lake shoreline. The revetment shall have 2(H):1(V) side slopes and be built to an elevation of +3.5' NAVD88 with a minimum rock thickness of 2 feet. All rock used in this construction shall be ASTM 6092-97 R-300 gradation.

Phase II Funding

Construction for this project is tentatively scheduled to commence in August 2007 and proceed for approximately 6 months. The estimated Phase II cost of the project at the 100% funding level is $3,171,215. Individual budget item costs are listed in the seventh column in the table on page 9.

NRCS will formally request permission for Phase 2 approval and funding at the December 6, 2006 Technical Committee Meeting and subsequent approval from the Task Force at their January 31, 2007 meeting. The total 2006 funding request will be $2,221,042. Individual budget item costs are listed in the eighth column in the table on page 9.

Sponsoring Agency and Contact Person

"USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service"
Loland Broussard
Project Manager
646 Cajundome Blvd – Suite 180
Lafayette, LA 70506
(337) 291-3060 offc
(337) 291-3085 fax
Loland.broussard@la.usda.gov

"La. Department of Natural Resources"
Ismail Merhi
Project Manager
P. O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027
(225) 342-4127 offc
(225) 342-6801 fax
ismailm@dnr.state.la.us

Checklist of Phase II Requirements
South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction (TE-39) CU# 1

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The goals of this project are to reduce interior marsh loss rates and increase the occurrence and abundance of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). The strategy proposed to accomplish these goals is the construction of a rock revetment along the south shoreline of Lake Decade.

B. A statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and Local Sponsor has been Executed for Phase I.

A Cost Sharing Agreement has been executed between NRCS (NRCS Agreement No. CWPPRA-00-01) and DNR (DNR Agreement No. 2511-01-02), dated July 25, 2000.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase II approval.

LDNR-CRD Land Manager sent a letter to the Chairman of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, dated September 2, 2004, which stated substantial progress had been made regarding landrights acquisition, that no significant landrights acquisition problems are anticipated, and that DNR is confident that landrights will be finalized in a reasonable period of time after Phase Two Approval. A copy of the letter can be obtained by contacting one of the sponsoring agency persons listed on page 5.

NRCS re-confirmed the above with LDNR Landrights Section via email correspondence on November 9, 2005.

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

A 30% Design Review meeting was held on September 17, 2003. Issues were raised by DNR and some federal agencies concerning the hydrologic impact that the proposed project measures may have on interior wetlands. NRCS addressed these issues by conducting hydrologic and hydraulic mathematical modeling assessments which concluded no negative impacts are anticipated as a result of project construction. A second 30% Design Review Meeting was held on July 19, 2004, in which DNR and participating agencies concurred with NRCS's assessments. Concurrence to proceed with project designs to the 95% level was received by DNR in a letter dated August 2, 2004. A copy of the letter can be obtained by contacting one of the sponsoring agency persons listed on page 5. All written comments received from the 30% Design Review are addressed in the 95% Design Review Package posted on DNR's ftp server.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level).

A 95% Design Review Meeting was held on September 2, 2004. No substantial outstanding issues were identified and minor comments were made regarding supporting data to the Final Design Report. In 2005, NRCS revised the project plans, specifications, and construction cost estimate to reflect recent project changes. Revised data and the 95% Design Report are available on DNR's ftp server.

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.

A Final Environmental Assessment of the TE-39 Project was released for public review on June 2001. The Final EA was developed after comments were received and incorporated in the draft Environmental Assessment which was submitted for interagency review in April 2001. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was published in the Federal Register on July 25, 2001, and in the local newspaper on July 31, 2001. No comments were received regarding the FONSI. A copy of the Final Environmental Assessment can be obtained by contacting one of the sponsoring agency personnel listed on page 5 of this package.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

A draft Ecological Review, submitted August 2004, stated that the "proposed strategies of the South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction - CU 1 Project will likely achieve the desired ecological goals." A revised draft Ecological Review was submitted in August 2005, in which Section VII – Recommendations of the report concluded "At this time, the level of design of the project's physical effects and confidence in goal attainability warrant continued progress toward construction authorization (pending a second favorable 95% Design Review meeting, if required)".

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits.

A Joint Permit Application with appropriate attachments, dated November 4, 2005, was submitted to LDNR-Coastal Management Division (CMD) for processing. A letter, dated January 19, 2006, was received from CMD stating the TE-39-1 Project was reviewed for consistency with the approved Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (LCRP) and complies. The COE 404 Permit was issued on July 17, 2006. The letter of consistency and 404 Permit are available upon request at the sponsoring agency offices listed on page 5.

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

NRCS has determined that an HTRW assessment is not required.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303e approval was granted by the Corps Real Estate Division on August 4, 2004. A copy of the approval letter can be obtained by contacting one of the sponsoring agency personnel listed on page 5 of this package.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not a problem within the project area, nor is there future potential for such problem.

L. **Revised fully funded cost estimate, approved by the Economic Work Group, based on the revised Project design and the specific Phase 2 funding request as outlined in below spreadsheet.**

REFER TO ATTACHED FILE “South Lake Decade_PhII Revised_30 Nov 2006.xls”

1) The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated Phase 2 costs, three years of Corps Administration and O&M) is $2,221,042.

2) The current estimated fully funded cost for TE-39 CU #1 is $3,841,825. This cost was provided by Bill Waits (EconWG) and Loland Broussard (EngWG), and confirmed by John Petitbone (EngWG Chairman) and Allan Hebert (EconWG Chairman) on November 17, 2006. The revised fully funded budget spreadsheets, with the anticipated schedule of expenditures, are provided as an attachment.

M. **A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.**

A Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) was specifically prepared for the CU #1 portion of the TE-39 South Lake Decade Project on March 20, 2003. A revised WVA was not necessary at the 30% or 95% level of review because no changes were made in project features that would have resulted in a change in projected project benefits.

Due to the removal of 2 structural components from CU #1 in 2005, NRCS revised the 2003 Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) accordingly. The result was a reduction in net acreage from 207 to 202 acres. Kevin Roy, Environmental Workgroup (EnvWG) Chairman, assisted in the re-assessment and determined the WVA revisions were minor enough to negate a review by the EnvWG. A copy of the revised WVA is available upon request by contacting the NRCS Lafayette Water Resources office at (337)291-3060.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed upon by all agencies during the 95% review.

A revised Prioritization Fact Sheet was submitted to CWPPRA agencies for review on November 4, 2005. Based on comments received, no corrections to the submitted fact sheet were made. A final fully funded cost for the 2006 Phase II request was confirmed by the Economic Work Group on November 17th, therefore the Prioritization Fact Sheet dated 30 November 2005 was revised to reflect such cost.

Listed below are current prioritization criterion and associated scores for the TE-39 CU #1 Project:

Criteria	Score	Weight	Final Score
Cost Effectiveness	10	2	20
Area of Need	9.3	1.5	13.95
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	8	1	8
Sustainability of Benefits	8	1	8
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	10	1	10
Total Score			**74.95**

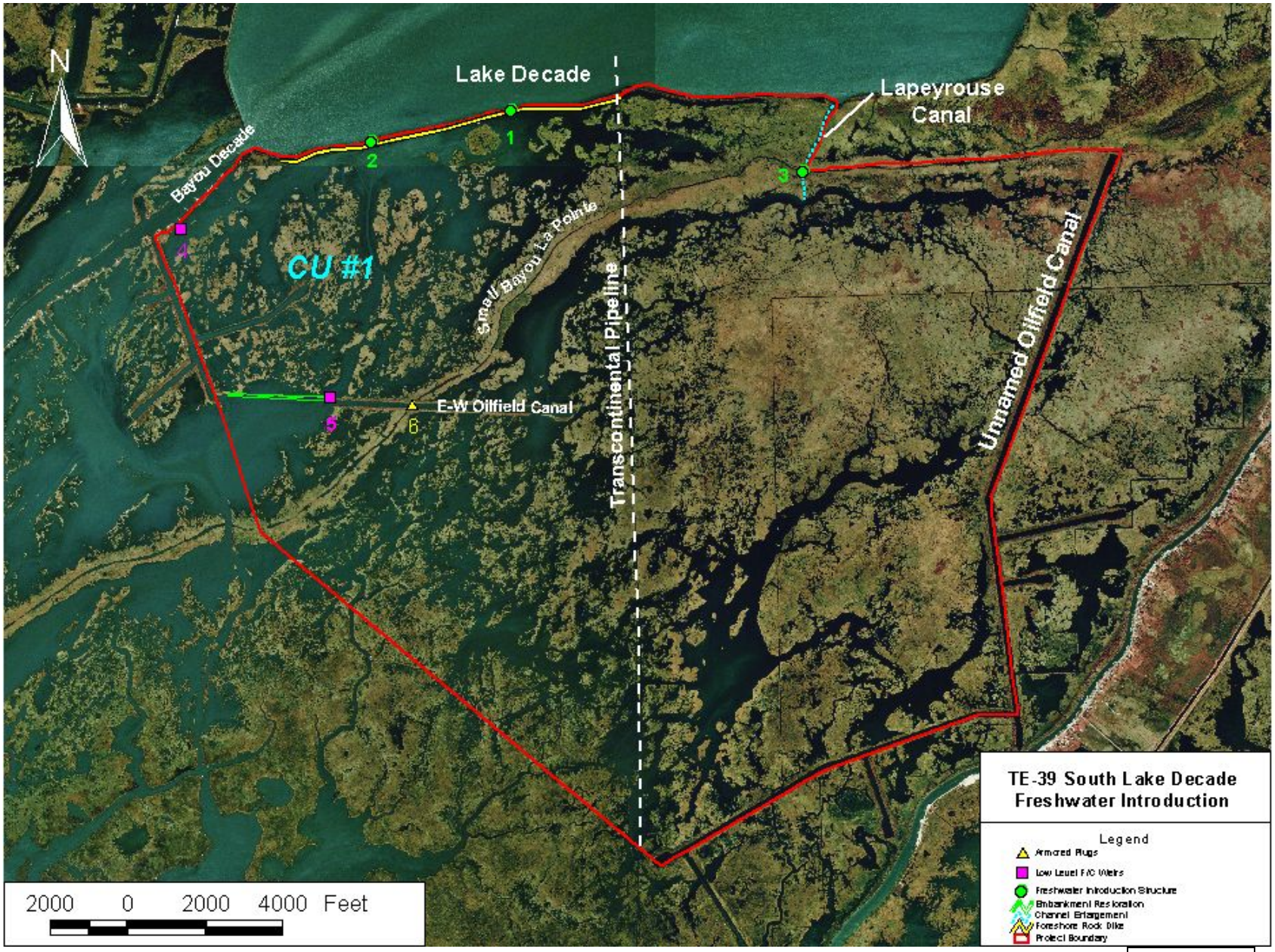
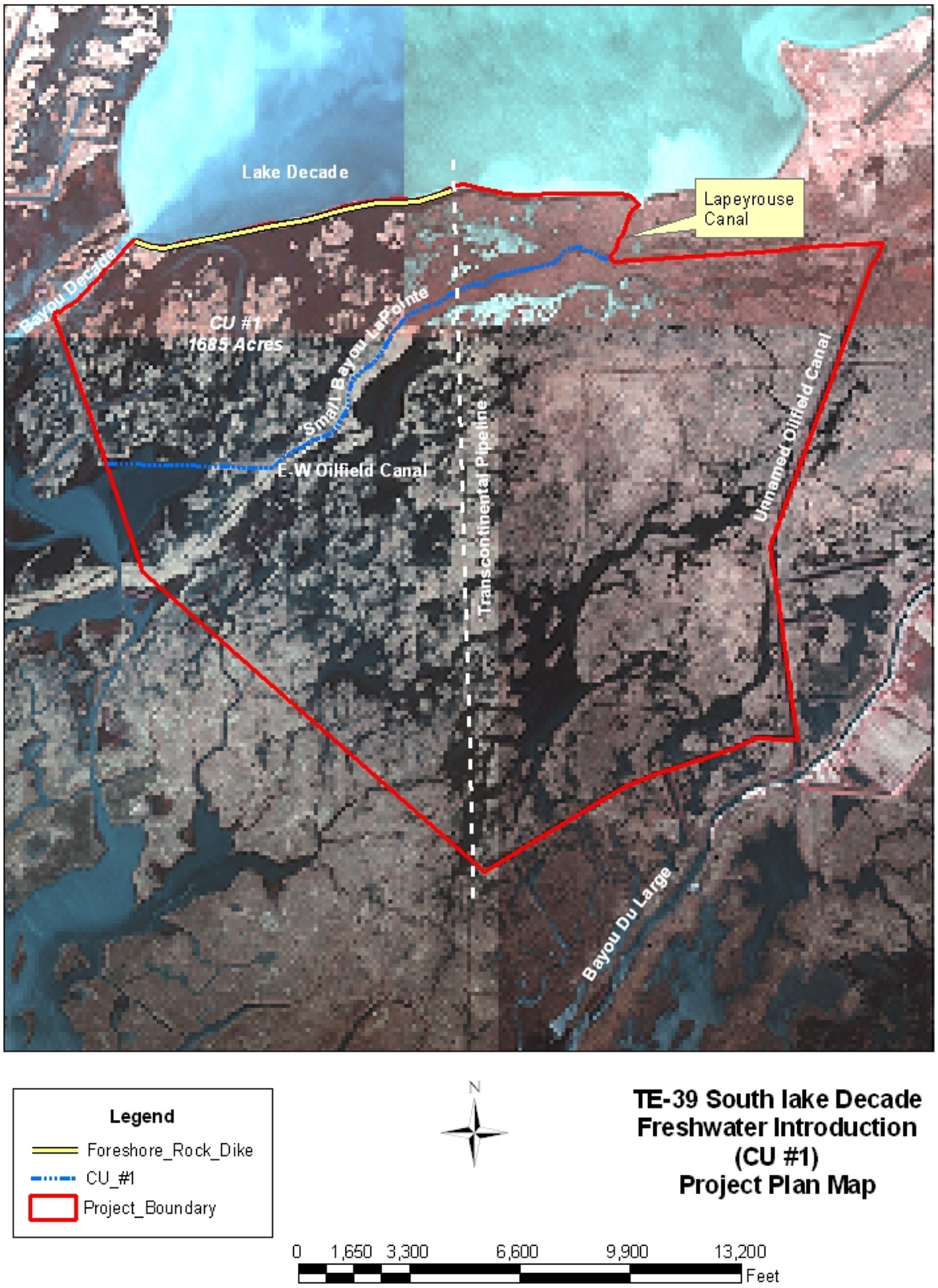

N
Lake Decade
Lapeyrouse Canal
Bayou Decade
CU #1
Small Bayou La Pointe
Transcontinental Pipeline
Unnamed Oilfield Canal
E-W Oilfield Canal
1
2
3
4
5
6
2000 0 2000 4000 Feet
TE-39 South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction
Legend
Armored Plugs
Low Level F/C Weirs
Freshwater Introduction Structure
Embankment Restoration
Channel Enlargement
Foreshore Rock Dike
Project Boundary

Figure 1



TE-39 South lake Decade Freshwater Introduction (CU #1) Project Plan Map

Figure 2

REFER TO ATTACHED FILE “phase-2-Approval South Lake Decade-CU#1(TE-39-1) (3).xls”

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: South Lake DeCade Freshwater Introduction

PPL: 9 **Project No.** TE-39

Agency: NRCS

Phase I Approval Date: 11-Jan-00

Phase II Approval Date: 31-Jan-07 **Const Start:** Aug-07

	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	217,297	341,860	217,297		341,860		
Lands	51,008	63,760	51,008		63,760		
Fed S&A	74,486	84,818	37,243	37,243	46,555	38,263	38,263
LDNR S&A	37,244	184,380	18,622	18,622	146,117	38,263	38,263
COE Proj Mgmt	-	-					
Phase I	973	973	973		973		
Ph II Const Phase	974	308		974		308	308
Ph II Long Term	19,179	18,696		19,179		18,696	2,334
Const Contract	1,538,742	1,530,517		1,538,742		1,530,517	1,530,517
Const S&I	53,354	197,193		53,354		197,193	197,193
Contingency	384,686	382,629		384,686		382,629	382,629
Monitoring	-	-					
Phase I	71,346	71,346	71,346		71,346		
Ph II Const Phase	-	-					
Ph II Long Term	740,757	-		740,757			
O&M - State	778,531	921,160		778,531		921,160	27,067
O&M - Fed	-	44,185				44,185	4,468
Total	**3,968,577**	**3,841,825**	**396,489**	**3,572,088**	**670,611**	**3,171,215**	**2,221,042**
Total Project				**3,968,577**		**3,841,826**	**2,891,653**
Current Estimate Compared to Original		**97%**					

Prepared By: L Broussard **Date Prepared:** 30-Nov-06

NOTES:

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

South Lake Decade-CU#1 (TE-39-1)

PPL 9

Project Construction Years:	2	Total Project Years	22
Interest Rate	4.875%	Amortization Factor	0.07939
Fully Funded First Costs	$2,857,785	Total Fully Funded Costs	$3,841,826

Total Charges	Present Worth	Average Annual
First Costs	$3,142,505	$249,497
Monitoring	$0	$0
State O & M Costs	$460,301	$36,545
Other Federal Costs	$31,040	$2,464
Average Annual Cost	$288,507	$288,507
Average Annual Habitat Units	60	
Cost Per Habitat Unit	$4,808	
Total Net Acres	202	

12/3/2006

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

South Lake Decade-CU#1 (TE-39-1)

Project Costs $3,841,826 **PPL 9**

Year	Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I											
9	2000	$43,509	$8,115	$5,925	$18,597	$124	$9,080	-	$0		$85,350
8	2001	$74,588	$13,911	$10,157	$31,880	$212	$15,566	-	$0		$146,315
7	2002	$74,588	$13,911	$10,157	$31,880	$212	$15,566	-	$0		$146,315
6	2003	$74,588	$13,911	$10,157	$31,880	$212	$15,566	-	$0		$146,315
5	2004	$74,588	$13,911	$10,157	$31,880	$212	$15,566	-	$0		$146,315
	TOTAL	$341,860	$63,760	$46,555	$146,117	$973	$71,346	$0	$0	$0	$670,611
Phase II											
2	2007	-	$0	$14,483	$14,483	$117	$0	$74,640	$144,830	$579,320	$827,873
1	2008	-	$0	$21,725	$21,725	$175	-	$111,960	$217,245	$868,980	$1,241,810
0	2009	-	$0	$0	$0	$0	-	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	2010	-	$0	$0	$0	$0	-	$0	$0	$0	$0
-2	2011	-	$0	$0	$0	$0	-	$0	$0	$0	$0
	TOTAL	$0	$0	$36,208	$36,208	$292	$0	$186,600	$362,075	$1,448,300	$2,069,683
Total First Costs		$341,860	$63,760	$82,763	$182,325	$1,265	$71,346	$186,600	$362,075	$1,448,300	$2,740,294

Year		FY	Monitoring	)&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	Discount	2009	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-1	Discount	2010	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-2	Discount	2011	$0	$15,715	$700	$2,000
-3	Discount	2012	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-4	Discount	2013	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-5	Discount	2014	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-6	Discount	2015	$0	$330,014	$700	$6,082
-7	Discount	2016	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-8	Discount	2017	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-9	Discount	2018	$0	$15,715	$700	$2,000
-10	Discount	2019	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-11	Discount	2020	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-12	Discount	2021	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-13	Discount	2022	$0	$257,826	$700	$6,082
-14	Discount	2023	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-15	Discount	2024	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-16	Discount	2025	$0	$15,715	$700	$2,000
-17	Discount	2026	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-18	Discount	2027	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-19	Discount	2028	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
	Total		$0	$697,985	$14,000	$33,164

12/3/2006

All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

South Lake Decade-CU#1 (TE-39-1)

PPL 9

Present Valued Costs Total Discounted Costs $3,633,847 Amortized Costs $288,507

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
9	1.535	2000	$66,778	$12,455	$9,094	$28,542	$190	$13,936	$0	$0	$0	$130,995
8	1.463	2001	$109,155	$20,358	$14,865	$46,655	$311	$22,781	$0	$0	$0	$214,124
7	1.395	2002	$104,081	$19,412	$14,174	$44,486	$296	$21,722	$0	$0	$0	$204,171
6	1.331	2003	$99,243	$18,510	$13,515	$42,418	$282	$20,712	$0	$0	$0	$194,680
5	1.269	2004	$94,630	$17,649	$12,887	$40,446	$269	$19,749	$0	$0	$0	$185,630
		Total	$473,886	$88,384	$64,534	$202,547	$1,349	$98,900	$0	$0	$0	$929,599
Phase II												
2	1.100	2007	$0	$0	$15,930	$15,930	$128	$0	$82,095	$159,295	$637,180	$910,558
1	1.049	2008	$0	$0	$22,784	$22,784	$184	$0	$117,418	$227,836	$911,343	$1,302,348
0	1.000	2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	0.954	2010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-2	0.909	2011	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		Total	$0	$0	$38,714	$38,714	$312	$0	$199,513	$387,131	$1,548,523	$2,212,906
Total First Cost			$473,886	$88,384	$103,248	$241,261	$1,661	$98,900	$199,513	$387,131	$1,548,523	$3,142,505

Year		FY	Monitoring	O&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1.000	2009	$0	$4,200	$700	$1,000
-1	0.954	2010	$0	$4,005	$667	$954
-2	0.909	2011	$0	$14,288	$636	$1,818
-3	0.867	2012	$0	$3,641	$607	$867
-4	0.827	2013	$0	$3,472	$579	$827
-5	0.788	2014	$0	$3,310	$552	$788
-6	0.752	2015	$0	$248,028	$526	$4,571
-7	0.717	2016	$0	$3,010	$502	$717
-8	0.683	2017	$0	$2,870	$478	$683
-9	0.652	2018	$0	$10,239	$456	$1,303
-10	0.621	2019	$0	$2,609	$435	$621
-11	0.592	2020	$0	$2,488	$415	$592
-12	0.565	2021	$0	$2,372	$395	$565
-13	0.539	2022	$0	$138,864	$377	$3,276
-14	0.514	2023	$0	$2,157	$359	$514
-15	0.490	2024	$0	$2,057	$343	$490
-16	0.467	2025	$0	$7,338	$327	$934
-17	0.445	2026	$0	$1,870	$312	$445
-18	0.425	2027	$0	$1,783	$297	$425
-19	0.405	2028	$0	$1,700	$283	$405
		Total	$0	$460,301	$9,247	$21,794

12/3/2006

All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

South Lake Decade-CU#1 (TE-39-1)

PPL 9

Fully Funded Costs Total Fully Funded Costs $3,841,826 Amortized Costs $305,019

Year		Fiscal Year	E&D	Land Rights	Federal S&A	LDNR S&A	Corps Admin	Monitoring	S&I	Contingency	Construction Costs	Total First Cost
Phase I												
9	0.799	2000	$43,509	$8,115	$5,925	$18,597	$124	$9,080	$0	$0	$0	$85,350
8	0.817	2001	$74,588	$13,911	$10,157	$31,880	$212	$15,566	$0	$0	$0	$146,315
7	0.827	2002	$74,588	$13,911	$10,157	$31,880	$212	$15,566	$0	$0	$0	$146,315
6	0.851	2003	$74,588	$13,911	$10,157	$31,880	$212	$15,566	$0	$0	$0	$146,315
5	0.871	2004	$74,588	$13,911	$10,157	$31,880	$212	$15,566	$0	$0	$0	$146,315
		TOTAL	$341,860	$63,760	$46,555	$146,117	$973	$71,346	$0	$0	$0	$670,611
Phase II												
2	1.043	2007	$0	$0	$15,106	$15,106	$122	$0	$77,850	$151,058	$604,231	$863,472
1	1.066	2008	$0	$0	$23,157	$23,157	$187	$0	$119,343	$231,571	$926,286	$1,323,702
0	1.088	2009	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-1	1.111	2010	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
-2	1.135	2011	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	$0	$0	$38,263	$38,263	$308	$0	$197,193	$382,629	$1,530,517	$2,187,174
Total Cost			$341,860	$63,760	$84,818	$184,380	$1,281	$71,346	$197,193	$382,629	$1,530,517	$2,857,785

Year		FY	Monitoring	O&M & State Insp	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1.0883	2009	$0	$4,571	$762	$1,088
-1	1.1112	2010	$0	$4,667	$778	$1,111
-2	1.1345	2011	$0	$17,829	$794	$2,269
-3	1.1583	2012	$0	$4,865	$811	$1,158
-4	1.1827	2013	$0	$4,967	$828	$1,183
-5	1.2075	2014	$0	$5,072	$845	$1,208
-6	1.2329	2015	$0	$406,862	$863	$7,498
-7	1.2588	2016	$0	$5,287	$881	$1,259
-8	1.2852	2017	$0	$5,398	$900	$1,285
-9	1.3122	2018	$0	$20,621	$919	$2,624
-10	1.3397	2019	$0	$5,627	$938	$1,340
-11	1.3679	2020	$0	$5,745	$958	$1,368
-12	1.3966	2021	$0	$5,866	$978	$1,397
-13	1.4259	2022	$0	$367,640	$998	$8,672
-14	1.4559	2023	$0	$6,115	$1,019	$1,456
-15	1.4864	2024	$0	$6,243	$1,041	$1,486
-16	1.5177	2025	$0	$23,850	$1,062	$3,035
-17	1.5495	2026	$0	$6,508	$1,085	$1,550
-18	1.5821	2027	$0	$6,645	$1,107	$1,582
-19	1.6153	2028	$0	$6,784	$1,131	$1,615
		Total	$0	$921,160	$18,696	$44,185

12/3/2006

All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

E&D and Construction Data

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST	**1,448,300**
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION + 25% CONTINGENCY	**1,810,375**

TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS

PHASE I

Federal Costs			
Engineering and Design			$341,860
Engineering		$236,860	
Geotechnical Investigation		$40,000	
Hydrologic Modeling		$30,000	
Data Collection		$15,000	
Cultural Resources		$5,000	
NEPA Compliance		$15,000	
0		$0	
Supervision and Administration			$46,555
Corps Administration			$973
State Costs			
Supervision and Administration			$146,117
Ecological Review Costs			$0
Easements and Land Rights			$63,760
Monitoring			$71,346
Monitoring Plan Development	$0		
Monitoring Protocal Cost *	$0		
Total Phase I Cost Estimate			**$670,611**

** Monitoring Protocol requires a minimum of one year pre-construction monitoring at a specified cost based on project type and area.*

PHASE II

Federal Costs			
Estimated Construction Cost +25% Contingency			$1,810,375
Lands or Oyster Issues	0 lease acres		$0
Supervision and Inspectic	200 days @	933 per day	$186,600
Supervision and Administration			$36,208
State Costs			
Supervision and Administration			$36,208
Total Phase II Cost Estimate			**$2,069,391**

TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT FIRST COST	**2,740,002**

12/3/2006

O&M Data

Annual Costs

	Federal	State	
Annual Inspections	$1,000	$4,200	$5,200
Annual Cost for Operations	$0	$0	$0
Structural Assessment Survey @ Yr 3,10 & 17	$1,000	$11,515	$12,515
0			$0

Specific Intermittent Costs:

Construction Items	**Year 3**	**Year 7**	**Year 10**	**Year 14**	**Year 20**
Contractor Mobilization/Demobilization	$0	$30,000	$0	$30,000	$0
Replace 15% of rock on Shoreline Revetment	$0	$173,250	$0	$0	$0
Replace 10% of rock on Shoreline Revetment	$0	$0	$0	$115,500	$0
0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Subtotal	$0	$203,250	$0	$145,500	$0
Subtotal w/ 25% contin.	**$0**	$254,063	$0	$181,875	$0

Engineer, Design & Administrative Costs									
Aministrative Costs				$0	$5,000	$0	$5,000	$0
As-built costs				$0	$10,012	$0	$10,012	$0
Eng Survey	5 days	@	$2,503 per day	$0	$12,515	$0	$12,515	$0
Construction	300 days	@	$45 per day	$0	$13,500	$0	$13,500	$0
Engineering and Design Cost				$0	$30,724	$0	$30,724	$0
Subtotal				**$0**	**$71,751**	**$0**	**$71,751**	**$0**
Federal S&A				$0	$5,082	$0	$5,082	$0
Total				**$0**	**$330,896**	**$0**	**$258,708**	**$0**

Annual Project Costs:

	0	0	0
Corps Administration	$700	$0	$0
Monitoring	$0	$0	$0

Construction Schedule:

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Plan & Design Start	March-00	7	12	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
Plan & Design End	November-06										
Const. Start	August-07										
Const. End	January-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0

12/3/2006

All dates are in Federal Fiscal Years (October 1 to September 30)

Apache CORPORATION

2000 POST OAK BOULEVARD / SUITE 100 / HOUSTON, TEXAS 77056-4400

(713) 296 6000
WWW.APACHECORP.COM

December 1, 2005

Col. Richard Wagenaar
Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
Western Evaluation Section
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

RE: CWPPRA TE-39
South Lake Decade Project
Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Dear Colonel:

Apache Corporation owns approximately 267,000 acres of coastal marsh lands throughout south Louisiana in Cameron, Vermilion, Iberia, Terrebonne, Lafourche and Plaquemines parishes. These lands are managed and operated through the Apache Louisiana Minerals, Inc. office located in Houma, LA. This office staff has consistently conducted activities, with technical assistance from state and federal agencies, to develop and implement comprehensive marsh protection and enhancement programs for over 40 years throughout these properties. A portion of this activity has been to annually refurbish the perimeter shoreline levee of Lake DeCade in an effort to protect the adjacent fragile marshes from saltwater intrusion and erosion.

The extents and features of the subject CWPPRA project will positively affect our lands surrounding Lake DeCade. This Company is committed to the preservation of these fragile wetlands and would like to see this Project implemented as soon as possible. We are so excited about the positive aspects of this Project that we are willing to provide financial assistance to it. I am pleased to pledge Apache's commitment to assume the State's 15% of the cost share for Phase II funding of Conservation Unit #1 for this project.

We are respectfully requesting that this project be approved and implemented at the earliest time frame possible. Your favorable consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
APACHE CORPORATION

Jon Jeppesen
Sr. Vice President – Gulf Coast Region

JJ:jps
TE-39 Apache Funding for Project - COE.doc:1
CC: Sam Hamilton – USFWS
Don Gohmert – NRCS
William Honker – EPA
Dr. Erik Zobrist – NMFS
Sidney Coffee – LA Governor's Office

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: REQUEST FOR ONE YEAR CONSTRUCTION EXTENSION FOR NORTH LAKE MECHANT LANDBRIDGE RESTORATION PROJECT (TE-44)

For Decision:

According to the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): "If construction award has not occurred within 2 years of Phase 2 approval, the Phase 2 funds will be placed on a revocation list for consideration by the Task Force at the next Task Force meeting." The Task Force approved Phase II funding on October 13, 2004 on the North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project (TE-44). The Task Force is asked to approve the USFWS' request for a project extension of 1 year. The USFWS and LDNR are available to present project information related to this request.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends the Task Force to approve a one year extension for the project.

North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration Project (TE-44) Request for a One-year Time Extension

The Fish and Wildlife Service requests Task Force approval for a one-year time extension, to October 2007, for the North Lake Mechant project.

Project Chronology and Reasons for Project Delays

Project construction has been delayed due to legal suits concerning restoration project impacts to private oyster leases. The recent Louisiana Supreme Court decision regarding impacts to private oyster leases resulting from coastal restoration projects (Caernarvon etc.) was in favor of the State and continued restoration. However that ruling presented legal uncertainties regarding how to proceed with project construction and the associated direct impacts to leases related to borrowing lake-bottom material for marsh creation work.

In 2006, the Louisiana Legislature approved the Oyster Lease Acquisition and Compensation Program giving the DNR statutory authority to acquire private oyster leases. This program removed the existing legal uncertainties and has allowed DNR to resume project implementation.

In October 2006, the DNR contracted with a geotechnical firm to conduct additional borrow area surveys to obtain more information regarding the quality of the dredged material. This will allow engineers to more accurately determine settlement rates and reduce the uncertainty regarding the required fill volumes.

New oyster lease surveys will be conducted as the previous surveys have exceeded the 2-years old age at which they are considered no longer valid. The new surveys will be conducted concurrently with the bid preparation and advertisement efforts.

Project plans and specifications are being finalized now and the DNR should advertise for bids in July or August 2007, with construction occurring in October 2007, or sooner.

Ronny Paille, USFWS Project Manager

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force

Cost figures as of: January 2007
Text Revision Date: January 2005

North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration (TE-44)

Project Status

Approved Date:	2001	**Project Area:**	7,571 acres
Approved Funds:	$31.70 M	**Total Est. Cost:**	$31.50 M

Net Benefit after 20 Years: 604 acres

Status: Construction

Project Type: Dredged Material, Marsh Creation, Vegetative Planting

Northern shoreline of Lake Mechant showing the saltmeadow cordgrass (*Spartina patens*) dominated marsh eroding behind a large stand of smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) left standing at the water's edge.

Location

The project is located in the Terrebonne Basin, in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

The project would protect and restore a critical landbridge barrier between the easily erodible fresh marshes north of Bayou De Cade and the higher saline environment of Lake Mechant. At the present shoreline erosion rate, the north Lake Mechant shore will soon fail to act as a barrier, allowing the hydrologic connection between Lake Mechant and the fresher marshes to the north.

In addition, erosion and deterioration along the banks of Raccourci Bayou are threatening to enlarge and straighten this winding tidal pass into a major conduit for water exchange. These changes will accelerate the loss of the remaining interior marshes, extend lake-like conditions, and increase salinities north to Bayou De Cade.

Aerial photo of the shoreline of Lake Mechant showing the narrow lake rim and deteriorating marsh to the north. Dredged material will be pumped into this broken marsh to create new marsh to maintain this land bridge.

Should shoreline breaching and enlargement of tidal channels allow high tidal energy conditions to intrude into the project area, the organic interior marshes would likely experience increased loss rates.

Restoration Strategy

Dredged material from northern Lake Mechant will be used to create marsh. Smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) will also be planted along the shorelines of Lake Mechant, Goose Bay, and Lake Pagie. The project will also repair breeches formed by erosion and oilfield access canals which threaten the integrity of the landbridge.

Progress to Date

The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources will conduct project engineering and design work in-house. In February 2001, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries established a public oyster seed ground in Lake Mechant. That seed ground and several private oyster leases may impact proposed project construction activities. Work is underway to address oyster lease impact issues. The shoreline vegetation plantings were installed in summer 2003. The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force granted construction approval in October 2004. This project is on Priority Project List 10.

For more project information, please contact:

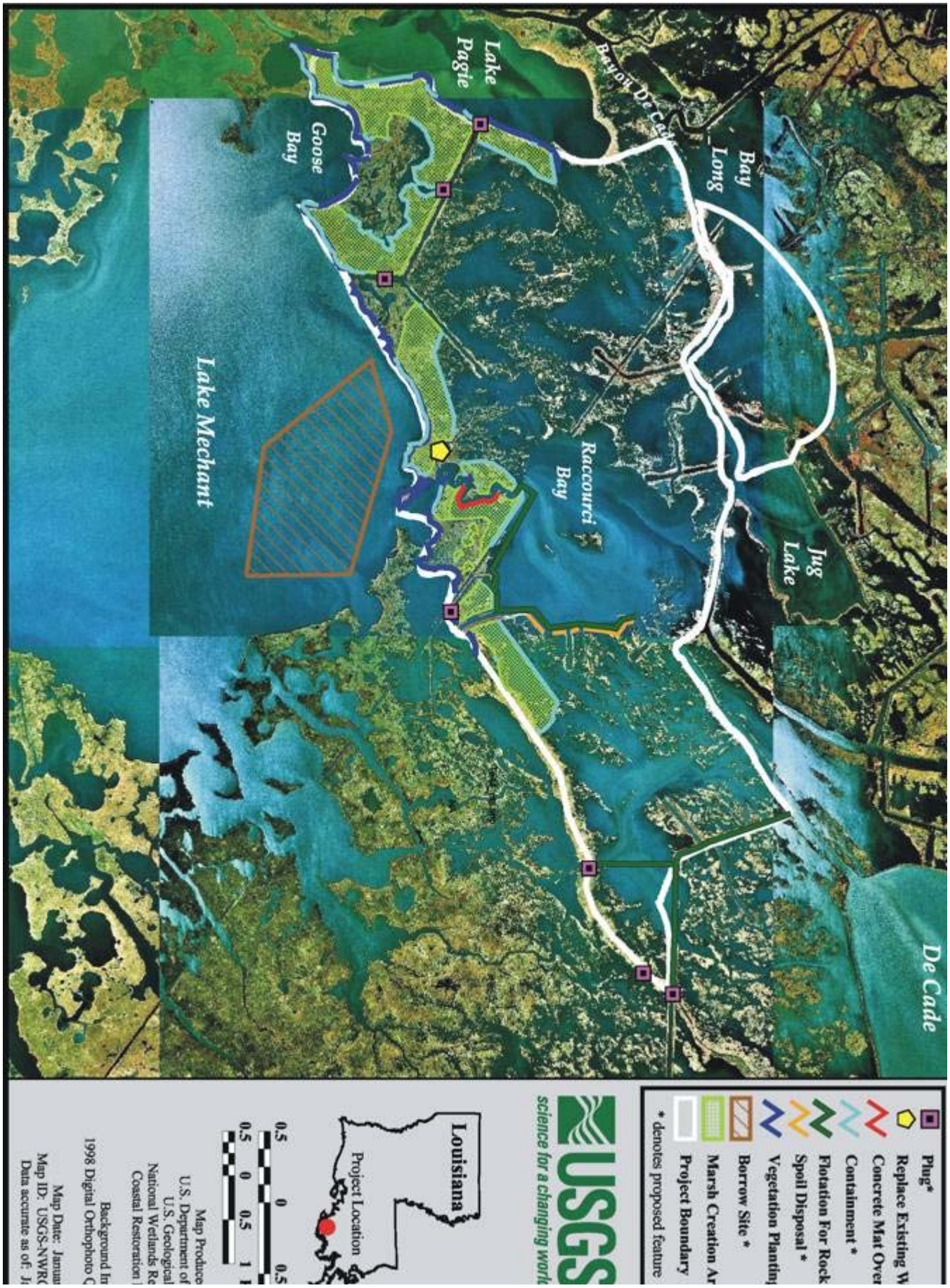
Federal Sponsor:

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

Local Sponsor:
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-7308

www.LaCoast.gov


De Cade
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Lake Pagie
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Vegetation Planting
Borrow Site *
Marsh Creation Ar
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* denotes proposed feature
USGS
science for a changing world
Louisiana
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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DECISION: TRANSITIONING PROJECTS TO OTHER AUTHORITIES

For Decision:

The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee met and revised the draft transfer process to transition CWPPRA projects to other authorities.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve the 22 Nov 06 version of the process to transfer of projects to other authorities.

CWPPRA Project Transfer to other Authorities and Programs
Discussion on recommended Draft Procedures
December 5, 2006

The P&E was delegated by the Technical Committee at their 13 September 2006 meeting to continue work initiated by the LCA program on transitioning projects from CWPPRA to other authorities. The goal of the continued work has been to refine and streamline the process and make it less bureaucratic compared to what has been provided to date by the Corps. The P&E evaluated and modified the document prepared by the Corps as directed, and produce a draft appendix to the CWPPRA.

A preliminary draft was prepared and reviewed, and a subsequent first draft dated and sent 22 November 2006, to the P&E for review and comment.

The NMFS, NRCS, USFWS, EPA and DNR concurred with the first draft. This first draft provided that the Task Force would vote on whether or not to transfer projects that are specifically authorized by Congress. However, some experts at the Corps advised that CWPPRA projects that become specifically authorized under a different program/authority by Congress may have overriding precedence and that the Task Force would not have discretionary authority on whether or not to transfer the project from the CWPPRA Program. Conversely, the Corps Office of Counsel advised that they are not aware of any draft legislation that would require CWPPRA to transfer a project per se.

In the interim between the two opinions from the Corps, a second alternate draft transfer procedure was sent by the Corps to the P&E. This second draft, dated 4 December 2006, modified the how the Task Force would respond to a "Directed Transfer". Minor grammatical changes were also made through out the document to better clarify roles and intent. The fundamental differences in the two documents are in Section 1.a. and are compared below:

1. Principles Governing Transfers:
    a. Directed Transfers:
        <u>First Draft</u>: Task Force votes on whether or not to transfer if a project is specifically authorized by congress.
        <u>Second Draft</u>: Task Force transfers automatically if a project becomes specifically authorized by congress.

The other minor edits are described as follows:

Introduction paragraph:

a. reversed order of second two sentences to correspond with the order they are addressed in the body of the document.

1. Principles Governing Transfers:

a. Added "specifically to first sentence. If a project becomes specifically authorized by congress, it automatically supersedes other authorities. As such, deleted "determine by vote whether or not to".

b. Revised paragraph to read similarly in structure to "a.". i.e. In the event/on the occasion. Also added "specifically authorized and the lead agency for that authority or program wishes to take on the project" to make it clear that the project is not specifically authorized and that the receiving agency is electing (even though it should be evident by the section title). Also added "including reasonable justification" so that letters of intent can provide information for that the Task Force can use to weigh the request.

2. Transfer Procedures:

a. First sentence: changed "votes" to "is directed", inserted CWPPRA, removed sponsor after Federal and combined "federal and state sponsors". Also added "receiving authority to the list of entities to notify. Last Sentence: Since the CWPPRA SOP for deauthorizing projects was revised to include Transferring projects, deleted "and subsequently deauthorized by the CWPPRA program" and added "from CWPPRA.

e. First sentence" changed deauthorized to transfer. Second sentence, changed "deauthorization" to "transfer". Removed quotes from "close out".

November 22, 2006

Appendix I
Transfer of Projects from CWPPRA to another Agency or Authority for Further Action

Several circumstances may result in projects being considered by the CWPPRA Task Force for transfer to other authorities. Such transfers may be appropriate in cases where alternate project planning, engineering, or construction authorities are identified as potentially more suitable than CWPPRA. Such transfers may also include cases where specific or programmatic Congressional authorization or funding has been provided for projects authorized under the CWPPRA program. This appendix is intended to provide general guidance regarding project transfers.

1. Principles Governing Transfers

   a. Directed Transfers: In the event that a CWPPRA project is authorized by another Congressional authority or Federal program, the CWPPRA Task Force shall determine by vote whether or not to transfer the project to the alternate authority.

   b. Elective Transfers: On occasion, there may be circumstances where a CWPPRA project would be more appropriately placed in another authority or program. In such a case, the receiving authority shall provide the CWPPRA Task Force with a letter of intent to transfer the project to its authority. The CWPPRA Task Force shall determine by vote whether or not to transfer the project to the alternate authority.

2. Transfer Procedures

   a. In the event the Task Force votes to transfer a project, the Federal Sponsor and the Local Sponsor shall notify the Louisiana Congressional delegation, the State House and Senate Natural Resources Committee chairs, the State Senator (s) and State Representative (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, and any interested parties. The purpose of the letter is to notify all parties that the project will be transferred to the receiving authority and subsequently deauthorized by the CWPPRA program.

   b. The federal and local sponsor 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. In cases where the project has

undergone significant engineering and design efforts, it is anticipated that significant quantities of hard copy and digital information will be provided.

c. The Federal and Local 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.

d. 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 CWPPRA Task Force.

e. Subsequent to the information transfer meeting, the project will be deauthorized from the CWPPRA program in accordance with Section 6.p. of the CWPPRA SOP. Upon de-authorization, the Federal and Local sponsors shall proceed to an accounting of final costs and “close out” the project in accordance with Section 6.o. of the SOP.

December 4, 2006

Appendix I
Transfer of Projects from CWPPRA to another Agency or Authority for Further Action

Several circumstances may result in projects being considered by the CWPPRA Task Force for transfer to other authorities. Such transfers may include cases where specific or programmatic Congressional authorization or funding has been provided for projects authorized under the CWPPRA program. Such transfers may also be appropriate in cases where alternate project planning, engineering, or construction authorities are identified as potentially more suitable than CWPPRA. This appendix is intended to provide general guidance regarding project transfers.

1. Principles Governing Transfers

    a. Directed Transfers: In the event that a CWPPRA project is specifically authorized by another Congressional authority or Federal program, the CWPPRA Task Force shall transfer the project to the alternate authority.

    b. Elective Transfers: On the occasion when a CWPPRA project would be more appropriately placed in another authority or program under which the project is not specifically authorized and the lead agency for that authority or program wishes to take on the project, that lead agency shall provide the CWPPRA Task Force with a letter of intent to transfer the project to its authority, including reasonable justification for such transfer. The CWPPRA Task Force shall determine by vote whether or not to transfer the project to the alternate authority.

2. Transfer Procedures

    a. In the event the Task Force is directed to transfer a project, the CWPPRA Federal and Local Sponsors shall notify the receiving authority, the Louisiana Congressional delegation, the State House and Senate Natural Resources Committee chairs, the State Senator (s) and State Representative (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, and any interested parties. The purpose of the letter is to notify all parties that the project will be transferred from CWPPRA to the receiving authority.

    b. The federal and local sponsor 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. In cases where the project has undergone significant engineering and design efforts, it is anticipated that significant quantities of hard copy and digital information will be provided.

c. The Federal and Local 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.

d. 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 CWPPRA Task Force.

e. Subsequent to the information transfer meeting, the project will be transferred from the CWPPRA program in accordance with Section 6.p. of the CWPPRA SOP. Upon transfer, the Federal and Local sponsors shall proceed to an accounting of final costs and close out the project in accordance with Section 6.o. of the SOP.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DISCUSSION: FUNDING OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS (EIS)/NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) FOR TRANSFERABLE CWPPRA PROJECTS

For Discussion:

The Technical Committee discussed the issue of the CWPPRA Program funding all, part, or none of EIS/NEPA development for projects that may be potentially transferred to other authorities. The results of the discussion will be reported to the Task Force.

Funding CWPPRA NEPA Compliance Activities for Projects it Cannot Construct

Discussion: Continued CWPPRA Program Funding of NEPA Compliance Activities, Especially EIS's for Projects that are, or will be, Recommended for Transfer to Other Programs. (Clark) The Technical Committee will discuss the issue of funding NEPA activities, including EIS's for projects recommended to be transferred to other programs. Such actions have already begun on two projects that CWPPRA is considering transferring to another program for construction because they will exceed CWPPRA's funding capabilities. Should the Program fund the total costs of developing NEPA-compliance for projects it cannot construct? If not, to what stage should the program fund the NEPA-compliance process?

The issue of CWPPRA funding the total costs of EIS's and other NEPA activities for projects intended for transfer to other programs becomes timely, due to the July and October 2006 Task Force actions concerning the Bayou Lafourche and Myrtle Grove projects. The Task Force did not agree to allow funding to complete the Bayou Lafourche EIS with CWPPRA funds at its October meeting. For consistency, a discussion is in order to explore the extent to which CWPPRA should fund NEPA-compliance activities for the Myrtle Grove project, and other such projects in the future, in light of their possible transfer to the LCA or another program.

The Technical Committee can recommend that the Task Force fund all, part, or none of EIS/NEPA development for transferable projects; however, the issue is also one of consistency with the NEPA regulations.

Current NEPA Policy

Current National Environmental Policy Act regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) state that an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) are required for activities without significant impacts, unless categorically excluded. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), with a Record of Decision, is required for projects that propose significant environmental impacts.

EIS Process

After the decision that an EIS is required is made, the following steps should be followed: Issue Notice of Intent in the Federal Register (40 CFR 1501.7), Begin the Scoping Process (40 CFR 1501.7), Prepare Preliminary Draft EIS (40 CFR 1502), Review of Preliminary DEIS, Prepare DEIS, Distribute DEIS (minimum 60-day review period) for comment and public meeting (if appropriate) (40 CFR 1506.9), Respond to DEIS and prepare preliminary Final EIS, review preliminary FEIS, Prepare FEIS, File and distribute FEIS (minimum 30 days to decision) (40 CFR 1506.10), Make decision and Prepare Record of Decision (40 CFR 1505.2), and finally, Implement the Action (30 days after public notification).

EIS Content

An EIS should include the following: Summary, Purpose and Need for the Action, Alternatives Including the Proposed or Preferred Action, Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences (of Alternatives), Preparers, Agencies and persons copied, Appendices. [40 CFR Part 1502.10; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1970; 42 USC 4371 et seq.].

CWPPRA EIS Funding Recommendation

CWPPRA cannot build projects it intends to transfer to other authorities for construction because the project costs are greater than available CWPPRA funding. The CWPPRA program should not bear the total burden of preparing the EIS for transferable projects for the following reasons.

- CWPPRA should not select the preferred alternative and complete the EIS, prior to the project being transferred to the constructing program, because once the project has been transferred, it is out of CWPPRA's control and the preferred alternative and EIS could (and likely would) be modified to meet construction agency program requirements.

- If the non-CWPPRA constructing program modifies the project after transfer, a supplemental EIS may be required at added government expense. If EIS preparation were delayed until the selection of the preferred alternative by the constructing program, costs would be reduced.

- The CWPPRA Program could expend public funds to prepare a document that would likely have to be modified after project transfer; thus duplicating expenditures.

CWPPRA May Fund Part of EIS Development

If the CWPPRA Task Force approves funding part of EIS development for projects planned to be transferred to another program, the question becomes to what stage CWPPRA funds could be used for NEPA-compliance activities. Depending on the individual project-related circumstances, CWPPRA could potentially fund, if requested; preliminary DEIS development up to, but not including, the selection of the Preferred Alternative. This would include, Notice of Intent, Scoping Meetings and Summaries, Purpose and Need for the Action, Describing the Affected Environment, Alternative Development and Discussion (not to include selection of the "preferred alternative"), and some development of Environmental Consequences of the Alternatives (without identifying or favoring a "preferred alternative"). Thus, a majority of the preliminary DEIS preparations could potentially be funded by CWPPRA without CWPPRA funding the total EIS that would include selecting and analyzing a preferred alternative that may be modified later by a program that will construct the project.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the CWPPRA Program be authorized to fund NEPA activities associated with preliminary DEIS development, up to - but

not including - selection of the preferred alternative, prior to project transfer to a constructing program.

dc 11-13-06

PART 1500--PURPOSE, POLICY, AND MANDATE

Sec. 1500.1 Purpose.
1500.2 Policy.
1500.3 Mandate.
1500.4 Reducing paperwork.
1500.5 Reducing delay.
1500.6 Agency authority.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609) and E.O. 11514, Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55990, Nov. 28, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1500.1 Purpose.

(a) The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is our basic national charter for protection of the environment. It establishes policy, sets goals (section 101), and provides means (section 102) for carrying out the policy. Section 102(2) contains "action-forcing" provisions to make sure that federal agencies act according to the letter and spirit of the Act. The regulations that follow implement section 102(2). Their purpose is to tell federal agencies what they must do to comply with the procedures and achieve the goals of the Act. The President, the federal agencies, and the courts share responsibility for enforcing the Act so as to achieve the substantive requirements of section 101.

(b) NEPA procedures must insure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. The information must be of high quality. Accurate scientific analysis, expert agency comments, and public scrutiny are essential to implementing NEPA. Most important, NEPA documents must concentrate on the issues that are truly significant to the action in question, rather than amassing needless detail.

(c) Ultimately, of course, it is not better documents but better decisions that count. NEPA's purpose is not to generate paperwork--even excellent paperwork--but to foster excellent action. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment. These regulations provide the direction to achieve this purpose.

Sec. 1500.2 Policy.

Federal agencies shall to the fullest extent possible:

(a) Interpret and administer the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States in accordance with the policies set forth in the Act and in these regulations.

(b) Implement procedures to make the NEPA process more useful to decisionmakers and the public; to reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data; and to emphasize real environmental issues and alternatives. Environmental impact statements shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that agencies have made the necessary environmental analyses.

(c) Integrate the requirements of NEPA with other planning and environmental review procedures required by law or by agency practice so that all such procedures run concurrently rather than consecutively.

(d) Encourage and facilitate public involvement in decisions which affect the quality of the human environment.

(e) Use the NEPA process to identify and assess the reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that will avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions upon the quality of the human environment.

(f) Use all practicable means, consistent with the requirements of the Act and other essential considerations of national policy, to restore and enhance the quality of the human environment and avoid or minimize any possible adverse effects of their actions upon the quality of the human environment.

Sec. 1500.3 Mandate.

Parts 1500 through 1508 of this title provide regulations applicable to and binding on all Federal agencies for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) (NEPA or the Act) except where compliance would be inconsistent with other statutory requirements. These regulations are issued pursuant to NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.) section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609) and Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (March 5, 1970, as amended by Executive Order 11991, May 24, 1977). These regulations, unlike the predecessor guidelines, are not confined to sec. 102(2)(C) (environmental impact statements). The regulations apply to the whole of section 102(2). The provisions of the Act and of these regulations must be read together as a whole in order to comply with the spirit and letter of the law. It is the Council's intention that judicial review of agency compliance with these regulations not occur before an agency has filed the final environmental impact statement, or has made a final finding of no significant impact (when such a finding will result in action affecting the environment), or takes action that will result in irreparable injury. Furthermore, it is the Council's intention that any trivial violation of these regulations not give rise to any independent cause of action.

Sec. 1500.4 Reducing paperwork.

Agencies shall reduce excessive paperwork by:

(a) Reducing the length of environmental impact statements (Sec. 1502.2(c)), by means such as setting appropriate page limits (Secs.

1501.7(b)(1) and 1502.7).

(b) Preparing analytic rather than encyclopedic environmental impact statements (Sec. 1502.2(a)).

(c) Discussing only briefly issues other than significant ones (Sec. 1502.2(b)).

(d) Writing environmental impact statements in plain language (Sec. 1502.8).

(e) Following a clear format for environmental impact statements (Sec. 1502.10).

(f) Emphasizing the portions of the environmental impact statement that are useful to decisionmakers and the public (Secs. 1502.14 and 1502.15) and reducing emphasis on background material (Sec. 1502.16).

(g) Using the scoping process, not only to identify significant environmental issues deserving of study, but also to deemphasize insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement process accordingly (Sec. 1501.7).

(h) Summarizing the environmental impact statement (Sec. 1502.12) and circulating the summary instead of the entire environmental impact statement if the latter is unusually long (Sec. 1502.19).

(i) Using program, policy, or plan environmental impact statements and tiering from statements of broad scope to those of narrower scope, to eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues (Secs. 1502.4 and 1502.20).

(j) Incorporating by reference (Sec. 1502.21).

(k) Integrating NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements (Sec. 1502.25).

(l) Requiring comments to be as specific as possible (Sec. 1503.3).
(m) Attaching and circulating only changes to the draft environmental impact statement, rather than rewriting and circulating the entire statement when changes are minor (Sec. 1503.4(c)).

(n) Eliminating duplication with State and local procedures, by providing for joint preparation (Sec. 1506.2), and with other Federal procedures, by providing that an agency may adopt appropriate environmental documents prepared by another agency (Sec. 1506.3).

(o) Combining environmental documents with other documents (Sec. 1506.4).

(p) Using categorical exclusions to define categories of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and which are therefore exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental impact statement (Sec. 1508.4).

(q) Using a finding of no significant impact when an action not otherwise excluded will not have a significant effect on the human environment and is therefore exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental impact statement (Sec. 1508.13).

[43 FR 55990, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 873, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1500.5 Reducing delay.

Agencies shall reduce delay by:

(a) Integrating the NEPA process into early planning (Sec. 1501.2).

(b) Emphasizing interagency cooperation before the environmental impact statement is prepared, rather than submission of adversary comments on a completed document (Sec. 1501.6).

(c) Insuring the swift and fair resolution of lead agency disputes (Sec. 1501.5).

(d) Using the scoping process for an early identification of what are and what are not the real issues (Sec. 1501.7).

(e) Establishing appropriate time limits for the environmental impact statement process (Secs. 1501.7(b)(2) and 1501.8).

(f) Preparing environmental impact statements early in the process (Sec. 1502.5).

(g) Integrating NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements (Sec. 1502.25).

(h) Eliminating duplication with State and local procedures by providing for joint preparation (Sec. 1506.2) and with other Federal procedures by providing that an agency may adopt appropriate environmental documents prepared by another agency (Sec. 1506.3).

(i) Combining environmental documents with other documents (Sec. 1506.4).

(j) Using accelerated procedures for proposals for legislation (Sec. 1506.8).

(k) Using categorical exclusions to define categories of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment (Sec. 1508.4) and which are therefore exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(l) Using a finding of no significant impact when an action not otherwise excluded will not have a significant effect on the human environment (Sec. 1508.13) and is therefore exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1500.6 Agency authority.

Each agency shall interpret the provisions of the Act as a supplement to its existing authority and as a mandate to view traditional policies and missions in the light of the Act's national environmental objectives. Agencies shall review their policies, procedures, and regulations accordingly and revise them as necessary to insure full compliance with the purposes and provisions of the Act. The phrase "to the fullest extent possible" in section 102 means that each agency of the Federal Government shall comply with that section unless existing law applicable to the agency's operations expressly prohibits or makes compliance impossible.

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PART 1501--NEPA AND AGENCY PLANNING

Sec. 1501.1 Purpose.
1501.2 Apply NEPA early in the process.
1501.3 When to prepare an environmental assessment.
1501.4 Whether to prepare an environmental impact statement.
1501.5 Lead agencies.
1501.6 Cooperating agencies.
1501.7 Scoping.
1501.8 Time limits.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609, and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55992, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1501.1 Purpose.

The purposes of this part include:

(a) Integrating the NEPA process into early planning to insure appropriate consideration of NEPA's policies and to eliminate delay.

(b) Emphasizing cooperative consultation among agencies before the environmental impact statement is prepared rather than submission of adversary comments on a completed document.

(c) Providing for the swift and fair resolution of lead agency disputes.

(d) Identifying at an early stage the significant environmental issues deserving of study and deemphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental impact statement accordingly.

(e) Providing a mechanism for putting appropriate time limits on the environmental impact statement process.

Sec. 1501.2 Apply NEPA early in the process.

Agencies shall integrate the NEPA process with other planning at the earliest possible time to insure that planning and decisions reflect environmental values, to avoid delays later in the process, and to head off potential conflicts. Each agency shall:

(a) Comply with the mandate of section 102(2)(A) to "utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decisionmaking which may have an impact on man's environment," as specified by Sec. 1507.2.

(b) Identify environmental effects and values in adequate detail so they can be compared to economic and technical analyses.

Environmental documents and appropriate analyses shall be circulated and reviewed at the same time as other planning documents.

(c) Study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources as provided by section 102(2)(E) of the Act.

(d) Provide for cases where actions are planned by private applicants or other non-Federal entities before Federal involvement so that:

1. Policies or designated staff are available to advise potential applicants of studies or other information foreseeably required for later Federal action.

2. The Federal agency consults early with appropriate State and local agencies and Indian tribes and with interested private persons and organizations when its own involvement is reasonably foreseeable.

3. The Federal agency commences its NEPA process at the earliest possible time.

Sec. 1501.3 When to prepare an environmental assessment.

(a) Agencies shall prepare an environmental assessment (Sec. 1508.9) when necessary under the procedures adopted by individual agencies to supplement these regulations as described in Sec. 1507.3. An assessment is not necessary if the agency has decided to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(b) Agencies may prepare an environmental assessment on any action at any time in order to assist agency planning and decisionmaking.

Sec. 1501.4 Whether to prepare an environmental impact statement.

In determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement the Federal agency shall:

(a) Determine under its procedures supplementing these regulations (described in Sec. 1507.3) whether the proposal is one which:

1. Normally requires an environmental impact statement, or

2. Normally does not require either an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment (categorical exclusion).

(b) If the proposed action is not covered by paragraph (a) of this section, prepare an environmental assessment (Sec. 1508.9). The agency shall involve environmental agencies, applicants, and the public, to the extent practicable, in preparing assessments required by Sec. 1508.9(a)(1).

(c) Based on the environmental assessment make its determination whether to prepare an environmental impact statement.

(d) Commence the scoping process (Sec. 1501.7), if the agency will prepare an environmental impact statement.

(e) Prepare a finding of no significant impact (Sec. 1508.13), if the agency determines on the basis of the environmental assessment not to prepare a statement.

1. The agency shall make the finding of no significant impact available to the affected public as specified in Sec. 1506.6.

2. certain limited circumstances, which the agency may cover in its procedures under Sec. 1507.3, the agency shall make the finding of no significant impact available for public review (including State and areawide clearinghouses) for 30 days before the agency makes its final determination whether to prepare an environmental impact statement and before the action may begin. The circumstances are:

    (i) The proposed action is, or is closely similar to, one which normally requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the procedures adopted by the agency pursuant to Sec. 1507.3, or

    (ii) The nature of the proposed action is one without precedent.

Sec. 1501.5 Lead agencies.

(a) A lead agency shall supervise the preparation of an environmental impact statement if more than one Federal agency either:

1. Proposes or is involved in the same action; or

2. Is involved in a group of actions directly related to each other because of their functional interdependence or geographical proximity.

(b) Federal, State, or local agencies, including at least one Federal agency, may act as joint lead agencies to prepare an environmental impact statement (Sec. 1506.2).

(c) If an action falls within the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section the potential lead agencies shall determine by letter or memorandum which agency shall be the lead agency and which shall be cooperating agencies. The agencies shall resolve the lead agency question so as not to cause delay. If there is disagreement among the agencies, the following factors (which are listed in order of descending importance) shall determine lead agency designation:

1. Magnitude of agency's involvement.
2. Project approval/disapproval authority.
3. Expertise concerning the action's environmental effects.

4. Duration of agency's involvement.
5. Sequence of agency's involvement.

(d) Any Federal agency, or any State or local agency or private person substantially affected by the absence of lead agency designation, may make a written request to the potential lead agencies that a lead agency be designated.

(e) If Federal agencies are unable to agree on which agency will be the lead agency or if the procedure described in paragraph (c) of this section has not resulted within 45 days in a lead agency designation, any of the agencies or persons concerned may file a request with the Council asking it to determine which Federal agency shall be the lead agency. A copy of the request shall be transmitted to each potential lead agency. The request shall consist of:

1. A precise description of the nature and extent of the proposed action.
2. A detailed statement of why each potential lead agency should or should not be the lead agency under the criteria specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(f) A response may be filed by any potential lead agency concerned within 20 days after a request is filed with the Council. The Council shall determine as soon as possible but not later than 20 days after receiving the request and all responses to it which Federal agency shall be the lead agency and which other Federal agencies shall be cooperating agencies.

[43 FR 55992, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 873, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1501.6 Cooperating agencies.

The purpose of this section is to emphasize agency cooperation early in the NEPA process. Upon request of the lead agency, any other Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law shall be a cooperating agency. In addition any other Federal agency which has special expertise with respect to any environmental issue, which should be addressed in the statement may be a cooperating agency upon request of the lead agency. An agency may request the lead agency to designate it a cooperating agency.

(a) The lead agency shall:

1. Request the participation of each cooperating agency in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
2. Use the environmental analysis and proposals of cooperating agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise, to the maximum extent possible consistent with its responsibility as lead agency.
3. Meet with a cooperating agency at the latter's request.

(b) Each cooperating agency shall:

1. Participate in the NEPA process at the earliest possible time.
2. Participate in the scoping process (described below in Sec. 1501.7).
3. Assume on request of the lead agency responsibility for

developing information and preparing environmental analyses including portions of the environmental impact statement concerning which the cooperating agency has special expertise.

4. Make available staff support at the lead agency's request to enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability.
5. Normally use its own funds. The lead agency shall, to the extent available funds permit, fund those major activities or analyses it requests from cooperating agencies. Potential lead agencies shall include such funding requirements in their budget requests.

(c) A cooperating agency may in response to a lead agency's request for assistance in preparing the environmental impact statement (described in paragraph (b)(3), (4), or (5) of this section) reply that other program commitments preclude any involvement or the degree of involvement requested in the action that is the subject of the environmental impact statement. A copy of this reply shall be submitted to the Council.

Sec. 1501.7 Scoping. There shall be an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. This process shall be termed scoping. As soon as practicable after its decision to prepare an environmental impact statement and before the scoping process the lead agency shall publish a notice of intent (Sec. 1508.22) in the Federal Register except as provided in Sec. 1507.3(e).

(a) As part of the scoping process the lead agency shall:

1. Invite the participation of affected Federal, State, and local agencies, any affected Indian tribe, the proponent of the action, and other interested persons (including those who might not be in accord with the action on environmental grounds), unless there is a limited exception under Sec. 1507.3(c). An agency may give notice in accordance with Sec. 1506.6.
2. Determine the scope (Sec. 1508.25) and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the environmental impact statement.
3. Identify and eliminate from detailed study the issues which are not significant or which have been covered by prior environmental review (Sec. 1506.3), narrowing the discussion of these issues in the statement to a brief presentation of why they will not have a significant effect on the human environment or providing a reference to their coverage elsewhere.
4. Allocate assignments for preparation of the environmental impact statement among the lead and cooperating agencies, with the lead agency retaining responsibility for the statement.
5. Indicate any public environmental assessments and other environmental impact statements which are being or will be prepared that are related to but are not part of the scope of the impact statement under consideration.
6. Identify other environmental review and consultation requirements so the lead and cooperating agencies may prepare other required analyses and studies concurrently with, and integrated with, the environmental impact statement as provided in Sec. 1502.25.

7. Indicate the relationship between the timing of the preparation of environmental analyses and the agency's tentative planning and decisionmaking schedule.

(b) As part of the scoping process the lead agency may:

1. Set page limits on environmental documents (Sec. 1502.7).
2. Set time limits (Sec. 1501.8).
3. Adopt procedures under Sec. 1507.3 to combine its environmental assessment process with its scoping process.
4. Hold an early scoping meeting or meetings which may be integrated with any other early planning meeting the agency has. Such a scoping meeting will often be appropriate when the impacts of a particular action are confined to specific sites.

(c) An agency shall revise the determinations made under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section if substantial changes are made later in the proposed action, or if significant new circumstances or information arise which bear on the proposal or its impacts.

Sec. 1501.8 Time limits.

Although the Council has decided that prescribed universal time limits for the entire NEPA process are too inflexible, Federal agencies are encouraged to set time limits appropriate to individual actions (consistent with the time intervals required by Sec. 1506.10). When multiple agencies are involved the reference to agency below means lead agency.

(a) The agency shall set time limits if an applicant for the proposed action requests them: Provided, That the limits are consistent with the purposes of NEPA and other essential considerations of national policy.

(b) The agency may:

1. Consider the following factors in determining time limits:

   (i) Potential for environmental harm.
   (ii) Size of the proposed action.
   (iii) State of the art of analytic techniques.
   (iv) Degree of public need for the proposed action, including the consequences of delay.
   (v) Number of persons and agencies affected.
   (vi) Degree to which relevant information is known and if not known the time required for obtaining it.
   (vii) Degree to which the action is controversial.
   (viii) Other time limits imposed on the agency by law, regulations, or executive order.

2. Set overall time limits or limits for each constituent part of the NEPA process, which may include:

   (i) Decision on whether to prepare an environmental impact statement (if not already decided).
   (ii) Determination of the scope of the environmental impact statement.
   (iii) Preparation of the draft environmental impact

statement.
(iv) Review of any comments on the draft environmental impact statement from the public and agencies.
(v) Preparation of the final environmental impact statement.
(vi) Review of any comments on the final environmental impact statement.
(vii) Decision on the action based in part on the environmental impact statement.

3. Designate a person (such as the project manager or a person in the agency's office with NEPA responsibilities) to expedite the NEPA process.

(c) State or local agencies or members of the public may request a Federal Agency to set time limits.

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PART 1502--ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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1502.24 Methodology and scientific accuracy.
1502.25 Environmental review and consultation requirements.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55994, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1502.1 Purpose.

The primary purpose of an environmental impact statement is to serve as an action-forcing device to insure that the policies and goals defined in the Act are infused into the ongoing programs and actions of the Federal Government. It shall provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decisionmakers and the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. Agencies shall focus on significant environmental issues and alternatives and shall reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data. Statements shall be concise, clear, and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that the agency has made the necessary environmental analyses. An environmental impact statement is more than a disclosure document. It shall be used by Federal officials in conjunction with other relevant material to plan actions and make decisions.

Sec. 1502.2 Implementation.

To achieve the purposes set forth in Sec. 1502.1 agencies shall prepare environmental impact statements in the following manner:

(a) Environmental impact statements shall be analytic rather than encyclopedic.

(b) Impacts shall be discussed in proportion to their significance. There shall be only brief discussion of other than significant issues. As in a finding of no significant impact, there should be only enough discussion to show why more study is not warranted.

(c) Environmental impact statements shall be kept concise and shall be no longer than absolutely necessary to comply with NEPA and with these regulations. Length should vary first with potential environmental problems and then with project size.

(d) Environmental impact statements shall state how alternatives considered in it and decisions based on it will or will not achieve the requirements of sections 101 and 102(1) of the Act and other environmental laws and policies.

(e) The range of alternatives discussed in environmental impact statements shall encompass those to be considered by the ultimate agency decisionmaker.

(f) Agencies shall not commit resources prejudicing selection of alternatives before making a final decision (Sec. 1506.1).

(g) Environmental impact statements shall serve as the means of assessing the environmental impact of proposed agency actions, rather than justifying decisions already made.

Sec. 1502.3 Statutory requirements for statements.

As required by sec. 102(2)(C) of NEPA environmental impact statements (Sec. 1508.11) are to be included in every recommendation or report.

On proposals (Sec. 1508.23).
For legislation and (Sec. 1508.17).
Other major Federal actions (Sec. 1508.18).
Significantly (Sec. 1508.27).
Affecting (Secs. 1508.3, 1508.8).
The quality of the human environment (Sec. 1508.14).

Sec. 1502.4 Major Federal actions requiring the preparation of environmental impact statements.

(a) Agencies shall make sure the proposal which is the subject of an environmental impact statement is properly defined. Agencies shall use the criteria for scope (Sec. 1508.25) to determine which proposal (s) shall be the subject of a particular statement. Proposals or parts of proposals which are related to each other closely enough to be, in effect, a single course of action shall be evaluated in a single impact

statement.

(b) Environmental impact statements may be prepared, and are sometimes required, for broad Federal actions such as the adoption of new agency programs or regulations (Sec. 1508.18). Agencies shall prepare statements on broad actions so that they are relevant to policy and are timed to coincide with meaningful points in agency planning and decisionmaking.

(c) When preparing statements on broad actions (including proposals by more than one agency), agencies may find it useful to evaluate the proposal(s) in one of the following ways:

1. Geographically, including actions occurring in the same general location, such as body of water, region, or metropolitan area.

2. Generically, including actions which have relevant similarities, such as common timing, impacts, alternatives, methods of implementation, media, or subject matter.

3. By stage of technological development including federal or federally assisted research, development or demonstration programs for new technologies which, if applied, could significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Statements shall be prepared on such programs and shall be available before the program has reached a stage of investment or commitment to implementation likely to determine subsequent development or restrict later alternatives.

(d) Agencies shall as appropriate employ scoping (Sec. 1501.7), tiering (Sec. 1502.20), and other methods listed in Secs. 1500.4 and 1500.5 to relate broad and narrow actions and to avoid duplication and delay.

Sec. 1502.5 Timing.

An agency shall commence preparation of an environmental impact statement as close as possible to the time the agency is developing or is presented with a proposal (Sec. 1508.23) so that preparation can be completed in time for the final statement to be included in any recommendation or report on the proposal. The statement shall be prepared early enough so that it can serve practically as an important contribution to the decisionmaking process and will not be used to rationalize or justify decisions already made (Secs. 1500.2(c), 1501.2, and 1502.2). For instance:

(a) For projects directly undertaken by Federal agencies the environmental impact statement shall be prepared at the feasibility analysis (go-no go) stage and may be supplemented at a later stage if necessary.

(b) For applications to the agency appropriate environmental assessments or statements shall be commenced no later than immediately after the application is received. Federal agencies are encouraged to begin preparation of such assessments or statements

earlier, preferably jointly with applicable State or local agencies.

(c) For adjudication, the final environmental impact statement shall normally precede the final staff recommendation and that portion of the public hearing related to the impact study. In appropriate circumstances the statement may follow preliminary hearings designed to gather information for use in the statements.

(d) For informal rulemaking the draft environmental impact statement shall normally accompany the proposed rule.

Sec. 1502.6 Interdisciplinary preparation.

Environmental impact statements shall be prepared using an interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts (section 102(2)(A) of the Act). The disciplines of the preparers shall be appropriate to the scope and issues identified in the scoping process (Sec. 1501.7).

Sec. 1502.7 Page limits.

The text of final environmental impact statements (e.g., paragraphs (d) through (g) of Sec. 1502.10) shall normally be less than 150 pages and for proposals of unusual scope or complexity shall normally be less than 300 pages.

Sec. 1502.8 Writing.

Environmental impact statements shall be written in plain language and may use appropriate graphics so that decisionmakers and the public can readily understand them. Agencies should employ writers of clear prose or editors to write, review, or edit statements, which will be based upon the analysis and supporting data from the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts.

Sec. 1502.9 Draft, final, and supplemental statements.

Except for proposals for legislation as provided in Sec. 1506.8 environmental impact statements shall be prepared in two stages and may be supplemented.

(a) Draft environmental impact statements shall be prepared in accordance with the scope decided upon in the scoping process. The lead agency shall work with the cooperating agencies and shall obtain comments as required in Part 1503 of this chapter. The draft statement must fulfill and satisfy to the fullest extent possible the requirements established for final statements in section 102(2)(C) of the Act. If a draft statement is so inadequate as to preclude meaningful analysis, the agency shall prepare and circulate a revised draft of the appropriate portion. The agency shall make every effort to disclose and discuss at appropriate points in the draft statement all major points of view on the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action.

(b) Final environmental impact statements shall respond to comments as required in Part 1503 of this chapter. The agency shall discuss at appropriate points in the final statement any responsible opposing view which was not adequately discussed in the draft statement and shall indicate the agency's response to the issues raised.

(c) Agencies:

1. Shall prepare supplements to either draft or final environmental impact statements if:

   (i) The agency makes substantial changes in the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns; or

   (ii) There are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts.

2. May also prepare supplements when the agency determines that the purposes of the Act will be furthered by doing so.
3. Shall adopt procedures for introducing a supplement into its formal administrative record, if such a record exists.
4. Shall prepare, circulate, and file a supplement to a statement in the same fashion (exclusive of scoping) as a draft and final statement unless alternative procedures are approved by the Council.

Sec. 1502.10 Recommended format.

Agencies shall use a format for environmental impact statements which will encourage good analysis and clear presentation of the alternatives including the proposed action. The following standard format for environmental impact statements should be followed unless the agency determines that there is a compelling reason to do otherwise:

(a) Cover sheet.
(b) Summary.
(c) Table of contents.
(d) Purpose of and need for action.
(e) Alternatives including proposed action (sections 102(2)(C)(iii) and 102(2)(E) of the Act).
(f) Affected environment.
(g) Environmental consequences (especially sections 102(2)(C)(i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of the Act).
(h) List of preparers.
(i) List of Agencies, Organizations, and persons to whom copies of the statement are sent.
(j) Index.
(k) Appendices (if any).

If a different format is used, it shall include paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (h), (i), and (j), of this section and shall include the substance of paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g), and (k) of this section, as further described in Secs. 1502.11 through 1502.18, in any appropriate format.

Sec. 1502.11 Cover sheet.

The cover sheet shall not exceed one page. It shall include:

(a) A list of the responsible agencies including the lead agency and any cooperating agencies.

(b) The title of the proposed action that is the subject of the statement (and if appropriate the titles of related cooperating agency actions), together with the State(s) and county(ies) (or other jurisdiction if applicable) where the action is located.

(c) The name, address, and telephone number of the person at the agency who can supply further information.

(d) A designation of the statement as a draft, final, or draft or final supplement.

(e) A one paragraph abstract of the statement.

(f) The date by which comments must be received (computed in cooperation with EPA under Sec. 1506.10).

The information required by this section may be entered on Standard Form 424 (in items 4, 6, 7, 10, and 18).

Sec. 1502.12 Summary.

Each environmental impact statement shall contain a summary which adequately and accurately summarizes the statement. The summary shall stress the major conclusions, areas of controversy (including issues raised by agencies and the public), and the issues to be resolved (including the choice among alternatives). The summary will normally not exceed 15 pages.

Sec. 1502.13 Purpose and need.

The statement shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action.

Sec. 1502.14 Alternatives including the proposed action.

This section is the heart of the environmental impact statement. Based on the information and analysis presented in the sections on the Affected Environment (Sec. 1502.15) and the Environmental

Consequences (Sec. 1502.16), it should present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decisionmaker and the public. In this section agencies shall:

(a) Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives, and for alternatives which were eliminated from detailed study, briefly discuss the reasons for their having been eliminated.

(b) Devote substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail including the proposed action so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits.

(c) Include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

(d) Include the alternative of no action.

(e) Identify the agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists, in the draft statement and identify such alternative in the final statement unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference.

(f) Include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives.

Sec. 1502.15 Affected environment.

The environmental impact statement shall succinctly describe the environment of the area(s) to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration. The descriptions shall be no longer than is necessary to understand the effects of the alternatives. Data and analyses in a statement shall be commensurate with the importance of the impact, with less important material summarized, consolidated, or simply referenced. Agencies shall avoid useless bulk in statements and shall concentrate effort and attention on important issues. Verbose descriptions of the affected environment are themselves no measure of the adequacy of an environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1502.16 Environmental consequences.

This section forms the scientific and analytic basis for the comparisons under Sec. 1502.14. It shall consolidate the discussions of those elements required by sections 102(2)(C)(i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of NEPA which are within the scope of the statement and as much of section 102(2)(C)(iii) as is necessary to support the comparisons. The

discussion will include the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, the relationship between short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposal should it be implemented. This section should not duplicate discussions in Sec. 1502.14. It shall include discussions of:

(a) Direct effects and their significance (Sec. 1508.8).

(b) Indirect effects and their significance (Sec. 1508.8).

(c) Possible conflicts between the proposed action and the objectives of Federal, regional, State, and local (and in the case of a reservation, Indian tribe) land use plans, policies and controls for the area concerned. (See Sec. 1506.2(d).)

(d) The environmental effects of alternatives including the proposed action. The comparisons under Sec. 1502.14 will be based on this discussion.

(e) Energy requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures.

(f) Natural or depletable resource requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures.

(g) Urban quality, historic and cultural resources, and the design of the built environment, including the reuse and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures.

(h) Means to mitigate adverse environmental impacts (if not fully covered under Sec. 1502.14(f)).

[43 FR 55994, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 873, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1502.17 List of preparers.

The environmental impact statement shall list the names, together with their qualifications (expertise, experience, professional disciplines), of the persons who were primarily responsible for preparing the environmental impact statement or significant background papers, including basic components of the statement (Secs. 1502.6 and 1502.8). Where possible the persons who are responsible for a particular analysis, including analyses in

background papers, shall be identified. Normally the list will not exceed two pages.

Sec. 1502.18 Appendix.

If an agency prepares an appendix to an environmental impact statement the appendix shall:

(a) Consist of material prepared in connection with an environmental impact statement (as distinct from material which is not so prepared and which is incorporated by reference (Sec. 1502.21)).

(b) Normally consist of material which substantiates any analysis fundamental to the impact statement.

(c) Normally be analytic and relevant to the decision to be made.

(d) Be circulated with the environmental impact statement or be readily available on request.

Sec. 1502.19 Circulation of the environmental impact statement.

Agencies shall circulate the entire draft and final environmental impact statements except for certain appendices as provided in Sec. 1502.18(d) and unchanged statements as provided in Sec. 1503.4(c). However, if the statement is unusually long, the agency may circulate the summary instead, except that the entire statement shall be furnished to:

(a) Any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved and any appropriate Federal, State or local agency authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards.

(b) The applicant, if any.

(c) Any person, organization, or agency requesting the entire environmental impact statement.

(d) In the case of a final environmental impact statement any person, organization, or agency which submitted substantive comments on the draft.

If the agency circulates the summary and thereafter receives a timely request for the entire statement and for additional time to comment,

the time for that requestor only shall be extended by at least 15 days beyond the minimum period.

Sec. 1502.20 Tiering.

Agencies are encouraged to tier their environmental impact statements to eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues and to focus on the actual issues ripe for decision at each level of environmental review (Sec. 1508.28). Whenever a broad environmental impact statement has been prepared (such as a program or policy statement) and a subsequent statement or environmental assessment is then prepared on an action included within the entire program or policy (such as a site specific action) the subsequent statement or environmental assessment need only summarize the issues discussed in the broader statement and incorporate discussions from the broader statement by reference and shall concentrate on the issues specific to the subsequent action. The subsequent document shall state where the earlier document is available. Tiering may also be appropriate for different stages of actions. (Section 1508.28).

Sec. 1502.21 Incorporation by reference.

Agencies shall incorporate material into an environmental impact statement by reference when the effect will be to cut down on bulk without impeding agency and public review of the action. The incorporated material shall be cited in the statement and its content briefly described. No material may be incorporated by reference unless it is reasonably available for inspection by potentially interested persons within the time allowed for comment. Material based on proprietary data which is itself not available for review and comment shall not be incorporated by reference.

Sec. 1502.22 Incomplete or unavailable information.

When an agency is evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse effects on the human environment in an environmental impact statement and there is incomplete or unavailable information, the agency shall always make clear that such information is lacking.

(a) If the incomplete information relevant to reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts is essential to a reasoned choice among alternatives and the overall costs of obtaining it are not exorbitant, the agency shall include the information in the environmental impact statement.

(b) If the information relevant to reasonably foreseeable

significant adverse impacts cannot be obtained because the overall costs of obtaining it are exorbitant or the means to obtain it are not known, the agency shall include within the environmental impact statement:

1. A statement that such information is incomplete or unavailable;

2. a statement of the relevance of the incomplete or unavailable information to evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts on the human environment;

3. a summary of existing credible scientific evidence which is relevant to evaluating the reasonably foreseeable significant adverse impacts on the human environment, and

4. the agency's evaluation of such impacts based upon theoretical approaches or research methods generally accepted in the scientific community. For the purposes of this section, "reasonably foreseeable" includes impacts which have catastrophic consequences, even if their probability of occurrence is low, provided that the analysis of the impacts is supported by credible scientific evidence, is not based on pure conjecture, and is within the rule of reason.

(c) The amended regulation will be applicable to all environmental impact statements for which a Notice of Intent (40 CFR 1508.22) is published in the Federal Register on or after May 27, 1986. For environmental impact statements in progress, agencies may choose to comply with the requirements of either the original or amended regulation.

[51 FR 15625, Apr. 25, 1986]

Sec. 1502.23 Cost-benefit analysis.

If a cost-benefit analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the proposed action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences. To assess the adequacy of compliance with section 102(2)(B) of the Act the statement shall, when a cost-benefit analysis is prepared, discuss the relationship between that analysis and any analyses of unquantified environmental impacts, values, and amenities. For purposes of complying with the Act, the weighing of the merits and drawbacks of the various alternatives need not be displayed in a

monetary cost-benefit analysis and should not be when there are important qualitative considerations. In any event, an environmental impact statement should at least indicate those considerations, including factors not related to environmental quality, which are likely to be relevant and important to a decision.

Sec. 1502.24 Methodology and scientific accuracy.

Agencies shall insure the professional integrity, including scientific integrity, of the discussions and analyses in environmental impact statements. They shall identify any methodologies used and shall make explicit reference by footnote to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the statement. An agency may place discussion of methodology in an appendix.

Sec. 1502.25 Environmental review and consultation requirements.

(a) To the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft environmental impact statements concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and other environmental review laws and executive orders.

(b) The draft environmental impact statement shall list all Federal permits, licenses, and other entitlements which must be obtained in implementing the proposal. If it is uncertain whether a Federal permit, license, or other entitlement is necessary, the draft environmental impact statement shall so indicate.

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PART 1503--COMMENTING

Sec. 1503.1 Inviting comments.
1503.2 Duty to comment.
1503.3 Specificity of comments.
1503.4 Response to comments.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55997, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1503.1 Inviting comments.

(a) After preparing a draft environmental impact statement and before preparing a final environmental impact statement the agency shall:

1. Obtain the comments of any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved or which is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards.

2. Request the comments of:

    (i) Appropriate State and local agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards;

    (ii) Indian tribes, when the effects may be on a reservation; and

    (iii) Any agency which has requested that it receive statements on actions of the kind proposed.

    Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 (Revised), through its system of clearinghouses, provides a means of securing the views of State and local environmental agencies. The clearinghouses may be used, by mutual agreement of the lead agency and the clearinghouse, for securing State and local reviews of the draft environmental impact statements.

3. Request comments from the applicant, if any.

4. Request comments from the public, affirmatively soliciting comments from those persons or organizations who may be interested or affected.

(b) An agency may request comments on a final environmental impact statement before the decision is finally made. In any case other agencies or persons may make comments before the final decision unless a different time is provided under Sec. 1506.10.

Sec. 1503.2 Duty to comment.

Federal agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved and agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards shall comment on statements within their jurisdiction, expertise, or authority. Agencies shall comment within the time period specified for comment in Sec. 1506.10. A Federal agency may reply that it has no comment. If a cooperating agency is satisfied that its views are adequately reflected in the environmental impact statement, it should reply that it has no comment.

Sec. 1503.3 Specificity of comments.

(a) Comments on an environmental impact statement or on a proposed action shall be as specific as possible and may address either the adequacy of the statement or the merits of the alternatives discussed or both.

(b) When a commenting agency criticizes a lead agency's predictive methodology, the commenting agency should describe the alternative methodology which it prefers and why.

(c) A cooperating agency shall specify in its comments whether it needs additional information to fulfill other applicable environmental reviews or consultation requirements and what information it needs. In particular, it shall specify any additional information it needs to comment adequately on the draft statement's analysis of significant site-specific effects associated with the granting or approving by that cooperating agency of necessary Federal permits, licenses, or entitlements.

(d) When a cooperating agency with jurisdiction by law objects to or expresses reservations about the proposal on grounds of environmental impacts, the agency expressing the objection or reservation shall specify the mitigation measures it considers

necessary to allow the agency to grant or approve applicable permit, license, or related requirements or concurrences.

Sec. 1503.4 Response to comments.

(a) An agency preparing a final environmental impact statement shall assess and consider comments both individually and collectively, and shall respond by one or more of the means listed below, stating its response in the final statement. Possible responses are to:

1. Modify alternatives including the proposed action.

2. Develop and evaluate alternatives not previously given serious consideration by the agency.

3. Supplement, improve, or modify its analyses.

4. Make factual corrections.

5. Explain why the comments do not warrant further agency response, citing the sources, authorities, or reasons which support the agency's position and, if appropriate, indicate those circumstances which would trigger agency reappraisal or further response.

(b) All substantive comments received on the draft statement (or summaries thereof where the response has been exceptionally voluminous), should be attached to the final statement whether or not the comment is thought to merit individual discussion by the agency in the text of the statement.

(c) If changes in response to comments are minor and are confined to the responses described in paragraphs (a)(4) and (5) of this section, agencies may write them on errata sheets and attach them to the statement instead of rewriting the draft statement. In such cases only the comments, the responses, and the changes and not the final statement need be circulated (Sec. 1502.19). The entire document with a new cover sheet shall be filed as the final statement (Sec. 1506.9).

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PART 1504--PREDECISION REFERRALS TO THE COUNCIL OF PROPOSED FEDERAL ACTIONS DETERMINED TO BE ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSATISFACTORY

Sec. 1504.1 Purpose.
1504.2 Criteria for referral.
1504.3 Procedure for referrals and response.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55998, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1504.1 Purpose.

(a) This part establishes procedures for referring to the Council Federal interagency disagreements concerning proposed major Federal actions that might cause unsatisfactory environmental effects. It provides means for early resolution of such disagreements.

(b) Under section 309 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7609), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is directed to review and comment publicly on the environmental impacts of Federal activities, including actions for which environmental impact statements are prepared. If after this review the Administrator determines that the matter is "unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality," section 309 directs that the matter be referred to the Council (hereafter "environmental referrals").

(c) Under section 102(2)(C) of the Act other Federal agencies may make similar reviews of environmental impact statements, including judgments on the acceptability of anticipated environmental impacts. These reviews must be made available to the President, the Council and the public.

Sec. 1504.2 Criteria for referral.

Environmental referrals should be made to the Council only after concerted, timely (as early as possible in the process), but unsuccessful attempts to resolve differences with the lead agency. In determining what environmental objections to the matter are appropriate to refer to the Council, an agency should weigh potential adverse environmental impacts, considering:

(a) Possible violation of national environmental standards or policies.

(b) Severity.

(c) Geographical scope.

(d) Duration.

(e) Importance as precedents.

(f) Availability of environmentally preferable alternatives.

Sec. 1504.3 Procedure for referrals and response.

(a) A Federal agency making the referral to the Council shall:

1. Advise the lead agency at the earliest possible time that it intends to refer a matter to the Council unless a satisfactory agreement is reached.
2. Include such advice in the referring agency's comments on the draft environmental impact statement, except when the statement does not contain adequate information to permit an assessment of the matter's environmental acceptability.
3. Identify any essential information that is lacking and request that it be made available at the earliest possible time.
4. Send copies of such advice to the Council.

(b) The referring agency shall deliver its referral to the Council not later than twenty-five (25) days after the final environmental impact statement has been made available to the Environmental Protection Agency, commenting agencies, and the public. Except when an extension of this period has been granted by the lead agency, the Council will not accept a referral after that date.

(c) The referral shall consist of:

1. A copy of the letter signed by the head of the referring agency and delivered to the lead agency informing the lead agency of the referral and the reasons for it, and requesting that no action be taken to implement the matter until the Council acts upon the referral. The letter shall include a copy of the statement referred to in (c)(2) of this section.

2. A statement supported by factual evidence leading to the conclusion that the matter is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. The statement shall:

    (i) Identify any material facts in controversy and incorporate (by reference if appropriate) agreed upon facts,

    (ii) Identify any existing environmental requirements or policies which would be violated by the matter,

    (iii) Present the reasons why the referring agency believes the matter is environmentally unsatisfactory,

    (iv) Contain a finding by the agency whether the issue raised is of national importance because of the threat to national environmental resources or policies or for some other reason,

    (v) Review the steps taken by the referring agency to bring its concerns to the attention of the lead agency at

the earliest possible time, and

(vi) Give the referring agency's recommendations as to what mitigation alternative, further study, or other course of action (including abandonment of the matter) are necessary to remedy the situation.

(d) Not later than twenty-five (25) days after the referral to the Council the lead agency may deliver a response to the Council, and the referring agency. If the lead agency requests more time and gives assurance that the matter will not go forward in the interim, the Council may grant an extension. The response shall:

1. Address fully the issues raised in the referral.

2. Be supported by evidence.

3. Give the lead agency's response to the referring agency's recommendations.

(e) Interested persons (including the applicant) may deliver their views in writing to the Council. Views in support of the referral should be delivered not later than the referral. Views in support of the response shall be delivered not later than the response. (f) Not later than twenty-five (25) days after receipt of both the referral and any response or upon being informed that there will be no response (unless the lead agency agrees to a longer time), the Council may take one or more of the following actions:

1. Conclude that the process of referral and response has successfully resolved the problem.

2. Initiate discussions with the agencies with the objective of mediation with referring and lead agencies.

3. Hold public meetings or hearings to obtain additional views and information.

4. Determine that the issue is not one of national importance and request the referring and lead agencies to pursue their decision process.

5. Determine that the issue should be further negotiated by the referring and lead agencies and is not appropriate for Council consideration until one or more heads of agencies report to the Council that the agencies' disagreements are irreconcilable.

6. Publish its findings and recommendations (including where appropriate a finding that the submitted evidence does not support the position of an agency).

7. When appropriate, submit the referral and the response together with the Council's recommendation to the President for action.

(g) The Council shall take no longer than 60 days to complete the actions specified in paragraph (f)(2), (3), or (5) of this section.

(h) When the referral involves an action required by statute to be

determined on the record after opportunity for agency hearing, the referral shall be conducted in a manner consistent with 5 U.S.C. 557(d) (Administrative Procedure Act).

[43 FR 55998, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 873, Jan. 3, 1979]

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PART 1505--NEPA AND AGENCY DECISIONMAKING

Sec. 1505.1 Agency decisionmaking procedures.
1505.2 Record of decision in cases requiring environmental impact statements.
1505.3 Implementing the decision.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 55999, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1505.1 Agency decisionmaking procedures.

Agencies shall adopt procedures (Sec. 1507.3) to ensure that decisions are made in accordance with the policies and purposes of the Act. Such procedures shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Implementing procedures under section 102(2) to achieve the requirements of sections 101 and 102(1).

(b) Designating the major decision points for the agency's principal programs likely to have a significant effect on the human environment and assuring that the NEPA process corresponds with them.

(c) Requiring that relevant environmental documents, comments, and responses be part of the record in formal rulemaking or adjudicatory proceedings.

(d) Requiring that relevant environmental documents, comments, and responses accompany the proposal through existing agency review processes so that agency officials use the statement in making decisions.

(e) Requiring that the alternatives considered by the decisionmaker are encompassed by the range of alternatives discussed in the relevant environmental documents and that the decisionmaker consider the alternatives described in the environmental impact statement. If another decision document accompanies the relevant environmental documents to the decisionmaker, agencies are encouraged to make available to the public before the decision is made any part of that document that relates to the comparison of alternatives.

Sec. 1505.2 Record of decision in cases requiring environmental impact statements.

At the time of its decision (Sec. 1506.10) or, if appropriate, its recommendation to Congress, each agency shall prepare a concise public record of decision. The record, which may be integrated into any other record prepared by the agency, including that required by OMB Circular A-95 (Revised), part I, sections 6(c) and (d), and Part II, section 5(b)(4), shall:

(a) State what the decision was.

(b) Identify all alternatives considered by the agency in reaching its decision, specifying the alternative or alternatives which were considered to be environmentally preferable. An agency may discuss preferences among alternatives based on relevant factors including economic and technical considerations and agency statutory missions. An agency shall identify and discuss all such factors including any essential considerations of national policy which were balanced by the agency in making its decision and state how those considerations entered into its decision.

(c) State whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected have been adopted, and if not, why they were not. A monitoring and enforcement program shall be adopted and summarized where applicable for any mitigation.

Sec. 1505.3 Implementing the decision.

Agencies may provide for monitoring to assure that their decisions are carried out and should do so in important cases. Mitigation (Sec. 1505.2(c)) and other conditions established in the environmental impact statement or during its review and committed as part of the decision shall be implemented by the lead agency or other appropriate consenting agency. The lead agency shall:

(a) Include appropriate conditions in grants, permits or other approvals.

(b) Condition funding of actions on mitigation.

(c) Upon request, inform cooperating or commenting agencies on progress in carrying out mitigation measures which they have proposed and which were adopted by the agency making the decision.

(d) Upon request, make available to the public the results of relevant monitoring.

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PART 1506--OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF NEPA

Sec. 1506.1 Limitations on actions during NEPA process.
1506.2 Elimination of duplication with State and local procedures.
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1506.12 Effective date.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 56000, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1506.1 Limitations on actions during NEPA process.

(a) Until an agency issues a record of decision as provided in Sec. 1505.2 (except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section), no action concerning the proposal shall be taken which would:

1. Have an adverse environmental impact; or
2. Limit the choice of reasonable alternatives.

(b) If any agency is considering an application from a non-Federal entity, and is aware that the applicant is about to take an action within the agency's jurisdiction that would meet either of the criteria in paragraph (a) of this section, then the agency shall promptly notify the applicant that the agency will take appropriate action to insure that the objectives and procedures of NEPA are achieved.

(c) While work on a required program environmental impact statement is in progress and the action is not covered by an existing program statement, agencies shall not undertake in the interim any major Federal action covered by the program which may significantly affect the quality of the human environment unless such action:

1. Is justified independently of the program;
2. Is itself accompanied by an adequate environmental impact statement;
   and
3. Will not prejudice the ultimate decision on the program. Interim action prejudices the ultimate decision on the program when it tends to determine subsequent development or limit alternatives.

(d) This section does not preclude development by applicants of plans or designs or performance of other work necessary to support an application

for Federal, State or local permits or assistance. Nothing in this section shall preclude Rural Electrification Administration approval of minimal expenditures not affecting the environment (e.g. long leadtime equipment and purchase options) made by non-governmental entities seeking loan guarantees from the Administration.

Sec. 1506.2 Elimination of duplication with State and local procedures.

(a) Agencies authorized by law to cooperate with State agencies of statewide jurisdiction pursuant to section 102(2)(D) of the Act may do so.

(b) Agencies shall cooperate with State and local agencies to the fullest extent possible to reduce duplication between NEPA and State and local requirements, unless the agencies are specifically barred from doing so by some other law. Except for cases covered by paragraph (a) of this section, such cooperation shall to the fullest extent possible include:

1. Joint planning processes.
2. Joint environmental research and studies.
3. Joint public hearings (except where otherwise provided by statute).
4. Joint environmental assessments.

(c) Agencies shall cooperate with State and local agencies to the fullest extent possible to reduce duplication between NEPA and comparable State and local requirements, unless the agencies are specifically barred from doing so by some other law. Except for cases covered by paragraph (a) of this section, such cooperation shall to the fullest extent possible include joint environmental impact statements. In such cases one or more Federal agencies and one or more State or local agencies shall be joint lead agencies. Where State laws or local ordinances have environmental impact statement requirements in addition to but not in conflict with those in NEPA, Federal agencies shall cooperate in fulfilling these requirements as well as those of Federal laws so that one document will comply with all applicable laws.

(d) To better integrate environmental impact statements into State or local planning processes, statements shall discuss any inconsistency of a proposed action with any approved State or local plan and laws (whether or not federally sanctioned). Where an inconsistency exists, the statement should describe the extent to which the agency would reconcile its proposed action with the plan or law.

Sec. 1506.3 Adoption.

(a) An agency may adopt a Federal draft or final environmental impact statement or portion thereof provided that the statement or portion thereof meets the standards for an adequate statement under these regulations.

(b) If the actions covered by the original environmental impact statement and the proposed action are substantially the same, the agency adopting another agency's statement is not required to

recirculate it except as a final statement. Otherwise the adopting agency shall treat the statement as a draft and recirculate it (except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section).

(c) A cooperating agency may adopt without recirculating the environmental impact statement of a lead agency when, after an independent review of the statement, the cooperating agency concludes that its comments and suggestions have been satisfied.

(d) When an agency adopts a statement which is not final within the agency that prepared it, or when the action it assesses is the subject of a referral under Part 1504, or when the statement's adequacy is the subject of a judicial action which is not final, the agency shall so specify.

Sec. 1506.4 Combining documents.

Any environmental document in compliance with NEPA may be combined with any other agency document to reduce duplication and paperwork.

Sec. 1506.5 Agency responsibility.

(a) Information. If an agency requires an applicant to submit environmental information for possible use by the agency in preparing an environmental impact statement, then the agency should assist the applicant by outlining the types of information required. The agency shall independently evaluate the information submitted and shall be responsible for its accuracy. If the agency chooses to use the information submitted by the applicant in the environmental impact statement, either directly or by reference, then the names of the persons responsible for the independent evaluation shall be included in the list of preparers (Sec. 1502.17). It is the intent of this paragraph that acceptable work not be redone, but that it be verified by the agency.

(b) Environmental assessments. If an agency permits an applicant to prepare an environmental assessment, the agency, besides fulfilling the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, shall make its own evaluation of the environmental issues and take responsibility for the scope and content of the environmental assessment.

(c) Environmental impact statements. Except as provided in Secs. 1506.2 and 1506.3 any environmental impact statement prepared pursuant to the requirements of NEPA shall be prepared directly by or by a contractor selected by the lead agency or where appropriate under Sec. 1501.6(b), a cooperating agency. It is the intent of these regulations that the contractor be chosen solely by the lead agency, or by the lead agency in cooperation with cooperating agencies, or where appropriate by a cooperating agency to avoid any conflict of interest. Contractors shall execute a disclosure statement prepared by the lead agency, or where appropriate the cooperating agency, specifying that they have no financial or other interest in the outcome of the project. If the document is prepared by contract, the responsible Federal official shall furnish guidance and participate in the preparation and shall independently evaluate the statement prior to its approval and take responsibility for its scope and contents. Nothing in this section is intended to prohibit any agency from

requesting any person to submit information to it or to prohibit any person from submitting information to any agency.

Sec. 1506.6 Public involvement.

Agencies shall:

(a) Make diligent efforts to involve the public in preparing and implementing their NEPA procedures.

(b) Provide public notice of NEPA-related hearings, public meetings, and the availability of environmental documents so as to inform those persons and agencies who may be interested or affected.

1. In all cases the agency shall mail notice to those who have requested it on an individual action.
2. In the case of an action with effects of national concern notice shall include publication in the Federal Register and notice by mail to national organizations reasonably expected to be interested in the matter and may include listing in the 102 Monitor. An agency engaged in rulemaking may provide notice by mail to national organizations who have requested that notice regularly be provided. Agencies shall maintain a list of such organizations.
3. In the case of an action with effects primarily of local concern the notice may include:

    (i) Notice to State and areawide clearinghouses pursuant to OMB Circular A- 95 (Revised).

    (ii) Notice to Indian tribes when effects may occur on reservations.

    (iii) Following the affected State's public notice procedures for comparable actions.

    (iv) Publication in local newspapers (in papers of general circulation rather than legal papers).

    (v) Notice through other local media.

    (vi) Notice to potentially interested community organizations including small business associations.

    (vii) Publication in newsletters that may be expected to reach potentially interested persons.

    (viii) Direct mailing to owners and occupants of nearby or affected property.

    (ix) Posting of notice on and off site in the area where the action is to be located.

(c) Hold or sponsor public hearings or public meetings whenever appropriate or in accordance with statutory requirements applicable to the agency. Criteria shall include whether there is:

1. Substantial environmental controversy concerning the proposed action or substantial interest in holding the hearing.

2. A request for a hearing by another agency with jurisdiction over the action supported by reasons why a hearing will be helpful. If a draft environmental impact statement is to be considered at a public hearing, the agency should make the statement available to the public at least 15 days in advance (unless the purpose of the hearing is to provide information for the draft environmental impact statement).

(d) Solicit appropriate information from the public.

(e) Explain in its procedures where interested persons can get information or status reports on environmental impact statements and other elements of the NEPA process.

(f) Make environmental impact statements, the comments received, and any underlying documents available to the public pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), without regard to the exclusion for interagency memoranda where such memoranda transmit comments of Federal agencies on the environmental impact of the proposed action. Materials to be made available to the public shall be provided to the public without charge to the extent practicable, or at a fee which is not more than the actual costs of reproducing copies required to be sent to other Federal agencies, including the Council.

Sec. 1506.7 Further guidance.

The Council may provide further guidance concerning NEPA and its procedures including:

(a) A handbook which the Council may supplement from time to time, which shall in plain language provide guidance and instructions concerning the application of NEPA and these regulations.

(b) Publication of the Council's Memoranda to Heads of Agencies.

(c) In conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency and the publication of the 102 Monitor, notice of:

1. Research activities;
2. Meetings and conferences related to NEPA; and
3. Successful and innovative procedures used by agencies to implement NEPA.

Sec. 1506.8 Proposals for legislation.

(a) The NEPA process for proposals for legislation (Sec. 1508.17) significantly affecting the quality of the human environment shall be integrated with the legislative process of the Congress. A legislative environmental impact statement is the detailed statement required by law to be included in a recommendation or report on a legislative proposal to Congress. A legislative environmental impact statement

shall be considered part of the formal transmittal of a legislative proposal to Congress; however, it may be transmitted to Congress up to 30 days later in order to allow time for completion of an accurate statement which can serve as the basis for public and Congressional debate. The statement must be available in time for Congressional hearings and deliberations.

(b) Preparation of a legislative environmental impact statement shall conform to the requirements of these regulations except as follows:

1. There need not be a scoping process.
2. The legislative statement shall be prepared in the same manner as a draft statement, but shall be considered the "detailed statement" required by statute; Provided, That when any of the following conditions exist both the draft and final environmental impact statement on the legislative proposal shall be prepared and circulated as provided by Secs. 1503.1 and 1506.10.

    (i) A Congressional Committee with jurisdiction over the proposal has a rule requiring both draft and final environmental impact statements.
    (ii) The proposal results from a study process required by statute (such as those required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)).
    (iii) Legislative approval is sought for Federal or federally assisted construction or other projects which the agency recommends be located at specific geographic locations. For proposals requiring an environmental impact statement for the acquisition of space by the General Services Administration, a draft statement shall accompany the Prospectus or the 11(b) Report of Building Project Surveys to the Congress, and a final statement shall be completed before site acquisition.
    (iv) The agency decides to prepare draft and final statements.

(c) Comments on the legislative statement shall be given to the lead agency which shall forward them along with its own responses to the Congressional committees with jurisdiction.

Sec. 1506.9 Filing requirements.

Environmental impact statements together with comments and responses shall be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency, attention Office of Federal Activities (A-104), 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460. Statements shall be filed with EPA no earlier than they are also transmitted to commenting agencies and made available to the public. EPA shall deliver one copy of each statement to the Council, which shall satisfy the requirement of availability to the President. EPA may issue guidelines to agencies to implement its responsibilities under this section and Sec. 1506.10.

Sec. 1506.10 Timing of agency action.

(a) The Environmental Protection Agency shall publish a notice in the Federal Register each week of the environmental impact statements filed during the preceding week. The minimum time periods set forth in this section shall be calculated from the date of publication of this notice.

(b) No decision on the proposed action shall be made or recorded under Sec. 1505.2 by a Federal agency until the later of the following dates:

1. Ninety (90) days after publication of the notice described above in paragraph (a) of this section for a draft environmental impact statement.
2. Thirty (30) days after publication of the notice described above in paragraph (a) of this section for a final environmental impact statement. An exception to the rules on timing may be made in the case of an agency decision which is subject to a formal internal appeal. Some agencies have a formally established appeal process which allows other agencies or the public to take appeals on a decision and make their views known, after publication of the final environmental impact statement. In such cases, where a real opportunity exists to alter the decision, the decision may be made and recorded at the same time the environmental impact statement is published.

This means that the period for appeal of the decision and the 30-day period prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section may run concurrently. In such cases the environmental impact statement shall explain the timing and the public's right of appeal. An agency engaged in rulemaking under the Administrative Procedure Act or other statute for the purpose of protecting the public health or safety, may waive the time period in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and publish a decision on the final rule simultaneously with publication of the notice of the availability of the final environmental impact statement as described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If the final environmental impact statement is filed within ninety (90) days after a draft environmental impact statement is filed with the Environmental Protection Agency, the minimum thirty (30) day period and the minimum ninety (90) day period may run concurrently. However, subject to paragraph (d) of this section agencies shall allow not less than 45 days for comments on draft statements.

(d) The lead agency may extend prescribed periods. The Environmental Protection Agency may upon a showing by the lead agency of compelling reasons of national policy reduce the prescribed periods and may upon a showing by any other Federal agency of compelling reasons of national policy also extend prescribed periods, but only after consultation with the lead agency. (Also see Sec. 1507.3(d).) Failure to file timely comments shall not be a sufficient reason for extending a period. If the lead agency does not concur with the extension of time, EPA may not extend it for more than 30 days. When the Environmental Protection Agency reduces or extends any period of time it shall notify the Council.

[43 FR 56000, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 874, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1506.11 Emergencies.

Where emergency circumstances make it necessary to take an action with significant environmental impact without observing the provisions of these regulations, the Federal agency taking the action should consult with the Council about alternative arrangements. Agencies and the Council will limit such arrangements to actions necessary to control the immediate impacts of the emergency. Other actions remain subject to NEPA review.

Sec. 1506.12 Effective date.

The effective date of these regulations is July 30, 1979, except that for agencies that administer programs that qualify under section 102(2)(D) of the Act or under section 104(h) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 an additional four months shall be allowed for the State or local agencies to adopt their implementing procedures.

(a) These regulations shall apply to the fullest extent practicable to ongoing activities and environmental documents begun before the effective date. These regulations do not apply to an environmental impact statement or supplement if the draft statement was filed before the effective date of these regulations. No completed environmental documents need be redone by reasons of these regulations. Until these regulations are applicable, the Council's guidelines published in the Federal Register of August 1, 1973, shall continue to be applicable. In cases where these regulations are applicable the guidelines are superseded. However, nothing shall prevent an agency from proceeding under these regulations at an earlier time.

(b) NEPA shall continue to be applicable to actions begun before January 1, 1970, to the fullest extent possible.

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PART 1507--AGENCY COMPLIANCE

Sec. 1507.1 Compliance.
1507.2 Agency capability to comply.
1507.3 Agency procedures.

Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 56002, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1507.1 Compliance.

All agencies of the Federal Government shall comply with these regulations. It is the intent of these regulations to allow each agency flexibility in adapting its implementing procedures authorized by Sec. 1507.3 to the requirements of other applicable laws.

Sec. 1507.2 Agency capability to comply.

Each agency shall be capable (in terms of personnel and other resources) of complying with the requirements enumerated below. Such compliance may include use of other's resources, but the using agency shall itself have sufficient capability to evaluate what others do for it. Agencies shall:

(a) Fulfill the requirements of section 102(2)(A) of the Act to utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decisionmaking which may have an impact on the human environment. Agencies shall designate a person to be responsible for overall review of agency NEPA compliance.

(b) Identify methods and procedures required by section 102(2)(B) to insure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate consideration.

(c) Prepare adequate environmental impact statements pursuant to section 102(2)(C) and comment on statements in the areas where the agency has jurisdiction by law or special expertise or is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards.

(d) Study, develop, and describe alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources. This requirement of section 102(2)(E) extends to all such proposals, not just the more limited scope of section 102(2)(C)(iii) where the discussion of alternatives is confined to impact statements.

(e) Comply with the requirements of section 102(2)(H) that the agency initiate and utilize ecological information in the planning and development of resource-oriented projects.

(f) Fulfill the requirements of sections 102(2)(F), 102(2)(G), and 102 (2)(I), of the Act and of Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, Sec. 2.

Sec. 1507.3 Agency procedures.

(a) Not later than eight months after publication of these regulations as finally adopted in the Federal Register, or five months after the establishment of an agency, whichever shall come later, each agency shall as necessary adopt procedures to supplement these regulations. When the agency is a department, major subunits are encouraged (with the consent of the department) to adopt their own procedures. Such procedures shall not paraphrase these regulations. They shall confine themselves to implementing procedures. Each agency shall consult with the Council while developing its procedures and before publishing them in the Federal Register for comment. Agencies with similar programs should consult with each other and the Council to coordinate their procedures, especially for programs requesting similar information from applicants. The procedures shall be adopted only after an opportunity for public review and after review by the Council for conformity with the Act and these regulations. The Council shall complete its review within 30 days. Once in effect they shall be filed with the Council and made readily available to the public. Agencies are encouraged to publish explanatory guidance for these regulations and their own procedures. Agencies shall continue to review their policies and procedures and in consultation with the Council to revise them as necessary to ensure full compliance with the purposes and provisions of the Act.

(b) Agency procedures shall comply with these regulations except where compliance would be inconsistent with statutory requirements and shall include:

1. Those procedures required by Secs. 1501.2(d), 1502.9(c)(3), 1505.1, 1506.6(e), and 1508.4.

2. Specific criteria for and identification of those typical classes of action:

    (i) Which normally do require environmental impact statements.

    (ii) Which normally do not require either an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment (categorical exclusions (Sec. 1508.4)).

    (iii) Which normally require environmental assessments but not necessarily environmental impact statements.

(c) Agency procedures may include specific criteria for providing limited exceptions to the provisions of these regulations for classified proposals. They are proposed actions which are specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive Order or statute to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive Order or statute. Environmental assessments and environmental impact statements which address classified proposals may be safeguarded and restricted from public dissemination in accordance

with agencies' own regulations applicable to classified information. These documents may be organized so that classified portions can be included as annexes, in order that the unclassified portions can be made available to the public.

(d) Agency procedures may provide for periods of time other than those presented in Sec. 1506.10 when necessary to comply with other specific statutory requirements.

(e) Agency procedures may provide that where there is a lengthy period between the agency's decision to prepare an environmental impact statement and the time of actual preparation, the notice of intent required by Sec. 1501.7 may be published at a reasonable time in advance of preparation of the draft statement.

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PART 1508--TERMINOLOGY AND INDEX

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Authority: NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.), sec. 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609), and E.O. 11514 (Mar. 5, 1970, as amended by E.O. 11991, May 24, 1977).

Source: 43 FR 56003, Nov. 29, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Sec. 1508.1 Terminology.

The terminology of this part shall be uniform throughout the Federal Government.

Sec. 1508.2 Act.

"Act" means the National Environmental Policy Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq.) which is also referred to as "NEPA."

Sec. 1508.3 Affecting.

"Affecting" means will or may have an effect on.

Sec. 1508.4 Categorical exclusion.

"Categorical exclusion" means a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and which have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by a Federal agency in implementation of these regulations (Sec. 1507.3) and for which, therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required. An agency may decide in its procedures or otherwise, to prepare environmental assessments for the reasons stated in Sec. 1508.9 even though it is not required to do so. Any procedures under this section shall provide for extraordinary circumstances in which a normally excluded action may have a significant environmental effect.

Sec. 1508.5 Cooperating agency.

"Cooperating agency" means any Federal agency other than a lead agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal (or a reasonable alternative) for legislation or other major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The selection and responsibilities of a cooperating agency are described in Sec. 1501.6. A State or local agency of similar qualifications or, when the effects are on a reservation, an Indian Tribe, may by agreement with the lead agency become a cooperating agency.

Sec. 1508.6 Council.

"Council" means the Council on Environmental Quality established by Title II of the Act.

Sec. 1508.7 Cumulative impact.

"Cumulative impact" is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Sec. 1508.8 Effects.

"Effects" include:

(a) Direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.

(b) Indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

Effects and impacts as used in these regulations are synonymous. Effects includes ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic,

historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial.

Sec. 1508.9 Environmental assessment.

"Environmental assessment":

(a) Means a concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to:

1. Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact.

2. Aid an agency's compliance with the Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary.

3. Facilitate preparation of a statement when one is necessary.

(b) Shall include brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of alternatives as required by section 102(2)(E), of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.

Sec. 1508.10 Environmental document.

"Environmental document" includes the documents specified in Sec. 1508.9 (environmental assessment), Sec. 1508.11 (environmental impact statement), Sec. 1508.13 (finding of no significant impact), and Sec. 1508.22 (notice of intent).

Sec. 1508.11 Environmental impact statement.

"Environmental impact statement" means a detailed written statement as required by section 102(2)(C) of the Act.

Sec. 1508.12 Federal agency.

"Federal agency" means all agencies of the Federal Government. It does not mean the Congress, the Judiciary, or the President, including the performance of staff functions for the President in his Executive Office. It also includes for purposes of these regulations States and units of general local government and Indian tribes assuming NEPA responsibilities under section 104(h) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Sec. 1508.13 Finding of no significant impact.

"Finding of no significant impact" means a document by a Federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action, not otherwise excluded (Sec. 1508.4), will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for

which an environmental impact statement therefore will not be prepared. It shall include the environmental assessment or a summary of it and shall note any other environmental documents related to it (Sec. 1501.7(a)(5)). If the assessment is included, the finding need not repeat any of the discussion in the assessment but may incorporate it by reference.

Sec. 1508.14 Human environment.

"Human environment" shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. (See the definition of "effects" (Sec. 1508.8).) This means that economic or social effects are not intended by themselves to require preparation of an environmental impact statement. When an environmental impact statement is prepared and economic or social and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, then the environmental impact statement will discuss all of these effects on the human environment.

Sec. 1508.15 Jurisdiction by law.

"Jurisdiction by law" means agency authority to approve, veto, or finance all or part of the proposal.

Sec. 1508.16 Lead agency.

"Lead agency" means the agency or agencies preparing or having taken primary responsibility for preparing the environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1508.17 Legislation.

"Legislation" includes a bill or legislative proposal to Congress developed by or with the significant cooperation and support of a Federal agency, but does not include requests for appropriations. The test for significant cooperation is whether the proposal is in fact predominantly that of the agency rather than another source. Drafting does not by itself constitute significant cooperation. Proposals for legislation include requests for ratification of treaties. Only the agency which has primary responsibility for the subject matter involved will prepare a legislative environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1508.18 Major Federal action.

"Major Federal action" includes actions with effects that may be major and which are potentially subject to Federal control and responsibility. Major reinforces but does not have a meaning independent of significantly (Sec. 1508.27). Actions include the circumstance where the responsible officials fail to act and that failure to act is reviewable by courts or administrative tribunals under the Administrative Procedure Act or other applicable law as agency action.

> (a) Actions include new and continuing activities, including projects and programs entirely or partly financed, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by federal agencies; new or revised agency rules, regulations, plans, policies, or procedures; and legislative

proposals (Secs. 1506.8, 1508.17). Actions do not include funding assistance solely in the form of general revenue sharing funds, distributed under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, 31 U.S.C. 1221 et seq., with no Federal agency control over the subsequent use of such funds. Actions do not include bringing judicial or administrative civil or criminal enforcement actions.

(b) Federal actions tend to fall within one of the following categories:

1. Adoption of official policy, such as rules, regulations, and interpretations adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.; treaties and international conventions or agreements; formal documents establishing an agency's policies which will result in or substantially alter agency programs.

2. Adoption of formal plans, such as official documents prepared or approved by federal agencies which guide or prescribe alternative uses of Federal resources, upon which future agency actions will be based.

3. Adoption of programs, such as a group of concerted actions to implement a specific policy or plan; systematic and connected agency decisions allocating agency resources to implement a specific statutory program or executive directive.

4. Approval of specific projects, such as construction or management activities located in a defined geographic area. Projects include actions approved by permit or other regulatory decision as well as federal and federally assisted activities.

Sec. 1508.19 Matter.

"Matter" includes for purposes of Part 1504: (a) With respect to the Environmental Protection Agency, any proposed legislation, project, action or regulation as those terms are used in section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7609). (b) With respect to all other agencies, any proposed major federal action to which section 102(2)(C) of NEPA applies.

Sec. 1508.20 Mitigation.

"Mitigation" includes:

(a) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.

(b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.

(c) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.

(d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.

(e) Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Sec. 1508.21 NEPA process.

"NEPA process" means all measures necessary for compliance with the requirements of section 2 and Title I of NEPA.

Sec. 1508.22 Notice of intent.

"Notice of intent" means a notice that an environmental impact statement will be prepared and considered. The notice shall briefly:

(a) Describe the proposed action and possible alternatives.

(b) Describe the agency's proposed scoping process including whether, when, and where any scoping meeting will be held.

(c) State the name and address of a person within the agency who can answer questions about the proposed action and the environmental impact statement.

Sec. 1508.23 Proposal.

"Proposal" exists at that stage in the development of an action when an agency subject to the Act has a goal and is actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal and the effects can be meaningfully evaluated. Preparation of an environmental impact statement on a proposal should be timed (Sec. 1502.5) so that the final statement may be completed in time for the statement to be included in any recommendation or report on the proposal. A proposal may exist in fact as well as by agency declaration that one exists.

Sec. 1508.24 Referring agency.

"Referring agency" means the federal agency which has referred any matter to the Council after a determination that the matter is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality.

Sec. 1508.25 Scope.

Scope consists of the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an environmental impact statement. The scope of an individual statement may depend on its relationships to other statements (Secs.1502.20 and 1508.28). To determine the scope of environmental impact statements, agencies shall consider 3 types of actions, 3 types of alternatives, and 3 types of impacts. They include:

(a) Actions (other than unconnected single actions) which may be:

1. Connected actions, which means that they are closely related and therefore should be discussed in the same impact

statement. Actions are connected if they:

(i) Automatically trigger other actions which may require environmental impact statements.

(ii) Cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously.

(iii) Are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification.

2. Cumulative actions, which when viewed with other proposed actions have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement.

3. Similar actions, which when viewed with other reasonably foreseeable or proposed agency actions, have similarities that provide a basis for evaluating their environmental consequencies together, such as common timing or geography. An agency may wish to analyze these actions in the same impact statement. It should do so when the best way to assess adequately the combined impacts of similar actions or reasonable alternatives to such actions is to treat them in a single impact statement.

(b) Alternatives, which include:

1. No action alternative.
2. Other reasonable courses of actions.
3. Mitigation measures (not in the proposed action).

(c) Impacts, which may be: (1) Direct; (2) indirect; (3) cumulative.

Sec. 1508.26 Special expertise.

"Special expertise" means statutory responsibility, agency mission, or related program experience.

Sec. 1508.27 Significantly.

"Significantly" as used in NEPA requires considerations of both context and intensity:

(a) Context. This means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the proposed action. For instance, in the case of a site-specific action, significance would usually depend upon the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Both short- and long-term effects are relevant.

(b) Intensity. This refers to the severity of impact. Responsible officials must bear in mind that more than one agency may make decisions about partial aspects of a major action. The following should be considered in evaluating intensity:

1. Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

2. The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.

3. Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.

4. The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.

5. The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.

6. The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

7. Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.

8. The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

9. The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

10. Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

[43 FR 56003, Nov. 29, 1978; 44 FR 874, Jan. 3, 1979]

Sec. 1508.28 Tiering.

"Tiering" refers to the coverage of general matters in broader environmental impact statements (such as national program or policy statements) with subsequent narrower statements or environmental analyses (such as regional or basinwide program statements or ultimately site-specific statements) incorporating by reference the general discussions and concentrating solely on the issues specific to the statement subsequently prepared. Tiering is appropriate when the sequence of statements or

analyses is:

(a) From a program, plan, or policy environmental impact statement to a program, plan, or policy statement or analysis of lesser scope or to a site- specific statement or analysis.

(b) From an environmental impact statement on a specific action at an early stage (such as need and site selection) to a supplement (which is preferred) or a subsequent statement or analysis at a later stage (such as environmental mitigation). Tiering in such cases is appropriate when it helps the lead agency to focus on the issues which are ripe for decision and exclude from consideration issues already decided or not yet ripe.

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FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
NEPA PROCESS FLOWCHART-PHASE 2

EIS Required

↓

Issue Notice of Intent (40 CFR 1501.7)

↓

Commence Scoping Process (40 CFR 1501.7)

↓

Prepare Preliminary DEIS (Reiterate above process in written detail (40 CFR 1502))

↓

Review of preliminary DEIS

↓

Prepare DEIS

↓

File DEIS with EPA (40 CFR 1506.9) and distribute DEIS (concurrent distribution to other agencies, public, WO, and DOI). Minimum 90 days to decision

↓

DEIS Review Period, minimum 60 day formal review period (40 CFR 1506.10, 516 DM 4.24), and public meeting, if deemed appropriate (40 CFR 1506.6) (516 DM 4.25).

EA Required

↓

Prepare EA (Reiterate above process in writing) (40 CFR 1508.9)

↓

Distribute EA for Review and Comment (if deemed appropriate) (Section 1506.6)

↓

Finalize EA

↓

Determine if the Preferred Alternative Constitutes a Major Federal Action Significantly Affecting the Quality of the Human Environment (40 CFR 1508.18 & 1508.27)

↓ EIS Required (Follow Procedures in adjacent column) → File DEIS with EPA

↓ EIS Not Required Prepare FONSI (40 CFR 1508.13)

↓

Initiate Action

Respond to Comments on DEIS (40 CFR 1503.4) and Prepare Preliminary FEIS

↓

Review of Preliminary FEIS

↓

Prepare FEIS

↓

File FEIS with EPA (40 CFR 1506.9) and distribute FEIS (concurrent distribution to other agencies, public, WO, and DOI). Minimum 30 days to decision (40 CFR 1506.10)

↓

Make Decision and Prepare Record of Decision (40 CFR 1505.2)

↓

Implement Action 30 Days After Notifying Public

FORMAT FOR FWS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

The EA should be brief and to the point (usually 15 pages or less) and will follow the format shown below.

1. COVER SHEET

Give a descriptive title for the proposed action, what unit of the FWS is proposing it, what legal mandate it will be carried out under, where the action is located, and who authored the document.

2. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The need must be defined clearly and care taken to be sure that the subsequent analysis addresses underlying causes, not just symptoms. The relationship of identified FWS goals and objectives to the purpose and need for action should be made clear in this section.

3. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

The practicable alternatives, including he proposed action and the "no action" alternative must be included in the EA. The alternatives should be described in sufficient detail to permit the comparison of their merits, especially if their impacts vary (e.g. in kind, location, intensity, or duration). A matrix comparing the general consequences and impacts of each alternative is recommended. Alternatives suggested and dismissed as impractical or not feasible should be discussed only briefly.

4. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Succinctly describe the area in which the proposed action is to occur. Page-sized maps of the general area and the project site are required for site-specific proposals. Carefully selected photographs can be helpful in some cases. Particular mention should be made of the presence (or absence) of any endangered or threatened species, cultural resources (historical, architectural, or archaeological sites), and wetlands and floodplains. Description of the environment should be limited to two or three pages.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Effects should be identified and briefly analyzed without passing judgment as to their being beneficial or adverse. The effects upon those environmental features of special legal or policy significance should be highlighted. Such features would include: threatened or endangered species or critical habitats, wetlands, 100-year floodplains, cultural resources, or specially designated areas (e.g., research natural areas or wilderness areas).

6. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHERS

Include a record of contacts made in an effort to consult and coordinate with others early in the planning process in order to identify effects of the proposal and practicable alternatives.

Exhibit 13
(Sheet 2)

ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

PHYSICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Meteorology

1. Climate
2. Air Quality

B. Topography

1. Relief
2. Cuts/Fills

C. Geology

1. Earthquake/Landslide
2. Minerals
3. Energy Resource Depletion/ Conservation
4. Radioactive & Toxic Substances/ Heavy Metals

D. Soils

1. Erosion/Deposition
2. Siltation
3. Soil Quality

E. Hydrology

1. Surface & Ground Water Quality/Quantity
2. Absorption/Drainage
3. Flooding
4. Hydro/Geothermal Energy Source

BIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Vegetation

1. Species of Special Concern
2. Critical Wildlife Habitat
3. Species Diversity/Abundance
4. Noxious Weeds/Exotic Plants/ Pathogens

B. Wildlife

1. Species of Special Concern
2. Species Diversity/Abundance
3. Game/Non-Game Species
4. Pests/Pathogens/Vectors/ Predators/Feral or Exotic Animals

SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Cultural

1. Archaeologic/Historic Sites
2. Educational/Recreational Opportunities
3. Public Access

B. Economic

1. Cost
2. Employment
3. Commercial/Industrial Buildings
4. Taxes/Property Values

C. Land Use

1. Plans/Policies/Controls
2. Development/Growth
3. Farmland/Open Space, Natural Areas
4. Transportation Facilities/ Public Utilities

D. Social

1. Quality of Life
2. Community Cohesion
3. Residents/Residences
4. Population Change
5. Human Health/Safety
6. Public Services
7. National Defense

E. Aesthetics

1. Scenery
2. Noise
3. Odor

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DISCUSSION: STATUS OF UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECTS

For Discussion:

As directed by the Task Force, the Technical Committee compiled a spreadsheet to begin the discussion on the status of unconstructed CWPPRA projects which may be experiencing project delays. The Technical Committee will present the information in general terms and will brief the Task Force on the actions to be completed by the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee to further discuss and document individual project status, issues, available funding, timelines, etc.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl		STATUS
Yes	Central and Eastern Terrebonne Freshwater Delivery (Complex Project)	FWS		10/1/1999 as complex project												Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. Complex project receiving Phase 0 funds in October 1999.
Yes	Fort Jackson Sediment Diversion (Complex Project)	COE		10/1/1999 as complex project												Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: No additional action from LDNR since the project was tabled prior to consideration of Phase I approval back in 2003.
Yes	Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	2	19-Oct-92	28-Mar-94	A						1-Feb-07		1-Jan-08		Response from Britt Paul: Keep on list for discussion, reported status is accurate. Status: Current design is being revised for the Crab Gully area. Project is scheduled to request approval for construction at the July 2007 Task Force meeting.
Yes	West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	NRCS	3	01-Oct-93	5-Jan-95	A										Response from Britt Paul: Keep on list for discussion, reported status is accurate. Status: Project team decision regarding proposed project features is pending a revised operation plan of siphon between Parish and State. No schedule is available until decision is made.
Yes	Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	FWS	5	28-Feb-96	28-May-04	A						1-Mar-08		1-Dec-08		Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. The contractor has been working on model calibration and verification. Once that step is completed, with-project model runs will be begin.
Yes	Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	FWS	6	24-Apr-97	22-Oct-98	A						1-May-08		1-May-09		Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. Updated status: Landrights have been obtained from 35 persons. The remaining 3 persons appear unwilling to sign. Options for acquiring those landrights are being explored.
Yes	Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	NRCS	6	24-Apr-97	23-Apr-02	A						1-Feb-07		1-Jan-08		Response from Britt Paul: Keep on list for discussion, reported status is accurate. Status: Design on preferred project alternative began in October 2006. Project is scheduled to request construction approval in July 2007, with an anticipated construction start date of February 2008. Construction completion date is scheduled for January 2009.
Yes	Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00	25-Jul-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	30-Jan-08		1-Aug-08		1-Jul-09		Response from Britt Paul: Keep on list for discussion, reported status is accurate. Status: Landrights issues have caused design revisions to current features. Current schedule is for a 30% review meeting in June 2007, with anticipated construction beginning in August 2008 and ending in March 2009, pending funding approval.
Yes	Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway	COE	9	11-Jan-00	31-Jan-07			11-Jan-00	A	31-Jan-08		1-May-08		1-Nov-08		Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: On hold pending outcome of WRDA.
Yes	Periodic Intro of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo (DEMO)	COE	9	11-Jan-00	15-May-06	*		11-Jan-00	A	11-Jan-00	A	1-Apr-07		1-Apr-08		Respose from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: Sediment capacities of the Caernarvon Diversion Outfall Canal have been developed. Several methods of introducing the sediment into the diversion are were investigated by the team. Coordinating with Corps' 4th Supplemental "Modification to Caernarvon" project manager.
Yes	Weeks Bay MC and SP/Commercial Canal/Freshwater Redirection	COE	9	11-Jan-00				11-Jan-00	A							Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: Fully funded Phase 1 cost for this project is $1,229,337. The project area includes approximately 2,900 acres of fresh to brackish marsh habitat. The project kick-off was in April 2001 with the COE and DNR. Initial surveys, soils investigations, gage data, and hydrologic investigations indicate that few project benefits can be optained without greatly increasing the scope and cost (currently estimated at $30M, fully funded; originally estimated at 15M, fully funded at time of inclusion on PPL9) of the project. Attempts to deauthorize have been met with resistance from local stakeholders. The project has remained on hold pending the determination of the disposition of the Port of Iberia Channel Project. A revised deposition of dredged materials from that project could greatly reduce the costs of the Weeks Bay Project.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl		STATUS
Yes	Benneys Bay Diversion	COE	10	10-Jan-01	30-Jan-07			10-Jan-01	A	31-Jan-08		1-Mar-08		1-Nov-09		Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: Disagreement about the overall funding (O&M) approach for this project will delay its consideration for constuction funding this cycle. Uncertainty regarding the induced shoaling amounts resulted in a $10 million cost cap for O&M, which would fund only one cycle of O&M (versus 10 cycles). The revised fully funded cost for the project, including construction, monitoring and once cycle of O&M, is $29,077,261. The fully funded costs for 10 cycles of O&M over 20 years would be $115,395,910. Approximately 4,800 acres of marsh would be created through natural deltaic accretion. Approximately 170 acres of marsh would be created during construction and approximately 100 acres would result a single cycle of maintenance dredging of induced shoaling.The difference in benefits would be 5,070 (one O&M cycle) versus 5903 acres (10 cycles).
Yes	Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	2-Oct-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	8-Feb-06	A	20-Feb-07		31-Dec-07		Response from Sharon Parrish: Retain on list. Updated status: LDNR has revised the cost estimate. Additional construction funds will be needed due to storm-related price increases. This project is at the top of DNR's oyster appraisal list. Anticipate advertising for construction in early 2007, with construction taking place May to September 2007 in order to accommodate the endangered species issue.
Yes	Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	8-Oct-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	31-Jan-10		1-May-10		1-May-12		Response from Sharon Parrish: Retain on list, status description is accurate. Status: Difficulties with land rights combined with recent cypress logging activity require EPA and LDNR to re-evaluate the future of the current benefit area/potential diversion alignments considered to date.
Yes	Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	FWS	10	10-Jan-01	24-Jul-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	10-Jan-01	A	1-Apr-07		30-Sep-07		Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. Updated status: The bids that were received from the 7/6/06 bid package were all well over the cost estimated for this project. The project is being scaled down and re-designed to accommodate the higher costs. Three replicates with three treatments will be constructed. The revised project should be ready to be re-bid in January 2007. Project has been re-bid three times. Twice because contractors were not available due to hurricanes, and one other time.
Yes	River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	EPA	11	16-Jan-02	4-Apr-02	A		07-Aug-01	A	30-Jan-09		1-Jun-09		1-Jun-11		Response from Sharon Parrish: Retain on list. Updated status: Modeling for the feasibility study has been delayed from the end of September to the end of December. No additional delays of this modeling effort are anticipated.
Yes	South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	FWS	11	16-Jan-02	3-Apr-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	30-Jan-08		1-Jun-07		1-May-08		Response from Darryl Clark: Keep on list. Updated status: Hydrologic modeling was completed in April 2005. Project landowners coordination delayed by Hurricane Rita and after effects. All Grand Chenier landowners lost their homes and were displaced as a result of the hurricane. Modeling results were presented to landowners March 9, 2006 with mixed but optimistic results. Sponsoring agencies are currently meeting with key landowners and planning surveying and geotechnical investigations to determine route of freshwater across Hwy 82 to benefit marshes south of that highway.
Yes	Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	COE	12	16-Jan-03	1-Jan-07			16-Jan-03	A	31-Jan-08		15-Jul-08		15-Jun-09		Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: Draft 30% design report submitted prepared. Project scope has changed and nearby borrow site is being tested. Additional borrow site consideration would cost funds the project does not have budgeted.
Yes	Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	EPA	12	16-Jan-03	21-Mar-04	A		16-Jan-03	A	30-Jan-08		1-Mar-08		1-Sep-08		Response from Sharon Parrish: Retain on list, status description is accurate. Status: As of June 06, all geotech data has been collected. Current work w/COE to ensure project complies w/all dredging/navigation procedures. All landowners are in full support; formal landright agreements are being drafted for final approval.
Yes	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	COE	12	16-Jan-03	30-Jan-07			07-Aug-02	A	31-Jan-08		1-Aug-08		1-Mar-09		Response from Corps: Keep on list for discussion. Updated status: We have been seeking input from LDNR since 2002 on additional alternatives.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl		STATUS
No	Jonathan Davis Wetland Restoration	NRCS	2	19-Oct-92	5-Jan-95	A						22-Jun-98	A	**(updated) 3/1/2008**		Response from Britt Paul: Does this one need to be on the list for discussion? Revised status: Construction Units 1, 2 and 3 are completed Construction Unit#4 was revised due to hurricane related causes. Revised schedule is for the construction contract to be advertised in December 2006 and construction to begin in April 2007 with a completion date anticipated for March 2008.
No	West Belle Pass Headland Restoration	COE	2	19-Oct-92	27-Dec-96	A						10-Feb-98	A	**(updated) 1 Mar 06**		Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Construction contract awarded for work to Weeks Bay, to be completed in next few months. Project Status: Original project construction completed July 1998. Supplemental disposal for wetland creation anticipated September 2006.
No	Cameron-Creole Maintenance	NRCS	3	01-Oct-93	9-Jan-97	A						30-Sep-97	A			Response from Britt Paul: Remove from List. Revised status: This project was constructed prior to becoming a CWPPRA project. As stated in spreadsheet, CWPPRA has performed 3 maintenance events. In October 2006, the Task Force approved additional O&M funds to allow repair of storm damages. This project is not "delayed".
No	Bayou Lafourche Siphon	EPA	5	28-Feb-96	19-Feb-97	A										Response from Sharon Parrish: This project should be removed from list. It has been deobligated.
No	Myrtle Grove Siphon	NMFS	5	28-Feb-96	20-Mar-97	A										Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: With the concurrence of DNR, the NOAA grant for the project was closed out and funds returned to the program. At LDNR's request, de-authorization procedures were not initiated because DNR wished to keep the project on the CWPPRA books for possible future funding depending on the development of Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove (BA-33).
No	Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche	EPA	5.1	25-Oct-01	23-Jul-03	A										Response from Sharon Parrish: This project should be removed from the list. It is in the process of being shut down.
No	Delta Wide Crevasses	NMFS	6	24-Apr-97	28-May-98	A						21-Jun-99	A	31-Dec-14		Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: The project recently completed the second of four project construction (dredging) cycles to create or maintain crevasses. NOAA is closing out the grant and meeting with DNR to schedule the next round on construction.
No	Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 1 and 2	NRCS	7	16-Jan-98	16-Jul-99	A						1-Dec-00	A	1-May-07		Response from Britt Paul: Does this one need to be on the list for discussion? Revised status: Construction Units 1 and 2 are completed. Construction Unit #4 began construction on May 26, 2005. Construction was halted due to hurricane related causes, and resumed on July 24, 2006. Revised anticipated completion date is October 2007. Initial bids for Construction Unit 5 were extremely high due to post-hurricane cost increases; contract has been re-advertised; bid opening is scheduled for December 29, 2006.
No	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2	COE	8	20-Jan-99	17-Feb-05	A						1-Jun-07		1-Jun-08		Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: This project was broken into five construction cycles. Cycle 2 includes installation of a permanent sediment delivery pipeline that has required substantial real estate investigations and negotiations. Negotiations were well advanced prior to, but were interrupted by hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Negotionations have resumed and are on track Project scheduled to undergo BCOE review by December 1st with contract advertisement by April/May 07. Construction start of the permanent pipeline anticipated for summer 2007. A portion of the containment levees for the Cycle II marsh creation are currently under construction under the same contract for Cycle III construction.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl		STATUS
No	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 4	COE	8	20-Jan-99												Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: This project was broken into five construction cycles. Cycle 4 Engineering and Design 95% is complete along with Environmental Compliance. The CWPPRA Task Force has has deferred construction funding approval for Cycles 4 and 5 until construction of cycles 2 and 3 are complete. Request for construction approval for Cycle 4 is planned to meet the Calcasieu River Ship Channel FY 09 maintenance dredging cycle.
No	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 5	COE	8	20-Jan-99												Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: This project was broken into five construction cycles. Cycle 5 Engineering and Design 95% is complete along with Environmental Compliance. The CWPPRA Task Force has has deferred construction funding approval for Cycles 4 and 5 until construction of cycles 2 and 3 are complete. Request for construction approval for Cycle 5 is planned to meet the Calcasieu River Ship Channel FY 10 maintenance dredging cycle.
No	Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00	25-Jul-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	14-Aug-03	A	25-May-05	A	**(updated) 3/1/2007**		Response from Britt Paul: Remove from list - project is under construction. Revised status: Construction began May 25, 2005. Construction was delayed due to hurricane related causes. Revised anticipated completion date is March 2007.
No	Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82	FWS	9	11-Jan-00	12-Sep-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	13-Oct-04	A	1-Sep-05	A	**(updated) 11/1/2006**		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is not delayed, remove from list. Updated status: Semi-final inspection was held Oct 31, 2006. Contractor has until Dec 1, 2006 to make minor modifications.
No	LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting, and Shoreline Protection	NMFS	9	11-Jan-00	21-Sep-00	A		11-Jan-00	A							Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: With the concurrence of DNR, the NOAA grant for the project was closed out and funds returned to the program. At LDNR's request, de-authorization procedures were not initiated because we were waiting to see what the landowners eventually decided to do with the project area.
No	New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration	EPA	9	11-Jan-00	1-Sep-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	10-Jan-01	A	1-Oct-06	A	1-Oct-07		Response from Sharon Parrish: This project should be removed from the list. Updated status: Construction contract awarded. Notice to Proceed issued for October 1, 2006. Dredging work expected to begin end of Dec 06 (dredge expected to be available at this time), with the same dredge currently working on a NMFS sponsored barrier island restoration project.
No	Timbalier Island Dune and Marsh Restoration	EPA	9	11-Jan-00	5-Oct-00	A		11-Jan-00	A	16-Jan-03	A	1-Jun-04	A	31-Oct-06	*	Response from Sharon Parrish: This project should be removed from the list, project status is correct. Updated status: Awaiting confirmation from State of Louisiana regarding contract completion activities. As soon as the State completes contracting actions and returns remaining funds, the project will be closed out.
No	Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove	COE	10	10-Jan-01				10-Jan-01	A							Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: Under consideration for transfer to LCA.
No	Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	COE	10	10-Jan-01	1-Mar-07			10-Jan-01	A	31-Jan-08		1-Nov-08				Response from Corps: Remove from list of projects to discuss. Updated status: 95% design review anticipated by end of February 2007. Project engineering and design was delayed by Hurricanes Rita and Katrina and residual impacts.
No	Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	FWS	10	10-Jan-01	16-May-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	7-Aug-02	A	19-Jun-06	A	**(updated) 11/18/2006**		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is not delayed, remove from list. Updated status: This project is currently under construction and is expected to be completed by Nov 18, 2006.

Keep on List?	PROJECT	AGENCY	PL	Authorization Date	CSA Execution		Deauthization Date	Phase I Approval		Phase II Approval		Const Start		Const Compl		STATUS
No	East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration	FWS	10	10-Jan-01	17-Jul-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	12-Nov-03	A	1-Dec-04	A	1-Jul-08		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is not delayed, remove from list. Updated status: CU 1 construction is completed as of October 3, 2006. CU 2 will be discontinued as of the October 18, 2006, Task Force meeting. The Task Force authorized 50,000 lf of additional terraces for CU 1 plus gaps in the foreshore dike in October 2006. Permit modifications and drawings of additional terraces and gaps are currently being prepared.
No	North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration	FWS	10	10-Jan-01	16-May-01	A		10-Jan-01	A	7-Aug-02	A	1-Apr-03	A	1-Feb-07		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is no longer delayed, remove from list. Updated status: Project is on track for construction in early 2007. Settlement column test to be performed prior to soliciting construction bids early next year.
No	Barataria Barrier Island: Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chaland Pass	NMFS	11	16-Jan-02	6-Aug-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	28-Jan-04	A	25-Mar-06	A	1-Sep-06	*	Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: The project is under construction with the first island (Chaland Headland) due for completion by the end of the year. Construction for the other island (Pelican Island) is scheduled for construction in 2007, thus the entire project is 1/2 complete.
No	Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 4	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02	9-May-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	28-Jan-04	A	27-Apr-05	A	**(updated) 4/26/2006**	**A**	Response from Britt Paul: Remove from list - construction is complete. Revised status: Construction Unit #6 was completed on April 26, 2006.
No	Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake	NMFS	11	16-Jan-02	6-Aug-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	12-Nov-03	A	4-Aug-05	A	31-Jan-07		Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: Project is well under construction with only some rock work remaining. Construction will be complete in early 2007.
No	Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	NMFS	11	16-Jan-02	6-Aug-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	8-Feb-06	A	1-Apr-07		1-Oct-07		Response from Erik Zobrist: This project should not be listed. Updated status: Project was approved for construction in January 2006 but NOAA has just received an application from LDNR. NOAA processing should be complete very soon with the start of the new FY and LDNR should be in a position to commence construction in 2007.
No	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation, Ph 2	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02	23-Apr-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	13-Oct-04	A	13-Dec-05	A	1-Jul-08		Response from Britt Paul: Does this one need to be on the list for discussion? Reported status is accurate. Status: Construction is on-going for Unit #1, and is scheduled for completion in November 2006.
No	West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	FWS	11	16-Jan-02	3-Apr-02	A		16-Jan-02	A	8-Feb-06	A	1-Apr-07		1-Feb-08		Response from Darryl Clark: Project is not delayed. Updated status: NRCS has finished their Final Plans and Specs and are awaiting a final signature once the final landrights are completed. DNR is still wrapping-up some landrights issues and estimates completion in early-to-mid December. The Final EA has been submitted and a permit from the Corps has been received. Construction is imminent within the next 3 months.
No	Freshwater Floating Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	NRCS	12	16-Jan-03	12-Jun-03	A		16-Jan-03	A	16-Jan-03	A	1-Jul-04	A	**(updated) 4/1/2009**	**A**	Response from Britt Paul: Remove from list - construction is complete. Revised status: Project construction was completed in April 2006.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

DISCUSSION: LONG-TERM O&M OF CWPPRA PROJECTS INCLUDING A BREAKDOWN OF O&M BY PROJECT TYPE

For Discussion:

As directed by the Task Force, the Technical Committee discussed the funding of long-term O&M of CWPPRA projects. This discussion included issues such as increases in O&M cost over time, breakdown of O&M cost by project type, and the cost/benefit of continuing O&M activities. This information will be presented to the Task Force. The Technical Committee will request additional guidance from the Task Force on any additional actions necessary on this issue (e.g. development of a process/evaluation to aid in determining if increases to individual project O&M funding is "justifiable" based on a project's observed benefits, performance (effectiveness), and total costs.)

First Cost and O&M Cost by PPL

PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Re-evaluation $36,180	Increase 1	Increase 2	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments	Current	Future Increments	Unexpended
Non-Cash Flow Projects																
1	BA-02	NRCS	HR	BA-2 GIWW to Clovelly	Oct-91		Oct-00	$6,444,428	$1,952,936	$1,235,079			$1,235,079	$1,235,079		$1,151,179
1	BA-19	COE	MC	Barataria Bay Marsh Creation	Oct-91		Oct-96	$1,102,832	$1,390,602							
1	PO-17	COE	MC	Bayou LaBranche	Oct-91		Apr-94	$3,543,345			$560		$560	$560		
1	PO-16	FWS	HR	Bayou Sauvage #1	Oct-91		May-96	$975,501	$290,087	$294,364			$294,364	$294,364		$176,170
1	CS-17	FWS	HR	Cameron Creole	Oct-91		Jan-97	$418,539	$92,953	$198,245			$198,245	$198,245		$165,814
1	ME-09	FWS	SP	Cameron Prairie	Oct-91		Aug-94	$912,887		$213,059			$213,059	$213,059		$183,630
1	TE-20	EPA	BI	Isles Dernieres (Ph 0)	Oct-91		Jun-99	$8,250,886								
1	CS-18	FWS	SP	Sabine Wildlife Refuge	Oct-91		Mar-95	$1,210,753	$1,218,750	$294,521			$294,521	$294,521		$280,179
1	TE-17	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - Falgout Canal	Oct-91		Dec-96	$118,405	$31,537	$24,375			$24,375	$24,375		
1	TE-18	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - Timbalier Island	Oct-91		Jul-96	$195,566	$31,538	$24,375			$24,375	$24,375		
1	CS-19	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - West Hackberry	Oct-91		Mar-94	$162,290	$31,538	$24,375			$24,375	$24,375		
1	TV-03	COE	SP	Vermilion River	Oct-91		Feb-96	$1,695,284	$204,258	$235,937			$235,937	$235,937		$162,818
1	MR-03	COE	SD	West Bay	Oct-91		Nov-03	$6,453,022	$4,466,403	$9,955,452	$5,187,456		$15,142,908	$15,142,908		$7,080,249
2	AT-02	NMFS	SD	Atchafalaya Sediment Del	Oct-92		Mar-98	$1,866,945		$452,452			$452,452	$452,452		$441,330
2	PO-18	FWS	HR	Bayou Sauvage #2	Oct-92		May-97	$993,885	$283,768	$367,239			$367,239	$367,239		$176,939
2	AT-03	NMFS	MC	Big Island Mining (Incrmnt 1)	Oct-92		Oct-98	$6,461,638		$409,773			$409,773	$409,773		$397,583
2	CS-09	NRCS	HR	Brown Lake	Oct-92		Jan-08	$1,949,100	$444,992	$432,226			$432,226	$432,226		$431,534
2	BS-03a	NRCS	OM	Caernarvon Outfall Mgmt	Oct-92		Jun-02	$2,526,130	$94,223	$94,223	$951,712	$126,832	$1,172,767	$1,172,767		$1,013,431
2	CS-22	COE	SP	Clear Marais	Oct-92		Mar-97	$2,792,476	$180,279	$796,394			$796,394	$796,394		$741,495
2	ME-04	NRCS	SP	Freshwater Bayou	Oct-92		Aug-98	$1,305,271	$632,201	$752,457	$506,109		$1,258,566	$1,258,566		$492,172
2	PO-06	NRCS	HR	Fritchie Marsh	Oct-92		Mar-01	$1,060,816	$399,926	$225,211			$225,211	$225,211		$173,342
2	CS-21	NRCS	HR	Hwy 384	Oct-92		Jan-00	$317,725	$149,454	$345,898			$345,898	$345,898		$168,125
2	TE-24	EPA	BI	Isles Dernieres (Ph 1)	Oct-92		Jun-99	$10,617,170								
2	BA-20	NRCS	HR	Jonathan Davis Wetland	Oct-92			$20,759,127	$323,283	$554,261	$2,013,660	$4,742,683	$7,310,604	$7,310,604		$7,243,416
2	CS-20	NRCS	SP	Mud Lake	Oct-92		Jun-96	$1,399,437	$382,306	$603,955	$720,000		$1,323,955	$1,323,955		
2	TE-22	NMFS	SP	Point Au Fer	Oct-92		May-97	$2,292,946		$449,429	$215,000	$165,000	$829,429	$829,429		$524,464
2	TV-09	NRCS	SP	Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal	Oct-92		Nov-95	$679,139	$196,226	$195,775			$195,775	$195,775		$162,478
2	TE-23	COE	SP	West Belle Pass	Oct-92			$6,152,995	$228,252	$434,475			$434,475	$434,475		$421,636
3	TE-28	NRCS	HR	Brady Canal Hydro Rest	Oct-93		May-00	$2,851,182	$1,267,703	$1,344,038			$1,344,038	$1,344,038		$477,464
3	CS-04a	NRCS	HR	Cameron Creole Maintenance	Oct-93				$3,719,926	$3,736,718	$2,103,787		$6,571,519	$5,840,505	$731,014	$2,766,789
3	MR-06	COE	SD	Channel Armor Gap	Oct-93		Nov-97	$495,207								
3	TV-04	NRCS	HR	Cote Blanche	Oct-93		Dec-98	$4,593,826	$386,790	$649,224	$1,859,116		$2,508,340	$2,508,340		$2,009,655
3	TE-25	NMFS	BI	East Timbalier #1	Oct-93		May-01	$3,586,950								
3	TE-26	NMFS	MC	Lake Chapeau	Oct-93		May-99	$4,202,155		$429,720	$225,869		$1,205,555	$655,589	$549,966	$37,571
3	BA-15	NMFS	SP	Lake Salvador	Oct-93		Jun-98	$2,421,519	$280,282	$106,322	$193,703		$300,025	$300,025		$8,571
3	PO-19	COE	HR	MRGO Back Dike	Oct-93											
3	CS-23	FWS	HR	Sabine Structures (Hog Island)	Oct-93		Sep-03	$3,124,337	$778,562	$567,987			$567,987	$567,987		$491,772
3	BA-04c	NRCS	OM	West Pt-a-la-Hache	Oct-93			$2,401,852	$145,046	$829,138			$829,138	$829,138		$829,088
3	TE-27	EPA	BI	Whiskey Island Restoration	Oct-93		Jun-00	$6,967,273								
4	BA-23	NRCS	SP	BBWW "Dupre Cut" (West)	Dec-94		Nov-00	$2,135,773	$116,934	$746,260			$746,260	$746,260		$608,362
4	TE-30	NMFS	BI	East Timbalier #2	Dec-94		Jan-00	$7,455,822								
4	CS-25	NRCS	TR	Plowed Terraces Demo	Dec-94		Aug-00	$280,216		$3,972			$3,972	$3,972		$642
5	PO-22	COE	SP	Bayou Chevee	Feb-96		Dec-01	$2,208,532	$670,058	$236,693			$236,693	$236,693		$219,442
5	ME-13	NRCS	SP	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab.	Feb-96		Jun-98	$1,911,055	$274,953	$575,510			$575,510	$575,510		
5	TE-10	FWS	HR	Grand Bayou	Feb-96			$4,239,675	$1,073,523	$2,744,800			$2,744,800	$2,744,800		$2,744,800
5	TV-12	NMFS	ST	Little Vermilion	Feb-96		Aug-99	$548,747		$193,807			$193,807	$193,807		$175,154
5	BA-03c	NRCS	OM	Naomi	Feb-96		Jul-02	$1,103,277	$115,313	$488,980			$488,980	$488,980		$416,209
5	CS-24	NRCS	SP	Perry Ridge Bank Protection	Feb-96		Feb-99	$1,710,877	$69,332	$424,509			$424,509	$424,509		$402,041
5	TE-29	NRCS	SP	Racoon Island Breakwaters	Feb-96		Jul-97	$1,573,970	$24,464	$21,749	$7,285		$29,034	$29,034		$16,685
5	CS-11b	NRCS	SP	Sweet Lake/Willow Lake, Ph 1	Feb-96		Oct-02	$3,603,233	$248,588	$478,513			$478,513	$478,513		$464,986
6	BA-26	NRCS	SP	BBWW "Dupre Cut" (East)	Apr-97		May-01	$3,917,187	$213,968	$1,228,499			$1,228,499	$1,228,499		$1,182,053
6	CS-27	NMFS	HR	Black Bayou Hydrologic Rest	Apr-97		Nov-03	$4,540,693	$409,465	$592,986			$592,986	$592,986		$505,285
6	TV-16	NRCS	ST	Cheniere au Tigre	Apr-97		Nov-01	$545,710	$3,000	$4,181	$18,794	$1,827	$24,802	$24,802		$14,764
6	MR-09	NMFS	SD	Delta-Wide Crevasses	Apr-97			$769,394	$3,470,239	$3,695,207			$3,695,207	$3,695,207		$2,776,131
6	TV-15	NMFS	ST	Jaws Sediment Trapping	Apr-97		May-05	$2,986,841		$256,471			$256,471	$256,471		$255,410
6	TE-32a	FWS	FD	Lake Boudreaux	Apr-97			$6,415,302	$2,546,363	$3,245,424			$3,245,424	$3,245,424		$3,245,424
6	TV-14	COE	HR	Marsh Island	Apr-97		Dec-01	$3,769,541	$151,479	$145,447	$554,553		$700,000	$700,000		$645,307
6	TV-13a	NRCS	HR	Oaks/Avery Canals	Apr-97		Oct-02	$1,928,516	$323,026	$323,000			$323,000	$323,000		$282,661
6	TE-34	NRCS	HR	Penchant Basin	Apr-97			$11,392,102	$1,855,804	$1,855,804			$1,855,804	$1,855,804		$1,855,804
7	BA-27	NRCS	SP	Barataria Landbridge - Ph 1 & 2	Jan-98			$27,735,099	$1,460,288	$1,525,609			$1,525,609	$1,525,609		$1,501,973
7	BA-28	NMFS	VP	Grand Terre	Jan-98		Jul-01	$284,178	$39,962	$62,643			$62,643	$62,643		$60,821
7	ME-14	NMFS	TR	Pecan Island Terracing	Jan-98		Sep-03	$2,040,411		$200,006			$200,006	$200,006		$195,764
8	PO-24	NMFS	HR	Hopedale	Jan-99		Jan-05	$1,342,697	$449,209	$449,209			$449,209	$449,209		
8	ME-11	NRCS	HR	Humble Canal	Jan-99		Mar-03	$616,133	$239,858	$239,858			$239,858	$239,858		$219,835
8	TV-17	NRCS	HR	Lake Portage	Jan-99		May-04	$988,890	$105,143	$105,143			$105,143	$105,143		$99,254
8	CS-28-1	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 1	Jan-99		Feb-02	$3,393,998	$50,174	$2,003			$2,003	$2,003		
8	CS-28-2	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 2	Jan-99			$9,414,855								
8	CS-28-3	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 3	Jan-99			$4,495,746								
				Total				**$236,651,309**	**$33,514,964**	**$46,122,980**	**$14,557,604**	**$5,036,342**	**$66,997,906**	**$65,716,926**	**$1,280,980**	**$46,097,700**

First Cost and O&M Cost by Project Type

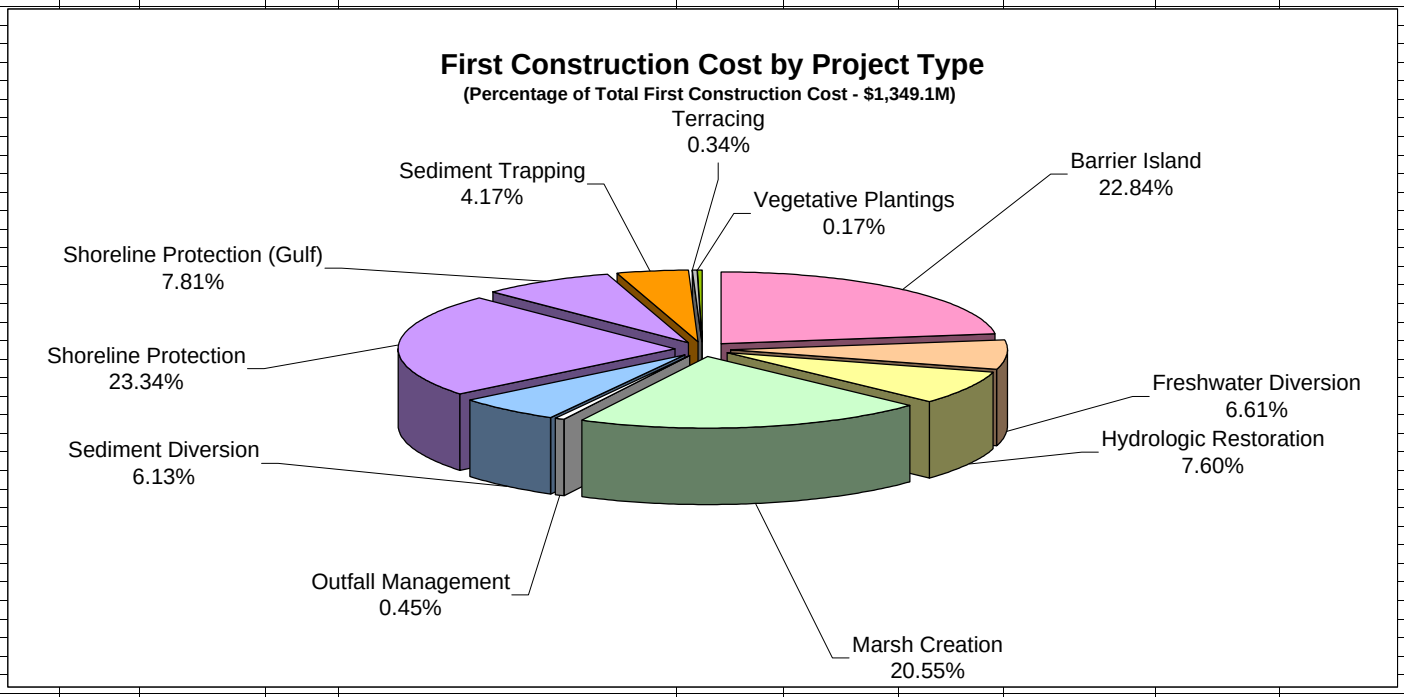
PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments
1	TE-20	EPA	BI	Isles Dernieres (Ph 0)	Oct-91		Jun-99	$8,250,886		
2	TE-24	EPA	BI	Isles Dernieres (Ph 1)	Oct-92		Jun-99	$10,617,170		
3	TE-25	NMFS	BI	East Timbalier #1	Oct-93		May-01	$3,586,950		
3	TE-27	EPA	BI	Whiskey Island Restoration	Oct-93		Jun-00	$6,967,273		
4	TE-30	NMFS	BI	East Timbalier #2	Dec-94		Jan-00	$7,455,822		
9	TE-37	EPA	BI	New Cut Dune	Jan-00	Jan-01		$12,678,829	$35,829	$300,000
9	TE-40	EPA	BI	Timbalier Island Dune	Jan-00	Jan-03		$16,527,789		
9	BA-30	NMFS	BI	East Grand Terre	Jan-00			$26,997,707	$3,470,652	$3,470,652
11	BA-38	NMFS	BI	Barataria Barrier Island	Jan-02	Jan-04		$65,956,167	$1,297,477	$1,297,477
11	BS-35	NMFS	BI	Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass	Jan-02	Feb-06		$26,521,287	$3,055,456	$3,055,456
11	TE-48	NRCS	BI	Racoon Island SP	Jan-02	Oct-04		$7,646,927	$187,976	$187,976
11	TE-47	EPA	BI	Ship Shoal: West Flank Restoration	Jan-02			$52,598,407	$149,568	$149,568
13	TE-50	EPA	BI	Whiskey Island Backbarrier M.C.	Jan-04			$21,645,900	$123,000	$123,000
14	BA-40	NMFS	BI	Riverine/Scofield Island	Feb-05			$40,711,000	$3,316,700	$3,316,700
BI=Barrier Island								**$308,162,114**	**$11,636,658**	**$11,900,829**
6	TE-32a	FWS	FD	Lake Boudreaux	Apr-97			$6,415,302	$2,546,363	$3,245,424
9	PO-26	COE	FD	Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre	Jan-00			$86,854		
10	BA-34	EPA	FD	Small Freshwater Divr to NW Bara Basin	Jan-01			$11,260,400	$2,132,200	$2,132,200
11	PO-29	EPA	FD	Maurepas Swamp Diversion	Aug-01			$54,636,400	$2,005,800	$2,005,800
14	BS-12	NRCS	FD	White Ditch Resurrection	Feb-05			$12,809,000	$2,018,192	$2,018,192
15	BS-13	COE/EPA	FD	Bayou Lamoque	Feb-06			$3,997,398	$601,361	$601,361
FD=Freshwater Diversion								**$89,205,354**	**$9,303,916**	**$10,002,977**
1	BA-02	NRCS	HR	BA-2 GIWW to Clovelly	Oct-91		Oct-00	$6,444,428	$1,952,936	$1,235,079
1	PO-16	FWS	HR	Bayou Sauvage #1	Oct-91		May-96	$975,501	$290,087	$294,364
1	CS-17	FWS	HR	Cameron Creole	Oct-91		Jan-97	$418,539	$92,953	$198,245
2	PO-18	FWS	HR	Bayou Sauvage #2	Oct-92		May-97	$993,885	$283,768	$367,239
2	CS-09	NRCS	HR	Brown Lake	Oct-92		Jan-08	$1,949,100	$444,992	$432,226
2	PO-06	NRCS	HR	Fritchie Marsh	Oct-92		Mar-01	$1,060,816	$399,926	$225,211
2	CS-21	NRCS	HR	Hwy 384	Oct-92		Jan-00	$317,725	$149,454	$345,898
2	BA-20	NRCS	HR	Jonathan Davis Wetland	Oct-92			$20,759,127	$323,283	$7,310,604
3	TE-28	NRCS	HR	Brady Canal Hydro Rest	Oct-93		May-00	$2,851,182	$1,267,703	$1,344,038
3	CS-04a	NRCS	HR	Cameron Creole Maintenance	Oct-93				$3,719,926	$6,571,519
3	TV-04	NRCS	HR	Cote Blanche	Oct-93		Dec-98	$4,593,826	$386,790	$2,508,340
3	PO-19	COE	HR	MRGO Back Dike	Oct-93					
3	CS-23	FWS	HR	Sabine Structures (Hog Island)	Oct-93		Sep-03	$3,124,337	$778,562	$567,987
5	TE-10	FWS	HR	Grand Bayou	Feb-96			$4,239,675	$1,073,523	$2,744,800
6	CS-27	NMFS	HR	Black Bayou Hydrologic Rest	Apr-97		Nov-03	$4,540,693	$409,465	$592,986
6	TV-14	COE	HR	Marsh Island	Apr-97		Dec-01	$3,769,541	$151,479	$700,000
6	TV-13a	NRCS	HR	Oaks/Avery Canals	Apr-97		Oct-02	$1,928,516	$323,026	$323,000
6	TE-34	NRCS	HR	Penchant Basin	Apr-97			$11,392,102	$1,855,804	$1,855,804
8	PO-24	NMFS	HR	Hopedale	Jan-99		Jan-05	$1,342,697	$449,209	$449,209
8	ME-11	NRCS	HR	Humble Canal	Jan-99		Mar-03	$616,133	$239,858	$239,858
8	TV-17	NRCS	HR	Lake Portage	Jan-99		May-04	$988,890	$105,143	$105,143
9	CS-29	NRCS	HR	Black Bayou Bypass Culverts	Jan-00	Aug-03		$5,121,593	$812,972	$812,972
9	ME-16	USFWS	HR	Freshwater Intro. S of Hwy 82	Jan-00	Oct-04		$4,893,610	$1,127,451	$1,127,451
9	ME-17	NRCS	HR	Little Pecan Bayou	Jan-00			$11,008,599	$3,132,080	$3,132,080
10	CS-32	USFWS	HR	East Sabine Lake	Jan-01	Nov-03		$5,428,090	$988,410	$988,410
15	ME-23	NMFS	HR	South Pecan Island	Feb-06			$3,802,097	$616,923	$616,923
HR=Hyrdologic Restoration								**$102,560,702**	**$21,375,723**	**$35,089,386**
1	BA-19	COE	MC	Barataria Bay Marsh Creation	Oct-91		Oct-96	$1,102,832	$1,390,602	
1	PO-17	COE	MC	Bayou LaBranche	Oct-91		Apr-94	$3,543,345		$560
2	AT-03	NMFS	MC	Big Island Mining (Incrmnt 1	Oct-92		Oct-98	$6,461,638		$409,773
3	TE-26	NMFS	MC	Lake Chapeau	Oct-93		May-99	$4,202,155		$1,205,555
8	CS-28-1	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 1	Jan-99		Feb-02	$3,393,998	$50,174	$2,003
8	CS-28-2	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 2	Jan-99			$9,414,855		
8	CS-28-3	COE	MC	Sabine Refuge M.C., Cycle 3	Jan-99			$4,495,746		
10	TE-44	USFWS	MC	North Lake Merchant	Jan-01	Aug-02		$28,576,125	$2,254,028	$2,254,028
11	BA-36	USFWS	MC	Dedicated Dredging on Bara Basin LB	Jan-02			$36,193,083	$149,568	$149,568
12	LA-05	NRCS	MC	Freshwater Floating Marsh Demo	Jan-03	Jan-03		$661,195	$50,077	$50,077
12	BA-39	EPA	MC	Bayou Dupont	Jan-03			$24,231,000	$148,000	$148,000
13	PO-33	USFWS	MC	Goose Point	Jan-04			$20,131,010	$718,071	$718,071
14	TV-21	EPA	MC	East Marsh Island	Feb-05			$16,587,000	$220,000	$220,000
15	BA-42	USFWS	MC	Lake Hermitage	Feb-06			$30,367,462	$2,286,190	$2,286,190
15	MR-15	COE/EPA	MC	Venice Ponds	Feb-06			$7,875,748	$1,097,532	$1,097,532
16	PO-34	COE/NRCS	MC	Alligator Bend	Oct-06			$18,839,952	$760,987	$760,987
16	TE-51	NMFS	MC	Madison Bay Marsh Creation	Oct-06			$31,683,890	$649,613	$649,613
16	TE-52	NMFS	MC	West Belle Pass Barrier Headland	Oct-06			$29,406,778	$3,137,480	$3,137,480
MC=Marsh Creation								**$277,167,812**	**$12,912,322**	**$13,089,437**
2	BS-03a	NRCS	OM	Caernarvon Outfall Mgmt	Oct-92		Jun-02	$2,526,130	$94,223	$1,172,767
3	BA-04c	NRCS	OM	West Pt-a-la-Hache	Oct-93			$2,401,852	$145,046	$829,138
5	BA-03c	NRCS	OM	Naomi	Feb-96		Jul-02	$1,103,277	$115,313	$488,980
OM=Outfall Management								**$6,031,259**	**$354,582**	**$2,490,885**

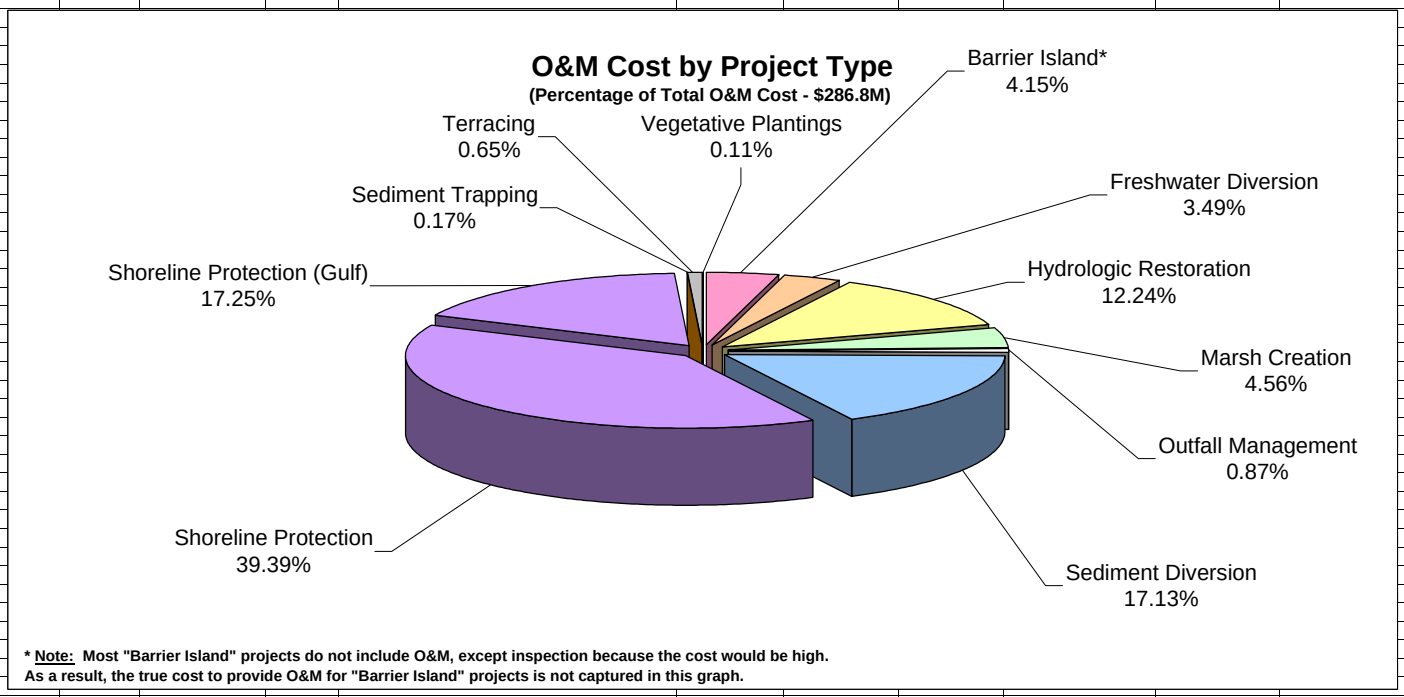
First Cost and O&M Cost by Project Type

PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments
1	MR-03	COE	SD	West Bay	Oct-91		Nov-03	$6,453,022	$4,466,403	$15,142,908
2	AT-02	NMFS	SD	Atchafalaya Sediment Del	Oct-92		Mar-98	$1,866,945		$452,452
3	MR-06	COE	SD	Channel Armor Gap	Oct-93		Nov-97	$495,207		
6	MR-09	NMFS	SD	Delta-Wide Crevasses	Apr-97			$769,394	$3,470,239	$3,695,207
9	MR-11	COE	SD	Periodic Intro of Sed & Nutrients	Jan-00	Jan-00				
9	AT-04	NMFS	SD	Castille Pass	Jan-00			$20,945,138	$10,114,094	$10,114,094
10	BS-11	USFWS	SD	Delta Mgmt at Fort St. Philip	Jan-01	Aug-02		$1,957,999	$841,706	$841,706
10	MR-13	COE	SD	Benny's Bay Diversion	Jan-01			$14,688,515	$15,589,101	$15,589,101
10	BS-10	COE	SD	Delta Bldg Divr N of Fort St. Philip	Jan-01			$6,012,500		
12	TE-49	COE	SD	Avoca Island LB and Divr	Jan-03			$17,206,200	$1,640,200	$1,640,200
13	MR-14	COE	SD	Spanish Pass	Jan-04			$12,261,000	$1,649,400	$1,649,400
SD=Sediment Diversion								**$82,655,920**	**$37,771,143**	**$49,125,068**
1	ME-09	FWS	SP	Cameron Prairie	Oct-91		Aug-94	$912,887		$213,059
1	CS-18	FWS	SP	Sabine Wildlife Refuge	Oct-91		Mar-95	$1,210,753	$1,218,750	$294,521
1	TV-03	COE	SP	Vermilion River	Oct-91		Feb-96	$1,695,284	$204,258	$235,937
2	CS-22	COE	SP	Clear Marais	Oct-92		Mar-97	$2,792,476	$180,279	$796,394
2	ME-04	NRCS	SP	Freshwater Bayou	Oct-92		Aug-98	$1,305,271	$632,201	$1,258,566
2	CS-20	NRCS	SP	Mud Lake	Oct-92		Jun-96	$1,399,437	$382,306	$1,323,955
2	TE-22	NMFS	SP	Point Au Fer	Oct-92		May-97	$2,292,946		$829,429
2	TV-09	NRCS	SP	Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal	Oct-92		Nov-95	$679,139	$196,226	$195,775
3	BA-15	NMFS	SP	Lake Salvador	Oct-93		Jun-98	$2,421,519	$280,282	$300,025
4	BA-23	NRCS	SP	BBWW "Dupre Cut" (West)	Dec-94		Nov-00	$2,135,773	$116,934	$746,260
5	PO-22	COE	SP	Bayou Chevee	Feb-96		Dec-01	$2,208,532	$670,058	$236,693
5	ME-13	NRCS	SP	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab.	Feb-96		Jun-98	$1,911,055	$274,953	$575,510
5	CS-24	NRCS	SP	Perry Ridge Bank Protection	Feb-96		Feb-99	$1,710,877	$69,332	$424,509
5	CS-11b	NRCS	SP	Sweet Lake/Willow Lake, Ph 1	Feb-96		Oct-02	$3,603,233	$248,588	$478,513
6	BA-26	NRCS	SP	BBWW "Dupre Cut" (East)	Apr-97		May-01	$3,917,187	$213,968	$1,228,499
7	BA-27	NRCS	SP	Barataria Landbridge - Ph 1 & 2	Jan-98			$27,735,099	$1,460,288	$1,525,609
9	BA-27c	NRCS	SP	Barataria Landbridge - Ph 3	Jan-00	Jan-02		$12,781,000	$5,748,325	$5,748,325
9	TE-41	USFWS	SP	Mandalay Bank Protection	Jan-00	Jan-00	Sep-03	$1,646,438	$12,469	$12,469
9	CS-30	NRCS	SP	Perry Ridge 2	Jan-00	Jan-01	Jul-02	$1,631,810	$511,061	$511,061
9	TV-11b	COE	SP	Freshwater Bayou Canal	Jan-00			$27,154,588	$2,896,886	$2,896,886
9	TE-39	NRCS	SP	South Lake DeCade	Jan-00			$2,857,785	$965,345	$965,345
9	TV-19	COE	SP	Weeks Bay	Jan-00			$14,074,874	$342,427	$342,427
10	ME-19	USFWS	SP	Grand-White Lake	Jan-01	Aug-02	Oct-04	$4,587,619	$4,841,126	$4,841,126
10	PO-30	EPA	SP	Lake Borgne	Jan-01	Feb-06		$15,834,368	$2,739,077	$2,739,077
10	TE-45	USFWS/EPA	SP	Terrebonne Bay Demo	Jan-01	Jan-01		$2,004,237	$48,700	$48,700
10	TE-43	NRCS/UFSWS	SP	GIWW Bank Rest in Terrebonne	Jan-01			$13,299,683	$4,385,832	$4,385,832
11	BA-27d	NRCS	SP	Barataria Landbridge - Ph 4	Jan-02	Jan-04		$10,279,321	$11,139,979	$11,139,979
11	BA-37	NMFS	SP	Little Lake	Jan-02	Nov-03		$33,852,804	$4,602,045	$4,602,045
11	TE-46	USFWS	SP	West Lake Boudreaux	Jan-02	Feb-06		$14,408,763	$3,069,126	$3,069,126
11	ME-21	COE	SP	Grand Lake	Jan-02			$15,074,391	$9,024,287	$9,024,287
11	ME-20	USFWS	SP	South Grand Cheniere	Jan-02			$19,307,700	$679,800	$679,800
12	ME-22	COE	SP	South White Lake	Jan-03	Oct-04	Aug-06	$15,660,661	$3,961,168	$3,961,168
12	PO-21	COE	SP	Lake Borgne/MRGO	Jan-03			$14,633,352	$34,872,503	$34,872,503
13	LA-06	COE	SP	Shoreline Prot Foun Imprvt	Jan-04	Jan-04	Aug-06	$804,153		
13	TV-20	NRCS	SP	Bayou Sale	Jan-04			$22,885,300	$9,200,300	$9,200,300
14	BA-41	NRCS	SP	South Shore of the Pen	Feb-05			$14,134,000	$3,247,900	$3,247,900
SP=Shoreline Protection								**$314,844,315**	**$108,436,779**	**$112,951,610**
2	**TE-23**	COE	SP	West Belle Pass	Oct-92			$6,152,995	$228,252	$434,475
5	**TE-29**	NRCS	SP	Racoon Island Breakwaters	Feb-96		Jul-97	$1,573,970	$24,464	$29,034
10	**ME-18**	NMFS	SP	Rockefellar Refuge	Jan-01			$67,836,000	$28,060,200	$28,060,200
11	**CS-31**	NRCS	SP	Holly Beach (Complex)	Aug-01	Aug-01	Mar-03	$13,509,233	$340,000	$340,000
16	**ME-24**	COE	SP	SW LA Gulf Shoreline	Oct-06			$16,298,577	$20,604,821	$20,604,821
SP=Shoreline Protection (Gulf)								**$105,370,775**	**$49,257,737**	**$49,468,530**
5	TV-12	NMFS	ST	Little Vermilion	Feb-96		Aug-99	$548,747		$193,807
6	TV-16	NRCS	ST	Cheniere au Tigre	Apr-97		Nov-01	$545,710	$3,000	$24,802
6	TV-15	NMFS	ST	Jaws Sediment Trapping	Apr-97		May-05	$2,986,841		$256,471
12	MR-12	COE	ST	Mississippi River Sediment Trap	Aug-02			$52,166,200		
ST=Sediment Trapping								**$56,247,498**	**$3,000**	**$475,080**
4	CS-25	NRCS	TR	Plowed Terraces Demo	Dec-94		Aug-00	$280,216		$3,972
7	ME-14	NMFS	TR	Pecan Island Terracing	Jan-98		Sep-03	$2,040,411		$200,006
9	TV-18	NMFS	TR	Four-Mile Canal	Jan-00	Jan-03	May-04	$2,248,970	$1,654,682	$1,654,682
TR=Terracing								**$4,569,597**	**$1,654,682**	**$1,858,660**
1	TE-17	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - Falgout Cana	Oct-91		Dec-96	$118,405	$31,537	$24,375
1	TE-18	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - Timbalier Islanc	Oct-91		Jul-96	$195,566	$31,538	$24,375
1	CS-19	NRCS	VP	Veg Plntgs - West Hackberry	Oct-91		Mar-94	$162,290	$31,538	$24,375
7	BA-28	NMFS	VP	Grand Terre	Jan-98		Jul-01	$284,178	$39,962	$62,643
9	PO-27	NMFS	VP	Chandeleur Island Rest	Jan-00	Jan-00	Jul-01	$763,714		
16	TE-53	EPA	VP	Enhancement of Barrier Island Demc	Oct-06			$732,028	$186,031	$186,031
VP=Vegetative Plantings								**$2,256,181**	**$320,606**	**$321,799**
								$1,349,071,527	**$253,027,148**	**$286,774,261**

First Cost and O&M Cost by Project Type

PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments
Barrier Island								$308,162,114	$11,636,658	$11,900,829
Freshwater Diversion								$89,205,354	$9,303,916	$10,002,977
Hydrologic Restoration								$102,560,702	$21,375,723	$35,089,386
Marsh Creation								$277,167,812	$12,912,322	$13,089,437
Outfall Management								$6,031,259	$354,582	$2,490,885
Sediment Diversion								$82,655,920	$37,771,143	$49,125,068
Shoreline Protection								$314,844,315	$108,436,779	$112,951,610
Shoreline Protection (Gulf)								$105,370,775	$49,257,737	$49,468,530
Sediment Trapping								$56,247,498	$3,000	$475,080
Terracing								$4,569,597	$1,654,682	$1,858,660
Vegetative Plantings								$2,256,181	$320,606	$321,799
								$1,349,071,527	$253,027,148	$286,774,261



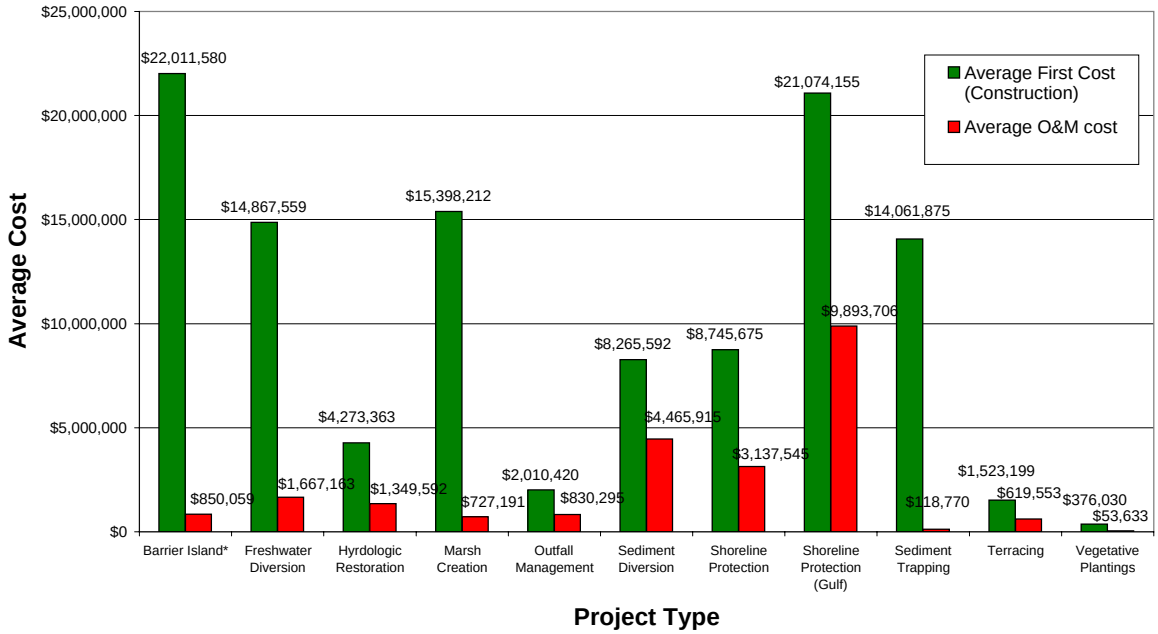


* Note: Most "Barrier Island" projects do not include O&M, except inspection because the cost would be high.
As a result, the true cost to provide O&M for "Barrier Island" projects is not captured in this graph.

Barrier Island*	$22,011,580	$850,059
Freshwater Diversion	$14,867,559	$1,667,163
Hyrdologic Restoration	$4,273,363	$1,349,592
Marsh Creation	$15,398,212	$727,191
Outfall Management	$2,010,420	$830,295
Sediment Diversion	$8,265,592	$4,465,915

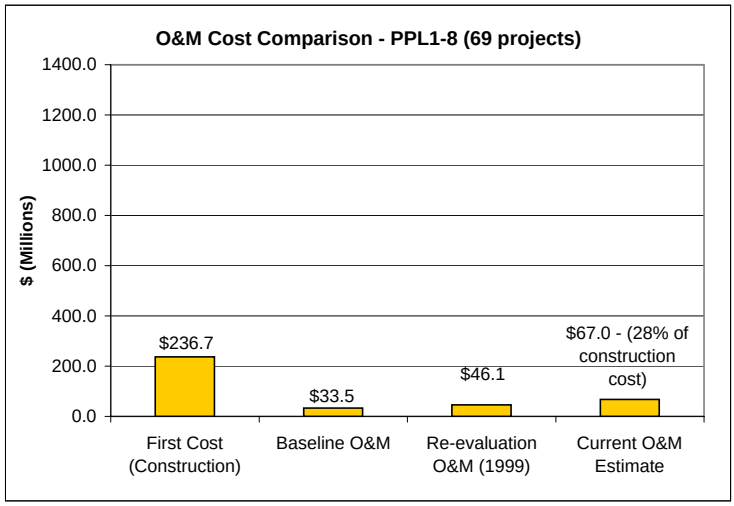
First Cost and O&M Cost by Project Type

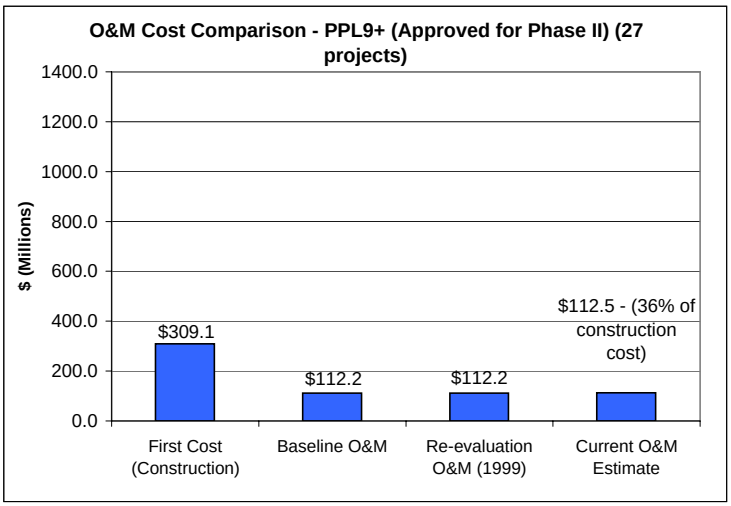
PPL	Proj No.	Agency	Project Type	Project	Project Auth Date	Phase II Approval	Const Compl	First Cost	Baseline O&M Estimate	Baseline + Increases and Future Increments
Shoreline Protection								**$8,745,675**		**$3,137,545**
Shoreline Protection (Gulf)								**$21,074,155**		**$9,893,706**
Sediment Trapping								**$14,061,875**		**$118,770**
Terracing								**$1,523,199**		**$619,553**
Vegetative Plantings								**$376,030**		**$53,633**

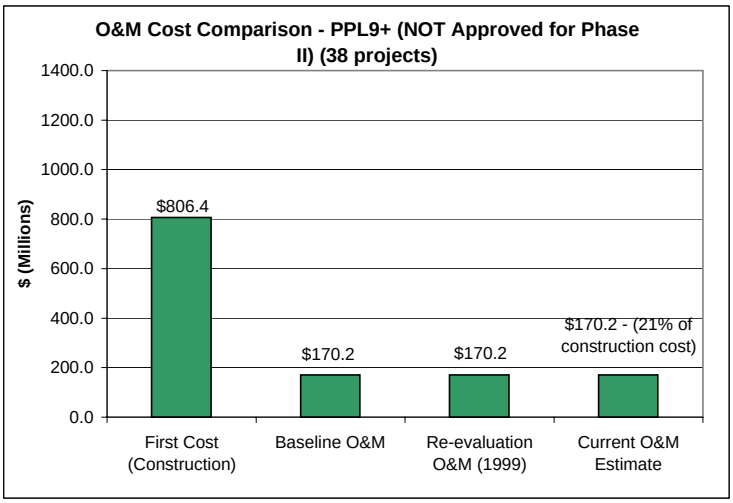


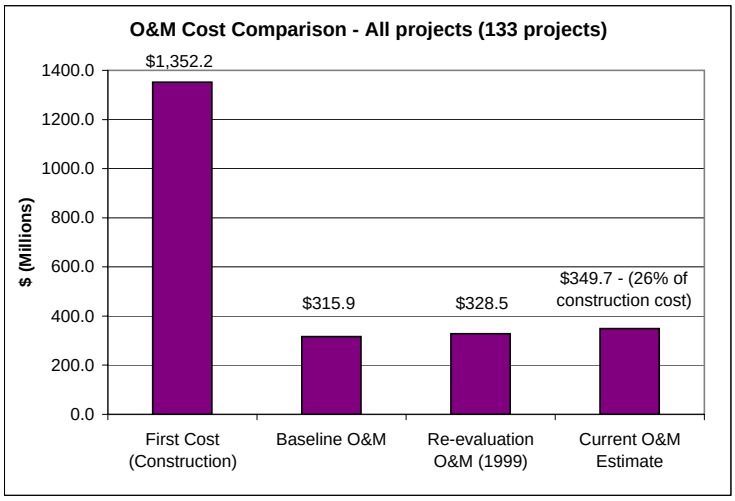
*** Note: Most "Barrier Island" projects do not include O&M, except inspection because the cost would be high. As a result, the true cost to provide O&M for "Barrier Island" projects is not captured in this graph.**

O&M Costs	(Millions) PPL 1-8	(Millions) PPL9+ (approved for Phase II)	(Millions) PPL9+ (NOT approved for Phase II)	(Millions) All Projects
No. of Projects	68	27	38	133
First Cost (Construction)	236.7	309.1	806.4	1352.2
Baseline O&M	33.5	112.2	170.2	315.9
Re-evaluation O&M (1999)	46.1	112.2	170.2	328.5
Current O&M Estimate	67.0	112.5	170.2	349.7
	28.31%	36.39%	21.10%	25.86%









COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

REPORT: RESULTS OF FAX VOTE BY THE TASK FORCE TO INCREASE CONSTRUCTION FUNDING IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,859,265 FOR THE PPL 7- BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION, CONSTRUCTION UNIT 5 PROJECT (BA-27)

Report:

A Task Force fax vote was conducted January 25, 2007 to approve an increase construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7- Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27). The Corps has received 4 favorable votes from (NMFS, NRCS, FWS, EPA) approving the motion. The results of the fax vote will be reported to the Task Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

23 JAN 2007

CEMVN-PM-OR

MEMORANDUM FOR Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force

SUBJECT: Additional Funding for the PPL 7 – Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27)

1. The Natural Resources Conservation Service is indicating a construction short fall of $1,859,265 on the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27). The low bid exceeds the Task Force approved amount. On behalf of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), I request a fax vote from the Task Force (in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Revision 12, page 20) regarding a recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265. Due to the deadline of accepting the low bid, a fax vote is requested to allow contract award within the 60-day window from the January 4, 2007 bid opening. Please consider the following motion:

> The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 – Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

2. We have included a copy of correspondence from the Natural Resources Conservation Service requesting a fax vote and justifying the request (Enclosure 1). A fax vote for your use has been included (Enclosure 2). Please fax or email a scan of your response to the Corps at (504) 862-1982 by Monday, January 29, 2007.

3. Taking into account receipt of FY07 Federal funds, the "available" or "unencumbered" Federal funds in the construction program is currently $55,305,846. The Technical Committee will recommend approval of $36,604,186 in Federal funding for Phase II increases/approvals at the Talk Force's February 15, 2007 meeting. If the funding requests being considered at the Febrauary meeting are approved and if the subject fax vote is approved, the total "available" Federal funds in the construction program will be $17,121,285.

CEMVN-PM-OR

SUBJECT: Additional Funding for the PPL 7 – Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27)

4. If you have any questions concerning this request please contact Ms. Julie Z. LeBlanc, CWPPRA Program Manager, (504) 862-1597.

RICHARD P. ~~WAGENAAR~~
Colonel, EN
Commanding

2 Encls
1. NRCS Fax Vote Request and Supporting information
2. Fax Vote Form

CF via email (w/encl):
Ms. Sidney Coffee, LA Office of the Governor
Mr. William Honker, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Sam Hamilton, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Donald Gohmert, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Dr. Erik Zorbrist, National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration
Mr. Darryl Clark, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Honorable Scott Angelle, Secretary, LA Department of Natural Resources
Mr. Gerry Duszynski, LA Department of Natural Resources
Mr. Rick Hartman, National Marine and Fisheries Service
Ms. Sharon Parrish, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Britt Paul, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Mr. Randy Hanchey, LA Department of Natural Resources

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

January 17, 2007

Colonel Richard P. Wagenaar
U.S. Army District Engineer
New Orleans District
Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Colonel Wagenaar:

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has received bids for Construction Unit 5 of the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project (BA-27), and the lowest bid exceeds the Task Force approved amount. The purpose of this letter is to present a project chronology with bid data and other supporting information and to request a Task Force fax vote to provide additional funds so that the construction contract can be awarded.

October 2004 – Construction approval by the Task Force in the amount of $10,035,500, with $9,720,600 for construction and $314,500 for supervision and inspection.

August/September 2005 – Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused considerable erosion, prompting re-survey and revision of structure alignment, delaying initial advertisement of the construction contract.

May 2006 – Advertised for construction bids.

July 2006 – Received bids. Lowest bid was $ 12,386,240. That amount plus 5 percent for potential modifications and funds needed for supervision and inspection would have equaled $13,320,052 or $3,284,552 (33 percent) above the Task Force approved amount. The bids were received during the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and were perceived to be excessively high.

August 2006 – Decision was made to reject bids, make minor revisions to plans and specifications to reduce cost, and to re-advertise at a time when construction costs may be more normalized.

October 2006 – Construction plans were revised in an attempt to reduce cost, including minor alignment revision and reduction of wall segment overlaps. Revised engineer's estimate was $8,594,597 for construction and $400,800 for supervision and inspection. The revised total estimate ($8,995,397) was less than Task Force approved amount.

November 2006 – Advertised for construction bids.

January 2007 – Received bids. Lowest bid is $10,946,632.85, a substantial reduction from the bids received in July 2006, but over the amount approved by the Task Force. The current bid amount plus 5 percent for potential modifications, plus $400,800 for supervision and inspection equals $11,894,765 or $1,859,265 (19 percent) above the Task Force approved amount.

Based on the above with concurrence from the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, NRCS requests a Task Force fax vote to approve a BA-27 Construction Unit 5 cost increase of $1,859,265.

Your consideration of this matter is greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, please contact Britt Paul, Assistant State Conservationist for Water Resources on my staff, at 318-473-7756.

Sincerely,

Donald W. Gohmert

Donald W. Gohmert
State Conservationist

cc: W. Britt Paul, Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources & Rural Development, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
Quin J. Kinler, Resources Conservationist, NRCS, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

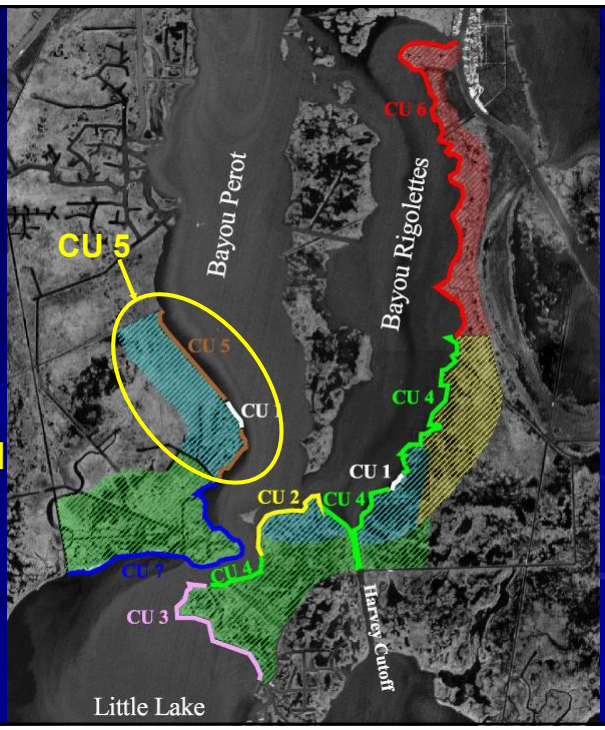
BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT PHASES 1&2 (BA-27)

Construction Unit 5
Construction Contract Cost Increase

January 2007

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION

ALL PHASES AND CONSTRUCTION UNITS



BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1&2 (BA-27) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 5

October 2004 Construction Approval Request (Const., Cont., S&I)	**$10,035,500**
January 2007 Requested Increase	**$ 1,859,265**
Revised Total if Approved	**$11,894,765**

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1&2 (BA-27) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 5

Net Acres	**721**
October 2004 Fully Funded Estimate	**$11,696,000**
October 2004 Cost Effectiveness	**$16,222 / net acre**
January 2007 Requested Increase	**$ 1,859,265**
January 2007 Revised Total	**$13,555,265**
January 2007 Cost Effectiveness	**$18,800 / net acre**

10 Points for Prioritization Criteria # 1
Prioritization Score Does Not Change

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE PHASES 1&2 (BA-27) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 5

Length of Shoreline	**13,780 feet**
Erosion Rate	**114 ft /yr for 77%** **30 ft/yr for 23%**
Net Acres	**721**
Prioritization Score	**77.25**

BARATARIA LANDBRIDGE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM Agency Name	Task Force Member Name		
TO USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

☐ I approve the motion as stated above.

☐ I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Task Force Member Name

Date

Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor

From: Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor
Sent: Monday, January 29, 2007 5:26 PM
To: Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor; britt.paul@la.usda.gov; Browning, Gay B MVN; Constance, Troy G MVN; 'darryl_clark@fws.gov'; don.gohmert@la.usda.gov; 'erik.zobrist@noaa.gov'; 'gerryd@dnr.state.la.us'; Grieshaber, John B MVN; 'honker.william@epa.gov'; Kinler, Quin - Baton Rouge, LA; LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN; 'parrish.sharon@epa.gov'; Podany, Thomas J MVN; randyh@dnr.state.la.us; 'richard.hartman@noaa.gov'; 'sam_hamilton@fws.gov'; Scott Angelle (scott.angelle@la.gov); sidney.coffee@gov.state.la.us; 'sidneyc@dnr.state.la.us'; Wagenaar, Richard P Col MVN; 'Breerwood, Gregory E MVN'; 'Browning, Gay B MVN'; 'Chatman, Courtney D MVN'; 'Constance, Troy G MVN'; 'Darryl Clark'; 'Debbie Vess'; 'Deetra Washington (deetra.washington@GOV.STATE.LA.US)'; 'Dr. Erik Zobrist'; 'Gabrielle Bodin'; 'Gerry Duszynski'; 'Habbaz, Sandra P MVN'; 'Hicks, Billy J MVN'; 'jack arnold'; 'jim boggs'; 'Keven Roy'; 'LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN'; 'Podany, Thomas J MVN'; 'Rick Hartman'; 'Sam Hamilton'; 'Sharon Parrish '; 'Sidney Coffee'; 'Taylor.Patricia-A@epamail.epa.gov'; 'Wagenaar, Richard P Col MVN'; 'William Honker'; 'Billy Hicks'; 'charles.Killebrew@LA.GOV'; 'comvss@lsu.edu'; Creel, Travis J MVN; 'daniel.llewellyn@la.gov'; 'finley_h@wlf.state.la.us'; 'Gary Rauber'; 'Gregory Miller'; 'gsteyer@usgs.gov'; Hennington, Susan M MVN; 'honorab@dnr.state.la.us'; 'John Petitbon'; 'john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov'; 'jonathanp@dnr.state.la.us'; Lachney, Fay V MVN; 'Landers.Timothy@epamail.epa.gov'; 'Melanie Goodman'; 'Rachel.Sweeney@noaa.gov'; 'ruiz_mj@wlf.state.la.us'; 'scott_wilson@usgs.gov'; 'Suzanne Hawes'; Unger, Audrey C MVN-Contractor
Cc: Creel, Travis J MVN
Subject: Fax Vote Update: BA-27 CU #5 Memo, Encl 1, and Encl 2 (UNCLASSIFIED)

Attachments: FAX VOTE.pdf

FAX VOTE.pdf (219 KB)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

CWPPRA Task Force Members,

Thanks to all for your response. The Corps has received 4 favorable votes from (NMFS, NRCS, FWS, and EPA) approving the motion. I have attached the copies of the fax votes for your records. Therefore, the motion has been approved by a majority vote of the CWPPRA Task Force to increase construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7-Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27). A report will be included on the next Task Force agenda so that it is captured in the official minutes.

Anne E. Gallagher
CWPPRA Contractor
USACE New Orleans, LA
504.862.2032
504.862.1892 (fax)

-----Original Message-----
From: Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor
Sent: Tuesday, January 23, 2007 11:59 AM
To: britt.paul@la.usda.gov; Browning, Gay B MVN; Constance, Troy G MVN; 'darryl_clark@fws.gov'; don.gohmert@la.usda.gov; 'erik.zobrist@noaa.gov'; 'gerryd@dnr.state.la.us'; Grieshaber, John B MVN; 'honker.william@epa.gov'; Kinler, Quin - Baton Rouge, LA; LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN; 'parrish.sharon@epa.gov'; Podany, Thomas J MVN; randyh@dnr.state.la.us; 'richard.hartman@noaa.gov'; 'sam_hamilton@fws.gov'; Scott Angelle

(scott.angelle@la.gov); sidney.coffee@gov.state.la.us; 'sidneyc@dnr.state.la.us'; Wagenaar, Richard P Col MVN; 'Breerwood, Gregory E MVN'; 'Browning, Gay B MVN'; 'Chatman, Courtney D MVN'; 'Constance, Troy G MVN'; 'Darryl Clark'; 'Debbie Vess'; 'Deetra Washington (deetra.washington@GOV.STATE.LA.US)'; 'Dr. Erik Zobrist'; 'Gabrielle Bodin'; 'Gerry Duszynski'; 'Habbaz, Sandra P MVN'; 'Hicks, Billy J MVN'; 'jack arnold'; 'jim boggs'; 'Keven Roy'; 'LeBlanc, Julie Z MVN'; 'Podany, Thomas J MVN'; 'Rick Hartman'; 'Sam Hamilton'; 'Sharon Parrish '; 'Sidney Coffee'; 'Taylor.Patricia-A@epamail.epa.gov'; 'Wagenaar, Richard P Col MVN'; 'William Honker'
Cc: Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor; Creel, Travis J MVN
Subject: BA-27 CU #5 Memo, Encl 1, and Encl 2 (UNCLASSIFIED)
Importance: High

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Task Force Members,

Please see the attached memorandum from the Chairman of the Task Force requesting a fax vote for additional construction funding for the PPL 7 the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Also included below are supporting documentation for the increase from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and a fax vote form to be filled out, signed, dated, and faxed (504-862-1892) or scanned, then emailed back to the Corps (anne.e.gallagher@usace.army.mil) by Monday, January 29, 2007.

Sincerely,

Anne E. Gallagher
CWPPRA Contractor
USACE New Orleans, LA
504.862.2032
504.862.1892 (fax)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE
Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM			
Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service	Sam Hamilton		
TO			
USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages Including Header	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

☑ I approve the motion as stated above.

☐ I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Sam D. Hamilton

Sam Hamilton

1/24/07

Date

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM USDA-NRCS	Don Gohmert	318-473-7751	318-473-7682
TO USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

[Yes] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed.

Donald W. Gohmert 1/23/07

Task Force Member Name Date

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM NOAA Fisheries	Erik Zobrist	301-713-0174, x199	301-713-0184
TO USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages including Header	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

[X] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed

Task Force Member Name

1/23/07

Date

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM EPA Agency Name	Bill Honker Task Force Member Name	214-665-3187	214-665-7373
TO USACE	Julie Z. LeBlanc Senior Project Manager	(504) 862-1597	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1		

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the recommended increase in construction funding in the amount of $1,859,265 for the PPL 7 - Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Construction Unit 5 Project (BA-27).

Please check one of the following:

[X] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

W R Honker

Task Force Member Name

1/29/07

Date

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

REPORT: COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM UPDATE

Report:

Mr. Dave Fruge, LDNR, will give a status report on the draft Coastal Impact Assistance Plan released February 5, 2007.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

REPORT: PUBLIC OUTREACH COMMITTEE QUARTERLY REPORT

Report:

Ms. Burruss will present the Public Outreach Committee's Quarterly Report.

Breaux Act / CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee
Report to the Task Force
October – December 2006

Meetings

- 10/02 Hosted & attended meeting to plan WETSHOP 2007 at NWRC
- 10/13 CWPPRA Task Force conference call
- 10/18 CWPPRA Task Force meeting in New Orleans
- 10/20 Attended Louisiana Environmental Education Association meeting
- 10/25 Attended Acadiana Migratory Bird Day planning committee meeting
- 11/01 WaterMarks Planning conference call
- 11/15 National Association of Government Communicators awards program conference call
- 11/16 Meeting with Lafayette Parish School Board representative about teacher In-Service program.
- 11/30 Attended Acadiana Migratory Bird Day planning committee meeting
- 12/06 CWPPRA Technical Committee meeting in Baton Rouge
- 12/11 IMAX theater cooperation planning meeting
- 12/12 America's Wetlands - Americorps campaign meeting

Executive Awareness

- 11/16 Prepared information package for State Representative Carla Blanchard Dartez of St. Mary Parish.

National Awareness

- 10/16-19/06 Exhibited at the Clean Gulf Conference in New Orleans and distributed outreach materials to conference participants each day.
- 12/09/06 Submitted awards nominations to National Association of Government Communicators (NAGC) for Thibodaux's Treasure Educational CD, CWPPRA: A Response to Louisiana Land Loss as best technical report, WaterMarks as best regional magazine, and WaterMarks as most-improved publication.
- 12/9-13/06 Sponsored the Restore America's Estuaries' 3rd National Conference and Expo on Estuarine Habitat Restoration – "Forging the National Imperative for Restoration." Exhibited and distributed outreach materials to conference participants each day.
- LaCoast website statistics for 10/01/06-12/31/06:
  Successful requests for pages: 13,834,344
  Data transferred: 596.90 gigabytes
  Average data transfer per day: 6.49 gigabytes
- Subscribers to NewsFlash as of 12/31/06: 1666
  NewsFlash distribution: 56 total
  October: 21
  November: 17
  December: 18

Local Awareness

- 10/16-19/06 Exhibited at Clean Gulf Conference in New Orleans
- 10/19-20/06 Exhibited & presented at the Louisiana Science & Math Teacher Association conference in Shreveport
- 10/27-28/06 Exhibited, attended, & presented at WETMAAP conference in Lafayette
- 11/02/06 Exhibited & partnered with BTNEP at Ocean Commotion in Baton Rouge
- 11/06/06 Presented to Vermilion Parish 4-H group at NWRC
- 11/06/06 Presented to Vermilion Parish Teacher In-Service in Abbeville
- 11/16/06 Presented to Kaplan Rotary Club in Kaplan
- 11/28/06 Presented to 4-H Leaders group at NWRC in Lafayette
- 12/12/06 Presented a poster session on Education and Outreach at the Restore America's Estuaries Conference in New Orleans

Outreach Project Updates

- *The 2006 Evaluation Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects* was received from the printer on January 30, 2007, and is in the process of being distributed.
- WaterMarks: Issue #32, November 2006, "Rebuilding Coastal Louisiana: planning for the next 100 years" is available. Work has begun on issue #33 which focuses on non federal organizations and agencies that partner with CWPPRA.
- Placement of three kiosks:
  10/01/05 – present Atchafalaya Welcome Center in I-10
  12/10-13/06 RAE Conference in New Orleans
  10/01/06 - present Marsh Mission Exhibit Lake Charles, Washington D.C.
  11/01/05 – 12/20/06 Lake Pontchartrain Maritime Museum
  12/21/06 – present Audubon Zoo (Swamp area)
- Educational CD-ROMs: revising teacher guides.
- Project Fact Sheets are being prepared for PPL 14 and 15 projects.
- LaCoast website: revising layout and content of website.
- Placement of CWPPRA Educational Materials/Publications
  - ✓ Fairview State Park
  - ✓ Swamp Tour Guide Training with BTNEP & Wendy Billoitt
  - ✓ DNR & America's Wetlands booth at Festival d' Acadiens
  - ✓ Lake Pontchartrain Institute Teacher Workshops
  - ✓ C.H.A.R.T. Library in New Orleans, La
  - ✓ Sci-Port Imax in Shreveport, La
  - ✓ Audubon Institute IMAX New Orleans, La
- Photo library: software is being investigated for creating a photo archive in response to increased requests for photographs.
- Request for Photographs
  - ✓ 10/09/06 Photos to Angela Rathe, National Park Service, for exhibit
  - ✓ 10/22/06 Photos & material to Stacey Scarce at the Nature Station for educational board game

- ✓ 10/22/06 Photos to Brian O'Malley with RAE for opening ceremony
- ✓ 11/27/06 Photos to Jason Wood, Salt Water Sportsman magazine
- ✓ 12/28/06 Photos to Kathryn Shagas of Shagas Design for calendar

Partner Activities

- Ongoing:
  - ✓ BTNEP Education Action Plan
  - ✓ Traveling children's museum exhibit, BTNEP
  - ✓ BTNEP Educational CD
  - ✓ Wetshop, teacher workshops, LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
- Proposed:
  - ✓ State Parks Traveling kiosk & creation of educational materials
  - ✓ Placement of kiosk in Shreveport Sci-Port, in association with *Hurricane on the Bayou* IMAX film
  - ✓ S.E. Louisiana Refuge possible educational CD-ROM
  - ✓ Teacher workshops in summer with BTNEP
  - ✓ Hurricane Rita workshops with Paul Nagel, Louisiana Geography Education Alliance (LaGEA)

Upcoming Activities

- 01/05/07 Calcasieu Parish Master Teachers In-service, Lake Charles
- 01/09-15/07 New Orleans Boat Show, New Orleans
- 01/12/07 BTNEP Management Conference
- 01/16/07 Calcasieu Parish Teachers In-service, Lake Charles
- 01/18/07 Acadiana Migratory Bird Day planning committee meeting NWRC
- 02/01-02/07 American Fisheries Society Conference
- 02/08/07 CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee meeting
- 02/15/07 CWPPRA Task Force Meeting New Orleans, La
- 03/03-04/07 Louisiana Wildlife Federation Convention Gonzales, La
- 03/06-08/07 Louisiana Library Association Conference Baton Rouge, La
- 03/14/07 CWPPRA Technical Committee meeting New Orleans, La
- 03/17-18/07 Audubon Zoo Earth Fest New Orleans, La
- 03/22-24/07 Louisiana Solid Waster convention Lafayette, La
- 03/27-30/07 Louisiana Middle School Association Conference Lafayette, La

Articles

The articles mentioning CWPPRA or CWPPRA projects total 24.

Date	Title of Article	Author
Oct-06	Land Area Change in Coastal Louisiana After the 2005 Hurricanes: Overview, Marsh Communities, A Historical Perspective	John Barras
Sunday, October 1, 2006	USGS team wins award	Claire Taylor
Tuesday, October 3, 2006	USGS Reports Latest Land Changes Estimates for Louisiana Coast	N/A
Wednesday, October 4, 2006	More wetland loss reported by USGS	Amy Wold

Wednesday, October 4, 2006	Portion of state erased with Rita	Jeremy Harper
Wednesday, October 11, 2006	Land Lost	Mark Schleifstein
Sunday, October 15, 2006	Congressional candidates weigh in on coastal project	Jeremy Alford
Tuesday, October 17, 2006	Money OK'd to restore eastern N.O. wetlands	Mark Schleifstein
Thursday, October 19, 2006	Plan to spend more on project rejected	Emilie Bahr
Thursday, October 19, 2006	Panel shoots down restoration funding	Emilie Bahr
Friday, November 3, 2006	Officials: Rock walls helping save island	Naomi King
Friday, November 3, 2006	Officials: Walls keep erosion at bay	Naomi King
Thursday, November 9, 2006	NOAA Builds Its Largest Barrier Island Project	Kim Amendola
Sunday, November 12, 2006	Armor All	Sheila Grissett
Thursday, November 9, 2006	Plan for coastal protection has new post-hurricane impetus	N/A
Sunday, December 3, 2006	Last chance to air views on parish's spending proposal	Naomi King
Thursday, December 7, 2006	Coastal panel backs 2 projects	Amy Wold
Friday, December 8, 2006	House Passes Domenici-Landrieu Oil and Gas Revenue-Sharing Plan	Adam Sharp (contact)
Friday, December 8, 2006	U.S. House Passes Oil, Gas Bill for Louisiana, Gulf States	National news
Friday, December 8, 2006	U.S. House passes energy bill that will help La. Protect coast	N/A
Saturday, December 9, 2006	Congress Passes Offshore Revenue Bill Helping Louisiana, Gulf States	Steve Sabludowsky
Sunday, December 10, 2006	State takes long road to share in oil revenue	Bill Walsh
Monday, December 11, 2006	Four local projects would restore marsh, protect coastline	Naomi King
Wednesday, December 20, 2006	President Signs into Law Domenici-Landrieu Gulf Coast Energy Plan	N/A

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

ANNOUNCEMENT: DATE AND LOCATION OF NEXT TASK FORCE MEETING

Announcement:

The next meeting of the Task Force is scheduled for 9:30 a.m., April 11, 2007 in Lafayette, Louisiana.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

February 15, 2007

ANNOUNCEMENT: DATES AND LOCATIONS OF UPCOMING CWPPRA MEETINGS

Announcement:

2007

March 14, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
April 11, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
June 13, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
July 11, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
August 29, 2007	7:00 p.m.	PPL17 Public Meeting	Abbeville
August 30, 2007	7:00 p.m.	PPL17 Public Meeting	New Orleans
September 12, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
October 17, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 5, 2007	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

2008

January 8, 2008	10:00 a.m.	RPT Region IV	Rockefeller Refuge
January 9, 2008	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region III	Morgan City
January 10, 2008	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region II	New Orleans
January 10, 2008	1:00 p.m.	RPT Region I	New Orleans
January 30, 2008	9:30 a.m.	Coast-wide RPT voting Mtg.	Baton Rouge
February 13, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Baton Rouge**
March 19, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**New Orleans**
April 23, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Lafayette**
June 18, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**Baton Rouge**
July 16, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**New Orleans**
August 27, 2008	**7:00 p.m.**	**PPL 18 Public Meeting**	**Abbeville**
August 28, 2008	**7:00 p.m.**	**PPL 18 Public Meeting**	**New Orleans**
September 10, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**New Orleans**
October 15, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**New Orleans**
December 3, 2008	**9:30 a.m.**	**Technical Committee**	**Baton Rouge**

2009

February 4, 2009	**9:30 a.m.**	**Task Force**	**Baton Rouge**

* Dates in **BOLD** are new or revised dates.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection & Restoration Act
Public Law 101-646, Title III
(abbreviated summary of the Act, not part of the Act)

SECTION 303, Priority Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Projects

Section 303a, Priority Project List

- NLT Jan 91, Sec. of Army (Secretary) will convene a Task Force
  - Secretary
  - Administrator, EPA
  - Governor, Louisiana
  - Secretary, Interior
  - Secretary, Agriculture
  - Secretary, Commerce
- NLT 28 Nov. 91, Task Force will prepare and transmit to Congress a Priority List of wetland restoration projects based on cost effectiveness and wetland quality.
- Priority List is revised and submitted annually as part of President's budget

Section 303b Federal and State Project Planning

- NLT 28 Nov 93, Task Force will prepare a comprehensive coastal wetland Restoration Plan for Louisiana
- Restoration Plan will consist of a list of wetland projects ranked be cost effectiveness and wetland quality
- Completed Priority Plan will become Priority List
- Secretary will insure that navigation and flood control projects are consistent with the purpose of the Restoration Plan
- Upon Submission of the Restoration Plan to Congress, the Task Force will conduct a scientific evaluation of the completed wetland restoration projects every 3 years and report findings to Congress

SECTION 304, Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Planning

Secretary: Administrator, EPA: and Director, USFWS will:

- Sign an agreement with the Governor specifying how Louisiana will develop and implement the Conservation Plan
- Approve the Conservation Plan
- Provide Congress with specific status reports on the Plan implementation

NLT 3 years after the agreement is signed, Louisiana will develop a Wetland Conservation Plan to achieve no net loss of wetlands resulting from development

SECTION 305, National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants.

Director USFWS, will make matching grants to any coastal state to implement Wetland Conservation Projects (Projects to acquire, restore, manage, and enhance real property interest in coastal lands and waters)
Cost sharing is 50% Federal / 50% State

SECTION 306, Distribution of Appropriations

70% of annual appropriations not to exceed (NTE) $70 million used as follows:

- NTE$15 million to fund Task Force completion of Priority List and restoration Plan – Secretary disburses the funds.
- NTE $10 million to fund 75% of Louisiana's cost to complete Conservation Plan, - Administrator disburses funds
- Balance to fund wetland restoration projects at 75% Federal, 25% Louisiana Secretary disburses funds

15% of annual appropriations, NTE $15 million for Wetland Conservation Grants – Director, USFWS disburses funds

15% of annual appropriations, NTE $15 million for projects by North American Wetlands Conservation Act – Secretary, Interior disburses funds

SECTION 307, Additional Authority for the Corps of Engineers,

Section 307a, Secretary authorized to:

Carry out projects to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands and aquatic/coastal ecosystems.

Section 307b, Secretary authorized and directed to study feasibility of modifying MR&T to increase flows and sediment to the Atchafalaya River for land building wetland nourishment.

- 25% if the state has dedicated trust funds from which principal is not spent
- 15% when Louisiana's Conservation Plan is approved

Sec. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act".

Sec. 302. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title, the term--

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Army;

(2) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(3) "development activities" means any activity, including the discharge of dredged or fill material, which results directly in a more than de minimus change in the hydrologic regime, bottom contour, or the type, distribution or diversity of hydrophytic vegetation, or which impairs the flow, reach, or circulation of surface water within wetlands or other waters;

(4) "State" means the State of Louisiana;

(5) "coastal State" means a State of the United States in, or bordering on, the Atlantic, Pacific, or Arctic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, Long Island Sound, or one or more of the Great Lakes; for the purposes of this title, the term also includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and American Samoa;

(6) "coastal wetlands restoration project" means any technically feasible activity to create, restore, protect, or enhance coastal wetlands through sediment and freshwater diversion, water management, or other measures that the Task Force finds will significantly contribute to the long-term restoration or protection of the physical, chemical and biological integrity of coastal wetlands in the State of Louisiana, and includes any such activity authorized under this title or under any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, new projects, completion or expansion of existing or on-going projects, individual phases, portions, or components of projects and operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of completed projects; the primary purpose of a "coastal wetlands restoration project" shall not be to provide navigation, irrigation or flood control benefits;

(7) "coastal wetlands conservation project" means--

(A) the obtaining of a real property interest in coastal lands or waters, if the obtaining of such interest is subject to terms and conditions that will ensure that the real property will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and the hydrology, water quality and fish and wildlife dependent thereon; and

(B) the restoration, management, or enhancement of coastal wetlands ecosystems if such restoration, management, or enhancement is conducted on coastal lands and waters that are administered for the long-term

conservation of such lands and waters and the hydrology, water quality and fish and wildlife dependent thereon;

(8) "Governor" means the Governor of Louisiana;

(9) "Task Force" means the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force which shall consist of the Secretary, who shall serve as chairman, the Administrator, the Governor, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce; and

(10) "Director" means the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 303. PRIORITY LOUISIANA COASTAL WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECTS.

(a) PRIORITY PROJECT LIST.--

(1) PREPARATION OF LIST.--Within forty-five days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall convene the Task Force to initiate a process to identify and prepare a list of coastal wetlands restoration projects in Louisiana to provide for the long-term conservation of such wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations in order of priority, based on the cost-effectiveness of such projects in creating, restoring, protecting, or enhancing coastal wetlands, taking into account the quality of such coastal wetlands, with due allowance for small-scale projects necessary to demonstrate the use of new techniques or materials for coastal wetlands restoration.

(2) TASK FORCE PROCEDURES.--The Secretary shall convene meetings of the Task Force as appropriate to ensure that the list is produced and transmitted annually to the Congress as required by this subsection. If necessary to ensure transmittal of the list on a timely basis, the Task Force shall produce the list by a majority vote of those Task Force members who are present and voting; except that no coastal wetlands restoration project shall be placed on the list without the concurrence of the lead Task Force member that the project is cost effective and sound from an engineering perspective. Those projects which potentially impact navigation or flood control on the lower Mississippi River System shall be constructed consistent with section 304 of this Act.

(3) TRANSMITTAL OF LIST.--No later than one year after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall transmit to the Congress the list of priority coastal wetlands restoration projects required by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Thereafter, the list shall be updated annually by the Task Force members and transmitted by the Secretary to the Congress as part of the President's annual budget submission. Annual transmittals of the list to the Congress shall include a status report on each project and a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury indicating the amounts available for expenditure to carry out this title.

(4) LIST OF CONTENTS.--

(A) AREA IDENTIFICATION; PROJECT DESCRIPTION--The list of priority coastal wetlands restoration projects shall include, but not be limited to--

(i) identification, by map or other means, of the coastal area to be covered by the coastal wetlands restoration project; and

(ii) a detailed description of each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project including a justification for including such project on the list, the proposed activities to be carried out pursuant to each coastal wetlands restoration project, the benefits to be realized by such project, the identification of the lead Task Force member to undertake each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project and the responsibilities of each other participating Task Force member, an estimated timetable for the completion of each coastal wetlands restoration project, and the estimated cost of each project.

(B) PRE-PLAN.--Prior to the date on which the plan required by subsection (b) of this section becomes effective, such list shall include only those coastal wetlands restoration projects that can be substantially completed during a five-year period commencing on the date the project is placed on the list.

(C) Subsequent to the date on which the plan required by subsection (b) of this section becomes effective, such list shall include only those coastal wetlands restoration projects that have been identified in such plan.

(5) FUNDING.--The Secretary shall, with the funds made available in accordance with section 306 of this title, allocate funds among the members of the Task Force based on the need for such funds and such other factors as the Task Force deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

(b) FEDERAL AND STATE PROJECT PLANNING.--

(1) PLAN PREPARATION.--The Task Force shall prepare a plan to identify coastal wetlands restoration projects, in order of priority, based on the cost-effectiveness of such projects in creating, restoring, protecting, or enhancing the long-term conservation of coastal wetlands, taking into account the quality of such coastal wetlands, with due allowance for small-scale projects necessary to demonstrate the use of new techniques or materials for coastal wetlands restoration. Such restoration plan shall be completed within three years from the date of enactment of this title.

(2) PURPOSE OF THE PLAN.--The purpose of the restoration plan is to develop a comprehensive approach to restore and prevent the loss of, coastal wetlands in Louisiana. Such plan shall coordinate and integrate coastal wetlands restoration projects in a manner that will ensure the long-term conservation of the coastal wetlands of Louisiana.

(3) INTEGRATION OF EXISTING PLANS.--In developing the restoration plan, the Task Force shall seek to integrate the "Louisiana

Comprehensive Coastal Wetlands Feasibility Study" conducted by the Secretary of the Army and the "Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan" prepared by the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force.

(4) ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN.--The restoration plan developed pursuant to this subsection shall include--

(A) identification of the entire area in the State that contains coastal wetlands;

(B) identification, by map or other means, of coastal areas in Louisiana in need of coastal wetlands restoration projects;

(C) identification of high priority coastal wetlands restoration projects in Louisiana needed to address the areas identified in subparagraph (B) and that would provide for the long-term conservation of restored wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations;

(D) a listing of such coastal wetlands restoration projects, in order of priority, to be submitted annually, incorporating any project identified previously in lists produced and submitted under subsection (a) of this section;

(E) a detailed description of each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project, including a justification for including such project on the list;

(F) the proposed activities to be carried out pursuant to each coastal wetlands restoration project;

(G) the benefits to be realized by each such project;

(H) an estimated timetable for completion of each coastal wetlands restoration project;

(I) an estimate of the cost of each coastal wetlands restoration project;

(J) identification of a lead Task Force member to undertake each proposed coastal wetlands restoration project listed in the plan;

(K) consultation with the public and provision for public review during development of the plan; and

(L) evaluation of the effectiveness of each coastal wetlands restoration project in achieving long-term solutions to arresting coastal wetlands loss in Louisiana.

(5) PLAN MODIFICATION.--The Task Force may modify the restoration plan from time to time as necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(6) PLAN SUBMISSION.--Upon completion of the restoration plan, the Secretary shall submit the plan to the Congress. The restoration plan shall become effective ninety days after the date of its submission to the Congress.

(7) PLAN EVALUATION.--Not less than three years after the completion and submission of the restoration plan required by this subsection and at least every three years thereafter, the Task Force shall provide a report to the Congress containing a scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of the coastal wetlands restoration projects carried out under the plan in

creating, restoring, protecting and enhancing coastal wetlands in Louisiana.

(c) COASTAL WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECT BENEFITS.--Where such a determination is required under applicable law, the net ecological, aesthetic, and cultural benefits, together with the economic benefits, shall be deemed to exceed the costs of any coastal wetlands restoration project within the State which the Task Force finds to contribute significantly to wetlands restoration.

(d) CONSISTENCY.--(1) In implementing, maintaining, modifying, or rehabilitating navigation, flood control or irrigation projects, other than emergency actions, under other authorities, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director and the Administrator, shall ensure that such actions are consistent with the purposes of the restoration plan submitted pursuant to this section.

(2) At the request of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, the Secretary of Commerce shall approve the plan as an amendment to the State's coastal zone management program approved under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455).

(e) FUNDING OF WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECTS.--The Secretary shall, with the funds made available in accordance with this title, allocate such funds among the members of the Task Force to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects in accordance with the priorities set forth in the list transmitted in accordance with this section. The Secretary shall not fund a coastal wetlands restoration project unless that project is subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that wetlands restored, enhanced or managed through that project will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and dependent fish and wildlife populations.

(f) COST-SHARING.--

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.--Amounts made available in accordance with section 306 of this title to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects under this title shall provide 75 percent of the cost of such projects.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE UPON CONSERVATION PLAN APPROVAL.--Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, if the State develops a Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan pursuant to this title, and such conservation plan is approved pursuant to section 304 of this title, amounts made available in accordance with section 306 of this title for any coastal wetlands restoration project under this section shall be 85 percent of the cost of the project. In the event that the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator jointly determine that the State is not taking reasonable steps to implement and administer a conservation plan developed and approved pursuant to this title, amounts made available in accordance with section 306 of this title for any coastal wetlands restoration project shall revert to 75 percent of the cost of the project: Provided, however, that such reversion to the lower cost share level shall not occur until the Governor, has been provided notice of, and opportunity for hearing on, any such determination by the Secretary, the Director, and Administrator, and the State has

been given ninety days from such notice or hearing to take corrective action.

(3) FORM OF STATE SHARE.--The share of the cost required of the State shall be from a non-Federal source. Such State share shall consist of a cash contribution of not less than 5 percent of the cost of the project. The balance of such State share may take the form of lands, easements, or right-of-way, or any other form of in-kind contribution determined to be appropriate by the lead Task Force member.

(4) Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection shall not affect the existing cost-sharing agreements for the following projects: Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion, Davis Pond Freshwater Diversion, and Bonnet Carre Freshwater Diversion.

SEC. 304. LOUISIANA COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION PLANNING.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--

(1) AGREEMENT.--The Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator are directed to enter into an agreement with the Governor, as set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection, upon notification of the Governor's willingness to enter into such agreement.

(2) TERMS OF AGREEMENT.--

(A) Upon receiving notification pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall promptly enter into an agreement (hereafter in this section referred to as the "agreement") with the State under the terms set forth in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

(B) The agreement shall--

(i) set forth a process by which the State agrees to develop, in accordance with this section, a coastal wetlands conservation plan (hereafter in this section referred to as the "conservation plan");

(ii) designate a single agency of the State to develop the conservation plan;

(iii) assure an opportunity for participation in the development of the conservation plan, during the planning period, by the public and by Federal and State agencies;

(iv) obligate the State, not later than three years after the date of signing the agreement, unless extended by the parties thereto, to submit the conservation plan to the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator for their approval; and

(v) upon approval of the conservation plan, obligate the State to implement the conservation plan.

(3) GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE.--Upon the date of signing the agreement--

(A) the Administrator shall, in consultation with the Director, with the funds made available in accordance with section 306 of this title, make grants during the

development of the conservation plan to assist the designated State agency in developing such plan. Such grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the cost of developing the plan; and

(B) the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall provide technical assistance to the State to assist it in the development of the plan.

(b) CONSERVATION PLAN GOAL.--If a conservation plan is developed pursuant to this section, it shall have a goal of achieving no net loss of wetlands in the coastal areas of Louisiana as a result of development activities initiated subsequent to approval of the plan, exclusive of any wetlands gains achieved through implementation of the preceding section of this title.

(c) ELEMENTS OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--The conservation plan authorized by this section shall include--

(1) identification of the entire coastal area in the State that contains coastal wetlands;

(2) designation of a single State agency with the responsibility for implementing and enforcing the plan;

(3) identification of measures that the State shall take in addition to existing Federal authority to achieve a goal of no net loss of wetlands as a result of development activities, exclusive of any wetlands gains achieved through implementation of the preceding section of this title;

(4) a system that the State shall implement to account for gains and losses of coastal wetlands within coastal areas for purposes of evaluating the degree to which the goal of no net loss of wetlands as a result of development activities in such wetlands or other waters has been attained;

(5) satisfactory assurance that the State will have adequate personnel, funding, and authority to implement the plan;

(6) a program to be carried out by the State for the purpose of educating the public concerning the necessity to conserve wetlands;

(7) a program to encourage the use of technology by persons engaged in development activities that will result in negligible impact on wetlands; and

(8) a program for the review, evaluation, and identification of regulatory and nonregulatory options that will be adopted by the State to encourage and assist private owners of wetlands to continue to maintain those lands as wetlands.

(d) APPROVAL OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--

(1) IN GENERAL.--If the Governor submits a conservation plan to the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator for their approval, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall, within one hundred and eighty days following receipt of such plan, approve or disapprove it.

(2) APPROVAL CRITERIA.--The Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall approve a conservation plan submitted by the Governor, if they determine that -

(A) the State has adequate authority to fully implement all provisions of such a plan;

(B) such a plan is adequate to attain the goal of no net loss of coastal wetlands as a result of development activities and complies with the other requirements of this section; and

(C) the plan was developed in accordance with terms of the agreement set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

(e) MODIFICATION OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--

(1) NONCOMPLIANCE.--If the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator determine that a conservation plan submitted by the Governor does not comply with the requirements of subsection (d) of this section, they shall submit to the Governor a statement explaining why the plan is not in compliance and how the plan should be changed to be in compliance.

(2) RECONSIDERATION.--If the Governor submits a modified conservation plan to the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator for their reconsideration, the Secretary, the Director, and Administrator shall have ninety days to determine whether the modifications are sufficient to bring the plan into compliance with requirements of subsection (d) of this section.

(3) APPROVAL OF MODIFIED PLAN.--If the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator fail to approve or disapprove the conservation plan, as modified, within the ninety-day period following the date on which it was submitted to them by the Governor, such plan, as modified, shall be deemed to be approved effective upon the expiration of such ninety-day period.

(f) AMENDMENTS TO CONSERVATION PLAN.--If the Governor amends the conservation plan approved under this section, any such amended plan shall be considered a new plan and shall be subject to the requirements of this section; except that minor changes to such plan shall not be subject to the requirements of this section.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION PLAN.--A conservation plan approved under this section shall be implemented as provided therein.

(h) FEDERAL OVERSIGHT.--

(1) INITIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.--Within one hundred and eighty days after entering into the agreement required under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall report to the Congress as to the status of a conservation plan approved under this section and the progress of the State in carrying out such a plan, including and accounting, as required under subsection (c) of this section, of the gains and losses of coastal wetlands as a result of development activities.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.--Twenty-four months after the initial one hundred and eighty day period set forth in paragraph (1), and at the end of each twenty-four-month period thereafter, the Secretary, the Director, and the Administrator shall, report to the Congress on the status of the conservation plan and provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan in meeting the goal of this section.

SEC. 305 NATIONAL COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION GRANTS.

(a) MATCHING GRANTS.--The Director shall, with the funds made available in accordance with the next following section of this title, make matching grants to any coastal State to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects from funds made available for that purpose.

(b) PRIORITY.--Subject to the cost-sharing requirements of this section, the Director may grant or otherwise provide any matching moneys to any coastal State which submits a proposal substantial in character and design to carry out a coastal wetlands conservation project. In awarding such matching grants, the Director shall give priority to coastal wetlands conservation projects that are--

(1) consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan developed under section 301 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3921); and

(2) in coastal States that have established dedicated funding for programs to acquire coastal wetlands, natural areas and open spaces. In addition, priority consideration shall be given to coastal wetlands conservation projects in maritime forests on coastal barrier islands.

(c) CONDITIONS.--The Director may only grant or otherwise provide matching moneys to a coastal State for purposes of carrying out a coastal wetlands conservation project if the grant or provision is subject to terms and conditions that will ensure that any real property interest acquired in whole or in part, or enhanced, managed, or restored with such moneys will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and the fish and wildlife dependent thereon.

(d) COST-SHARING.--

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.--Grants to coastal States of matching moneys by the Director for any fiscal year to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects shall be used for the payment of not to exceed 50 percent of the total costs of such projects: except that such matching moneys may be used for payment of not to exceed 75 percent of the costs of such projects if a coastal State has established a trust fund, from which the principal is not spent, for the purpose of acquiring coastal wetlands, other natural area or open spaces.

(2) FORM OF STATE SHARE.--The matching moneys required of a coastal State to carry out a coastal wetlands conservation project shall be derived from a non-Federal source.

(3) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.--In addition to cash outlays and payments, in-kind contributions of property or personnel services by non-Federal interests for activities under this section may be used for the non-Federal share of the cost of those activities.

(e) PARTIAL PAYMENTS.--

(1) The Director may from time to time make matching payments to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects as such projects progress, but such payments, including previous payments, if any, shall not be more than the Federal pro rata

share of any such project in conformity with subsection (d) of this section.

(2) The Director may enter into agreements to make matching payments on an initial portion of a coastal wetlands conservation project and to agree to make payments on the remaining Federal share of the costs of such project from subsequent moneys if and when they become available. The liability of the United States under such an agreement is contingent upon the continued availability of funds for the purpose of this section.

(f) WETLANDS ASSESSMENT.--The Director shall, with the funds made available in accordance with the next following section of this title, direct the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory to update and digitize wetlands maps in the State of Texas and to conduct an assessment of the status, condition, and trends of wetlands in that State.

SEC. 306. DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) PRIORITY PROJECT AND CONSERVATION PLANNING EXPENDITURES.--Of the total amount appropriated during a given fiscal year to carry out this title, 70 percent, not to exceed $70,000,000, shall be available, and shall remain available until expended, for the purposes of making expenditures--

(1) not to exceed the aggregate amount of $5,000,000 annually to assist the Task Force in the preparation of the list required under this title and the plan required under this title, including preparation of--

(A) preliminary assessments;

(B) general or site-specific inventories;

(C) reconnaissance, engineering or other studies;

(D) preliminary design work; and

(E) such other studies as may be necessary to identify and evaluate the feasibility of coastal wetlands restoration projects;

(2) to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects in accordance with the priorities set forth on the list prepared under this title;

(3) to carry out wetlands restoration projects in accordance with the priorities set forth in the restoration plan prepared under this title;

(4) to make grants not to exceed $2,500,000 annually or $10,000,000 in total, to assist the agency designated by the State in development of the Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan pursuant to this title.

(b) COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION GRANTS.--Of the total amount appropriated during a given fiscal year to carry out this title, 15 percent, not to exceed $15,000,000 shall be available, and shall remain available to the Director, for purposes of making grants--

(1) to any coastal State, except States eligible to receive funding under section 306(a), to carry out coastal wetlands conservation projects in accordance with section 305 of this title; and

(2) in the amount of $2,500,000 in total for an assessment of the status, condition, and trends of wetlands in the State of Texas.

(c) NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION.--Of the total amount appropriated during a given fiscal year to carry out this title, 15 percent, not to exceed $15,000,000, shall be available to, and shall remain available until expended by, the Secretary of the Interior for allocation to carry out wetlands conservation projects in any coastal State under section 8 of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (Public Law 101-233, 103 Stat. 1968, December 13, 1989).

SEC. 307. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.--The Secretary is authorized to carry out projects for the protection, restoration, or enhancement of aquatic and associated ecosystems, including projects for the protection, restoration, or creation of wetlands and coastal ecosystems. In carrying out such projects, the Secretary shall give such projects equal consideration with projects relating to irrigation, navigation, or flood control.

(b) STUDY.--The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to study the feasibility of modifying the operation of existing navigation and flood control projects to allow for an increase in the share of the Mississippi River flows and sediment sent down the Atchafalaya River for purposes of land building and wetlands nourishment.

SEC.308. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

16 U.S.C. 777c is amended by adding the following after the first sentence: "The Secretary shall distribute 18 per centum of each annual appropriation made in accordance with the provisions of section 777b of this title as provided in the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act: Provided, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 777b, such sums shall remain available to carry out such Act through fiscal year 1999.".

Legislative History:
Coastal, Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

Funding History:

(1) **CWPPRA ORIGINAL FUNDING:** Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508, Title IX, Section 11211, dated 05 Nov 1990, effective 01 Dec 1990)

Provided dedicated funding for CWPPRA via the transfer of small engine fuel taxes from the Highway Trust Fund to the Sport Fish Restoration Account through FY94, thus providing CWPPRA with funds through FY95.

(2) **CWPPRA 2nd FUNDING:** Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-240, Title VIII, Section 8002, dated 18 Dec 1991)

Provided dedicated funding for CWPPRA via the transfer of small engine fuel taxes from the Highway Trust Fund to the Sport Fish Restoration Account through FY98, thus providing CWPPRA with funds through FY99.

(3) **CWPPRA 3rd FUNDING:** Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178, Title IX, Section 9002, dated 09 Jun 1998)

Provided dedicated funding for CWPPRA via the transfer of small engine fuel taxes from the Highway Trust Fund to the Sport Fish Restoration Account through FY05, thus providing CWPPRA with funds through FY06.

(4) **CWPPRA 4th Funding:** Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFTEA LU) (Public Law 109-59, Title XI, Section 11101, dated 10Aug2005)

Provided dedicated funding for CWPPRA via the transfer of small engine fuel taxes from the Highway Trust Fund to the Sport Fish Restoration Account through FY11, thus providing CWPPRA with funds through FY12.

Authorization History:

(1) **CWPPRA ORIGINAL AUTHORIZATION:** Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-646, Title III, dated 29 Nov 1990)

Authorized CWPPRA through 1999.

(2) **CWPPRA 2nd AUTHORIZATION:** Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-74, Title IV, General Provisions, dated 20Oct1999)

SEC. 430. Section 4(a) of the Act of August 9, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 777c(a)), is amended in the second sentence by striking "1999" and inserting "2000"."

(3) **CWPPRA 3rd AUTHORIZATION:** Fish and Wildlife Programs Improvement and Nation Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-408, Section 123, dated 01 Nov 2000)

SEC. 123. Section 4(a) of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777c(a) is amended in the second sentence by striking "2000" and inserting "2009"."

(4) **CWPPRA 4th AUTHORIZATION:** Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 108-447, Division D, Title X, Section 114, dated 08Dec2004)

Sec. 114. Coastal Wetland Conservation Project Funding.

(b) PERIOD OF AUTHORIZATION. ─ Section 4(a) of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act 16 U.S.C. 777c (a) is amended in the second sentence by striking "2009" and inserting "2019"."

Additional History:

(1) **CWPPRA PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT:**
H.R. 5390 (S. 2244) SENATE REPORTS: No. 101-523 accompanying S. 2244 (Comm. On Environmental and Public Works).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):
Oct. 1, considered and passed House.
Oct. 26, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 2244.
Oct. 27, House concurred in Senate amendment.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 26 (1990):
Nov. 29, Presidential statement.
Statement on signing the Bill on Wetland and Coastal Inland Waters Protection and Restoration Programs, November 29, 1990.

Today I am signing H.R. 5390, ""An Act to prevent and control infestation of the coastal inland waters of the United States by the zebra mussel and other nonindigenous aquatic species to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program, and for other purposes."" This Act is designed to minimize, monitor, and control nonindigenous species that become established in the United States, particularly the zebra mussel; establish wetlands protection and restoration programs in Louisiana and nationally; and promote fish and wildlife conservation in the Great Lakes.

Title III of this Act designates a State official not subject to executive control as a member of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. This official would be the only member of the Task Force whose appointment would not conform to the Appointments Clause of the Constitution.

The Task Force will set priorities for wetland restoration and formulate Federal conservation plans. Certain of its duties, which ultimately determine funding levels for particular restoration projects, are an exercise of significant authority that must be undertaken by an officer of the United States, appointed in accordance with the Appointments Clause, Article II, sec. 2, cl. 2, of the Constitution.

In order to constitutionally enforce this program, I instruct the Task Force to promulgate its priorities list under section 303(a)(2) "by a majority vote of those Task Force members who are present and voting," and to consider the State official to be a nonvoting member of the Task Force for this purpose. Moreover, the Secretary of the Army should construe "lead Task Force member" to include only those members appointed in conformity with the Appointments Clause.

George Bush

The White House,
November 29, 1990.

(2) **CWPPRA COST SHARING FOR 1996 AND 1997:** Water Resources Development Act OF 1996 (Public Law 104-303, Section 532, dated Oct. 12, 1996)

SEC. 532. COASTAL WETLANDS RESTORATION PROJECTS, LOUISIANA. Section 303(f) of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 3952(f); 104 Stat. 4782-4783) is amended--

(1) in paragraph (4) by striking "and (3)" and inserting "(3), and (5)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) Federal share in calendar 1996 and 1997, -- Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), under approval of the conservation plan under section 304 and a determination by the Secretary that a reduction in the non-Federal share is warranted, amounts made available in accordance with section 306 to carry out coastal wetlands restoration projects under this section in calendar years 1996 and 1997 shall provide 90 percent of the cost of such project.".

(Note: Calendar years 1996 and 1997 correspond to Priority Project Lists 5 and 6, respectively.)

(3) CWPPRA FUNDING AMENDMENT: Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 108-447, Division D, Title X, Section 114, dated 08Dec2004)

SEC. 114. COASTAL WETLAND CONSERVATION PROJECT FUNDING.

(a) FUNDING. ─ Section 306 of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 3955) is amended

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ", not to exceed $70,000,000,";

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ", not to exceed $15,000,000"; and

(3) in subsection 9c), by striking ", not to exceed $15,000,000,".

(4) CWPPRA ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS AND CREATION OF SPORT FISH RESTORATION AND BOATING SAFETY TRUST FUND AMENDMENT: Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFTEA LU) (Public Law 109-59, Title XI, Section 10113 and 11115, dated 10Aug2005)

SEC. 10113. DIVISION OF ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS. Section 4 (16 U.S.C. 777c) is amended--

(1) by striking subsections (a) through (c) and redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively;

(2) by inserting before subsection (b), as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following:

"(a) In General. -- For each of fiscal years 2006 through 2009, the balance of each annual appropriation made in accordance with the provisions of section 3 remaining after the distributions for administrative expenses and other purposes under subsection (b) and for multistate conservation grants under section 14 shall be distributed as follows:

"(1) Coastal wetlands. -- An amount equal to 18.5 percent to the Secretary of the Interior for distribution as provided in the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 3951 et seq.)."

Sec. 11115. ELIMINATION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES TRUST FUND AND TRANSFORMATION OF SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACCOUNT.

(a) Simplification of Funding for Boat Safety Account.

(1) In general.--Paragraph (4) of section 9503(c) (relating to transfers from Trust Fund for motorboat fuel taxes) is amended--

(A) by striking so much of that paragraph as precedes subparagraph (D),

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively, and

(C) by inserting before subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated) the following:

``(4) Transfers from the trust fund for motorboat fuel taxes.--

``(A) Transfer to land and water conservation fund.--

``(i) In general.--The Secretary shall pay from time to time from the Highway Trust Fund into the land and water conservation fund provided for in title I of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 amounts (as determined by the Secretary) equivalent to the motorboat fuel taxes received on or after October 1, 2005, and before October 1, 2011.

``(ii) Limitation.--The aggregate amount transferred under this subparagraph during any fiscal year shall not exceed $1,000,000.

``(B) Excess funds transferred to sport fish restoration and boating trust fund.-Any amounts in the Highway Trust Fund--

``(i) which are attributable to motorboat fuel taxes, and

``(ii) which are not transferred from the Highway Trust Fund under subparagraph (A), shall be transferred by the Secretary from the Highway Trust Fund into the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund.".

(2) Conforming amendment.--Paragraph (5) of section 9503(c) is amended by striking ``Account in the Aquatic Resources" in subparagraph (A) and inserting ``and Boating".

(b) Merging of Accounts.--

(1) In general.--Subsection (a) of section 9504 is amended to read as follows:

``(a) Creation of Trust Fund.--There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the `Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund'. Such Trust Fund shall consist of such amounts as may be appropriated, credited, or paid to it as provided in this section, section 9503(c)(4), section 9503(c)(5), or section 9602(b).".

(2) Conforming amendments.--

(A) Subsection (b) of section 9504, as amended by section 11101 of this Act, is amended--

(i) by striking ``Account" in the heading thereof and inserting ``and Boating Trust Fund",

(ii) by striking ``Account" both places it appears in paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting ``and Boating Trust Fund", and

(iii) by striking ``account" both places it appears in the headings for paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting “trust fund”.

(B) Subsection (d) of section 9504, as amended by

section 11101 of this Act, is amended--

(i) by striking ``Aquatic Resources'' in the heading thereof,

(ii) by striking ``any Account in the Aquatic Resources'' in paragraph (1) and inserting ``the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating'', and

(iii) by striking ``any such Account'' in paragraph (1) and inserting ``such Trust Fund''.

(C) Subsection (e) of section 9504 is amended by striking ``Boat Safety Account and Sport Fish Restoration Account'' and inserting ``Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund''.

(D) Section 9504 is amended by striking ``aquatic resources'' in the heading thereof and inserting ``sport fish restoration and boating''.

(E) The item relating to section 9504 in the table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 98 is amended by striking ``aquatic resources'' and inserting ``sport fish restoration and boating''.

(F) Paragraph (2) of section 1511(e) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)) is amended by striking ``Aquatic Resources Trust Fund of the Highway Trust Fund'' and inserting ``Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund''.

(c) Phaseout of Boat Safety Account.--Subsection (c) of section 9504 is amended to read as follows:

``(c) Expenditures From Boat Safety Account.--Amounts remaining in the Boat Safety Account on October 1, 2005, and amounts thereafter credited to the Account under section 9602(b), shall be available, without further appropriation, for making expenditures before October 1, 2010, to carry out the purposes of section 15 of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (as in effect on the date of the enactment of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users). For purposes of section 9602, the Boat Safety Account shall be treated as a Trust Fund established by this subchapter.''.