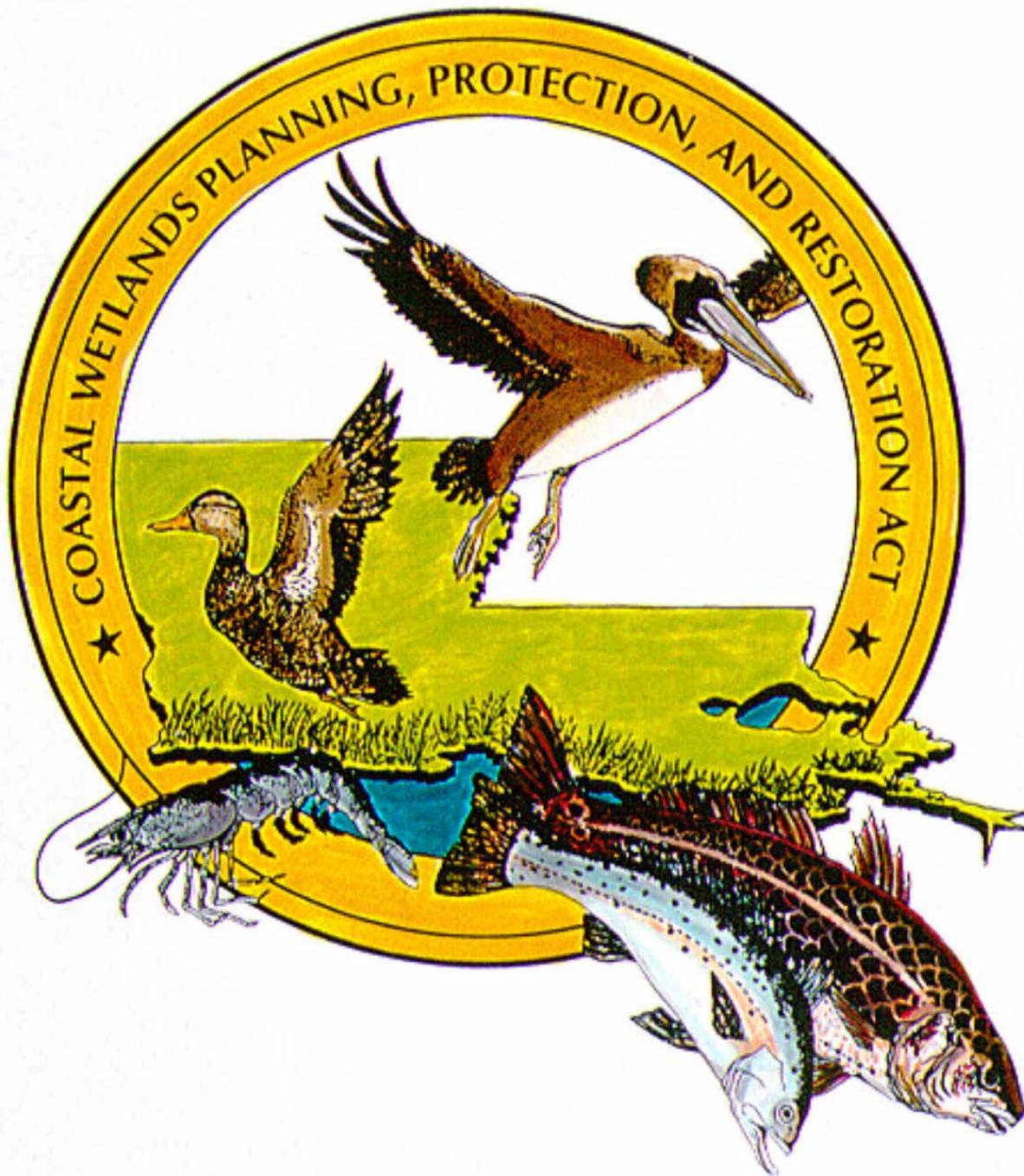


CWPPRA Desk Reference



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

DESK REFERENCE

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(Updated September 2007)

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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 by 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".

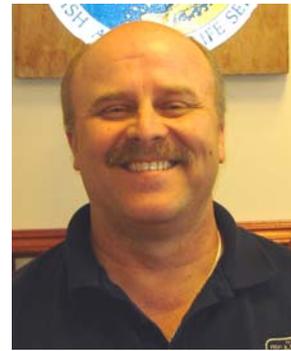
(c) Phaseout of Boat Safety Account.--Subsection (c) of section 9504 is amended to read as follows:

"(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."

Task Force Members



Col Alvin B. Lee
District Commander and District Engineer
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District



Mr. Jim Boggs
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Mr. Garret Graves
Senior Advisor to the Governor for Coastal Activities
Governor's Office of Coastal Activities



Mr. William K. Honker
Deputy Director, Water Quality Protection Division
Environmental Protection Agency



Mr. Christopher Doley
Office of Habitat Conservation
National Marine and Fisheries Service



Mr. Kevin Norton
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Technical Committee Members



Mr. Thomas A. Holden
Deputy District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Mr. Darryl Clark
Senior Field Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Mr. Kirk Rhinehart
Acting Assistant Secretary
Department of Natural Resources



Ms. Sharon Parrish
Marine & Wetlands Section Chief
Environmental Protection Agency



Mr. Rick Hartman
Fishery Biologist
National Marine and Fisheries Service



Mr. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Planning & Evaluation Committee



Ms. Melanie Goodman
CWPPRA Program and Senior Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Mr. Kevin Roy
Senior Field Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Ms. Kelley Templet
Coastal Resources Scientist
Department of Natural Resources



Mr. Tim Landers
Life Scientist
Environmental Protection Agency



Ms. Rachel Sweeney
Ecologist
National Marine and Fisheries Service



Mr. John Jurgensen
Civil Engineer
Natural Resources Conservation Service

August 2008

Summary of Organizational Structure and Responsibilities

1.0 Introduction.

Section 303(a)(1) of the CWPPRA directs the Secretary of the Army to convene the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force, to consist of the following members:

- the Secretary of the Army (Chairman)
- the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
- the Governor, State of Louisiana
- the Secretary of the Interior
- the Secretary of Agriculture
- the Secretary of Commerce

The State of Louisiana is a full voting member of the Task Force except for selection of the Priority Project List [Section 303(a)(2)], as stipulated in President Bush's November 29, 1990, signing statement of the Act. In addition, the State of Louisiana may not serve as a "lead" Task Force member for design and construction of wetlands projects on the priority project list.

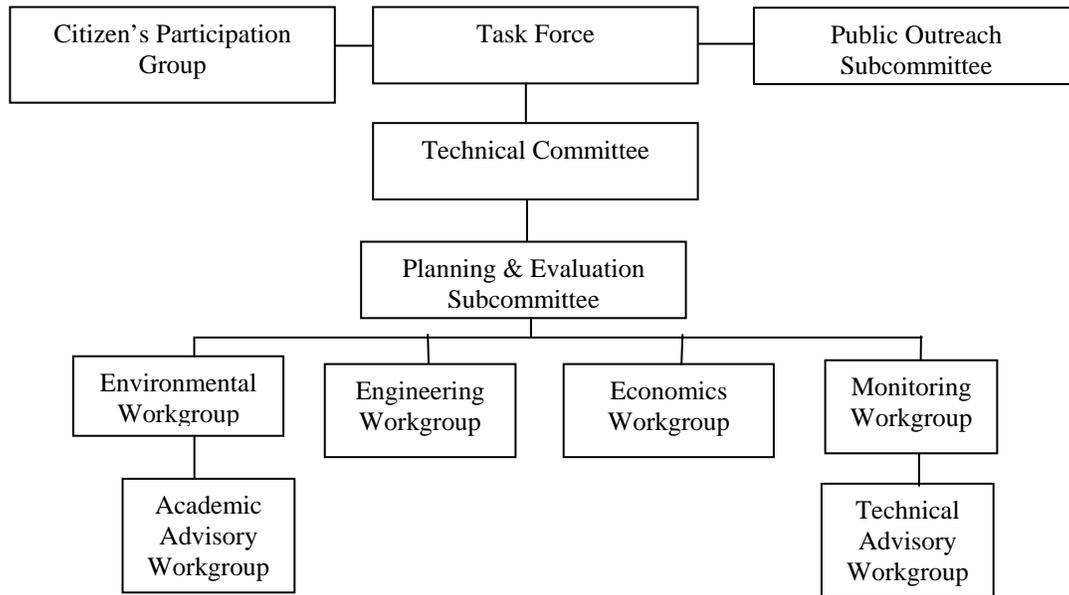
In practice, the Task Force members named by the law have delegated their responsibilities to other members of their organizations. For instance, the Secretary of the Army authorized the commander of the New Orleans District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to act in his place as chairman of the Task Force.

A summary is presented of the structure and description of duties of the organizations formed under CWPPRA to manage the program is presented in the following pages.

Figure 1

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

CWPPRA Organizational Structure



2.0 Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force.

Typically referred to as the "Task Force" (TF), it is comprised of one member of each, respectively, from five Federal Agencies and the Local Cost Share Sponsor, which is the State of Louisiana. The Federal Agencies of CWPPRA include: the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) of the US Department of the Interior, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the National Marine Fisheries Service of Department of Commerce (USDC), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The Governor's Office of the State of Louisiana represents the state on the TF. The TF provides guidance and direction to subordinate organizations of the program through the Technical Committee (TC), which reports to the TF. The TF is charged by the Act to make final decisions concerning issues, policies, and procedures necessary to execute the Program and its projects. The TF makes directives for action to the TC, and the TF makes decisions in consideration of TC recommendations. Table 1 lists the membership of the TF.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

Table 1
Membership of the Task Force

<u>Member's Representative</u>	<u>Mailing Address of Representative</u>
<u>Secretary of the Army (Chairman)</u> Colonel Alvin B. Lee District Commander TEL (504) 862-2077 FAX (504) 862-1259	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District Executive Office 7400 Leake Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267 alvin.b.lee.col@usace.army.mil
<u>Governor, State of Louisiana</u> Mr. Garret Graves Senior Advisor to the Governor for Coastal Activities, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities TEL (225) 342-3968 FAX (225) 342-5214	Capitol Annex 1051 North Third Street, Suite 139 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802 garret@la.gov
<u>Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency</u> Mr. William K. Honker Deputy Director, Water Quality Protection Division TEL (214) 665-3187 FAX (214) 665-7373	Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, Texas 75202-2733 honker.william@epa.gov
<u>Secretary, Department of the Interior</u> Mr. Jim Boggs Field Supervisor TEL (337) 291-3115 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Louisiana Field Office 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400 Lafayette, Louisiana 70506 jim_boggs@fws.gov
<u>Secretary, Department of Agriculture</u> Mr. Kevin Norton State Conservationist TEL (318) 473-7751 FAX (318) 473-7682	Natural Resources Conservation Service 3737 Government Street Alexandria, Louisiana 71302 Kevin.Norton@la.usda.gov
<u>Secretary, Department of Commerce</u> Mr. Christopher Doley Director, NOAA Restoration Center Office of Habitat Conservation TEL (301) 713-0174 FAX (301) 713-0184	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service 1315 East-West Highway, Room 14853 Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 chris.doley@noaa.gov

The District Commander of the USACE, New Orleans District, is the Chairman of the TF. The TF Chairman leads the TF and sets the agenda for action of the TF to execute the Program and projects. At the direction of the Chairman of the TF, the New Orleans District: (1) provides administration, management, and oversight of the Planning and Construction Programs, and acts as accountant, budgeter, administrator, and disbursing officer of all Federal and non-Federal funds under the Act, (2) acts as the official manager of financial data and most information relating to the CWPPRA Program and projects. Under the direction of the District Commander, the Planning & Project Management - Coastal Restoration Branch of the Corps functions as lead agency and representatives of the Program.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

2.1 Technical Committee.

The TC is established by the TF to provide advice and recommendations for execution of the Program and projects from a number of technical perspectives, which include: engineering, environmental, economic, real estate, construction, operation and maintenance, and monitoring. The TC provides guidance and direction to subordinate organizations of the program through the Planning & Evaluation Subcommittee (P&E), which reports to the TC. The TC is charged by the TF to consider and shape decisions and proposed actions of the P&E, regarding its position on issues, policy, and procedures towards execution of the Program and projects. The TC makes directives for action to the P&E, and the TC makes decisions in consideration of the P&E recommendations. The TC Members are shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Membership of the Technical Committee

<u>Member's Representative</u>	<u>Mailing Address of Representative</u>
Mr. Tom Holden (Chairman) Deputy District Engineer TEL (504) 862-2204 FAX (504) 862-1259	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Office of the Chief 7400 Leake Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267 thomas.a.holden@usace.army.mil
Mr. Troy Constance (Acting Chairman) Chief, Restoration Branch TEL (504) 862-2742 FAX (504) 862-1892	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Protection and Restoration Office, Restoration Branch 7400 Leake Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267 troy.g.constance@usace.army.mil
Mr. Darryl Clark Senior Field Biologist TEL (337) 291-3111 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 646 Cajundome Blvd. Suite 400 Lafayette, Louisiana 70506 darryl_clark@fws.gov
Mr. Kirk Rhinehart Acting Asst. Secretary TEL (225) 342-2179 FAX (225) 342-1377	Dept. of Natural Resources 617 North 3rd Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4027 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 44027, Capitol Station Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4027 kirk.rhinehart@la.gov
Mr. Richard Hartman Fishery Biologist Chief, Baton Rouge Field Office TEL (225) 389-0508, x203 FAX (225) 389-0506	National Marine Fisheries Service Rm 266 Military Science Bldg South Stadium Drive LSU Baton Rouge LA 70803-7535 richard.hartman@noaa.gov

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

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The Chair's seat of the TC resides with the USACE, New Orleans District. The TC Chairman leads the TC and sets the agenda for action of the TC to make recommendations to the TF for executing the Program and projects. At the direction of the Chairman of the TF, the Chairman of the TC guides the management and administrative work charged to the TF Chairman.

2.11 Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee.

The P&E is the working level committee established by the TC to form and oversee special technical workgroups to assist in developing policies and processes, and recommend procedures for formulating plans and projects to accomplish the goals and mandates of CWPPRA. Table 3 contains a list of the P&E Members.

Table 3

Membership of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee

<u>P&E Subcommittee Member</u>	<u>Mailing Address of Representative</u>
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Ms. Melanie L. Goodman
Senior Project Manager
TEL (504) 862-1940
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Life Scientist
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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
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Table 3 (Continued)

Membership of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee

<u>Other Representatives</u>	<u>Mailing Address of Representative</u>
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The seat of the Chairman of the P&E resides with the USACE, New Orleans District. The P&E Chairman leads the P&E and sets the agenda for action of the P&E to make recommendations to the TC for executing the Program and projects. At the direction of the Chairman of the TC, the Chairman of the P&E executes the management and administrative work directives of the TC and TF Chairs.

2.111 Environmental Work Group (EnvWG).

The EnvWG, under the guidance and direction of the P&E, reviews candidate projects to: (1) suggest any recommended measures and features that should be considered during engineering and design for the achievement/enhancement of wetland benefits, and (2) determine the estimated annualized wetland benefits (Average Annual Habitat Units) of those projects. A list of primary contacts of the EnvWG Members is presented in Table 4.

Table 4

Membership of the Environmental Work Group

<u>EnvWG Member</u>	<u>Mailing Address of Representative</u>
---------------------	--

Mr. Kevin Roy (Chairman)
Senior Field Biologist
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FAX (337) 291-3139

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Biologist
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Environmental Planning and Compliance Branch
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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

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Marine Habitat Program Manager
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2.112 Engineering Work Group (EngWG).

The EngWG, under the guidance and direction of the P&E, provides engineering standards, quality control/assurance, and support, for the review and comment of the cost estimates for: engineering, environmental compliance, economic, real estate, construction, construction supervision and inspection, project management, operation and maintenance, and monitoring, of candidate and demonstration projects considered for development, selection, and funding under the Act. A list of the primary contacts for the EngWG is presented in Table 5.

Table 5
Membership of the Engineering Work Group

<u>EngWG Members</u>	<u>Mailing Address of Representative</u>
Mr. John Petitbon, E.I. (Chairman) Civil Engineer TEL (504) 862-2732 FAX (504) 862-1356	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District General Engineering Branch – Cost Engineering Section P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267 john.b.petitbon@usace.army.mil

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

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Ms. Melanie Goodman
Project Manager/Biologist
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FAX (504) 862-1892

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Protection and Restoration Office, Restoration Branch
P.O. Box 60267
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The Chairman of the TAG resides with the LADNR. The Chairman leads the TAG in project-specific monitoring activities.

2.115 Academic Advisory Group (AAG).

While the agencies sitting on the TF possess considerable expertise regarding Louisiana's coastal wetlands problems, the TF recognized the need to incorporate another invaluable resource: the state's academic community. The TF therefore retained university services to provide scientific advisors to support the Program. A list of primary contacts of the AAG Members is presented in Table 9.

Table 9
Membership of the Academic Advisory Group

<u>AAG Members</u>	<u>Mailing Address of Representative</u>
--------------------	--

Dr. Jenneke Visser (Chairman)
Associate Professor - Research
TEL (225) 578-6377
FAX (225) 578-6326

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Louisiana State University
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Associate Professor
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FAX (225) 578-2520

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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

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Research Associate
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The AAG, under the guidance and direction of the P&E; provides support during the screening and development, and ranking of candidate and demonstration projects. The AAG works with the EnvWG and MWG in support of their respective work in project development. The AAG also assists the FC in carrying out the feasibility studies authorized by the TF.

The AAG Chairman seat, which is traditionally held by a university academic, leads this group in completing their work.

2.116 Financial Administration Team.

As stated previously, the New Orleans District: (1) provides administration, management, and oversight of the Planning and Construction Programs, and acts as accountant, budgeter, administrator, and disbursing officer of all Federal and non-Federal funds under the Act, (2) acts as the official manager of financial data and most information relating to the CWPPRA Program and projects. Under the direction of the District Commander, the Planning & Project Management - Coastal Restoration Branch of the Corps functions as lead agency and representatives of the Program. The list of contacts in the Financial Administration Team is presented in Table 10.

Table 10
Financial Administration Team

<u>Member's Representative</u>	<u>Mailing Address of Representative</u>
Ms. Gay B. Browning (Lead) Program Analyst TEL (504) 862-2755 FAX (504) 862-1892	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Protection and Restoration Office, Restoration Branch P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267 gay.b.browning@usace.army.mil
Ms. Wanda Martinez Program Analyst TEL (504) 862-2785 FAX (504) 862-1892	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Protection and Restoration Office, Restoration Branch P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267 wanda.martinez@usace.army.mil
Mr. Darryl Clark Senior Field Biologist TEL (337) 291-3111 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 646 Cajundome Blvd. Suite 400 Lafayette, Louisiana 70506 darryl_clark@fws.gov
Ms. Lana Humphries	DNR/Office of Management & Finance

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Accountant Manager
TEL (225) 342-4077
FAX (225) 242-3518

P.O. Box 44277
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
lanah@dnr.state.la.us

Mr. Gary Barone
TEL (301) 713-0174
FAX (301) 713-0184

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Habitat Conservation
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
gary.barone@noaa.gov

Ms. Sondra McDonald
TEL (214) 665-7187
FAX (214) 665-6490

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Water Quality Management Division (6WQ-AT)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733
mcdonald.sondra@epamail.epa.gov

Mrs. Mitzi Gallipeau
Program Assistant
TEL (318) 473-7607
FAX (318) 473-7747

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302
mitzi.gallipeau@la.usda.gov

2.2 Public Outreach Committee (OC).

The OC is comprised of members from the participating Federal agencies, the State of Louisiana, other coastal programs, and non-profit organizations. Only the core group members, representing the CWPPRA entities, are eligible to vote on budget matters. The committee is currently responsible for formulating information strategies and public education initiatives, maintaining a web site of complex technical and educational materials, developing audio-visual presentations, exhibits, publications and news releases, conducting special events and project dedications and groundbreakings. Additionally, the committee represents the CWPPRA task force at expositions and workshops to promote coastal wetlands restoration.

A list of primary contacts of the OC Members is presented in Table 11.

Table 11
Membership of the Public Outreach Committee

<u>OC Members</u>	<u>Mailing Address of Representative</u>
Mr. Scott Wilson, Chairman Electronics Engineer TEL (337) 266-8644 FAX (337) 266-8513	United States Geological Survey National Wetlands Research Center 700 Cajundome Blvd. Lafayette, Louisiana 70506 Scott_Wilson@usgs.gov
Mr. Dave Marks Outreach Coordinator TEL (337) 266-8623 FAX (337) 266-8513	United States Geological Survey National Wetlands Research Center 700 Cajundome Blvd. Lafayette, Louisiana 70506 marksd@usgs.gov

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Ms. Adele Swearingen
Public Affairs Specialist
TEL (318) 473-7686
FAX (318) 473-7682

United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302
Adele.Swearingen@la.usda.gov

Dr. Rex Caffey
Associate Professor, Wetlands & Coastal Resources
TEL (225) 578-2266
FAX (225) 578-2716

LSU AgCenter and Louisiana Sea Grant
Department of Agriculture Economics
Room 179
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-5604
Rcaffey@agcenter.lsu.edu

Ms. Minnie Rojo
Environmental Scientist
TEL (214) 665-3139
FAX (214) 665-6689

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-EMC)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733
Rojo.Minerva@epa.gov

Ms. Cheryl Brodnax
Marine Fisheries Habitat Specialist
TEL (225) 578-7923
FAX (225) 578-7926

NOAA Fisheries Service
Louisiana State University
Sea Grant Building, Room 125
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-6100
cheryl.brodnax @noaa.gov

Ms. Susan Testroet-Bergeron, BTNEP
Formal Education Coordinator
TEL (985) 447-0836
TEL (800) 259-0869
FAX (985) 447-0870

Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program
P.O. Box 2663
Thibodaux, Louisiana 70310
susan@btnep.org

Ms. Julie Morgan
Outreach Program Specialist
TEL (504) 862-2587
FAX (504) 862-1892

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Public Affairs Office
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267
julie.t.morgan@usace.army.mil

Mr. Steven Peyronnin
Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana
Communications Director
TEL (225) 344-6555
FAX (225) 344-0590

Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana
746 Main Street, Suite B-101
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802
stevenp@crcl.org

Ms. Honora Buras
Coastal Resources Scientist
TEL (225) 342-4103
FAX (225) 342-9417

Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 44027, Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4027
honora.buras@la.gov

The Public Outreach Committee performs the functions of communications and public relations for the program on behalf of the Task Force. The primary function of the OC is to coordinate ongoing and future outreach activities with the CWPPRA agencies and the various partner groups and stakeholders. The OC reports to and takes direction from the Task Force. Yearly budgetary planning is coordinate with the Technical Committee.

The Chairman and coordinator for the outreach are located in Lafayette, Louisiana at the USGS National Wetlands Research Center. The Chairman manages OC functions and budgetary

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issues. The budget allocation for the outreach program is forecasted, submitted for approval, and managed by the chairman. The Chairman and coordinator manage all outreach activities for the TF. The coordinator position interprets for general audiences the scientific functions and values of wetlands, the scientific causes for Louisiana's coastal land loss, and the various approaches underway or being considered to reduce the land loss rate and create new vegetated wetlands. The outreach coordinator also develops and arranges presentations and provides information material for other officials making public comments as well as providing liaison with local officials and media. The outreach coordinator also manages the educational program, which provides information and materials for classroom use throughout the state. The Chairman and coordinator for outreach serve on local and regional planning efforts and act as the liaisons between the public, parish governments, and the various Federal agencies involved in CWPPRA.

2.3 Citizen's Participation Group (CPG).

The TF also established a CPG to provide general input from the diverse interests across the coastal zone: local officials, landowners, farmers, sportsmen, commercial fishermen, oil and gas developers, navigation interests, and environmental organizations. The CPG was formed to promote citizen participation and involvement in formulating priority project lists and the restoration plan. The group meets at its own discretion, but may at times meet in conjunction with other CWPPRA elements, such as the TC. The purpose of the CPG is to maintain consistent public review and input into the plans and projects being considered by the TG and to assist and participate in the public involvement program. The membership of the CPG is shown in Table 12. The Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana holds CPG Chairman seat. The CPG Chairman leads this group in their charge.

Table 12
Membership of the Citizen's Participation Group

Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana
Mr. Mark Davis, Executive Director (Chairman)
200 Lafayette Street, Suite 500
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801-1200
TEL (225) 344-6555
FAX (225) 344-0590

Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation
Mr. Carlton Dufrechou, Executive Director
Three Lakeway Building, Suite 2070
3838 North Causeway Boulevard
Metairie, Louisiana 70002
TEL (504) 836-2215, FAX (504) 836-7283

Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, Inc.
9516 Airline Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70815
TEL (225) 922-6200
FAX (225) 922-6229

Louisiana League of Women Voters

Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association
Doug Svendson, Executive Director
1539 Jackson Avenue, Suite 410
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
TEL (504) 586-1473
FAX (504) 586-1634

Louisiana Association of Soil and Water Conservation
Districts
Earl Garber
5229 Evangeline Hwy
Basile, La 70515

Louisiana Landowners Association
Newman Trowbridge, Agent
200 Willow Street
Franklin, Louisiana 70538-6166
TEL (337) 828-5480
FAX (337) 828-1160

Louisiana Oyster Growers and Dealers Association

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850 North 5th Street, Apartment 103
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802
TEL 1-(800) 288-VOTE
FAX (225) 344-3326

Al Sunseri, President
1039 Toulouse Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
TEL (504) 523-2651
FAX (504) 522-4960

Steamship Association of Louisiana
Channing Hayden, President
2440 World Trade Center
2 Canal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
TEL (504) 522-9392
FAX (504) 523-2140

Louisiana Wildlife Federation, Inc.
Randy Lanctot, Executive Director
P.O. Box 65239 Audubon Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70896-5239
TEL (225) 344-6707
FAX (225) 344-6707

Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association
Mr. B. Jim Porter, President
801 North Boulevard, Suite 201
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802-5727
TEL (504) 387-3205
FAX (504) 344-5502

Nature Conservancy of Louisiana
Dr. Keith Ouchley, Director
P.O. Box 4125
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
TEL (225) 338-1040
FAX (225) 338-0103

Oil and Gas Task Force (Regional Economic
Development Council)
Mr. Bill Berry
P.O. Box 60350
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160
TEL (504) 566-6425

Organization of Louisiana Fishermen
Mr. Robert Fritchey, Secretary
P.O. Box 71651
New Orleans, Louisiana 70172-1651
TEL (504) 523-2472

Police Jury Association of Louisiana
James Hays, Executive Secretary
707 North 7th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805-5315
TEL (225) 343-2835
FAX (225) 336-1344

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND
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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 $14\frac{1}{2}$) is 15. If 30 votes are cast, a majority (more than 15) is 16. If 31 votes are cast, a majority (more than $15\frac{1}{2}$) 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 seconds. 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
 5. motions that bring a question again before a meeting
- } known as secondary motions

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	✗	✗	✗	✗	
subsidiary motions	5.	Orders of the day	✗						✗ ²
	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.

APPENDIX A

PRIORITY LIST 18 SELECTION PROCESS

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Guidelines for Development of the 18th Priority Project List Final

I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA PL 1-17; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Feasibility Study, Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities 1135, 204, 206; and State only projects). Also, indicate net acres at the end of 20 years for each CWPPRA project.

B. DNR/USGS staff prepares basin maps indicating:

- 1) Boundaries of the following projects types (PL 1-17; LCA Feasibility Study, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only).
- 2) Locations of completed projects,
- 3) Projected land loss by 2050 with freshwater diversions at Caernarvon and Davis Pond and including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through October 2007.
- 4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

II. Areas of Need and Project Nominations

A. The four Regional Planning Teams (RPTs) meet, examine basin maps, discuss areas of need and Coast 2050 strategies, and accept nomination of projects by hydrologic basin. Nominations for demonstration projects will also be accepted at the four RPT meetings. The RPTs will not vote at their individual regional meetings, rather voting will be conducted during a separate coast-wide meeting. At these initial RPT meetings, parishes will be asked to identify their official parish representative who will vote at the coast-wide RPT meeting.

B. One coast-wide RPT voting meeting will be held after the individual RPT meetings to present and vote for nominees (including demonstration project nominees). The RPTs will choose no more than two projects per basin, except that three projects may be selected from Terrebonne and Barataria Basins because of the high loss rates in those basins. A total of up to 20 projects could be selected as nominees. Selection of the projects nominated per basin will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, each officially designated parish representative in the basin will have one vote and each

federal agency and the State will have one vote. The RPTs will also select up to six demonstration project nominees at this coast-wide meeting. Selection of demonstration project nominees will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, officially designated representatives from all coastal parishes will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote.

C. Prior to the coast-wide RPT voting meeting, the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups will screen each demonstration project nominated at the RPT meetings. Demonstration projects will be screened to ensure that each meets the qualifications for demonstration projects as set forth in Appendix E.

D. A lead Federal agency will be designated for the nominees and demonstration project nominees to assist LDNR and local governments in preparing preliminary project support information (fact sheet, maps, and potential designs and benefits). The Regional Planning Team Leaders will then transmit this information to the P&E Subcommittee, Technical Committee and members of the Regional Planning Teams.

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

A. Agencies, parishes, landowners, and other individuals informally confer to further develop projects. Nominated projects should be developed to support one or more Coast 2050 strategies. The goals of each project should be consistent with those of Coast 2050.

B. Each sponsor of a nominated project will prepare a brief Project Description (no more than one page plus a map) that discusses possible features. Fact sheets will also be prepared for demonstration project nominees.

C. Engineering and Environmental Work Groups meet to review project features, discuss potential benefits, and estimate preliminary fully funded cost ranges for each project. The Work Groups will also review the nominated demonstration projects and verify that they meet the demonstration project criteria.

D. P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of cost estimates and other pertinent information for nominees and demonstration project nominees and furnishes to Technical Committee and Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA).

IV. Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

A. Technical Committee meets to consider the project costs and potential wetland benefits of the nominees. Technical Committee will select ten

candidate projects for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups. At this time, the Technical Committee will also select up to three demonstration project candidates for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups. Demonstration project candidates will be evaluated as outlined in Appendix E.

B. Technical Committee assigns a Federal sponsor for each project to develop preliminary Wetland Value Assessment data and engineering cost estimates for Phase 0 as described below.

V. Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

A. Sponsoring agency coordinates site visits for each project. A site visit is vital so each agency can see the conditions in the area and estimate the project area boundary. Field trip participation should be limited to two representatives from each agency. There will be no site visits conducted for demonstration projects.

B. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups and the Academic Advisory Group meet to refine project features and develop boundaries based on site visits.

C. Sponsoring agency develops Project Information Sheets on assigned projects, using formats developed by applicable work groups; prepares preliminary draft Wetland Value Assessment Project Information Sheet; and makes Phase 1 engineering and design cost estimates and Phase 2 construction cost estimates.

D. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups evaluate all projects (excluding demos) using the WVA and review design and cost estimates.

E. Engineering Work Group reviews and approves Phase 1 and 2 cost estimates.

F. Economics Work Group reviews cost estimates and develops annualized (fully funded) costs.

G. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups apply the Prioritization Criteria and develop prioritization scores for each candidate project.

H. Corps of Engineers staff prepares information package for Technical Committee and CPRA. Packages consist of:

- 1) updated Project Information Sheets;

- 2) a matrix for each region that lists projects, fully funded cost, average annual cost, Wetland Value Assessment results in net acres and Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs), cost effectiveness (average annual cost/AAHU), and the prioritization score.
- 3) qualitative discussion of supporting partnerships and public support;
and

I. Technical Committee hosts two public hearings to present information from H above and allows public comment.

VI. Selection of 18th Priority Project List

A. The selection of the 18th PPL will occur at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings.

B. Technical Committee meets and considers matrix, Project Information Sheets, and public comments. The Technical Committee will recommend up to four projects for selection to the 18th PPL. The Technical Committee may also recommend demonstration projects for the 18th PPL.

C. The CWPPRA Task Force will review the TC recommendations and determine which projects will receive Phase 1 funding for the 18th PPL.

18th Priority List Project Development Schedule (dates subject to change)

December 2007	Distribute public announcement of PPL18 process and schedule
January 16, 2008	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, approve Phase II (Baton Rouge)
February 13, 2008	Winter Task Force Meeting (Baton Rouge)
February 19, 2008	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Rockefeller Refuge)
February 20, 2008	Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)
February 21, 2008	Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)
March 5, 2008	Coast-wide RPT Voting Meeting (Baton Rouge)
March 6-21, 2008	Agencies prepare fact sheets for RPT nominated projects
April 2-3, 2008	Engineering/ Environmental work groups review project features, benefits & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)
April 4, 2008	P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates
April 16, 2008	Spring Technical Committee Meeting, select PPL18 candidate projects (New Orleans)
May/June/July	Candidate project site visits
May 21, 2008	Spring Task Force Meeting (Lafayette)
July/August/ September	Env/Eng/Econ work group project evaluations
September 10, 2008	Fall Technical Committee Meeting (Baton Rouge) Rescheduled due to Hurricane Gustav
October 9, 2008	Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations (New Orleans)
November 5, 2008	Fall Task Force meeting, O&M and Monitoring approvals, announce PPL 18 public meetings (New Orleans)
November 5, 2008	Economic, Engineering, and Environmental analyses completed for PPL18 candidates
November 18, 2008	PPL 18 Public Meeting (Abbeville)
November 19, 2008	PPL 18 Public Meeting (New Orleans)
December 3, 2008	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, recommend PPL18 and Phase II approvals (New Orleans)
January 21, 2009	Winter Task Force Meeting, select PPL18 and approve Phase II requests (New Orleans)
January 26- 28, 2009	PPL 19 RPT Meetings

**COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND
RESTORATION ACT
(CWPPRA)**

**PROJECT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES
MANUAL**

Revision 14

July 21, 2008

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**COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND
RESTORATION ACT
(CWPPRA)**

PROJECT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES MANUAL

1. APPLICABILITY

This manual is applicable to all Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Agencies and the Local Sponsor in the management of the CWPPRA projects. These standard procedures shall not supersede nor invalidate any rules or regulations internal to any Agency.

2. REFERENCES

- a. Pub. L. 101-646, Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, hereinafter referred to as the "CWPPRA."
- b. Pub. L. 91-646, Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended by Title IV of Pub. L. 100-17, the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of the SOP is to establish standard procedures among the separate Agencies and the Local Sponsor in the managing of CWPPRA projects.

4. DEFINITIONS

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

- a. The term "Agencies" shall mean the agencies listed in the CWPPRA that make up the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force, and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.
- b. The term "Federal Sponsor" shall mean the Federal Agency assigned to a CWPPRA project with responsibility to manage the implementation of the project.
- c. The term "Local Sponsor" shall mean the State of Louisiana, as represented by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) unless otherwise specified.

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

6) Corps of Engineers Program Management Costs

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

l. The term “escrow account” shall mean the bank account established by the Local Sponsor in accordance with the CWPPRA Escrow Agreement executed between the Corps of Engineers, the Local Sponsor, and the financial institution selected by the Local Sponsor to act as custodian for the escrow account.

m. The term “overgrazing” shall mean allowing cattle and other grazing animals to forage within the project lands, easements or rights-of-way to the detriment of the wetlands.

n. The term “State fiscal year” shall mean one fiscal year of the State of Louisiana, beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the following calendar year.

o. The term “Federal fiscal year” shall mean one fiscal year of the Government, beginning October 1 and ending September 30 of the following calendar year.

p. The term “Conservation Plan” shall mean the Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan prepared by the State of Louisiana in accordance with Section 304 of the CWPPRA.

q. The term “cash flow-managed projects” shall mean those projects which are approved and funded in two phases during the October (Phase 1) and January (Phase 2) Task Force budgeting meetings. Phase 1 will generally mean those pre-construction activities as defined in paragraph 4.r below and Phase 2 will generally mean those activities approved by the Task Force as defined in paragraph 4.s below. While the two phases will be fully funded when approved by the Task Force, long term Phase 2 OMRR&R and post-construction monitoring funds will only be made available on a yearly basis (to be approved at September Technical Committee and October Task Force meetings) in three year increments. Cash flow-managed projects are generally those projects approved on PPLs 9 and later.

r. The term “Phase 1” shall include, but not be limited to, a determination of environmental benefits, any necessary hydrologic data collection and analysis, Pre-construction Biological Monitoring, Monitoring Plan Development, and Engineering and Design, and draft OMRR&R Plan (named the Projects Operations and Schedule Manual when referring to Corps projects) Development. Engineering and Design includes Engineering, Design, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA, HTRW) and permitting, Project Management, and Real Estate requirements up to, but not including, the purchase of real estate.

s. The term “Phase 2” shall mean Construction (including Project Management, Contract Management, and Construction Supervision & Inspection), Post-construction Biological Monitoring (to include construction phase biological monitoring), OMRR&R, and the Purchase of Real Estate.

t. The term “October and January budgeting meetings” shall mean the budget meetings at which the Task Force approves planning and construction funding levels for the program. The following will be considered at the October budgeting meeting: demonstration project approvals, PPL Phase 1 approvals, planning budget approval, O&M and monitoring approvals, and Corps administrative cost approvals. Phase 2 approvals will be considered at the January budgeting meeting.

5. GENERAL

a. RESPONSIBILITIES

(1) Federal Sponsor:

- (a) Assure that funds spent on a project are spent in accordance with the project's Cost Sharing Agreement and the CWPPRA.
- (b) Perform any audits of the Local Sponsor's credits for the project as required by the project's Cost Sharing Agreement and the individual agency's regulations.
- (c) No later than September 30 of each year, the Federal Sponsor shall provide the Local Sponsor with an annual statement of prior State fiscal year expenditures in a format agreeable to the Local and Federal Sponsor.
- (d) Each quarter, Federal Sponsors will review funds within each approved project under their purview and determine whether funds may be returned to the Task Force. Funds may be returned to the Task Force by the simple deobligation process covered in paragraph 6.p below. Federal Sponsors should provide the status of potential obligations in the "Remarks" section of the program summary database.

(2) Local Sponsor:

- (a) Provide the necessary funds as required by the project's Cost Sharing Agreement.
- (b) Perform any work-in-kind required by the Cost Sharing Agreement.
- (c) Furnish the Federal Sponsor with the documentation required to support any work-in-kind credit requests.

(d) Unless otherwise specified, all correspondence to the Local Sponsor shall be addressed to:

Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Coastal Restoration and Management
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4027

(3) Corps of Engineers (as funds administrator):

(a) For the purposes of funds control, and at the request of the Task Force, the Corps of Engineers will act as bookkeeper, administrator, and disbursing officer of all Federal and non-Federal funds. All correspondence from the Agencies and the Local Sponsor to the Corps of Engineers regarding funding requests and the status of funding requests shall be addressed to:

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

(b) Use Corps of Engineers financial accounting procedures.

(c) Manage the funds for the project.

(d) Disburse project funds as requested by the Federal Sponsor.

(e) Regularly report to the Agencies and the Local Sponsor on the status of the project accounts.

(f) By August 31 of each year, furnish each Federal Sponsor a report on project expenditures for the last State fiscal year.

(g) By the 20th of the month following the end of a fiscal quarter, the Corps of Engineers will prepare and furnish all the Agencies and the Local Sponsor a report on the status of funding and cost sharing for each of their projects. The most current version of this report will be posted by the Corps on the internet. (www.lacoast.gov)

(h) Provide program management duties, e.g. PPL reports, minutes of meetings, distribution of planning documents, etc.

b. COST SHARING

(1) Pre-State Conservation Plan: As provided in Section 303(f) of the CWPPRA, prior to the approval of the State Conservation Plan, the Federal share of the total project cost shall be 75% and the non-Federal share of the total project cost shall be 25%.

(2) Post-State Conservation Plan¹

(a) General: As provided for the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan, effective December 1, 1997, cost sharing is revised for unexpended funds from 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal to 85% Federal and 15% non-Federal for all future Priority List projects and Priority Lists 1 through 4 projects. For Priority Lists 5 and 6 projects, cost sharing is reduced from 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal to 90% Federal and 10% non-Federal.

(b) Definitions²: The term "total project expenditures", as stated in paragraph 4.h, shall mean the sum of all Federal expenditures for the project and all non-Federal expenditures for which the Federal Sponsor has granted credit. An expenditure is a disbursement of funds for charges incurred for goods and services.

(c) Implementation: All expenditures that were incurred through November 30, 1997 (invoices that were submitted to CEMVN-PM-C and all funds disbursed by check), will be considered part of the original cost sharing percentages. These expenditures will be subtracted from the approved current estimates and cost shared at 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. The remaining funds expended beginning December 1, 1997 will be considered part of the revised cost sharing provisions.

(d) Cost Sharing Agreements: Future cost sharing agreements will reflect the new cost sharing percentages and existing cost sharing agreements will be amended to reflect the new cost sharing percentages.

(e) Database: As stated in paragraph 5.a(1)(a), the Corps of Engineers will act as bookkeeper, administrator, and disbursing officer of all Federal and non-Federal funds. A database is in place at present to record all estimates, obligations, and expenditures. Federal Sponsors will keep the Corps of Engineers informed of current approved project estimates and schedules in order to have the latest information in the database.

¹Formally approved at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting.

²At the December 16, 1997 Joint Meeting of the P&E Subcommittee and the Technical Committee the term "expenditure" was further clarified as being on a cash basis. For example, work-in-kind (WIK) and costs paid would be considered expenditures. However, costs submitted would not be considered an expenditure.

c. MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS

(1) Escrow Agreement:

(a) There will be only one escrow account established for all CWPPRA projects. The Corps, the Local Sponsor and the financial institution chosen by the Local Sponsor shall execute the basic escrow account agreement in a form agreeable to all parties.

(b) Within the one escrow account, the Corps of Engineers shall maintain separate sub-accounts (one for each project covered by the escrow agreement) and allocate project funds only to the extent that funds are available in the project sub-account. Non-government escrow shall be in the project sub-accounts.

(c) Upon execution of the Escrow Agreement, and in accordance with the Cost Sharing Agreement, the Local Sponsor shall deposit in the escrow account established for the CWPPRA projects an amount equal to the difference between 25 percent (15 percent after the Conservation Plan is approved except 5th and 6th list projects for which the percentage is 10 percent) of the total project expenditures to date and the amount of expenditures by the Local Sponsor for which the Federal Sponsor has granted credit. In addition, the Local Sponsor shall also deposit 25 percent (15 percent after the Conservation Plan is approved except 5th and 6th list projects for which the percentage is 10 percent) of the estimated total project costs for the remainder of the State fiscal year less any anticipated expenditures by the Local Sponsor.

(d) In accordance with Section 303(f)(3) of the CWPPRA the Local Sponsor shall provide a minimum of 5% of the total project cost in cash. In order to properly account for these funds, the Local Sponsor shall deposit into the escrow account at least 5% of the estimated expenditures for the following State fiscal year. For projects where the Local Sponsor is the construction agency, the 5% escrow requirement is waived. However, in those cases, the Local Sponsor must provide a letter indicating that they are the primary construction agency and that the required cash contribution is provided through their award and management of the construction contract.

(2) Work-in-Kind: Credit for work-in-kind or other activities performed by the Local Sponsor will be granted as follows:

(a) By September 1 of each year the Local Sponsor shall submit to the Federal Sponsor a statement of expenditures in a format agreeable to the Federal Sponsor. It is the Federal Sponsor's responsibility to assure that the amount of credit given is in

accordance with the Cost Sharing Agreement and applicable regulations and, if required, audits are performed.

(b) After review and approval, but no later than 90 days after receipt of the statement of expenditures from the Local Sponsor, the Federal Sponsor shall forward to the Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, ATTN.: CEMVN-PM-C, with copy to the Local Sponsor, a request that credit be given the Local Sponsor for the work performed. This statement shall indicate the amount of credit to be granted to the Local Sponsor, by project funding category, and the period covered.

(c) The Corps of Engineers will give credit to the Local Sponsor on the project in the amount stated and inform both the Local Sponsor and the Federal Sponsor of the current status of funding and cost sharing for the project.

(3) Funding Adjustments: Whenever the Corps of Engineers determines that:

(a) The Local Sponsor's share of the project cost to date, including cash and credits granted under paragraph 5.c(2)(c), is less than the required 25 percent (15 percent after the Conservation Plan is approved except 5th and 6th list projects for which the percentage is 10 percent) of the total project cost to date; and/or

(b) The Local Sponsor has paid, in cash, less than the required 5 percent of the total project cost to date; and

(c) Insufficient funds for the project are on deposit in the escrow account to cover the deficit; then the Corps of Engineers will inform both the Local Sponsor and the Federal Sponsor of the deficiency and request that the Local Sponsor deposit into the escrow account the necessary funds or, if allowed, furnish the Federal Sponsor sufficient proof of additional credits in the amount necessary to maintain the required cost sharing percentage.

(4) Transfer of Funds Between Projects: The Local Sponsor may request the transfer of excess project funds in its escrow account from one project to another provided that:

(a) The Corps of Engineers agrees, in writing, that the funds are excess to the project; and,

(b) The Federal Sponsor of the project losing the funds agrees, in writing, to release the funds; and,

(c) The Federal Sponsor of the project gaining the funds agrees, in writing, to the funds transfer.

d. PROJECT COST LIMITS

(1) Non-Cash Flow Projects: The total project cost may exceed the original PPL estimate by 25% without the Federal Sponsor formally requesting a cost increase from the Task Force. If the estimated total project cost exceeds the original PPL estimate by more than 25%, the Federal Sponsor, with the concurrence of the Local Sponsor, may request approval from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force for additional funds as indicated in paragraph 6.e(2). If the increase is approved by the Task Force, no additional increase shall be allowed without the explicit approval of the Task Force. An increase of more than 25% for an individual funding category, except for monitoring as stated in paragraph 5.d(3), does not require specific Task Force approval unless the increase causes the total project cost to exceed the original PPL estimate by more than 25%. Demonstration projects are capped at 100%, even though they follow non-cash flow procedures.

(2) Cash-Flow Projects:

(a) PHASE 1: The Phase 1 cost may not exceed the original PPL Phase 1 estimate without the Federal Sponsor formally requesting a cost increase from the Task Force. If the estimated total cost of Phase 1 exceeds the original PPL Phase 1 estimate, the Federal Sponsor, with the concurrence of the Local Sponsor, may request approval from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force for additional Phase 1 funds as indicated in paragraph 6.e(3). If the increase is approved by the Task Force, no additional increase shall be allowed without the explicit approval of the Task Force.

(b) PHASE 2: The Phase 2 cost may not exceed the Phase 2 cost estimate without the Federal Sponsor formally requesting a cost increase from the Task Force. If the estimated total cost of Phase 2 exceeds the Phase 2 estimate developed during Phase 1, the Federal Sponsor, with the concurrence of the Local Sponsor, may request approval from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force for additional Phase 2 funds. If the increase is approved by the Task Force, no additional increase shall be allowed without the explicit approval of the Task Force.

(3) Exceptions: For those monitoring and OMRR&R category estimates that were formally reviewed and approved by the Task Force on July 28, 1998, and January 20, 1999, respectively, increases in those categories above the approved estimates shall be requested by the Federal Sponsor, with the concurrence of the Local Sponsor, from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force. These requests may occur at any Task Force meeting. Additionally, the monitoring category is capped for all projects at 100% of the original estimate approved by the Task Force and may not exceed this amount without the explicit approval of the Task Force.

(4) Disputes: Neither the Corps of Engineers, as funds administrator, nor any Federal Sponsor shall be a party to any disputes that may arise between another Federal Sponsor and the Local Sponsor under a project Cost Sharing Agreement.

6. **PROCEDURES**

a. PROJECT PLANNING AND SELECTION

(1) CWPPRA Committees: Following is a description of duties of the primary organizations formed under CWPPRA to manage the program:

(a) Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force: Typically referred to as the "Task Force" (TF), it is comprised of one member each, respectively, from five Federal Agencies and the State of Louisiana. The Federal Agencies of CWPPRA include: the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) of the Department of Interior, the Natural Resources Conservation

(b) Service (NRCS) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the National Marine Fisheries Service of the Department of Commerce (USDC), the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The Governor's Office of the State of Louisiana represents the state on the TF. The TF provides guidance and direction to subordinate organizations of the program through the Technical Committee (TC), which reports to the TF. The TF is charged by the Act to make final decisions concerning issues, policies, and procedures necessary to execute the Program and its projects. The TF makes directives for action to the TC, and the TF makes decisions in consideration of TC recommendations. The District Commander of the USACE, New Orleans District, is the Chairman of the TF. The TF Chairman leads the TF and sets the agenda for action of the TF to execute the Program and projects. At the direction of the Chairman of the TF, the New Orleans District: (1) provides administration, management, and oversight of the Planning and Construction Programs, and acts as accountant, budgeter, administrator, and disbursing officer of all Federal and non-Federal funds under the Act, (2) acts as the official manager of financial data and most information relating to the CWPPRA Program and projects.

The State of Louisiana is a full voting member of the Task Force except for selection of the Priority Project List [Section 303(a)(2) of the CWPPRA], as stipulated in President Bush's November 29, 1990, signing statement of the CWPPRA. In addition, the State of Louisiana may not serve as a "lead" Task Force member for design and construction of wetlands projects on the priority project list.

(c) Technical Committee: The Technical Committee (TC) is established by the TF to provide advice and recommendations for execution of the Program and

projects from a number of technical perspectives, which include: engineering, environmental, economic, real estate, construction, operation and maintenance, and monitoring. The TC provides guidance and direction to subordinate organizations of the program through the Planning & Evaluation Subcommittee (P&E), which reports to the TC. The TC is charged by the TF to consider and shape decisions and proposed actions of the P&E, regarding its position on issues, policy, and procedures towards execution of the Program and projects. The TC makes directives for action to the P&E, and the TC makes decisions in consideration of P&E recommendations. The TC approves changes to this SOP. In the event that such changes would reflect policy-level changes, then these changes must first be approved by the Task Force. Additionally, the TC appoints the chairs of the various workgroups that report to the TC. The State of Louisiana is represented on the TC by DNR. The Chair's seat of the TC resides with the USACE, New Orleans District. The TC Chairman leads the TC and sets the agenda for action of the TC to make recommendations to the TF for executing the Program and projects. At the direction of the Chairman of the TF, the Chairman of the TC guides the management and administrative work charged to the TF Chairman.

(d) Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee: The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee (P&E) is the working level committee established by the TC to form and oversee special technical workgroups to assist in developing policies and processes, and recommend procedures for formulating plans and projects to accomplish the goals and mandates of CWPPRA. The seat of the Chairman of the P&E resides with the USACE, New Orleans District. The P&E Chairman leads the P&E and sets the agenda for action of the P&E to make recommendations to the TC for executing the Program and projects. At the direction of the Chairman of the TC, the Chairman of the P&E executes the management and administrative work directives of the TC and TF Chairs.

(e) Environmental Workgroup: The Environmental Workgroup (EnvWG), under the guidance and direction of the P&E, reviews candidate projects to: (1) suggest any recommended measures and features that should be considered during engineering and design for the achievement and/or enhancement of wetland benefits, and (2) determine the estimated annualized wetland benefits (Average Annual Habitat Units) of those projects.

(f) Engineering Workgroup: The Engineering Workgroup (EngWG), under the guidance and direction of the P&E, provides engineering standards, quality control/assurance, and support, for the review and comment of the cost estimates for: engineering, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA, and HTRW), economic, real estate, construction, construction supervision and inspection, project management, operation and maintenance, and monitoring, of

candidate and demonstration projects considered for development, selection, and funding under the Act.

(g) Economic Workgroup: The Economic Workgroup (EcoWG), under the guidance and direction of the P&E, reviews and evaluates candidate projects that have been completely developed, for the purpose of assigning the fully funded first cost of projects, based on the estimated 20-year stream of project costs.

(2) October and January Budgeting Meetings: Each year the Task Force shall have two budgeting meetings (referred to below as the October and January budgeting meetings). Phase 2 funding may be approved at the January budgeting meeting at the discretion of the Task Force after considering the recommendations of the Technical Committee. At the October budgeting meeting, the Task Force will select demonstration projects and projects for Phase 1 funding on the annual priority project list, and approve the planning budget, monitoring and O&M funding and Corps administrative costs as recommended by the Technical Committee. Demonstration projects are considered non-cash-flow managed projects. The Task Force will review the process each year to determine the effect on the overall program and may decide at any time to modify the process. The current process for selection of the annual priority list projects is included as Appendix A. Beginning with PPL13, and then on all subsequent priority lists, candidate projects will be assigned a Prioritization Criteria ranking score as part of the Phase 0 analysis. The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee will provide a quarterly report on the total funds associated with all phases of approved projects versus the estimated total funding available through the current authorization and estimate at what point these two values would be approximately equal.

(3) Planning:

(a) Each year, no more than \$5.0 million will be set aside from out of the total available annual program allocation for planning, in accordance with Section 306 (a) (1) of PL 101-646. These funds shall remain available for budgeting and reprogramming during any fiscal year after the funds are set aside. At the October budgeting meeting, the Task Force shall review unallocated funds from previous years and may program some or all of these funds in addition to the \$5.0 million for the current year. Nevertheless, in no case will more than \$5.0 million be set aside annually for planning from the total available annual program allocation. Generally, the planning process shall include the nomination, development and evaluation of proposed projects by the Engineering, Environmental and Economic workgroups.

(b) During the evaluation of Priority Project List Candidate projects, Federal Sponsors will provide cost estimates and spending schedules for each project to the

Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee prior to project ranking³. Spending schedules will be developed through the end of the project life. The cost estimates and schedules will be comprised of the following subcategories:

- Subcategory A. **Phase 1 Engineering and Design** (includes Engineering and Design, Phase 1 Real Estate Requirements⁴, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA compliance and HTRW) and Permitting, Project Management, and draft OMRR&R Plan (named the Projects Operations and Schedule Manual when referring to Corps projects) Development)
- Subcategory B. **Phase 1 Pre-construction Biological Monitoring** (includes Monitoring Plan Development)
- Subcategory C. **Phase 2 Construction** (includes Phase 2 Real Estate Requirements (including oyster leases), Project Management, Contract Management, and Construction Supervision and Inspection)
- Subcategory D. **Phase 2 Post-Construction Biological Monitoring** (includes Construction-Phase Biological Monitoring)
- Subcategory E. **Phase 2 OMRR&R**

(c) The Engineering Work Group and Monitoring Work Group will review these estimates for consistency among projects. The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee will provide a table of these subcategories along with the results of the Environmental Work Group's evaluation to the Technical Committee. The Technical Committee will review these results along with the project budget requirements and schedules.

(d) The Technical Committee will determine a recommended cutoff point, based on project cost effectiveness and other criteria to recommend to the Task Force.

(4) Annual Priority List:

3 Note the previously designated complex projects from PPL 9 are considered candidate projects and may be evaluated in accordance with this paragraph and paragraphs 6.a(3)(c) and (d). Complex projects would then compete at the October budgeting meeting for Phase 1 authorization.

4 Includes Real Estate requirements up to, but not including, the purchase of Real Estate.

(a) The CWPPRA project approval and budgeting process is to be accomplished in two phases as described below. Approval and budgeting of Phase 1 would not guarantee approval and budgeting of Phase 2, which would involve competition among successful projects from Phase 1. At the October budgeting meeting, the Task Force may select projects for Phase 1 funding on the annual Priority Project List, after considering the recommendation of the Technical Committee. In the first year, projects will generally receive budget approval for Subcategories A and B, even though these activities may take 2 to 3 years. During the second and third year the project may not need additional funding (unless Subcategories A and B require additional funds or the project is ready to begin construction). Priority Project Lists for subsequent years will also follow this procedure.

(b) The Corps will provide a status report and update at each Task Force meeting on the six funding subcategories to include expenditures, obligations, and disbursements.

b. COST SHARING AGREEMENTS

(1) For non-cash flow-managed projects, prior to requesting permission from the Task Force to proceed with construction of the project, the Federal Sponsor and the Local Sponsor shall negotiate and execute the necessary Cost Sharing Agreement using their own internal procedures. For cash flow-managed projects, a Cost Sharing Agreement will be negotiated and executed as soon as possible after Phase 1 approval by the Task Force.

(2) Normal Cost Sharing Agreement processing is as follows:

(a) Federal Sponsor, if applicable, forwards draft Cost Sharing Agreement to the Local Sponsor. For cooperative agreements, the Local Sponsor will initiate the agreement.

(b) After review and negotiations, the Local Sponsor, upon approval by the State of Louisiana Office of Contractual Review, signs the Cost Sharing Agreement and forwards document(s) to the Federal Sponsor.

(c) The Federal Sponsor signs and executes the document(s) and forwards copies to the Local Sponsor and forwards a copy to the Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, ATTN: CEMVN-PM-C, for Task Force records and to aid in managing funds disbursement.

c. ESCROW ACCOUNT AMENDMENT

(1) Once the Cost Sharing Agreement is executed, the Federal Sponsor shall request from the Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District ATTN: CEMVN-PM-C, that an amendment to the escrow agreement be executed.

(2) The Corps of Engineers shall forward to the Local Sponsor, in triplicate, the amendment for the escrow agreement.

(3) After execution by the Local Sponsor and the financial institution, the Local Sponsor shall forward all copies of the amendment to the Corps of Engineers.

(4) After execution by the Corps of Engineers of the escrow agreement amendment, an original copy of each shall be forwarded to the Local Sponsor and the financial institution. A copy of the Escrow Agreement Amendment shall be forwarded to the appropriate Federal Sponsor.

(5) The escrow agreement shall be amended, as required, to incorporate new projects as Cost Sharing Agreements are executed.

(6) The Local Sponsor is required to furnish an estimate of work-in-kind credits for the next State fiscal year of projects for which the corresponding Federal Sponsor or Corps has requested such information.

d. PRE-CONSTRUCTION FUNDS DISBURSEMENT

(1) Upon approval of a Priority List by the Task Force, the Corps of Engineers will set up the necessary accounts for each project-funding category or subcategory and reserve funds in the amount estimated in the Priority List report.

(2) Within 30 days after receipt of a request for initial funds from the Federal Sponsor, the Corps of Engineers will prepare a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (DD Form 448), hereinafter referred to as MIPR, obligating funds up to a maximum of 85% of the PPL estimate for those pre-construction activities for which funds are being requested (except 5th and 6th list projects, where the maximum is 90%), to each Federal Sponsor in accordance with their request and subject to the availability of funds.

e. PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

(1) Workplan Review: Federal and State Sponsors shall develop a plan of work for accomplishing Phase 1. This plan shall include, but not be limited to: a detailed task list, time line with specific milestones, and budget which breaks out specific tasks such as geotechnical evaluations, hydrological investigations, modeling, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA, and HTRW), Ecological Review (See APPENDIX B),

surveying, and other items deemed necessary to justify the proposed project features. The plans shall be developed within 3 months following Phase 1 approval and shall be reviewed by the P&E Subcommittee.

(2) 30% Design Review: In order to resolve problems, anticipate cost growth, and identify the best project alternative to meet intended project goals, at the earliest possible point, a 30% Design Review shall be performed upon completion of a Preliminary Design Report. The Preliminary Design Report shall include: 1) Recommended project features, 2) Engineering and Design surveys, 3) Engineering and Design Geotechnical Investigation (borings, testing results, and analysis), 4) Draft Modeling Report (if applicable), 5) Analysis of alternatives to reduce long-term maintenance costs while maintaining project features to function as originally intended (i.e., sponsors should investigate the potential cost savings from investing more in initial construction (over-designing/over-building) in an effort to reduce future maintenance requirements, 6) Draft Ecological Review for cash flow-managed projects (See APPENDIX B), 7) Land Ownership Investigation, 8) Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment, 9) Revised project construction, OMRR&R, monitoring, and administrative cost estimates based on the current selected preliminary design, 10) Description of changes from Phase 0 approval, and 11) Map prepared by the Local Sponsor and provided to the Federal Sponsor indicating any oyster leases potentially impacted by the proposed project and a data sheet listing: lease number, lease acreage, lessee name, and other pertinent data.

The Federal Sponsor shall hold a "30% Design Review Conference" with the Local Sponsor to obtain their concurrence to continue with design. However, if the Local Sponsor has responsibility for the design of the project, then both Local and Federal Sponsors shall hold a "30% Design Review Conference" to obtain concurrence to continue with design. The other Agencies shall be notified by the Federal Sponsor at least four weeks prior to the conference of the date, time and place and invited to attend. Any supporting data shall be forwarded to the other Agencies for their review, with receipt two weeks prior to the conference. Invitations and supporting data shall be sent to agency representatives of the Technical Committee, Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Project Manager of the Local Sponsor and the Governor's Office of Coastal Activities.

This review will verify the viability of the project and whether or not the Federal and Local Sponsors agree to continue with the project. This review must indicate the project is viable before there are expenditures of additional Phase 1 funds.

After the conference, the Federal Sponsor shall forward a letter (or e-mail) to the Technical Committee with a copy to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee along with the revised estimate, a description of project revisions from the previously authorized project, and a letter of concurrence from the Local Sponsor, informing them of the agreement to continue with the project. The Technical Committee may make a recommendation on whether or not to continue with the project.

For cash flow-managed projects, if the estimate indicates that the Phase 1 cost will exceed the original approved amount, the Federal Sponsor may, with local sponsor concurrence, request approval from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force for additional funds to continue at a quarterly meeting. For non-cash flow-managed projects, if the revised estimate indicates that the total project cost will exceed 125% of the original PPL estimate, the Federal Sponsor shall request approval from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force, at any Task Force meeting, to continue with the project.

In some cases, the Task Force may require an additional formal review, involving all the Agencies, of the project design at an intermediate level to ensure that optimum benefits to wetlands and associated fish and wildlife resources are achieved. In those cases the Federal Sponsor shall be responsible for coordinating the review with the other Agencies and the Local Sponsor.

(3) Changes in Project Scope: If a project undergoes a major change in scope or a change in scope resulting in a variance of 25 percent from the original approved design, in either: (1) the total project cost, (2) the number of acres benefited, or (3) the ratio of the total project cost to the number of acres benefited, the Federal or Local Sponsor will submit a report to the Technical Committee explaining the reason(s) for the scope change, the impact on cost and benefits, and a statement from the Local Sponsor endorsing the change. The Technical Committee will review the report and recommend to the Task Force approval or rejection of the change. Changes in project scope resulting in an increase in total project cost are discussed in paragraph 5.d.

f. PRE-CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

For monitoring plan development and by the preliminary 30% design review, the Federal Sponsor shall provide at a minimum project-specific goals and strategies that the Local Sponsor will use to prepare a monitoring plan and a budget. The monitoring plan and budget must be submitted to the Technical Committee for review and subsequent approval by the Task Force.

g. REAL ESTATE

(1) General

(a) Each Federal or Local Sponsor shall follow the real estate procedures in use by that agency.

(b) During preliminary engineering and design, the Federal or Local Sponsor shall identify all real estate potentially impacted by the project.

(c) After determining the property rights required, the Federal or Local Sponsor shall obtain an estimated value of the real estate interest to determine the value of the lands, easements, and rights-of-way to be acquired.

(d) For cash flow-managed projects, real estate purchase will take place only during Phase 2.

(e) For cash flow-managed projects, between the 30% and 95% design reviews, the Local Sponsor will have any potentially impacted oyster leases appraised and will forward to the Federal Sponsor the projected acquisition costs, as well as the supporting documentation for these cost projections except for legally proprietary information. In the case of non-cash-flow projects, this information will be provided prior to soliciting construction approval from the Task Force.

(2) Section 303(e) Approval:

(a) In accordance with Section 303(e) of the CWPPRA, the Federal Sponsor shall, prior to acquiring any lands, easements or rights-of way for a CWPPRA project, obtain Secretary of the Army, or his designee, approval that the "project is subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that the wetlands restored, enhanced or managed through that project will be administered for the long-term conservation of such lands and waters and dependent fish and wildlife populations."

(b) In order to obtain approval in accordance with paragraph 6.g(2)(a), the Federal Sponsor shall furnish the Corps of Engineers the following information before requesting approval to proceed to construction for non-cash flow-managed projects or before requesting approval to proceed with Phase 2 for cash flow-managed projects:

(c) Plan showing project limits and type of land rights required.

i. Language of land rights.

ii. Certification that land acquisition is in accordance with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations.

iii. Statement that all standard real estate practices will be followed in acquiring land rights.

iv. Overgrazing determination:

- Statement as to whether overgrazing in the project area is a problem and whether easements restricting grazing are required.

- The Corps of Engineers, in the review of the determination, may request concurrence from the Natural Resource Conservation Service as to the need for any grazing restricting easements.

(d) All requests for Section 303(e) approval shall be sent to the below address with a copy to CEMVN-PM-C for tracking purposes:

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

(3) Real Estate for Non-Cash-Flow Managed Projects: Federal Sponsors shall ensure that real estate acquisition of easements requiring a significant expenditure of funds and pre-construction monitoring are not begun until the Engineering and Design is substantially completed and there is a reasonably high level of certainty that the project will proceed to the next phase.

(4) Real Estate for Cash-Flow Managed Projects: The purchasing of real estate shall not occur until Phase 2. Preliminary real estate investigations, including preliminary ownership determination, should be initiated early in the project design activities.

h. FINAL ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

(1) 95% Design Review: A “95% Design Review Conference”, shall be held at least four weeks prior to the Technical Committee meeting by the Local Sponsor and the Federal Sponsor to review and mutually agree to a Final Design Report. The Final Design Report shall include: 1) a revised project cost estimate (fully-funded, approved by the Economic Work Group), 2) a Wetland Value Assessment (WVA), reviewed/approved by the Environmental Workgroup, 3) constructability, 4) a draft OMRR&R Plan (named the Projects Operations and Schedule Manual when referring to Corps projects), and 5) an updated prioritization score, reviewed/approved by the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups

The other Agencies shall be notified by the Federal Sponsor at least four weeks prior to the conference of the date, time and place and invited to attend. The Federal Sponsor shall forward the Final Design Report (95%) and a set of Plans and Specifications to the other Agencies and the Local Sponsor for their review and comment, for receipt at least two weeks prior to design review conference. The Final Design Report shall include all supporting data, along with a description of how the project differs in cost, features, and environmental benefits from the project approved during Phase 0. It should also include a response to the comments brought up at the 30% Design Review Conference. Invitations and supporting data shall be sent to agency representatives of the Technical Committee,

Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Project Manager of the Local Sponsor, and the Governor's Office of Coastal Activities. However, if the Local Sponsor has responsibility for the design of the project, then the Local Sponsor shall forward to the other Agencies and the Federal Sponsor those items listed above.

After the conference, a letter of concurrence from the Local Sponsor indicating their willingness to continue with the project shall be sent to the Technical Committee and the P&E Subcommittee.

(2) Changes in Project Scope: Changes in project scope will be addressed as stated in paragraph 6.e(3).

i. CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL FOR NON-CASH-FLOW MANAGED PROJECTS.

For non-cash flow-managed projects, prior to advertising for bids for the first construction contract, the Federal Sponsor shall request permission from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force, at any Task Force meeting or by fax vote, to proceed to construction. The request shall be addressed to the Technical Committee and P&E Subcommittee.

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

- (1) Description of the project to include an easily reproducible PPL/Fact Sheet scale map which clearly depicts the current project boundary and project features, detailed description of project features/elements, updated assessment of benefits, and an updated fact sheet suitable for inclusion in the formal PPL documentation. In cases of substantial modifications/scope changes to original conceptual design or costs, describe the specific changes both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- (2) Section 303(e) Certification from the Corps of Engineers.
- (3) Overgrazing determination statement.
- (4) Revised fully funded cost estimate, approved by the Economic Work Group; a Wetland Value Assessment (WVA), reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group; and a breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed to by all agencies.
- (5) A statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Federal Sponsor and the Local Sponsor has been executed.
- (6) A statement that:

- (a) a draft Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under NEPA has been completed; and,
- (b) a hazardous, toxic, and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required, has been performed⁵.

j. PHASE 2 APPROVAL FOR CASH-FLOW MANAGED PROJECTS

For cash flow-managed projects, at the end of Phase 1 the Federal Sponsor may request permission from the Technical Committee with subsequent approval by the Task Force to proceed to Phase 2. Permission to proceed to Phase 2 implies permission to proceed to construction. The request to proceed to Phase 2 will be in accordance with APPENDIX C – Information Required in Phase 2 Authorization Requests.

(1) Phase 2 approval and funding requests will usually be evaluated at the January budgeting meeting, in accordance with Section 6.a.(2). Federal Sponsors should provide a list of projects eligible for Phase 2 approval. Projects shall not be eligible for Phase 2 approval and funding until the requirements listed in APPENDIX C are satisfied. Approval to proceed to Phase 2 implies permission to proceed to construction. Due to limited funding, approval and budgeting of Phase 2 would involve competition among successful projects from Phase 1.

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

At subsequent September Technical Committee and October Task Force meetings, the Federal Sponsor and the Local Sponsor should request approval to maintain 3 years of Subcategory D and E funding for each approved project; however, any additional funding (after the initial 3-year funding) shall not be allotted until project construction is completed. Individual project requests will be grouped with other requests and submitted for approval. Requests should be consistent with the previously approved budget for the project, unless additional information can be provided to justify the need for additional funds. When the request is more than the amount in the approved project's budget, the Technical Committee

⁵Note: Agencies are cautioned to review the requirements for the “innocent landowner defense” under CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9601(35)(B), in cases involving the discovery of HTRW on lands, easements, servitudes and/or rights-of-way acquired for a project.

should review each specific request to determine if the amount should be approved. This programming procedure will ensure that, at any one time, an approved project has sufficient funds for about 3 years of Subcategories D and E.

(3) Subsequent to the October and January budgeting meetings, Federal Sponsors may make a request to the committees at any time for additional funding that is needed for the current fiscal year when there is evidence that the project is progressing faster than expected, as long as those funds are utilized for the current phase of the project. Federal Sponsors shall specify under which subcategory additional funding is being requested.

(4) 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. Requests to restore these funds may be considered at subsequent January budgeting meetings.

k. CONSTRUCTION FUNDS DISBURSEMENTS:

(1) Upon approval to begin Engineering and Design (E&D) by the Task Force, the Corps of Engineers will issue to the Federal Sponsor a MIPR in the amount requested to cover up to a maximum of 75% of the E&D phase (85 percent after the Conservation Plan is approved except 5th and 6th list projects for which the percentage is 90 percent), as described in paragraph 6.d(2).

(2) Upon approval to begin construction for non-cash flow-managed projects or upon approval to begin Phase 2 for cash flow-managed projects by the Task Force and deposit by the Local Sponsor of the required funds into the escrow account, the Federal Sponsor shall request that the Corps of Engineers issue a MIPR in the amount sufficient to cover the total construction and related costs of the project.

(3) In those cases where the Local Sponsor's annual work-in-kind plus cash contribution exceeds the project expenditures required cost sharing percentage, and at the request of the Federal Sponsor, the Corps of Engineers will disburse funds directly to the Local Sponsor to bring the project expenditures to the required cost sharing. The Federal Sponsor must approve the "work-in-kind" exceedance in advance.

(4) Annually, agencies shall review all projects approved for funding in Phases 1 or 2, identify excess funds in those phases, and make a recommendation to the Task Force as to how much of these funds to return at that time. Returned funds shall be available for reprogramming. At the October and January budgeting meetings, the Task Force may also consider reprogramming excess funds that have not yet been returned to the Task Force. Agencies may return funds by returning a MIPR to the Corps of Engineers with a request to deobligate funds.

1. PROJECT BID OVERRUNS

Pre-award (Amended by Task Force on 21 Oct. 98):

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

- (a) Option 1): allow the acceptance period to expire and abandon the project
- (b) Option 2): reject all bids, reduce the scope of the project and re-advertise
- (c) Option 3): request additional funding from the Technical Committee and subsequently the Task Force and award the contract

(2) Discussion:

- (a) Option 1): is not an acceptable option if the project is needed.
- (b) Option 2): may be required if the bids are obviously so far over the available funding that the Technical Committee and/or Task Force would not consider additional funding requests.
- (c) Option 3): the most desirable option if the overrun is not excessive enough to be considered under Option 2) as a candidate for rejection, scope reduction and re-advertisement.

If option 2 or 3 is selected, the resulting cost effectiveness should be evaluated for substantial increases in cost/habitat unit (i.e. 25% above original). This will require a review of the change in benefits by the Environmental Work Group and approval by the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee. Provisions in bidding procedures by the State of Louisiana allow for acceptance of a bid within a 30-calendar day window after the offer is made. Provisions in bidding procedures by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, under the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) allow for acceptance of a bid within a 60-calendar day window after the offer is made. Provisions in bidding procedures by the Corps of Engineers, under the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), mandate acceptance of a construction bid within a 30 calendar day window after the offer is made, unless the bidder grants an extension in 30 day increments.

(3) Required Procedure:

- (a) The final engineers cost estimate must have been reviewed and updated within 90 days prior to advertisement.

(b) If the final estimate, prior to advertising, equals or slightly exceeds the project cost limits, the bid package should contain a base bid, and additive or deductive alternatives that would allow the project to be awarded within the project cost limits. The base bid with additive or deductive alternates provides additional flexibility if the base bid is lower than anticipated.

(c) If the final estimate is within the available funds (authorized amount) prior to bidding and the base bid without alternates approach was used but the bid exceeded the project cost limits, the Federal Sponsor, with the concurrence of the Local Sponsor, will notify each of the agencies on the Task Force of their intention to request additional funds within 15 days of receipt of bids. The Federal Sponsor should also provide the other members of the Task Force bid data and any information that supports the request for additional funds at the same time.

(d) If the final estimate is within the available funds (authorized amount) prior to bidding and the base bid with alternates approach was used but the bid exceeded the project cost limits, the Federal Sponsor, with the concurrence of the Local Sponsor, would apply deductive alternates to get the project within available funds. In no case should the Federal Sponsor implement, without Task Force approval and Local Sponsor concurrence, a deductive alternative that would reduce the original project's cost-effectiveness by more than 25%; this will require prior consultation with the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee and the appropriate work groups. If after taking deductive alternatives the base bid still exceeds the project cost limits, the Federal Sponsor, with the concurrence of the Local Sponsor, will notify each of the agencies on the Task Force of their intention to request additional funds within 15 days of receipt of bids. The Federal Sponsor should also provide the other members of the Task Force bid data and any information that supports the request for additional funds at the same time.

(4) Mandates:

(a) The State of Louisiana must agree to cost share in the additional funds requested prior to bid acceptance.

(b) If a project has already received approval for a cost increase above project cost limits then it must stay within the budgeted amount for construction.

m. MONITORING:

(1) The Monitoring Plan and OMRR&R Plan (named the Projects Operations and Schedule Manual when referring to Corps projects) shall be developed in conjunction with

the engineering and design to ensure that the plan will be completed prior to the Task Force granting approval for construction in accordance with paragraphs 6.i and 6.j.

(2) Project monitoring shall be accomplished following the monitoring plan developed for the project by the Technical Advisory Group and as specified in the Cost Sharing Agreement. Funding for the monitoring activities shall be as required in paragraphs 5.c(2), 6.a(4)(a), 6.j(2), and 6.k

(3) Federal Sponsors shall maintain oversight over the Local Sponsor's expenditure of Post-Construction Biological Monitoring funds. The Local Sponsor shall submit invoices, requests for work-in-kind credits, etc., to the Federal Sponsor for its review. Subsequent to its review and approval of the expenditures, and within 90 days of receipt from the Local Sponsor, the Federal Sponsor shall forward the appropriate documentation to the Corps for payment.

(4) Monitoring contingency funds are available for both project-specific and programmatic activities as outlined in "Monitoring Contingency Fund - Standard Operating Procedure" dated December 8, 1999. The P&E Subcommittee has authority to approve or disapprove requests submitted by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Monitoring Program Manager.

n. OMRR&R

Project OMRR&R shall be as specified in the project's Cost Sharing Agreement. Funding for OMRR&R activities shall be as required in paragraphs 5.c(2), 6.j(2), and 6.k.

(1) Federal Sponsors shall maintain oversight over the Local Sponsor's expenditure of OMRR&R funds. The Local Sponsor shall submit invoices, requests for work-in-kind credits, etc., to the Federal Sponsor for its review. Subsequent to its review and approval of the expenditures, and within 90 days of receipt from the Local Sponsor, the Federal Sponsor shall forward the appropriate documentation to the Corps for payment.

(2) From time to time there will be projects that have completed construction, but that need modification to ensure their success, cover a design deficiency, or to handle some critical unanticipated requirement. Federal Sponsors may make a request through the Technical Committee to the Task Force for funding of such modifications. In its recommendation to the Task Force, the Technical Committee will make a determination whether the funds are needed to meet a time critical requirement or whether funding could be postponed for consideration during the October budgeting meeting.

(3) For those non-cash-flow projects that require additional O&M funding above the approved 20-year estimate, the Task Force will treat the O&M cost increase in a similar

manner as cash flow approvals for O&M. The Task Force will consider requests for 3-year incremental O&M funding at their October budgeting meeting.

o. PROJECT CLOSEOUT

(1) The Local Sponsor and the Federal Sponsor shall keep books, records, documents, and other evidence pertaining to costs and expenses incurred by the project to the extent and in such detail as will properly reflect total project costs. The Local Sponsor and Federal Sponsor shall maintain such books, records, documents and other evidence for a minimum of three (3) years after completion of construction, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, and monitoring of the project and resolution of all relevant claims arising therefrom, and shall make available at their offices at reasonable times, such books, records, documents, and other evidence for inspection and audit by authorized representatives of the Local Sponsor and Federal Sponsor.

(2) Upon completion of all work and certification by the Federal Sponsor of the final accounting on the project, the Corps of Engineers shall release any excess project funds from the escrow account and/or reimburse the Local Sponsor for any overpayment of their cost sharing requirements, provided funds are available, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Cost Sharing Agreement and the Escrow Agreement.

(3) If the Corps of Engineers advances funds to a Federal Sponsor for a project, any excess funds identified at the completion of the project shall be returned to the Corps of Engineers for credit to the CWPPRA accounts.

(4) Any excess funds in an escrow account shall be returned to the Local Sponsor, or at its option, transferred to another project in accordance with paragraph 5.c(4).

p. PROJECT DEAUTHORIZATION OR TRANSFERS TO OTHER PROGRAMS

(1) If the Federal Sponsor and the Local Sponsor agree that it is necessary to deauthorize a project prior to construction, then they shall submit a letter to the Technical Committee requesting approval by the Task Force to deauthorize the project and explaining the reasons for the request.

If the Federal Sponsor and the Local Sponsor do not agree to deauthorize a project prior to construction, then either party may submit a letter to the Technical Committee requesting approval by the Task Force to deauthorize the project and explaining their reasons for the request.

If circumstances warrant transfer of a project to an alternate authority, either as directed by programmatic Congressional authorization or voluntarily requested by a separate authority,

then that receiving authority, in coordination with the Federal and Local Sponsors, shall submit a letter to the Technical Committee requesting the transfer and explaining the reasons for the transfer.

(2) The Technical Committee will forward to the Task Force a recommendation concerning deauthorization or transfer of the project. Nothing herein shall preclude the Federal Sponsor, Local Sponsor, or a receiving authority from bringing a request for deauthorization or transfer to the Task Force irrespective of the recommendation of the Technical Committee.

(3) Upon submittal of a request for deauthorization or transfer to the Technical Committee, all parties shall suspend all future obligations and expenditures as soon as practicable, until the issue is resolved.

(4) Upon receiving preliminary approval from the Task Force to deauthorize or transfer a project, the Chairman of the Technical Committee shall send notice to 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, requesting their comments and advising them that, at the next Task Force meeting, a final decision on deauthorization or transfer will be made.

(5) If the Task Force determines that a project should be transferred to another authority, the Federal Sponsor 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. 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. 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.

(6) When the Task Force determines that a project should be abandoned or no longer pursued because of economic or other reasons or transferred to another authorization, all expenditures shall cease immediately or as soon as practicable if the project is deauthorized or after information is transferred according to paragraph 6.p(5) to another authority. The Technical Committee will notify Congress and the State House and Senate Natural Resources Committee chairs of the decision.

(7) Once a project is deauthorized or transferred by the Task Force, it shall be categorized as "deauthorized" or "transferred" and closed-out as required by paragraph 6.o.

q. **STORM RECOVERY PROCEDURES CONTINGENCY FUND**

(1) The Task Force created a "Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund" under the Construction Program, in the amount of \$303,358.92 on October 18, 2006 with immediate approval of \$203,358.92 in support of Katrina/Rita expenditures, leaving a remaining balance in the contingency fund of \$100,000.

(2) The contingency fund would maintain a balance of \$100,000 at all times to cover the cost of assessments of future storm damage. Expenditure of funding in excess of \$100,000 would require a fax vote by the Task Force.

r. **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AMENDMENTS AND TRACKING**

An official, current version of these Standard Operating Procedures shall be maintained by the COE New Orleans District as part of their support of the Technical Committee. This document shall be available on the internet, and shall be appended with sufficient documentation so that the origin and approval of amendments can be traced. Approval will involve, at a minimum, formal acceptance by the Technical Committee at a regularly scheduled meeting. If the changes involve policy-level decisions, then any such changes must also be ratified by the Task Force. Amendments to the SOP are tracked in APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX A

PRIORITY LIST 18 SELECTION PROCESS

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Guidelines for Development of the 18th Priority Project List

Final

I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA PL 1-17; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Feasibility Study, Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities 1135, 204, 206; and State only projects). Also, indicate net acres at the end of 20 years for each CWPPRA project.

B. DNR/USGS staff prepares basin maps indicating:

- 1) Boundaries of the following projects types (PL 1-17; LCA Feasibility Study, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only).
- 2) Locations of completed projects,
- 3) Projected land loss by 2050 with freshwater diversions at Caernarvon and Davis Pond and including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through October 2007.
- 4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

II. Areas of Need and Project Nominations

A. The four Regional Planning Teams (RPTs) meet, examine basin maps, discuss areas of need and Coast 2050 strategies, and accept nomination of projects by hydrologic basin. Nominations for demonstration projects will also be accepted at the four RPT meetings. The RPTs will not vote at their individual regional meetings, rather voting will be conducted during a separate coast-wide meeting. At these initial RPT meetings, parishes will be asked to identify their official parish representative who will vote at the coast-wide RPT meeting.

B. One coast-wide RPT voting meeting will be held after the individual RPT meetings to present and vote for nominees (including demonstration project nominees). The RPTs will choose no more than two projects per basin, except that three projects may be selected from Terrebonne and Barataria Basins because of the high loss rates in those basins. A total of up to 20 projects could be selected as nominees. Selection of the projects nominated per basin will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, each officially designated parish representative in the basin will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote. The RPTs will also select up to six demonstration project nominees at this coast-

wide meeting. Selection of demonstration project nominees will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, officially designated representatives from all coastal parishes will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote.

C. Prior to the coast-wide RPT voting meeting, the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups will screen each demonstration project nominated at the RPT meetings. Demonstration projects will be screened to ensure that each meets the qualifications for demonstration projects as set forth in Appendix E.

D. A lead Federal agency will be designated for the nominees and demonstration project nominees to assist LDNR and local governments in preparing preliminary project support information (fact sheet, maps, and potential designs and benefits). The Regional Planning Team Leaders will then transmit this information to the P&E Subcommittee, Technical Committee and members of the Regional Planning Teams.

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

A. Agencies, parishes, landowners, and other individuals informally confer to further develop projects. Nominated projects should be developed to support one or more Coast 2050 strategies. The goals of each project should be consistent with those of Coast 2050.

B. Each sponsor of a nominated project will prepare a brief Project Description (no more than one page plus a map) that discusses possible features. Fact sheets will also be prepared for demonstration project nominees.

C. Engineering and Environmental Work Groups meet to review project features, discuss potential benefits, and estimate preliminary fully funded cost ranges for each project. The Work Groups will also review the nominated demonstration projects and verify that they meet the demonstration project criteria.

D. P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of cost estimates and other pertinent information for nominees and demonstration project nominees and furnishes to Technical Committee and Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA).

IV. Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

A. Technical Committee meets to consider the project costs and potential wetland benefits of the nominees. Technical Committee will select ten candidate projects for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups. At this time, the Technical Committee will also select up to three demonstration project candidates for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups. Demonstration project candidates will be evaluated as outlined in Appendix E.

B. Technical Committee assigns a Federal sponsor for each project to develop preliminary

Wetland Value Assessment data and engineering cost estimates for Phase 0 as described below.

V. Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

A. Sponsoring agency coordinates site visits for each project. A site visit is vital so each agency can see the conditions in the area and estimate the project area boundary. Field trip participation should be limited to two representatives from each agency. There will be no site visits conducted for demonstration projects.

B. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups and the Academic Advisory Group meet to refine project features and develop boundaries based on site visits.

C. Sponsoring agency develops Project Information Sheets on assigned projects, using formats developed by applicable work groups; prepares preliminary draft Wetland Value Assessment Project Information Sheet; and makes Phase 1 engineering and design cost estimates and Phase 2 construction cost estimates.

D. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups evaluate all projects (excluding demos) using the WVA and review design and cost estimates.

E. Engineering Work Group reviews and approves Phase 1 and 2 cost estimates.

F. Economics Work Group reviews cost estimates and develops annualized (fully funded) costs.

G. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups apply the Prioritization Criteria and develop prioritization scores for each candidate project.

H. Corps of Engineers staff prepares information package for Technical Committee and CPRA. Packages consist of:

- 1) updated Project Information Sheets;
- 2) a matrix for each region that lists projects, fully funded cost, average annual cost, Wetland Value Assessment results in net acres and Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs), cost effectiveness (average annual cost/AAHU), and the prioritization score.
- 3) qualitative discussion of supporting partnerships and public support; and

I. Technical Committee hosts two public hearings to present information from H above and allows public comment.

VI. Selection of 18th Priority Project List

A. The selection of the 18th PPL will occur at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings.

B. Technical Committee meets and considers matrix, Project Information Sheets, and public comments. The Technical Committee will recommend up to four projects for selection to the 18th PPL. The Technical Committee may also recommend demonstration projects for the 18th PPL.

C. The CWPPRA Task Force will review the TC recommendations and determine which projects will receive Phase 1 funding for the 18th PPL.

18th Priority List Project Development Schedule (dates subject to change)

December 2007	Distribute public announcement of PPL18 process and schedule
January 16, 2008	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, approve Phase II (Baton Rouge)
February 13, 2008	Winter Task Force Meeting (Baton Rouge)
February 19, 2008	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Rockefeller Refuge)
February 20, 2008	Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)
February 21, 2008	Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)
March 5, 2008	Coast-wide RPT Voting Meeting (Baton Rouge)
March 6-21, 2008	Agencies prepare fact sheets for RPT nominated projects
April 2-3, 2008	Engineering/ Environmental work groups review project features, benefits & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)
April 4, 2008	P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates
April 16, 2008	Spring Technical Committee Meeting, select PPL18 candidate projects (New Orleans)
May/June/July	Candidate project site visits
June 4, 2008	Spring Task Force Meeting (Lafayette)
July/August/	Env/Eng/Econ work group project evaluations
September 10, 2008	Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations (Baton Rouge)
October 9, 2008	Fall Task Force meeting, O&M and Monitoring approvals, announce PPL 18 public meetings (New Orleans)
October 9, 2008	Economic, Engineering, and Environmental analyses completed for PPL18 candidates
November 18, 2008	PPL 18 Public Meeting (Abbeville)

November 19, 2008 PPL 18 Public Meeting (New Orleans)

December 3, 2008 Winter Technical Committee Meeting, recommend PPL18 and Phase II approvals (New Orleans)

January 21, 2009 Winter Task Force Meeting, select PPL18 and approve Phase II requests (New Orleans)

January 26- 28, 2009 PPL 19 RPT Meetings

APPENDIX B

ECOLOGICAL REVIEW

Project Ecological Review (revised 2/23/01)

The transition to a planning-phase/phase-one/phase-two approach was done to ensure a higher standard of project development and evaluation prior to the decision to commit construction dollars. It is essential that proposed projects have been well designed and evaluated and can demonstrate a high probability of successfully achieving the purpose as assigned by Congress in CWPPRA, i.e. "...significantly contribute to the long-term restoration or protection of the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the coastal wetlands in the State of Louisiana..." While there exists clear guidance as to how planning efforts develop proposed projects prior to Phase One, there is little in the way of a clear rationale for how a proposed project's biotic benefits will be assessed during Phase One. The following approach will allow for a consistent, clear, and logical assessment. The goal, strategy and goal-strategy relationship should have been worked out prior to Phase One. They are listed again in this Phase One process in order to ensure that these vital links between planning and Phase One are stated in a consistent manner and readily available to those responsible for Phase One project E&D and evaluation. The Project Feature Evaluation and Assessment of Goal Attainability would be Phase One activities - these are being done to varying degrees already; however, not on a consistent, standardized basis.

Ecological Review

I. Phase 0 activities:

A. **Goal statement.** What is (are) the main biotic goal(s) of the proposed project?

State the biotic response desired from the project, *e.g. restore intermediate marsh acreage, increase marsh sustainability, reduce loss rates, increase productivity and or biodiversity, restore barrier island plant communities, etc.* The goal should be determined in the planning phase (pre-Phase One).

B. Strategy statement. What is (are) the strategy(ies) for achieving the goal stated in step “I. -A”?

Describe the physical factors that will cause the desired biotic responses, *e.g. periodically expose water bottoms, reduce water and/or salinity levels, create sheet-flow over the marsh in designated areas, use rock rip-rap along the canal bank to reduce erosion rates, reintroduce alluvial sediments, create a barrier island platform that after settlement will support the desired habitat, etc.* The strategy(ies) should be determined in the planning phase.

C. Strategy-goal relationship. How will the strategy(ies) achieve the goal(s)?

Describe how the physical factors affected by the project will cause the desired biotic response, *e.g. by reducing the average salinities and tidal amplitudes the marsh loss rate will be reduced in this predominantly intermediate marsh, by reducing edge erosion the marsh will be protected, by creating a stable platform from dredged material a barrier island plant community can be reestablished.* The strategy-goal relationship should be defined in the planning phase.

II. Phase 1 activities:

A. Project Feature evaluation. Do quantitative, engineering evaluations of specific project features such as weirs, culverts, siphons, etc. support the contention that the intended strategy will be achieved? If so, to what degree?

Quantitatively evaluate the project features and evaluate them in terms of the desired physical causal factors, *e.g. compute how many cfs of river water the culverts will discharge into the project area, and how much sediment will be associated with it over the course of an average twelve-month period, quantify average water level or salinity reduction, etc.* If there are more than one design alternative, this step should be performed on each alternative. This evaluation would be conducted during the initial E&D of Phase One with the results being reviewed during the 30% design conference.

B. Assessment of goal attainability. Does the relative degree of the project’s physical effects, as determined in step “II.A”, support the contention that the project will achieve the desired biotic goal(s) stated in “I.A”?

Assess the degree to which the project features would cause the stated biological goal: based on expert judgment, assisted with appropriate statistical and other computational tools, such as computer models, and a review of monitoring data and other scientific information. This would also be the appropriate time to identify and assess the potential

risks associated with the project. Again, if more than one design alternatives are involved, step “II.B” should be performed on each alternative. Steps “II.A” and “II.B” may be used in an iterative fashion, such that if designs do not support biological goal attainment other designs could be developed and reassessed. This step evaluates the desired project biotic response based on the level of physical changes induced by the project, e.g. determine the results are associated with projects that have caused similar hydrological responses in similar marsh settings, evaluate the evidence that supports the contention that a barrier island platform with the predicted after-settlement profile and grain-size composition will sustain the desired plant community, etc. This evaluation would be conducted during the initial E&D of Phase One with the results being reviewed during the 30% design conference.

APPENDIX C

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PHASE 2 AUTHORIZATION REQUESTS

I. Description of Phase One Project

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

II. Overview of Phase One Tasks, Process and Issues

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

III. Description of the Phase Two Candidate Project

- Easily reproducible, PPL/Fact Sheet scale map which clearly depicts the current project boundary and project features, suitable for inclusion in the formal PPL documentation.

- Detailed description of project features/elements, updated assessment of benefits, current cost estimates, and updated Fact Sheet suitable for inclusion in the formal PPL documentation. In cases of substantial modifications to original conceptual design or costs, describe the specific changes both qualitatively and quantitatively.

IV. Checklist of Phase Two requirements:

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

B. A Statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Lead Agency and the Local Sponsor has been executed for Phase I.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of 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.

- 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.
- F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act, must be submitted two weeks before the Technical Committee meeting at which Phase 2 approval is requested.
- G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review (See APPENDIX B).
- H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits at least two weeks before the Technical Committee meeting at which Phase 2 approval is requested.
- I. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment, if required, has been prepared.
- J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.
- K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).
- L. Revised fully funded cost estimate, reviewed and approved by the Engineering Work Group prior to fully funding by the Economic Work Group, based on the revised Project design and the specific Phase 2 funding request as outlined in below spreadsheet.
- M. A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.
- N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

REQUEST FOR PHASE II APPROVAL

PROJECT: _____

PPL: _____ **Project No.** _____

Agency: _____

Phase I Approval Date: _____

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

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

Prepared By: _____

Date Prepared: _____

NOTES:

APPENDIX D

CALENDAR OF REQUIRED ACTIVITIES

January 1	Agencies return updated copy of Project Status Report to Corps of Engineers.
January 15	Agencies send quarterly Project Fact Sheet to Local Sponsor.
January 20	Corps of Engineers sends report on financial status of Projects to Agencies and Local Sponsor.
March 10	Corps of Engineers sends copy of Project Status report to Agencies for updating.
April 1	Agencies return updated copy of Project Status Report to Corps of Engineers.
April 15	Agencies send quarterly Project Fact Sheet to Local Sponsor.
April 20	Corps of Engineers sends report on financial status of Projects to Agencies and Local Sponsor.
June 10	Corps of Engineers sends copy of Project Status report to Agencies for updating.
June 15	Corps of Engineers informs Local Sponsor of funds required to be placed in escrow account for each Project by July 1.
July 1	Agencies return updated copy of Project Status Report to Corps of Engineers.
July 1	State fiscal year starts. Local Sponsor receives funds. Funds placed in escrow account.
July 15	Agencies send quarterly Project Fact Sheet to Local Sponsor,
July 20	Corps of Engineers sends report on financial status of Projects Agencies and Local Sponsor.
Aug 31	The Corps of Engineers and the Local Sponsor forwards the Agency a tabulation of actual project expenditures for the last State fiscal year.

September 10	Corps of Engineers sends copy of Project Status report to Agency for updating.
September 30	Agencies forward to the Local Sponsor a report on all project expenditures for the last State fiscal year.
October 1	Agencies return updated copy of Project Status Report to Corps Engineers.
October 1	Federal fiscal year starts. Federal funds received.
October 9	Agencies send quarterly Project Fact Sheet to Local Sponsor.
October 20	Corps of Engineers sends report on financial status of Projects Agencies and Local Sponsor
November 1	For budgetary purposes, the Agencies furnish the Local Sponsor estimate of funds required for next State fiscal year.
November 30	Priority List submitted to HQUSACE or ASA (CW).
December 10	Corps of Engineers sends copy of Project Status report to Agency for updating.
December 31	Corps of Engineers furnishes MIPR to Agencies for Preliminary Engineering and Design

APPENDIX E

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT SOP

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Standard Operating Procedures for

Demonstration Projects

I. Introduction:

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

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

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

II. What constitutes a demonstration project:

- A. Demonstration projects contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone.
- B. Demonstration projects contain new technology which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone.
- C. Demonstration projects are unique and are not duplicative in nature.

III. Submission of candidate demonstration projects:

- A. Demonstration projects are nominated each year at the four Regional Planning Team (RPT) meetings. At that time, the RPTs will not vote on which demonstration projects will become official demonstration project nominees. One coast-wide RPT voting meeting will be held after the individual RPT meetings to present and vote for demonstration project nominees.

At that meeting, the RPTs will select up to six demonstration project nominees. A lead Federal agency will be assigned to each demonstration project nominee to prepare preliminary supporting information (fact sheet, figures, drawings, etc.). Demonstration project nominees will be reviewed by the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups to verify that they meet demonstration project criteria. Subsequent to Work Group review, the Technical Committee will select up to three demonstration project candidates for detailed assessment by the Work Groups.

B. The Engineering and Environmental Work Groups will evaluate all candidate demonstration projects (see item IV below). At the time of the project evaluation, an information packet must be submitted which includes the following: 1) a possible location for the project; 2) the problem or question being addressed; 3) the goals of the project; 4) the proposed project features; 5) the monitoring plan to evaluate the project's effectiveness; 6) costs for construction and monitoring; and 7) a discussion of the Demonstration Project Evaluation Parameters (see below). No Wetland Value Assessments (WVA) will be performed on candidate demonstration projects.

C. CWPPRA projects are designed and evaluated on a 20-year project life. However, demonstration projects are unique and each project must be developed accordingly. A specific plan of action must be developed, and operation and maintenance (if applicable) and project monitoring costs included. Monitoring plans are developed to evaluate the demonstration project's technique and the wetland response. Monitoring plans should provide sufficient details of the status of all constructed features of the project such that the performance of all engineered features can be determined. Monitoring should be only long enough to evaluate the demonstration project's performance and may be less than 20 years.

IV. Evaluation of candidate demonstration projects:

A. The Engineering and Environmental Work Groups will conduct a joint meeting, during the annual evaluation of candidate projects, to evaluate all demonstration projects. The lead Federal agency will present the information packet described in III.B above to the CWPPRA work groups. Each candidate demonstration project will be evaluated and compared to other demonstration projects based on the following evaluation parameters:

B. Demonstration Project Evaluation Parameters

1. **Innovativeness** – The demonstration project should contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone. The technology demonstrated should be unique and not duplicative in nature to traditional methods or other previously tested techniques for which the results are known. Techniques which are similar to traditional methods or other previously tested techniques should receive lower scores than those which are truly unique and innovative.

2. **Applicability or Transferability** – Demonstration projects should contain technology which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone. However, this does not imply that the technology must be applicable to all areas of the coastal zone. Techniques, which can only be applied in certain wetland types or in certain coastal regions, are acceptable but may receive lower scores than techniques with broad applicability.

3. **Potential Cost-Effectiveness** – The potential cost-effectiveness of the demonstration project's method of achieving project objectives should be compared to the cost-effectiveness of traditional methods. In other words, techniques which provide substantial cost savings over traditional methods should receive higher scores than those with less substantial cost savings. Those techniques which would be more costly than traditional methods, to provide the same level of benefits, should receive the lowest scores. Information supporting any claims of potential cost savings should be provided.

4. **Potential Environmental Benefits** – Does the demonstration project have the potential to provide environmental benefits equal to traditional methods? Somewhat less than traditional methods? Above and beyond traditional methods? Techniques with the potential to provide benefits above and beyond those provided by traditional techniques should receive the highest scores.

5. **Recognized Need for the Information to be Acquired** – Within the restoration community, is there a recognized need for information on the technique being investigated? Demonstration projects which provide information on techniques for which there is a great need should receive the highest scores.

6. **Potential for Technological Advancement** – Would the demonstration project significantly advance the traditional technology currently being used to achieve project objectives? Those techniques which have a high potential to completely replace an existing technique at a lower cost and without reducing wetland benefits should receive the highest scores.

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

C. The Engineering Work Group will review costs to ensure consistency and adequacy; address potential cost-effectiveness; compare the cost of the demonstration project to the cost of traditional or other methods of achieving project objectives, when such information is available; and report the pros and cons of the demonstration vs. traditional or other methods. The Engineering Work Group will check monitoring costs with the Monitoring Work Group Chairman.

D. The Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee will present information on the demonstration projects at the public meetings that are held to present the results of the annual evaluation of candidate projects, including any such meetings of the Technical Committee or the Task Force.

V. Funding approval:

Demonstration projects shall be considered for funding on an annual basis as (a) part(s) of a priority project list (i.e., October budgeting meeting). Demonstration projects follow non-cash flow procedures and are capped at 100%. However, agencies may choose to employ cash flow procedures if they believe it is necessary to maintain consistent accounting procedures or if they believe it would improve dissemination of project information to the Task Force and public.

VI. Engineering and design:

A. Project Workplan:

Federal and State Sponsors shall develop a plan of work for accomplishing all engineering and design tasks. This plan shall include, but not be limited to: a detailed task list, time line with specific milestones, and budget which breaks out specific tasks such as geo-technical evaluations, hydrological investigations, modeling, environmental compliance (cultural resources, NEPA, and HTRW), surveying, and other items deemed necessary to justify the proposed project features. The plans shall be developed within 3 months following funding approval and shall be reviewed by the P&E Subcommittee.

B. Design Review Conference:

The Federal and Local Sponsors shall hold a "Design Review Conference" with the other Agencies upon completion of a Preliminary Design Report (PDR), to allow the other Agencies an opportunity to comment on the proposed design of the project. The other Agencies shall be notified by the Federal Sponsor at least four weeks prior to the conference of the date, time and place and invited to attend. The PDR shall be forwarded to the other Agencies for their review, with receipt two weeks prior to the conference. Invitations and supporting data shall be sent to agency representatives of the Technical Committee, Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Project Manager of the Local Sponsor and the Governor's Office of Coastal Activities.

The Preliminary Design Report shall include; 1) recommended project features, 2) a discussion of the project location reviewed/approved by the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups, 3) engineering and design surveys, 4) engineering and design geotechnical investigation (borings, testing results, and analysis), 5) land ownership investigation, 6) preliminary cultural resources assessment, 7) revised project construction cost estimates based on the current design, 8) description of changes since funding approval, and 9) a detailed monitoring plan.

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

After the conference, the Federal Sponsor shall forward a letter (or e- mail) summarizing the results of the Design Review Conference to the Technical Committee with a copy to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee. It should include the revised estimate, a description of project revisions from the previously authorized project, and a letter of concurrence from the Local Sponsor agreeing to continue with the project. The Technical Committee may make a recommendation on whether or not to continue with the project.

C. Final Design Report:

A Final Design Report and a set of Plans and Specifications shall be submitted to the Technical Committee and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee prior to requesting permission from the Technical Committee (with subsequent approval by the Task Force) to proceed to construction.

The Final Design Report shall include; 1) project features and location, 2) a revised project cost estimate (fully-funded, approved by the Economic Work Group), 3) a description of how the project differs in cost and features since funding approval, 4) final monitoring plan, 5) responses to comments brought up at the Design Review Conference, and 6) all supporting data.

VII. Reporting of results:

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

APPENDIX F

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA FOR UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECTS

March 14, 2007

I. Cost-effectiveness

Scoring for this criterion should be based on the current estimated total fully-funded project cost and the net acres created/protected/restored at Target Year (TY) 20. The fully-funded cost estimate (100%) must be reviewed and approved by the Engineering and Economics Workgroups. Monitoring costs should be removed from the fully funded cost estimate, unless the project has a project-specific monitoring cost. The net acreage figure must be derived from the official WVA conducted for the project and any new figures must be reviewed and approved by the Environmental Workgroup.

Less than \$11,500/ net acre	10
Between \$11,500 and \$42,000/net acre	7.5
Between \$42,000 and \$85,000/net acre	5
Between \$85,000 and \$140,000/net acre	2.5
More than \$140,000/net acre	1

Alternate Net Acres for Swamps: The “cost/net acre” approach used above does not work for swamp projects because the wetland loss rates estimated for Louisiana coastal wetlands using historical and recent aerial photography have not detected losses for swamps. However, future loss rates for swamps have been estimated by Coast 2050 mapping unit. This information, combined with other information regarding project details/benefits can be used to provide an “alternate net acres” estimate for swamp projects. Attachment 1 contains a description of how alternate net acres will be derived for the purposes of assessing the cost-effectiveness of swamp projects, along with the assessment of alternate net acres for two listed swamp projects.

II. Address area of need, high loss area

The purpose of this criterion is to encourage the funding of projects that are located in areas undergoing the greatest loss. Additionally, projects should be located, to the maximum extent practicable, in localized “hot spots” of loss where they are likely to substantially reduce or reverse that loss. The scoring category should be based on the project’s Future Without Project (FWOP) loss rate. Either the interior loss rate or shoreline erosion rate or a combination of both (pro-rating) should be used for scoring depending upon what type of loss rates were developed for use in the WVA.

For project areas affected by both internal loss and shoreline loss, the score shall be a weighted average which reflects the proportion of the total emergent marsh acreage affected by each loss rate. *Example: The total emergent marsh acreage in the project area is 1,000 acres of which 200 acres experience a shoreline erosion rate of 30 feet/yr, and 800 acres experience an internal loss rate of 0.1%/yr. The project would receive a weighted score of $(0.2*10)+(0.8*1) = 2.8$*

Scoring Categories for Interior and Shoreline Erosion Rates

Interior Loss Rate (%/yr)	Shoreline Erosion Rate (ft/yr)	Score
>3.5	>25	10
>2.5 to 3.5	>15 to 25	7.5
>1.5 to 2.5	>10 to 15	5
>0.5 to 1.5	>5 to 10	2.5
0 to 0.5	0 to 5	1

III. Implementability

Implementability is defined as the expectation that a project has no serious impediment(s) precluding its timely implementation. Impediments include issues such as design-related issues, landrights, infrastructure relocations, and major public concerns. The Workgroups will, by consensus or vote, agree on impediments which will warrant a point-score deduction. Other issues which sponsoring agencies believe may significantly affect implementability may also be identified.

The predominant landrights issue affecting implementability is identified as non-participating landowners (i.e., demonstrated unwillingness to execute required servitudes, rights-of-way, etc.) of tracts critical to major project features, *unless* the project is sponsored by an agency with condemnation authority which has confirmed its willingness to use such authority. Other difficult or time-consuming landrights issues (e.g., reclamation issues, tracts with many owners/undivided interests) are not defined as issues affecting implementability unless identified as such by the agency procuring landrights for the project. Infrastructure issues are generally limited to

modifications/relocations for which project-specific funding is not included in estimated project costs, or if the infrastructure operator/owner has confirmed its unwillingness to have its operations/structures relocated/modified.

Significant concerns include issues such as large-scale flooding increases, significant navigation impacts, basin-wide ecological changes which would significantly affect productivity or distribution of economically- or socially-important coastal resources.

The project has no obvious issues affecting implementability 10 pts

Subtract 3 points for each identified implementability issue, negative scores are possible.

IV. Certainty of benefits

The Adaptive Management review indicated that some types of projects are more effective in producing the anticipated benefits. Factors that influence the certainty of benefits include soil substrate, operational problems, lack of understanding of causative factors of loss, success of engineering and design as well as construction, etc. Scoring for this criterion should be based on selecting project types which reflect the planned project features. If a project contains more than one type of feature, the relative contribution of each type should be weighed in the scoring, as in the example below.

*Example: A project in the Chenier Plain with two major project components: inland shoreline protection and hydrologic restoration. Approximately 80% of the anticipated benefits (i.e., net acres at TY20) are expected to result from shoreline protection features and approximately 20% of the benefits (i.e. net acres at TY 20) are anticipated to result from hydrologic restoration. Scoring for this project should be $(0.8*10)+(0.2*5) = 9$*

Certainty of Benefits Scores by Project Type

Inland shoreline protection - chenier plain	10
River diversions- deltaic plain	9
Terracing - chenier plain	8
Inland shoreline protection - deltaic plain	8
Marsh creation - chenier plain	7
Marsh creation - deltaic plain	7
Barrier island projects*	7

Gulf shoreline protection - chenier plain**	6
Gulf shoreline protection - deltaic plain**	5
Freshwater diversion -chenier plain	5
Freshwater diversion - deltaic plain	5
Hydrologic restoration - chenier plain	5
Vegetative plantings (low energy area)	5
Terracing - deltaic plain	3
Hydrologic restoration - deltaic plain	2
Vegetative plantings (high energy area)	2

* Refers to traditional barrier island projects which create marsh and dune habitats by dedicated dredging. If shoreline protection is a project component, then the score should be weighted by apportioning the benefits between shoreline protection (score of 5) and traditional dedicated dredging techniques (score of 7).

** Gulf shoreline protection means typical structures currently being used around the state and nation such as breakwaters, revetments, concrete mats, etc. Does not include experimental structures being tested at various locations.

V. Sustainability of benefits

This criterion should be scored as follows:

The TY20 net acres (i.e., TY20 FWP acres – TY20 FWOP acres) should be projected through TY30 based on application of FWOP conditions (i.e., internal loss). The percent decrease in net acres from TY20 to TY30 is used in the matrix below to produce an indicator of sustainability. After TY20, project features such as water control structures and controlled diversions and siphons would be considered on a case-by-case basis as to the potential for them to continue to be operated in a manner consistent with the original intent of the project. Selected project types (e.g., uncontrolled sediment diversions) may be considered for continued application of FWP conditions provided that a valid rationale is provided.

Shoreline protection structures would only provide full protection until the next projected maintenance event would be necessary (i.e., FWP conditions would continue from TY20 until the next maintenance event would be required). For shoreline protection projects in the Deltaic Plain, effectiveness will be reduced by 50% from the year the next scheduled maintenance event

is required until TY30. For shoreline protection projects in the Chenier Plain, effectiveness will be reduced by 25% from the year the next scheduled maintenance event is required until TY30. The effectiveness of shoreline protection projects utilizing concrete panels will be reduced by 10%. A 50% reduction in effectiveness will also be applied to barrier island projects using rock shoreline protection. Vegetative plantings used for shoreline protection return to FWOP erosion rates after TY20. For all shoreline protection projects, it is critical that information be provided to substantiate when the next projected maintenance event would occur.

Sustainability Scoring Categories

% decrease in net acres between TY20 and TY30	Score
0 to 5% (or gain)	10
6 to 10%	8
11 to 15%	6
16 to 20%	4
21 to 30%	2
> 30%	1

VI. Consistent with hydrogeomorphic objective of increasing riverine input in the deltaic plain or freshwater input and saltwater penetration limiting in the Chenier plain

A. DELTAIC PLAIN PROJECTS

Deltaic Plain Projects	
Scoring Criteria	score
The project would significantly increase direct riverine input into the benefited wetlands (structure capable of diverting $\geq 2,500$ cfs)	10
The project would result in the direct riverine input of between 2,500 and 1000 cfs into the benefited wetlands	7
The project would result in some minor increases of direct riverine flows into the benefited wetlands (structure or diversion $<1,000$ cfs)	4

Deltaic Plain Projects	
Scoring Criteria	score
The project would result in some minor increases of direct riverine flows into the benefited wetlands (structure or diversion <1,000 cfs)	2
The project will not result in increases in riverine flows	0

B. CHENIER PLAIN PROJECTS

Chenier Plain Projects	
Scoring Criteria	score
The project will divert freshwater from an area where excess water adversely impacts wetland health to an area which would be benefited from freshwater inputs OR the project will provide a significant level of salinity control to an area where it is in need	6
The project will result in increases in freshwater inflow to an area where it is in need OR the project may provide some minor and/or local salinity control benefits	3
The project will not affect freshwater inflow or salinity	0

VII. Consistent with hydrogeomorphic objective of increased sediment input

The purpose of this criterion is to encourage projects that bring in sediment from exterior sources (i.e., Atchafalaya River north of the delta, Mississippi River, Ship Shoal, or other exterior sources). Therefore, for projects to score on this criterion, they must have some outside sediment sources as project components. Large river diversions similar to Benny’s Bay (i.e. >-12 ft bottom elevation) and large marsh creation projects (i.e. ≥ 5 million cubic yards) can be expected to input a substantial amount of sediment into areas of need and should rank higher than diversions and marsh creation projects of smaller magnitude. Quantities of sediment deposited by river diversions must be reviewed and approved by the Engineering Workgroup. Mining sediment from outside systems should receive emphasis. Large scale mining of river sediments such as proposed in the Sediment Trap project represents a major input of sediment from outside the system. Major mining of Ship Shoal for use on barrier islands should also be considered to be more beneficial than dredging minor volumes of sediment for placement on barrier islands. Mining ebb tidal deltas should also receive less emphasis than major mining of Ship Shoal due to the limited quantity of high quality sand available from ebb tidal deltas. Ebb tidal deltas are sediment sinks disconnected from input into the system and should be emphasized over flood tidal deltas or other similar interior bay borrow sites. In all cases, to receive any points, the source of the sediment should be considered to be exterior to, and have no natural sediment input into, the basin in which the project is located. Because of the recognized differences in

logistics between river-source marsh creation projects/diversions and barrier island projects, a separate scoring category is used for barrier island projects. Projects which do not supply sediment from external sources cannot receive points for this criterion.

A. Scoring categories for diversions and marsh creation projects utilizing the Mississippi River or Atchafalaya River as a sediment source:

Projects using Atchafalaya or Mississippi River Sediments	
Scoring Criteria	score
The project will result in the significant placement of sediment (≥ 5 million cubic yards) from exterior sources	10
The project will input some sediment (< 5 million cubic yards) from external sources	5
The project will not increase sediment input over that presently occurring	0

B. Scoring categories for barrier island projects utilizing offshore and ebb tidal delta sediment sources:

Projects using offshore or tidal sediment sources	
Scoring Criteria	score
The project will result in the significant placement of sediment (≥ 1 million cubic yards) from an offshore sediment source	10
The project will result in the significant placement of sediment (≥ 1 million cubic yards) from an offshore sediment source	5
The project will not increase sediment input over that presently occurring	0

VIII. Consistent with hydrogeomorphic objective of maintaining or establishing landscape features

Certain landscape features provide critical benefits to maintaining the integrity of the coastal ecosystem. Such features include: 1) barrier islands, 2) barrier headlands, 3) Gulf shoreline, 4) lake and bay rims/shorelines, 5) forested coastal ridges (e.g., cheniers), 6) natural levee ridges, and 7) landbridges (officially recognized by agency and/or local planning efforts). Projects which do not protect or create at least one of those features cannot receive points for this criterion.

If the project includes features which protect or create one of the above landscape features, then a determination should be made as to how critical or how important that feature is. Certain features are considered by most coastal scientists, project planners, and agencies as **critical** landscape features which form an important part of the skeletal framework of the coastal zone. Those features are seen as the first line of defense against storms in reducing storm surges and reducing wave energy to interior marsh. Those features include barrier islands, barrier headlands, the gulf shoreline, and forested

coastal ridges which are located along the gulf shoreline. Projects which significantly protect or create any of those features shall receive a score of “10”.

Certain areas within some coastal basins have been identified by interagency/local planning groups as critical to maintaining the integrity of the basin (i.e., hydrologically and/or ecologically), protecting an important metropolitan area, and/or protecting important infrastructure. Such areas have been commonly referred to as landbridges. Recognized landbridges include the Barataria Basin Landbridge, Grand-White Lakes Landbridge, Pontchartrain-Maurepas Landbridge, and East Orleans Landbridge. Projects which protect or create wetlands and other habitats on those landbridges and which significantly contribute to maintaining the integrity of the landbridge, shall receive a score of “10”.

Projects which protect or create one of the above landscape features but are not associated with those areas described in #1 and #2 above, shall receive a score of “5”.

IX. Criteria Scoring

Once the projects have been evaluated and scored by the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups, each score will be weighted using the following table and the following formula to calculate a final score. A maximum of 100 points is possible.

1. Cost-Effectiveness	20%
2. Area of Need	15%
3. Implementability	15%
4. Certainty of Benefits	10%
5. Sustainability	10%
6. HGM Riverine Input	10%
7. HGM Sediment Input	10%
8. <u>HGM Structure and Function</u>	<u>10%</u>
TOTAL	100%

$$(C1*2.0) + (C2*1.5) + (C3*1.5) + (C4*1.0) + (C5*1.0) + (C6*1.0) + (C7*1.0) + (C8*1.0)$$

Attachment 1

COST / “ALTERNATE NET ACRES” (SWAMP)

“COST / NET ACRE” does not work for swamp projects because the wetland loss rates estimated for Louisiana coastal wetlands using historical and recent aerial photography, have not detected losses for swamps. In spite of this, swamp ecologists and others know that the condition of many of swamps is very poor, and that the trend is for rapid decline. They also know that the ultimate result of this trend will be conversion of the swamps to open water. This conversion is expected to happen very quickly when swamp health reaches some critical low threshold. Because of this, it is not possible to estimate “net acres” as is done for marsh projects. However, future loss rates for swamps have been estimated by Coast 2050 mapping unit (Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force and the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Authority 1998). This information, combined with other information regarding project details/benefits can be used to provide an “**alternate net acres**” estimate for swamp projects.

EXAMPLES

Maurepas Diversion Project: Wetland loss rates for the Coast 2050 Amite/Blind Rivers mapping unit for 1974-90 were estimated by USACE to be 0.83% per year for the swamps, and 0.02% per year for fresh marsh. Based on these rates, about 50% of the swamp, and 1.2% of the fresh marsh will be lost in 60 years (LCWCRTF 1998. Appendix C). For the purposes of this example, in order to be consistent with other approaches, one can estimate the acres that would be lost in the project area in 20 years without the project. The project area is 36,121 acres (Lee Wilson & Associates 2001). The Amite/Blind Rivers mapping unit consisted of 138,900 acres of swamp and 3,440 acres of fresh marsh in 1990 (LCWCRTF 1998. Appendix C). Since we don’t have an estimate of the proportion of swamp and fresh marsh in our study area, we will assume the same proportions as in the Amite/Blind Rivers mapping unit, 98% swamp, 2% fresh marsh. Applying these proportions and the loss rates for the mapping unit, to the project area, about 17,699 acres of swamp and about 9 acres of fresh marsh will be lost in 60 years in the Maurepas project area, without the project. With the project, we assume none of this will be lost. Assuming a linear rate of loss (not really the case for swamps), 5,900 acres of swamp and 3 acres of fresh marsh will be lost in 20 years without the project. With the project, we assume none of this will be lost, so the “alternate net acres” for this project are 5,903. COST / “ALTERNATE NET ACRES” is equal to the project cost estimate, \$57,500,000, divided by 5,903 = \$9,741. This then would fall within the “Less than \$20,000 / net acre” category for a score of 10.

Small Diversion into NW Barataria Basin: This project is in the Coast 2050 Des Allemands mapping unit. It is estimated that 60% of the swamp and 30% of the marsh in this unit will be lost in 60 years (LCWCRTF 1998. Appendix D). The project area includes 4,057 acres of swamp and 20 acres of fresh marsh (USGS & LDNR 2000). Applying the estimated future loss rates from Coast 2050 to this project area, we estimate that 2,434 acres of swamp and 6 acres of fresh marsh will be lost in 60 years without the project. Assuming a linear rate of loss (not really the case for swamps), we estimate that 811 acres of swamp and 2 acres of fresh marsh will be lost in 20 years without the

project. With the project, we assume none of this will be lost. In addition, this project will restore 200 acres of existing open water to swamp (U.S. EPA 2000), for a total “alternate net acres” for this project of 1,013 acres. $COST / “ALTERNATE NET ACRES”$ is equal to the project cost estimate, \$7,913,519, divided by 1,013 = \$7,812. This then would fall within the “Less than \$20,000 / net acre” category for a score of 10.

REFERENCES

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force and the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Authority. 1998. Coast 2050: Toward a Sustainable Coastal Louisiana. Appendices C and D. Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. Baton Rouge, La.

Lee Wilson and Associates. 2001. Diversion Into the Maurepas Swamps. Prepared for U.S. EPA Region 6, Dallas, Texas.

U.S. EPA Region 6. 2000. Wetland Value Assessment Project Information Sheet- Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin.

USGS & LDNR. 2000. Northwestern Barataria Basin Habitat Analysis.

APPENDIX G

CWPPRA - CIAP PARTNERSHIP SOP

Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection Act and Coastal Impact Assistance Program

A Concept for Partnership

18 Oct 2006

I. INTRODUCTION

The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Program has developed a partnership with the State of Louisiana (the State) to: 1) allow the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) to construct CWPPRA Priority Project List (PPL) projects that are currently eligible for Phase II approval, using CIAP funds; 2) use CWPPRA funds to perform operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement (OMRR&R) and monitoring on CWPPRA projects constructed with CIAP funds; and 3) outline a process to obtain CWPPRA funds for OMRR&R and monitoring for other non-CWPPRA projects.

The Technical Committee (TC) has discussed the above concept and has found it to be generally acceptable. However, it is recognized that sufficient funds may not be available and that it may not be in the interest of the CWPPRA program to operate, maintain, and monitor all projects eligible for Phase II approval. It is also recognized that the opportunity for other programs to request OMRR&R and monitoring funding through CWPPRA for non-PPL projects exists through the normal CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for selecting annual PPL projects. Therefore, a separate process is not necessary.

Under the proposed partnership, CWPPRA projects constructed with CIAP funds would be considered for OMRR&R and monitoring funds (allocated for three years) along with other constructed CWPPRA projects during the CWPPRA annual budget meetings, according to the CWPPRA SOP.

II. BACKGROUND

As of the FY 06 funding cycle, there are currently 10 CWPPRA PPL projects eligible but not funded for Phase II construction (See attached table for list). The most current estimated Phase II total cost for all 10 projects is approximately \$221 million. The current total estimated cost to construct these projects under the CIAP is approximately \$176 million, and the total estimated cost for the first increment of OMRR&R and monitoring (three years) is approximately \$18 million. The current total estimated cost for the remaining long-term OMRR&R and monitoring (17 years) is approximately \$25

million. Additional projects are expected to become eligible for Phase II funding by December 2006. Also, project cost estimates will be revised before the December 2006 TC meeting. Therefore, these reported costs are expected to increase markedly.

The CWPPRA Program does not have sufficient funds readily available to immediately construct the above referenced projects. Although the CWPPRA Program receives additional construction funds annually, more PPL projects are expected to become eligible for Phase II construction funding every year.

Currently, it is estimated that the State will receive up to \$523 million between fiscal years 2007-2010, of which 35 percent (\$183 million) will be dedicated to the coastal parishes. At least 77% of CIAP funds are to be used for conservation, restoration and protection of Louisiana coastal areas and to implement a federally approved marine, coastal, or comprehensive conservation management plan. The State is developing a CIAP funding plan and is considering funding construction of one or more CWPPRA projects eligible for Phase II approval. Program and project funding under CIAP is restricted by the appropriated four year term and is not conducive to developing projects with long term OMRR&R and monitoring .

III. PARTNERSHIP OVERVIEW

Since the CWPPRA Program does not have sufficient funds readily available to construct all projects eligible for Phase II, and since the State will have sufficient funds available to construct conservation, restoration and protection projects over a relatively short term, the State and local interests have proposed to use CIAP funds to construct eligible CWPPRA PPL projects with subsequent OMRR&R and monitoring to be funded by the CWPPRA program.

A. CWPPRA-CIAP Partnership, Procedures: A CWPPRA-CIAP partnership to fund construction, and OMRR&R and monitoring of a CWPPRA PPL project would consist of the following measures:

1. Following the annual CWPPRA January budgeting meeting, the TC would provide the State CIAP administrators with a list of all CWPPRA projects eligible, but not approved, for Phase II funding. The TC would also provide basic information for these projects, including maps, fact sheets, and fully funded cost estimates. Upon request, the CWPPRA project sponsors would provide State CIAP administrators with additional available project-specific information.
2. By August 1, State CIAP administrators would advise the TC of any CWPPRA PPL projects that they propose to construct using CIAP funds. The TC would identify CWPPRA federal agencies willing to sponsor and coordinate proposed CWPPRA-CIAP Partnerships on individual projects. Existing sponsors for the CWPPRA projects would be given the opportunity to sponsor and coordinate a CWPPRA-CIAP partnership.

3. The State shall notify the TC with a letter of intent that identifies any projects they wish to construct using CIAP funds and perform OMRR&R and monitoring using CWPPRA funds four weeks prior to the annual December TC meeting. The CWPPRA TC would make recommendations to the TF to approve CWPPRA OMRR&R and monitoring funds for PPL projects to be constructed with CIAP funds, according to the CWPPRA SOP for Phase II approvals. The TC would vote at the annual December TC meeting to recommend to the TF whether or not the CWPPRA Program should enter into a CWPPRA-CIAP partnership, which would include immediate CWPPRA funding for Increment I (three years after construction is complete) of OMRR&R and monitoring. At the subsequent annual January TF meeting, the TF would render a decision on whether or not to enter into a CWPPRA-CIAP partnership as described in this paragraph for any recommended projects. For any project that the Task Force decides not to enter into a CWPPRA-CIAP partnership, the state may elect to proceed with the project coordinating as needed with the federal sponsor to finalize the design, landrights and environmental compliance as well as close out and formally transfer the project from the CWPPRA program.

4. For any project that the TF decides to enter into a partnership, the CWPPRA project sponsors shall provide state CIAP administrators with completed Engineering and Design (E&D), Plans and Specifications (P&S) and any other requested related supporting data and documents. It shall be the State's responsibility under CIAP to coordinate with the CWPPRA federal sponsor to complete and/or modify project requirements, including but not limited to Cost Share Agreements, Real Estate, permitting and National Environmental Policy act requirements prior to construction, to ensure that the near and long term requirements of both programs are met.

5. When CWPPRA OMRR&R and monitoring funding for CIAP-constructed projects is involved, any proposed changes in project designs shall be approved by the TC and TF according to the CWPPRA SOP for changes in project scope (Section 6(e)(3)). If it appears that the State through CIAP will not construct a CWPPRA-designed project in a reasonable amount of time, the TF may take measures to construct the project with CWPPRA funds.

6. Funding for OMRR&R and monitoring requirements beyond increment one would be considered by the TF along with other CWPPRA constructed projects during CWPPRA annual budget meetings, according to the CWPPRA SOP.

B. Rights of Way, Rights of Entry, Easements and other project related Real Estate Interests:

1. For CWPPRA projects constructed with CIAP funds that the State would normally conduct OMRR&R and monitoring, the State shall acquire all lands, easements, rights of way, rights of entry and disposals (LERRDs) according to State requirements.

2. For CWPPRA projects constructed with CIAP funds that the CWPPRA Federal sponsor would conduct OMRR&R and monitoring, the State shall acquire all lands, easements, rights of way, rights of entry and disposal (LERRDs) according to the Federal sponsoring agency's requirements.

C. Project Cost Share Agreements: Cost share agreements between the State and the federal sponsor for CWPPRA projects to be constructed using CIAP funds and have OMRR&R and monitoring performed using CWPPRA funds shall be modified and/or finalized before CWPPRA OMRR&R and/or monitoring begins.

APPENDIX H
MONITORING CONTINGENCY FUND SOP
MONITORING CONTINGENCY FUND
Standard Operating Procedure
December 8, 1999

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

- (1) Upon identification of an activity that would require monitoring contingency funds, the Department of Natural Resources Monitoring Program Manager will solicit the Lead Agency on project specific requests and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee on programmatic requests. The solicitation will be a letter outlining and justifying the request with an attached budget. Lead Agencies shall respond to such requests within 10 working days of the State's request. Responses not received within 10 days may be deemed by the State as Lead Agency approval.
- (2) Upon approval from the Lead Agency on project specific requests, the Department of Natural Resources Monitoring Program Manager will send a letter to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee stating concurrence of the Lead Agency and will request approval for use of contingency funds. A copy of the initial solicitation to the Lead Agency will be attached. Letters to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee for project-specific and programmatic requests will include a running total of contingency funds provided to date.
- (3) Upon approval for use of contingency funds by the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, the New Orleans District will prepare MIPR's to the State and/or other participating agencies (National Wetlands Research Center) in the amount requested. MIPR's to the State for project-specific activities will be cost-shared in accordance with approved cost-share agreements. MIPR's to the State for programmatic activities will be cost-shared at 85% Federal and 15% State.
- (4) Activities that are appropriate for use of contingency funds include, but are not limited to:

Project-specific

- a) Changes in project designs such as revised boundaries, structures or goals may require extra TAG meetings, revising monitoring plans, additional preconstruction aerial photography acquisition and analysis and additional preconstruction monitoring.
- b) Delays in project construction may require additional preconstruction aerial photography acquisition and analysis and additional preconstruction monitoring.
- c) Damage to monitoring stations due to human or natural causes such as stolen or vandalized equipment, marsh burning and storm damage may require replacement.
- d) Project-specific impacts that might surface during routine monitoring such as increasing the duration and frequency of flooding.

Programmatic

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

APPENDIX I

TRACKING OF CHANGES

Revisions 1-5 of this document were maintained in a “draft” format that utilized redline and strikeout text in an attempt to track changes. Because of the extensive changes that had been made throughout the years, this “draft” format made it very difficult to follow the intent of the procedures. Beginning with Revision 6 (15 Apr 03), the document will be maintained in a “clean” format. This appendix was added in Revision 7 to track the origin and approval of amendments made to the document in all future revisions of the SOP. The table below outlines all amendments to the SOP, beginning in Revision 7 (approved by the Technical Committee on 30 Sep 03).

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
1	7	All instances where the words “OMRR&R Plan” occur, replace with “Project Operations & Schedule Manual” when referencing the Corps of Engineers. Change was requested to satisfy the requirements of Corps’ attorneys. The name change is only applicable to the Corps.	Proposed by LDNR, Dr. Bill Good.	Technical Committee, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #8).	16 Jul 03
2	7	During the 15 Apr 03 meeting to modify the SOP, it was agreed that the Corps would provide suggested language in order to clarify the funding cap for cash flow and non-cash flow projects. The Corps-suggested revisions to all of Section 5.d. were incorporated into the SOP.	Requested by USACE, Ms. Gay Browning, as a clarification of the baseline estimate. At the 10 Dec 02 Technical Committee meeting, the Engineering Workgroup was tasked with looking at this issue and developing a proposal for consideration by the Technical Committee. At the 26 Mar 03 Technical Committee meeting (Agenda Item F), the Technical Committee accepted the Engineering Workgroup recommendation that the most current Phase 2 estimate should	Technical Committee, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #8).	16 Jul 03

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
			be used as the baseline estimate and that there was no basis for changing the currently-allowable 25% cap above the baseline estimate.		
3	7	Incorporation of language to allow Phase 2 authorizations at any regular quarterly Task Force meeting into the SOP.	Originally proposed by USFWS, Mr. Darryl Clark. Approved by the Technical Committee at the 16 Jul 03 meeting (Agenda Item #8), for recommendation to the Task Force.	Task Force, at a regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #4)	14 Aug 03
4	7	Incorporation of language into the SOP regarding updates to the Prioritization Criteria scoring of un-constructed projects at the 95% design review. Incorporation of language into the SOP regarding prioritization of candidate projects as part of the Phase 0 analysis.	Originally proposed by the Engineering/ Environmental Workgroups. Approved by the Technical Committee at the 16 Jul 03 meeting (Agenda Item #1), for recommendation to the Task Force.	Task Force, at a regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #5)	14 Aug 03
5	7	Incorporation of language into the SOP	Originally proposed by the USACE,	Task Force, at a	14 Aug 03

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
		outlining the process for requesting approval for OM&M funding beyond the first three years.	Ms. Julie Z. LeBlanc, in order clarify the procedure for the monitoring funding request under consideration at the 14 Aug 03 Task Force meeting. Approved by the Technical Committee via email vote on 13 Aug 03 (LDNR abstaining), for recommendation to the Task Force.	regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #5)	
6	8	Incorporation of clarifications to 30/95% design review requirements, as recommended by the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups.	At the 30 Sep 03 Technical Committee meeting, the Technical Committee tasked the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups with providing clarifications on what is included in 30/95% design reviews. Following a joint workgroup meeting on 13 Nov 03, the workgroups recommended changes to the language.	Technical Committee, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #9). In accordance with Section 6.a (1)(b), these changes are not “policy-level” and therefore are at the discretion of the Technical Committee for review and	10 Dec 03

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
				approval.	
7	8	Revision of SOP language to clarify that requests for Phase 2 funding, construction approval, and other funding approvals must first be obtained from the Technical Committee prior the requesting same from the Task Force. In practice, this is how the process is currently working (requests before the Task Force must first be recommended by the Technical Committee), but it is not clearly reflected in the SOP.	Originally proposed by Dr. Bill Good to more clearly define the CWPPRA approval process.	Technical Committee, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #9). In accordance with Section 6.a (1)(b), these changes are not “policy-level” and therefore are at the discretion of the Technical Committee for review and approval.	10 Dec 03
8	8	Revision of SOP language to require successful 95% design review prior requesting funding approval from the Technical Committee. The previous	Requested during 10 Dec 03 Technical Committee meeting.	Technical Committee, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda	10 Dec 03

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
		revision of the SOP allowed completion of 95% design review after the Technical Committee recommendation, but prior to Task Force approval. This change allows the Technical Committee to take the material provided as part of the 95% design review into account in making their recommendation.		Item #9). In accordance with Section 6.a (1)(b), these changes are not “policy-level” and therefore are at the discretion of the Technical Committee for review and approval.	
9	8	Include Demonstration SOP and most recent Prioritization Criteria as appendices to the CWPPRA SOP.	Originally proposed by the Corps of Engineers to consolidate the location of other procedures used by the CWPPRA agencies.	Technical Committee, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #9). In accordance with Section 6.a (1)(b), these changes are not “policy-level” and therefore are at the discretion of the	10 Dec 03

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
				Technical Committee for review and approval.	
10	9	Modify SOP language to reflect 14 Apr 04 Task Force decision to move to an annual cycle for Phase 1/ Phase 2 funding (September Technical Committee/October Task Force). The exception is that Phase 1 funding for PPL14 will be approved in January 2005	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #4). Revisions approved by Technical Committee during regularly scheduled meeting on 14 Jul 04 (Agenda Item #2).	14 Apr 04
11	9	Replaced Appendix A language to include PPL15 process. In addition to only making changes to the dates, the process was modified to move Phase 1 funding approval up to October (in lieu of January).	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #4). Revisions approved by Technical Committee	14 Apr 04

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
				during regularly scheduled meeting on 14 Jul 04 (Agenda Item #2).	
12	10	Modify SOP language to reflect Aug 04 Task Force decision to limit new Phase I and II approvals to 100%, and modify SOP language to reflect Oct 04 and Feb 05 Task Force decisions to limit existing Phase I and II costs to 100% (previously allowed to increase to 125% without Task Force approval)	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item # 4), Oct 04 (Agenda Item #5), and Feb 05 (Agenda Item #3). Revisions approved by Technical Committee during meeting on 16 Mar 05 (Agenda Item #3). Changes drafted by P&E Subcommittee on 10 Mar 05.	18 Aug 04 13 Oct 04 12 Feb 05

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
13	10	Modify SOP language to reflect Oct 04 Task Force decision to limit request for approval of O&M funding increases above the 20-year cost for non-cash-flow projects to 3-year increments	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #6). Revisions approved by Technical Committee during meeting on 16 Mar 05 (Agenda Item #3). Changes drafted by P&E Subcommittee on 10 Mar 05.	13 Oct 04
14	10	Modify SOP language to reflect Feb 05 Task Force decision to hold two yearly funding meetings in Oct and Jan. Oct funding meetings would consider demonstration project approvals, PPL Phase 1 approvals, planning budget approval, O&M and monitoring approvals and Corps administrative cost approvals. January funding meetings	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly schedule meeting (Agenda Item #9). Revisions approved by Technical Committee during meeting on 16 Mar 05 (Agenda Item #3). Changes drafted	17 Feb 05

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
		would consider Phase 2 approvals.		by P&E Subcommittee on 10 Mar 05.	
15	10	Modify SOP language in main body, Appendices C and E to clarify project requirements related to annual funding meetings. Suggested changes were compiled as part of an After Action Review (AAR) following the Sept/Oct 2004 funding meeting.	Technical Committee	Technical Committee, at regularly schedule meeting (Agenda Item #3) on 16 Mar 05. P&E Subcommittee met to discuss and draft language on 10 Mar 05.	16 Mar 05
16	11	Corps changed the submission address for all 303(e) approval requests (from CEMVN-RE-L to CEMVN-OC). Corps revised Phase II approval spreadsheet in Appendix C to match version emailed out to the agencies on	Corps' administrative changes	N/A	N/A

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
		17 Nov 05 (G. Browning).			
17	11	<p>Replacement of Appendix E – Demo SOP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporated implementation procedures /clarifications initially discussed at the 10 Mar 05 P&E Subcommittee meeting and remanded to the WG chairmen Incorporation of the final PPL16 process pertaining to demo nomination, evaluation, and selection as outlined in the PPL16 process approved by the Task Force on 27 Jul 05 	Procedures/clarifications originally discussed at the 10 Mar 05 P&E meeting. Changes to demo nomination, evaluation, and selection as outlined in final PPL16 process.	Technical Committee, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #8)	19 Oct 05
18	11	Replaced Appendix A - PPL15 process with the final PPL16 process approved by the Task Force on 27 Jul 05. In addition, modified the final approved PPL16 process to incorporate the 2 Nov 05 Task Force decision to allow automatic re-nomination of PPL15 projects not selected for Phase I funding	Task Force/Technical Committee	<p>Task Force, at regularly scheduled meeting on 27 Jul 05 (Agenda Item 4)</p> <p>Task Force, at</p>	27 Jul 05

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
		by the Task Force as PPL16 nominees. These projects will be considered at the coastwide voting meeting, along with other nominated projects. This change is in reaction to the delay in Phase I selection for PPL15 until after the PPL16 RPT meetings (selection delay due to Hurricane Katrina).		regularly scheduled meeting on 2 Nov 05 (Agenda Item 3d)	2 Nov 05
19	12	Revised SOP language under Section 6p (previously entitled "Project Deauthorizations") to include project transfers to other programs.	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #5). Revisions approved by Technical Committee during regularly scheduled meeting on 14 Jun 06 (Agenda Item #6).	12 Jul 06
20	12	Replaced Appendix A - PPL16 process	Task Force	Task Force, at	12 Jul 06

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
		with the final PPL17 process approved by the Task Force on 12 Jul 06. Subsequently, in Revision #13, revised meeting dates in the appendix to reflect changes to 2 Task Force meeting dates) – Corps administrative action.		regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #4). Revisions approved by Technical Committee via email (29 Jun 06).	
21	13	Revised language in Appendix E, <i>Demonstration Project SOP</i> , to incorporate the Task Force’s 12 Apr 06 decision to fund, upon review, at least one credible demo annually.	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #5). SOP changes drafted by P&E Subcommittee via email. SOP changes approved by Technical Committee during meeting on 14 Mar 07 (Agenda Item #3).	12 Apr 06
22	13	Revised language in Appendix C,	Technical Committee	Technical	13 Sep 06

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
		<p><i>Information Required in Phase 2 Authorization Requests</i>, to clarify that the Engineering Work Group must review and approve agency’s revised Phase II cost estimates prior to fully funding.</p>		<p>Committee, at regularly scheduled meeting (Agenda Item #14). In accordance with Section 6.a (1)(b), these changes are not “policy-level” and therefore are at the discretion of the Technical Committee for review and approval. SOP changes drafted by P&E Subcommittee via email. SOP changes approved by Technical Committee during meeting on 14 Mar 07 (Agenda Item #3).</p>	

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
23	13	Changed the <i>Tracking of Changes</i> Appendix from “G” to “J” (so it remains last in SOP). Added new Appendix “G”, <i>CWPPRA – CIAP Partnership</i> , as approved by the Task Force at their 18 Oct 06 meeting.	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly scheduled meeting on 18 Oct 06 (Agenda Item #14). SOP changes drafted by P&E Subcommittee via email. SOP changes approved by Technical Committee during meeting on 14 Mar 07 (Agenda Item #3).	18 Oct 06
24	13	Revised SOP language to incorporate the “Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund” approved by the Task Force at their 18 Oct 06 meeting. This was done by inserting a new section “6.q.”. and revising the existing Section 6.q. to 6.r.	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly scheduled meeting on 18 Oct 06 (Agenda Item #10). SOP changes drafted by P&E Subcommittee via email. SOP changes	18 Oct 06

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
				approved by Technical Committee during meeting on 14 Mar 07 (Agenda Item #3).	
25	13	Added Appendix H, <i>Transitioning Projects to Other Authorities</i> , as approved by the Task Force at their 15 Feb 07 meeting	Task Force	Task Force, at regularly schedule meeting on 15 Feb 07 (Agenda Item #8). Appendix approved by Technical Committee at their 6 Dec 06 meeting. SOP changes approved by Technical Committee during meeting on 14 Mar 07 (Agenda Item #3).	15 Feb 07
26	13	Added Appendix I, Monitoring	Corps administrative change	Appendix approved 8	14 Mar 07

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
		Contingency Fund SOP. Inserted previously approved SOP, dated 8 Dec 99.		Dec 99. SOP changes approved by Technical Committee during meeting on 14 Mar 07 (Agenda Item #3).	
27	14	Changed Section 6e(2) to include language to make it a priority of the 30% Design to reduce long term maintenance costs of projects			
28	14	Eliminate Appendix H, retitle subsequent Appendices to reflect the deletion of Appendix H.			
29	14	Replace Section 6(p) with new language			
30	14	Non-substantive editing changes to clean up and correct inconsistent			

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
		formatting and paragraph numbering, grammatical, readability, typographical, and spelling errors.			
31	14.1	Replaced Draft Appendix A with final version	Corps Administrative change		08 Feb 08

FACT SHEET

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

1. PURPOSE

To plan, design, construct, maintain, and monitor coastal wetlands restoration projects that provide for the long-term conservation of wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations in coastal Louisiana.

2. FACTS

a. Authority. Activities were authorized by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) (Title III of Public Law 101-646, dated 29 November 1990), as amended, through FY 1999. On October 20, 1999, Public Law 106-74 amended CWPPRA to provide authority through FY 2000. Senate Bill 1119, which was passed by the Senate without amendment on November 19, 1999, and sent to the House on November 22, 1999, provides for CWPPRA authority through FY 2009.

b. Funding. CWPPRA funding is provided by the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 and comes from excise taxes on fishing equipment and fuel taxes on motorboat and small engines. These taxes are deposited and remain in the Department of the Interior's Sport Fish Restoration Account where they are managed/invested until payments are required. Excluding the non-Federal dollars, anywhere from \$33 - \$53 million per year is made available to the Corps via work allowances. Of this amount, \$5 million per year is dedicated to the Task Force planning effort which is cost-shared at 100% Federal/ 0% non-Federal. On June 8, 1998, Public Law 105-178 extended the transfer of the excise taxes in to the Sport Fish Restoration Account through FY 2005.

c. Study and Project Areas. The study and project areas comprise the coastal parishes of Louisiana.

d. Problem Identification and Potential Solutions. Louisiana's 3.5 million acres of coastal wetlands represent about 40 percent of all of the coastal wetlands in the continental United States. Our coastal marshes and wetlands are extremely valuable; not only because of their commercial, recreational, and cultural values, but also because of the biological and physical process benefits they provide to coastal communities, the state and the Nation. Coastal wetland habitats in Louisiana serve as a foundation for a \$1 billion seafood industry, a \$200 million sport hunting industry, a \$14 million alligator industry, valuable fur resources, wild crawfish resources, hardwood timber and commercial livestock rangelands that equate to thousands of jobs crucial to the economies of many coastal communities. The wetlands also provide important hurricane and storm protection to coastal communities. Because of the alteration of several important coastal wetland processes over the past 75-80 years, Louisiana has lost more than 600,000 acres of coastal vegetated wetlands and is now losing coastal wetlands at an annual rate of more than 25-35 square miles per year (20,000-25,000 acres per year).

Potential solutions include: 1) restoring natural processes, such as the introduction of natural flow of sediment and freshwater into coastal marshes, 2) restoring hydrologic conditions, 3) shoreline protection and barrier island reconstruction, 4) vegetative plantings, and 5) marsh creation.

e. Status.

Priority Lists. CWPPRA established the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. The Task Force consists of the delegated representatives of the Secretary of the Army (chairman); the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; the Governor of the State of Louisiana; the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of Commerce. To date, 11 Priority Project Lists (PPL) and a total of 118 active projects have been authorized by the Task Force. These projects provide benefits in the restoration and protection of 102,834 acres of coastal wetlands. Federal funds and non-Federal funds in the amounts of \$425,963,951 and \$77,302,409, respectively, are available for construction.

Completed Projects. Construction has been completed on 47 projects.

Restoration Plan. In response to Section 303(b) of the CWPPRA, the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan report was published in November 1993. Following public review of the final report, a Record of Decision was prepared, signed by the Task Force chairman, and submitted to HQUSACE for transmittal to the ASA(CW). The report is currently being reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget prior to transmittal to the Congress.

Feasibility Studies. Recognizing that restoration of the state's coastal wetlands requires projects of a more complex nature and a larger scope than can be analyzed in the process of developing annual priority lists, the Task Force authorized the initiation of two feasibility studies. The Mississippi River Sediment, Nutrient, and Freshwater Redistribution study, managed by the Corps of Engineers, investigated plans for optimizing the resources of the Mississippi River, giving consideration to the river's many uses (e.g., navigation and water supply, in addition to creation and nourishment of wetlands). The Draft report was issued in July 2000 at which time the Task Force determined that the draft recommendations of the report would be pursued individually through existing means for project development. The Louisiana Barrier Shoreline study, managed by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, was to determine the feasibility of restoring the state's barrier islands and other shorelines to protect coastal wetlands and related resources. The first phase of this study was completed in April 1999.

Conservation Plan. The State of Louisiana has developed a conservation plan in accordance with Section 304 of the act. The plan estimates that less than 200 acres of coastal wetlands are lost due to developmental activities and recommends measures to offset these losses. The Administrator of the EPA, the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Secretary of the Army approved the plan in November 1997. The State's share in project construction was reduced to 10 percent for projects on the 5th and 6th Priority Project Lists, and to 15 percent for the unexpended funds as of 1 December 1997 for all other projects.

Coast 2050. In June 1997, the Task Force initiated a strategic planning effort called Coast 2050. The purpose of this program was to develop, within 18 months, a technically sound strategic plan to sustain coastal resources and provide an integrated multiple use approach to ecosystem management. The development of this strategy differs from the 1993 restoration plan in that regional strategies, rather than basin strategies, will be developed and prioritized. Also, the regional strategies will be integrated into other coastal uses, such as navigation, water supply, transportation, and flood protection. The effort heavily involved solicitation of public input and recommendations on coastal planning and restoration efforts. The draft Coast 2050 report was completed in December 1998. The Coast 2050 Feasibility Study was initiated in Fiscal Year 2000 to explore implementation of Coast 2050 strategies through subsequent Water Resources Development Act authorizations.

CWPPRA Senior Project Manager:
Coast 2050 Senior Project Manager:

Julie Z. LeBlanc (504) 862-1597
Troy Constance (504) 862-2474



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
New Orleans District



November 16, 2006

BREAUX COASTAL WETLANDS ACT

PROJECT AUTHORITY: To date, 163 construction projects have been authorized and funded on sixteen Project Priority Lists (PPL). Due to implementation problems, 20 projects have been deauthorized. All projects are authorized by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (Public Law 101-646, Title III).

PROJECT SPONSORSHIP: Originally, the projects were cost-shared at the rate of 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal, with the State of Louisiana being the non-Federal cost-share partner and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources being the State's representative agency. With the approval of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan in November 1997, the cost sharing rate changed to 85% Federal and 15% non-Federal. Additionally, WRDA 96 authorized that the projects on the 5th and 6th Project Priority Lists (approved in 1996 and 1997) be cost shared at 90% Federal and 10% non-Federal subject to the approval of the State's Conservation Plan.

PROJECT LOCATIONS: The 143 active construction projects are located in the parishes of: Cameron, Terrebonne, Plaquemines, Vermilion, Jefferson, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Charles, Calcasieu, St. Bernard, Orleans, Iberia, Iberville, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, and St. Tammany.

PROJECT PURPOSE: The 143 active projects will benefit (create, restore, or protect) 121,220 acres of wetlands.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUE: Breaux Act funding is provided by the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 and comes from excise taxes on fishing equipment and fuel taxes on motorboat and small engines. These taxes have been extended through FY 2011. On October 20, 1999, Public Law 106-74 amended the Breaux Act to provide funding authority through FY 2000. On November 1, 2000, Public Law 106-408 amended the Breaux Act to provide funding authority through FY 2009. On December 8, 2004, Public Law 108-447 amended the Breaux Act to provide funding authority through 2019.

PROJECT COSTS:

	Baseline Cost	Current Estimate
Funded Cost For 143 Active Projects	\$794,520,267	\$766,676,867
Total Cost for 20 Deauthorized Projects	\$34,364,158	\$2,613,005
Total Cost for LA Coastal Wetlands Conservation Plan	\$238,871	\$191,807
Total Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)	\$13,492,144	\$13,492,144
Total Monitoring Contingency Fund	\$1,500,000	1,500,000
TOTALS	\$844,115,440	\$784,473,823

AVAILABLE FUNDS: Federal: \$713,997,211; non-Federal Funds: \$125,173,271; TOTAL: \$839,170,482.

FUTURE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS: Under the present cash flow management, an additional \$676,933,529 will be required to fund construction, monitoring and O&M of projects in the design phase.

PROJECT STATUS/SCHEDULE: Of the 143 active projects, 68 projects are complete and 20 projects are under construction. Nine projects are scheduled to begin construction in FY 2007, and, if funds were available, an additional 15 could begin construction in FY 2007. Fourteen projects are scheduled in FY 2008; and one project in FY 2010. Sixteen projects are currently unscheduled or are under reevaluation.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

PROJECT STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

30 January 2008

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

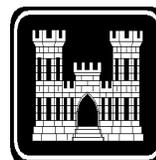
Project Summary by Basin

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
New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	

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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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
<p>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.</p> <p>The Task Force approved a revised project estimate of \$2,500,000; however, current estimate is less.</p> <p>Condemnation of real estate easements was required because of unclear ownership titles and significantly lengthened the project schedule. Construction was completed in February 1996.</p> <p>Complete.</p>										
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 \$14,901,980
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
	Total Priority List	1	10,544				\$16,323,624	\$29,385,325	180.0	\$22,965,568 \$21,763,637
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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	

West Belle Pass Headland Restoration	TERRE	LAFOU	474	27-Dec-1996 A	10-Feb-1998 A	30-Sep-2007 *	\$4,854,102	\$6,751,441	139.1 !	\$6,699,986 \$6,290,693
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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	\$10,223,241 \$9,194,881
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- 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		3	1,691				\$4,178,385	\$1,321,965	31.6	\$1,293,655 \$1,120,660
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>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.</p> <p>Project deauthorized October 4, 2000.</p>										
Grand Bay Crevasse [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ					\$2,468,908	\$65,747	2.7	\$65,747 \$65,747
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 \$2,273,584
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 \$2,273,584
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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Flexible Dustpan Demo at Head of Passes (DEMO)	DELTA	PLAQ	0	31-May-2002 A	03-Jun-2002 A	21-Jun-2002 A	\$1,600,000	\$1,909,020	119.3	\$1,906,489 \$1,865,928
<p>Status: CSA executed May 31, 2002. Construction completed June 21, 2002.</p> <p>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".</p> <p>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.</p>										
Marsh Creation East of the Atchafalaya River-Avoca Island [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	STMRY					\$6,438,400	\$66,869	1.0	\$66,869 \$66,869
<p>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.</p> <p>Project deauthorized July 23, 1998.</p>										
Marsh Island Hydrologic Restoration	TECHE	IBERI	408	01-Feb-2001 A	25-Jul-2001 A	12-Dec-2001 A	\$4,094,900	\$5,143,323	125.6 !	\$5,033,029 \$4,060,769
<p>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.</p> <p>Revised design of closures from earthen to rock because soil borings indicate highly organic material in borrow area.</p>										
Total Priority List		6	408				\$12,133,300	\$7,119,212	58.7	\$7,006,387 \$5,993,566

- 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)

Actual
Obligations/
Expenditures

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	

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
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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 *	01-Dec-2009	\$9,266,842	\$11,583,553	125.0 !	\$1,296,811 \$1,268,002
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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. The placement of dredged material in Cycle 3 is completed, and upon settlement, the dikes will be degraded to mimic natural hydrologic conditions. 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)

Actual
Obligations/
Expenditures

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	

Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 3	CA/SB	CAMER	187	28-Mar-2005 A	25-Oct-2006 A	01-Oct-2008	\$3,629,333	\$4,536,666	125.0	\$2,651,519 \$2,643,850
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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 consists of the creation of 232 acres of marsh platform using material dredged from the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. Between February 12 and March 31, 2007, 828,767 cubic yards of dredged sediment material were placed into the Sabine Refuge Cycle 3 marsh creation area. Lower level earthen overflow weirs were constructed to assist in the dewatering of the marsh creation disposal area and to create fringe marsh with the overflow. The dredged slurry has been placed between elevations 2.03 NAVD 88 and 2.71 NAVD 88. Construction of low level weirs and breaching of the retention dikes surrounding Cycle 3 will allow 10 to 20 percent of the dredged material to splay into the surrounding area.

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
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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)

Actual
Obligations/
Expenditures

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 5	CA/SB	CAMER	168				\$0	\$0	#Num! #	\$0 \$0
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>										
Total Priority List		8	993				\$28,621,140	\$19,541,890	68.3	\$7,370,001 \$7,333,522

- 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	01-Apr-2008	01-Apr-2008	30-Jun-2009	\$1,498,967	\$1,498,967	100.0	\$1,094,353 \$1,095,142
<p>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.</p>										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

Actual
Obligations/
Expenditures

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STCHA					\$150,706	\$188,383	125.0 !	\$106,932 \$82,248
	Status:	At the June 27, 2007 CWPPRA Task Force meeting, the Task Force voted to begin the deauthorization process for this project. In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, notices were sent out in July 2007 to all interested parties requesting their comments and advising them that, at the next CWPPRA Task Force meeting (currently scheduled for October 25, 2007), a final decision on deauthorization will be made.								
Periodic Intro of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo (DEMO)	COAST	VARY	0	01-Apr-2008	01-Apr-2008	01-Apr-2009	\$1,502,817	\$1,502,817	100.0	\$31,726 \$31,726
	Status:	In August 2005, project was stalled due to Katrina workload. In November 2006 team began coordinating with 4th Supplemental project, Modification to Caenarvon, to ensure consistency. Currently the team needs to fully develop Preliminary Design Report. Team is working on updating costs to reflect post-Katrina price levels. Also, the team is working on developing benefits of a thin layer of sediment versus marsh creation.								
Weeks Bay MC and SP/Commercial Canal/Freshwater Redirection	TECHE	IBERI	278				\$1,229,337	\$1,229,337	100.0	\$532,636 \$520,305
	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	519				\$4,381,827	\$4,419,504	100.9	\$1,765,646 \$1,729,421

- 4 Project(s)
- 0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 0 Construction Started
- 0 Construction Completed
- 1 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Benneys Bay Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	5,706	01-Apr-2008	01-Mar-2009	01-Nov-2010	\$1,076,328	\$1,076,328	100.0	\$944,736 \$904,744
	<p>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.</p>									
Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove	BARA	JEFF	8,891				\$3,002,114	\$3,002,114	100.0	\$2,242,413 \$2,064,734
	<p>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 compiled. An initial Value Engineering study is scheduled for the week of July 22, 2002.</p> <p>WRDA may fund Phase 2.</p>									
Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	501	01-Apr-2008	01-Dec-2009		\$1,155,200	\$1,444,000	125.0	\$1,046,391 \$1,099,400
	<p>Status: 95% design review anticipated July 25, 2007.</p>									
Total Priority List		10	15,098				\$5,233,642	\$5,522,442	105.5	\$4,233,540 \$4,068,878

- 3 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Priority List 11										
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection, O&M Only [CIAP]	MERM	CAMER					\$8,382,494	\$5,667,387	67.6	\$0
	Status:									
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection, Tebo Point	MERM	CAMER	530	01-Apr-2008	01-Nov-2007 *	01-Jun-2008	\$11,811,039	\$4,381,643	37.1	\$759,564
	Status: The Grand Lake project, excluding the Tebo Point Extention, is included in the State's Coastal Impact Assistance Plan as a Tier 1 project that the state will construct. The Tebo Point Extension portion of the project was approved for construction under the CWPPRA Program by the Task Force in January 2007.									
Total Priority List		11	530				\$20,193,533	\$10,049,030	49.8	\$759,564
										\$756,718

- 2 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)

Actual
Obligations/
Expenditures

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	TERRE	STMRY	143	01-Apr-2008	15-Jul-2009	15-Jun-2010	\$2,229,876	\$2,229,876	100.0	\$1,468,421 \$1,519,815
	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. 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 second draft 30% Preliminary Design Report was submitted to LDNR for review on 25 May 2007. On 10 Jul 2007 the Corps met with LDNR to discuss the 25 May 2007 draft 30% Report and LDNR submitted a request for additional information (mostly geotechnical concerns). The Corps' geotechs completed their input on 15 Jan 08 and the info is being reviewed before release to LDNR. Release is expected by the end of Jan 2008. A meeting will be set up with LDNR if more information is needed. A 30% design review is tentatively set for midMarch 2008.								
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shoreline Protection	PONT	STBER	266	01-Apr-2008	30-Mar-2008	30-Nov-2008	\$1,348,345	\$1,348,345	100.0	\$1,077,012 \$1,067,733
	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	01-Apr-2008	01-Aug-2009	01-Mar-2010	\$1,880,376	\$1,880,376	100.0	\$334,436 \$309,673
	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	\$15,714,410	79.9	\$10,439,184 \$10,424,954
	Status:	Project construction near complete. Construction of dike and beneficial use of dredge material to construct marsh behind dike going very well.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
	Total Priority List	12	2,443				\$25,132,526	\$21,173,007	84.2	\$13,319,054 \$13,322,175

- 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	0	24-Mar-2005 A	01-Nov-2005 A	29-Aug-2006 A	\$1,000,000	\$1,055,000	105.5	\$645,036 \$585,316
	Status: All instruments, dredging, sand, fabric and rock installed. Contractor is monitoring instruments and submitting data.									
Spanish Pass Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	433	01-Apr-2008	01-Jun-2010		\$1,137,344	\$1,421,680	125.0	\$295,564 \$269,186
	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. Hydraulic modeling work was completed and a Dec 2006 progress report revealed that the project as proposed would not attain originally anticipated wetland benefits. Various alternatives to revise the project scope are being developed in conjunction with Plaquemines Parish officials. Most recent meeting with Parish officials and LDNR occurred on 1 May 07. Last contact with Plaquemines Parish occurred on 19 Sep 2007 in attempt to meet and discuss future direction for this project. Efforts addressing the Cost Share Agreement issue are ongoing between LDNR and the COE.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		13	433				\$2,137,344	\$2,476,680	115.9	\$940,600 \$854,502
2 Project(s) 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 1 Construction Started 1 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized										

Priority List 15

Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion [TRANSFER]	BRET	PLAQ					\$1,205,354	\$1,205,291	100.0	\$9,452 \$9,304
	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	\$382,878 \$25,492
	Status:	- Investigations are continuing in the development of marsh creation site design. From the original proposed project, marsh creation sites 1 and 2 are recommended to be removed and marsh creation site 3 is recommended to be enhanced. The planned improvements for Site 4 are unchanged. - The EPA and LNDR cooperative agreement is under development.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		15	511				\$2,279,876	\$2,279,813	100.0	\$392,331 \$34,796

- 2 Project(s)
- 0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 0 Construction Started
- 0 Construction Completed
- 1 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	\$2,000 \$8,830
	Status:									
Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	MERM	CAMER	888	01-Apr-2008	01-Jul-2010	08-Jul-2011	\$1,266,842	\$1,266,842	100.0	\$2,000 \$7,325
	Status: This project was approved for Phase 1 design in Oct 2006. The COE internal project delivery team (PDT) has been assembled. Upon attainment of a Cost Share Agreement with LDNR, a Phase 1 work plan will be developed and a kickoff meeting/site visit scheduled. Efforts addressing the Cost Share Agreement issue are ongoing between LDNR and the COE.									

Total Priority List		16	1,218				\$2,927,827	\$2,927,827	100.0	\$4,000 \$16,156
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- 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 THE ARMY (COE)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total	DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS		36,004				\$135,462,373	\$119,377,684	88.1	\$72,950,594 \$68,586,552

- 40 Project(s)
- 18 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 16 Construction Started
- 14 Construction Completed
- 6 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	

Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL, 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
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- 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		1	9				\$6,345,468	\$8,762,416	138.1	\$8,751,493 \$8,612,076
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>										
Total Priority List		2	109				\$6,907,897	\$10,774,974	156.0	\$10,788,861 \$10,759,515
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Red Mud Demo [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STJON		03-Nov-1994 A			\$350,000	\$470,500	134.4 !	\$520,129 \$520,129
<p>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.</p> <p>The Task Force approved the deauthorization of the project on August 7, 2001. Escrowed funds will be returned to Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.</p>										
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
<p>Status: At the January 16, 1998 meeting, the Task Force approved additional funds to cover the increased construction cost on lowest bid received.</p> <p>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.</p>										
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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

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

- 1 Project(s)
- 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 0 Construction Started
- 0 Construction Completed
- 1 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	IBERV		23-Jul-2003 A			\$9,700,000	\$9,700,000	100.0	\$6,933,440 \$6,893,521
	Status:	The Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project (BA-25b) has been proposed for de-authorization from the CWPPRA program. However, recognizing the importance of this project, the State of Louisiana, through the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, has committed to developing this project and is continuing final design efforts toward completion beyond its authorization under the CWPPRA program.								
Total Priority List		5.1					\$9,700,000	\$9,700,000	100.0	\$6,933,440 \$6,893,521

- 0 Project(s)
- 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 0 Construction Started
- 0 Construction Completed
- 1 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		6					\$150,000	\$3,452	2.3	\$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	30-Dec-2007 *	\$7,393,626	\$13,107,798	177.3 !	\$11,509,044 \$6,588,066
	Status:	A project review/lessons learned meeting is planned for Spring 2008.								
Timbalier Island Dune and Marsh Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	273	05-Oct-2000 A	01-Jun-2004 A	30-Nov-2007 *	\$16,234,679	\$16,659,416	102.6	\$15,774,577 \$15,089,565
	Status:	A project review/lessons learned meeting is planned for Spring 2008.								

Total Priority List		9	375				\$24,779,789	\$30,110,765	121.5	\$27,661,141 \$21,920,771
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- 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)

Actual
Obligations/
Expenditures

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Priority List 10										
Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	PONT	STBER	165	02-Oct-2001 A	01-Aug-2007 A	30-Dec-2008	\$18,378,900	\$25,212,993	137.2 !	\$21,542,790 \$1,124,520
	Status:	Installation of sheetpiles at Bayou Dupre has begun. Surveys are underway to finalize rock alignment.								
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 \$593,756
	Status:	Perceived unwillingness of new landowner to authorize landrights for the project seems to have changed very significantly. Cypress logging no longer appears to be a threat due to regulatory enforcement some time ago. The Parish continues to be extremely supportive, assisting the State and EPA in discussions with the landowner, and making commitments to actually purchase swampland in the area, including tracts that will directly support the project. The landowner has a pending proposal for using the project area as a mitigation bank, adopting some of the secondary features of the CWPPRA project to generate the benefits. EPA will ensure that the appropriate secondary features of our CWPPRA project, and associated benefits, are removed from the CWPPRA project in the future. Should the landowners' proposal be accepted by the agencies, both projects will be complementary. EPA and DNR are documenting the current support and formulating an aggressive strategy for progress on this excellent small diversion project.								
<hr/>										
Total Priority List		10	1,106				\$20,278,734	\$27,575,680	136.0	\$23,677,239 \$1,718,276

- 2 Project(s)
- 2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 1 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-2010	01-Dec-2011	\$5,434,288	\$6,780,307	124.8	\$5,743,276 \$2,338,230
	Status:	Actual engineering and design is proceeding rapidly. Landrights costs greatly exceed the available budget, and so landrights will probably not be acquired in Phase 1. NEPA effort is complex and has not progressed as rapidly as engineering and design.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	195	17-Mar-2004 A	01-May-2008	01-Feb-2009	\$2,998,960	\$3,742,053	124.8	\$3,333,699 \$1,961,270
	Status:	The project's cost data was revised. The Phase 2 request package was updated and presented at the January 2008 TC to request construction funds.								
Total Priority List			11	5,633			\$8,433,248	\$10,522,360	124.8	\$9,076,975 \$4,299,500

- 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	326	21-Mar-2004 A	01-May-2008	01-Nov-2008	\$2,192,735	\$2,731,221	124.6	\$2,441,335 \$577,311
	Status:	1/23/08 95% Design Review Meeting was held November 7, 2007. Technical Committee recommended authorization of Phase 2 construction on January 16, 2008 pending Task Force approval.								
Total Priority List			12	326			\$2,192,735	\$2,731,221	124.6	\$2,441,335 \$577,311

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

Priority List 13

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	272	29-Sep-2004 A	01-Apr-2008		\$2,293,893	\$2,754,889	120.1	\$2,402,319 \$1,011,661
	Status:	A favorable 30% E&D review was held on August 28, 2007, and a favorable 95% E&D review was held on November 7, 2007. The project was recommended for Phase 2 approval on January 16, 2008, by the Technical Committee.								
Total Priority List		13	272				\$2,293,893	\$2,754,889	120.1	\$2,402,319 \$1,011,661

- 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-2009	01-Jul-2010	\$1,193,606	\$1,193,606	100.0	\$1,063,053 \$61,724
	Status:	Field data collection is complete. Geotech analysis scheduled to be completed in April 2008. The 30% and 95% E&D reviews are planned for Spring and Summer 2008, respectively.								
Total Priority List		14	189				\$1,193,606	\$1,193,606	100.0	\$1,063,053 \$61,724

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

Priority List 16

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo [DEMO]	VARY	MULTI	0	27-Jul-2007 A	01-Apr-2008		\$919,599	\$919,599	100.0	\$789,983 \$1,601
	Status:	Contract awarded and work plan to accomplish demonstration is under development.								
Total Priority List			16	0			\$919,599	\$919,599	100.0	\$789,983 \$1,601

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

Priority List 17

Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	BRET	PLAQ	637				\$1,359,699	\$1,359,699	100.0	\$0 \$0
	Status:									
Total Priority List			17	637			\$1,359,699	\$1,359,699	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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total	ENVIRONMENTAL, REGION 6		9,895				\$114,845,744	\$115,891,199	100.9	\$103,149,736 \$65,322,549

- 20 Project(s)
- 17 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 6 Construction Started
- 3 Construction Completed
- 6 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)

Actual
Obligations/
Expenditures

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	

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	\$18,189,968	27.2	\$7,423,492 \$1,787,383
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Status: The status of the 390 stations (as of January 23, 2008) is as follows: 386 have approved landrights; 386 have preliminary site characterizations; 271 full site constructions; 93 site constructions without final survey; and 282 sites currently with data collection. Data from the 282 sites is posted within the DNR SONRIS database, USGS or CWPPRA web sites. The data available includes hydrologic (164 sites), vegetation (256 sites), elevation/accretion (122 sites), and soil properties (152 sites). 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 have been completed on 361 sites with 183 in editorial and peer-review. Maps are posted on the CRMS site on LaCoast. A new CRMS web page on LaCoast is being designed to facilitate easier access to data and products. This site should be up and available in April 2008. CRMS analytical teams were established for landscape, hydrology, vegetation and soils data as well as a data delivery team to develop ecological indices for evaluations at project and landscape levels. Draft indices were developed based on feedback received from the CWPPRA agencies in the June-July 2007 meetings, and they will be provided to the CWPPRA Monitoring WorkGroup for technical review in March 2008.

Total Priority List	0.1						\$66,890,300	\$18,189,968	27.2	\$7,423,492 \$1,787,383
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- 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 A		\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	100.0	\$79,387 \$79,387
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Status: No contingency fund requests since May 14, 2007.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Cameron Creole Plugs	CA/SB	CAMER	865	17-Apr-1993 A	01-Oct-1996 A	28-Jan-1997 A	\$660,460	\$1,039,192	157.3 !	\$987,982 \$787,846
	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	\$5,499,164	65.5	\$5,412,692 \$4,357,254

- 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 \$1,265,778
	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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
	Total Priority List	2	1,280				\$1,452,035	\$1,642,552	113.1	\$1,566,181 \$1,265,778
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: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 \$3,447,819

Status: Sabine Refuge Structure Replacement Project

Status January 2008

Construction began the week of November 1, 1999, dedicated in December 2000, and completed June 2001. 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.

Initially electrical problems were caused because the 3-Phase electrical service to the structures was not the proper 3-Phase. Transformers and filters were added to the structures in December 2001. Problems continued with motors running in reverse until 2002. The structures continued to operate incorrectly in the automatic mode because the correct "3-Phase" electricity was not available.

Rotary phase converters, installed in September 2003, eliminated motor reversal and other problems for an estimated cost of \$20,000 for 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.

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.

Current Structure Operations and Repair Post Hurricane Rita

Hurricane Rita in October 2005 overtopped the structures and damaged the electric motors, guard rails and other equipment. The structures have been operated in the partially open mode until repairs can be made. Some FEMA funds have been received by DNR for repair of Hurricane Rita damage. Other funds from the Fish and Wildlife Service are also being used for structure repair and upgrade. Repair and upgrading is currently in contracting with the TVA handling contract administration for the Service.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		3	953				\$4,581,454	\$4,528,418	98.8	\$4,425,448 \$3,447,819
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Project(s) 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 1 Construction Started 1 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized 										

Priority List 5

Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	LAFOU	199	28-May-2004 A	01-Jul-2009	01-Dec-2009	\$5,135,468	\$8,209,722	159.9 !	\$2,530,545 \$1,370,030
<p>Status: The first batch of model runs has been completed and is being evaluated. A meeting with Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries personnel was held on August 24th to get opinions from the staff of Pointe au Chene Wildlife Management Area regarding model predicted salinities. They will compile actual area salinities so that they may be compared against predicted salinities to assess the accuracy of the model.</p>										

Total Priority List		5	199				\$5,135,468	\$8,209,722	159.9	\$2,530,545 \$1,370,030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Project(s) 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 0 Construction Started 0 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 INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures	
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%		
Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	TERRE	TERRE	603	22-Oct-1998 A	01-Sep-2009	01-Mar-2010	\$9,831,306	\$10,519,383	107.0	\$1,830,813 \$1,117,402	
<p>Status: At the June 27, 2007, Task Force meeting, project managers were charged with developing revised project costs and benefits for the April 2008 Task Force meeting. On August 27, a meeting was held to identify project features for which revised project costs would be prepared. Once DNR submits a task order to T. Baker Smith, Inc., efforts to revise project costs will begin. Requirements for updating the project's Wetland Value Assessment were discussed in preparation for completing that work.</p>											
Nutria Harvest for Wetland Restoration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0	27-Oct-1998 A	20-Sep-1998 A	30-Oct-2003 A	\$2,140,000	\$804,683	37.6	\$1,227,194 \$806,220	
<p>Status: Nutria Harvest Demonstration Project</p> <p>Status July 2005</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This project was completed in October 2003. The project sponsors have completed project close-out activities.</p>											
Total Priority List			6	603				\$11,971,306	\$11,324,066	94.6	\$3,058,007 \$1,923,622

- 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 THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82	MERM	CAMER	296	12-Sep-2000 A	01-Sep-2005 A	13-Dec-2006 A	\$6,051,325	\$5,085,091	84.0	\$1,936,594 \$1,460,667

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 has 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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
<p>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.</p> <p>Phase II Construction Items</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Phase II construction funding approval was received at the October 2004 Task Force meeting.</p> <p>Construction bids were received by June 21, 2005. Construction is anticipated to begin by July 15, 2005.</p>										
Mandalay Bank Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE	0	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	\$6,852,305	94.6	\$3,786,319 \$3,084,941

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	267	16-May-2001 A	19-Jun-2006 A	14-Dec-2006 A	\$3,183,940	\$2,080,118	65.3	\$930,894 \$400,982
	Status:	This project was completed on December 14, 2006. The terraces have become well vegetated from plantings of smooth cordgrass and seashore paspalum as well as from natural colonization. Future monitoring of the crevasses should indicate whether or not the receiving areas are filling.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	225	17-Jul-2001 A	01-Dec-2004 A	01-Jul-2008	\$6,490,751	\$5,498,431	84.7	\$5,313,321 \$3,913,126

Status:

East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project

Status January 2008

A joint FWS- NRCS-DNR cost-share agreement was completed on July 17, 2001. Phase I E&D funding and Phase II construction funding were approved by the Task Force on January 10, 2001, and November 2003 respectively.

Hydrodynamic Modeling Study

FTN completed hydrodynamic modeling for the proposed water control structures at Right Prong, Greens, Three and Willow Bayous. Phase I hydrodynamic modeling consisted of reconnaissance, data acquisition, model selection, and model geometry establishment. Nine data recorders were deployed for a 16-month period (February 2002 to June 2003) for modeling purposes. Surveys were completed by May 2002.

The "East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Hydrodynamic Modeling Study Phase II: Calibration and Verification Report," "Historical Data Review Modeling Phase III Data and Final Report," and the "Phase III Determination of Boundary Conditions for Evaluating Project Alternatives" were completed October 5, 2004. With-project model runs that included modeling of fixed crest weirs with boat bays (10 feet wide by 4 feet deep) at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous were completed.

Hydrodynamic modeling results predicted that the proposed structures would have very little effects in reducing project area salinities.

Construction

The construction contract was awarded in December 2004, and the first portion of Construction Unit 1 was completed in October 2006. The following project features have been constructed: 1) Pines Ridge Bayou weir, 2) Bridge Bayou culverts, 3) 171,000 linear feet of earthen terraces in the Greens Lake area, 4) 3,000 linear feet of rock breakwater, with 50-foot wide gaps, at the eastern Sabine Lake shoreline beginning at Willow Bayou, and, 5) a rock weir in SE Section 16.

Project Modifications

11 miles (58,100 linear feet) of planned Sabine Lake shoreline plantings were removed and more earthen terraces were added using vegetative planting funds because of an unsuccessful 7,500 linear foot test planting along the Sabine Lake shoreline conducted by the State Soil and Water Conservation District and the NRCS.

The CWPPRA Task Force approved adding 50,000 linear feet of terraces, constructing 4, 50-foot-wide gaps in the rock breakwater, and deleting Construction Unit 2 components in October 2006. Discontinuing further CU 2 design was based on recent hydrodynamic modeling results, an examination of historic salinity data, and possible structure negative impacts.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures	
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%		
				Current Construction							
				The Pines Bayou weir was rehabilitated in August 2007 due to heavy damage caused by Hurricane Rita. Four 50-foot wide gaps were also installed in August 2007, in the 3,000 foot-long rock breakwater near Willow Bayou. A contract for 50,000 linear feet of additional earthen terraces was advertised in fall 2007 and the low bidder notified in January 2008. Construction should begin in spring 2008.							
Grand-White Lake Landbridge Restoration	MERM	CAMER	213	24-Jul-2001 A	10-Jul-2003 A	01-Oct-2004 A	\$9,635,224	\$4,761,907	49.4	\$4,573,271 \$3,609,201	
				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.							

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	604	16-May-2001 A	01-Apr-2003 A	01-Nov-2009	\$31,727,917	\$37,037,846	116.7	\$1,322,355 \$819,425
	Status: Additional construction funds have been received for CU 2. DNR completed all oyster surveys and appraisals along with finalizing the bid package in late fall of 2007. We are currently awaiting the release of that bid package and look forward to starting construction sometime in the early summer of 2008.									
Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	TERRE		24-Jul-2001 A	25-Aug-2007 A	01-Dec-2007 *	\$2,006,424	\$2,718,767	135.5 !	\$2,147,308 \$435,174
	Status: Final inspection of this project was completed by FWS and DNR on December 19, 2007 and we could find no apparent problems. Since that date, the landowner has requested additional navigation aids in the form of PVC pipe with reflective tape. This will be done ASAP.									
	I would have to say that this project faced some particularly difficult problems in getting a bid that was within budget (went to bid 4 times right after the hurricanes). DNR/Thibobaux Field Office was up for the job I would like to say that they worked quickly on all aspects of this project. I would like to personally thank them for not giving up on the project and for what I would consider a job very well done....									
	THANK YOU for a great job.									
Total Priority List		10	1,309				\$53,044,256	\$52,097,069	98.2	\$14,287,150 \$9,177,908

- 5 Project(s)
- 5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 5 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-May-2008	01-Feb-2009	\$2,294,410	\$15,695,084	684.1 !	\$433,994 \$387,460
	Status: Bid advertisement should occur in March 2008 with construction anticipated to begin in May 2008.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	440	03-Apr-2002 A	01-Jun-2009	01-Jun-2010	\$2,358,420	\$2,358,420	100.0	\$1,190,744 \$408,325

Status:

Status January 2008

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, landowner representatives, and consulting engineers. In September 2004, the final hydrodynamic modeling report was completed; in September 2005, Hurricane Rita heavily impacted area landowners; in March 2006 a modeling results and project feature landowner meeting was held; in December 2006, we received key landowner approval to flow water across Hwy 82 to the project area south of Grand Chenier; in February 2007, we conducted an engineering survey field trip of the project area; and in August 2007 design surveying began, after receipt of landowner approvals.

Surveying was been completed by September 2007. A wave analysis model should be completed by the end of January 2008, for a proposed borrow area in the Gulf of Mexico for the marsh creation component. Geotechnical investigations will be able to begin in February 2008.

Hydrodynamic Modeling

A modeling and surveying contract was awarded to Fenstermaker and Associates on June 14, 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 and validation was completed on September 30, 2003, and September 5, 2004, respectively.

The model results indicated that the project would be successful in flowing freshwater across Highway 82, at Grand Chenier, to reduce higher salinities in marshes south of the highway in the Hog Bayou Watershed caused by the Mermentau Ship Channel without impact of creating high water levels.

The model indicated that benefit Area A north of Hog Bayou and south of Hwy 82 near Lower Mud Lake would not receive significant salinity lowering benefits. The project team decided to remove the Area A features from the project. This would reduce the freshwater introduction component by 126 cfs (50%), leaving 126 cfs to benefit eastern marshes south of the Dr. Miller Canal.

The draft and final draft model reports entitled, "Hydrodynamic Modeling of the ME-29 South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration Project" were 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, on January 16, 2003, at Rockefeller Refuge, and in March 2006, at Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge to present modeling results and project features. Landrights approval for surveying and geotechnical sampling were received in August 2007.

Project Schedule

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Design surveying and geotechnical field work should be completed by May 2008, and a geotechnical report submitted by July 2008. 30% and 95 % Design Review meetings could be scheduled by August 2008, and October 2008 respectively. The Phase II construction approval request is scheduled for Technical Committee approval in December 2008, and Task Force approval in February 2009.										
West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	277	03-Apr-2002 A	24-Jul-2007 A	01-Jun-2008	\$17,519,731	\$17,895,502	102.1	\$15,886,996 \$1,978,505
	Status:	Construction on the rock shoreline protection component of this project has been completed for the northern and central sections of the project and construction of the rock dike has begun on the southern section. All of the marsh containment dikes have been completed as of December 20th. Inland Dredging Co. has indicated that the dredge would be on site in mid March to early April. No major problems have occurred with this project to date.								
Total Priority List		11	1,322				\$22,172,561	\$35,949,006	162.1	\$17,511,733 \$2,774,290

- 3 Project(s)
- 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 1 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-Apr-2008	01-Nov-2008	\$21,067,777	\$20,720,519	98.4	\$101,264 \$90,022
	Status:	The project is currently being advertised for bids. A pre-bid meeting with contractors is scheduled for February 15, 2008. Construction should begin in April 2008.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		13	436				\$21,067,777	\$20,720,519	98.4	\$101,264 \$90,022
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-2009	01-May-2010	\$1,197,590	\$1,197,590	100.0	\$33,202 \$13,162
Status:		A 30% design review meeting is now scheduled for March 19, 2008.								
Total Priority List		15	438				\$1,197,590	\$1,197,590	100.0	\$33,202 \$13,162

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

Priority List 17

Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery SR	BRET	MULTI	652				\$2,665,993	\$2,665,993	100.0	\$0 \$0
Status:										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
	Total Priority List	17	652				\$2,665,993	\$2,665,993	100.0	\$0 \$0
	1 Project(s)									
	0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed									
	0 Construction Started									
	0 Construction Completed									
	0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized									
Total	DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE		15,692				\$207,619,535	\$170,679,731	82.2	\$60,215,421 \$29,371,598
	25 Project(s)									
	24 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed									
	18 Construction Started									
	12 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	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	

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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 !	\$7,043,049 \$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 \$2,678,521
	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				\$6,113,456	\$12,844,759	210.1	\$12,641,102 \$11,404,549

- 3 Project(s)
- 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 3 Construction Started
- 3 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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	\$3,720,721	181.8 !	\$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 !	\$5,466,191 \$5,115,282
	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	0	01-Mar-1995 A	02-Jul-1997 A	30-Jun-1998 A	\$1,444,628	\$2,801,782	193.9 !	\$2,801,782 \$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	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
	Total Priority List	3	2,422				\$9,475,828	\$12,149,322	128.2	\$12,042,150 \$11,612,158
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	\$7,600,150	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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		4	215				\$10,771,372	\$7,639,176	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 \$683,929
Status: An O&M inspection trip was conducted March 2007. Terraces and vegetation appear to be in good condition. Emergent vegetation was noted to be colonizing in some locations between terraces. The Freshwater Bayou canal bank continues to erode and retreat along the northern edge of the project.										
Myrtle Grove Siphon [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	PLAQ		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.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		5	441				\$16,466,015	\$1,367,833	8.3	\$1,345,239 \$1,165,732
2 Project(s) 2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 1 Construction Started 1 Construction Completed 1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized										

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	\$6,000,720	95.0	\$5,982,655 \$4,791,617
Status: The LDNR is currently developing a work plan for minor maintenance noted during a November 2006 O&M inspection.										
Delta Wide Crevasses	DELTA	PLAQ	2,386	28-May-1998 A	21-Jun-1999 A	01-May-2005 A	\$5,473,934	\$4,728,319	86.4	\$2,046,110 \$1,851,471
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	\$1,662,709 \$1,291,211
Status: An O&M inspection trip is scheduled for June 2007.										

Total Priority List		6	7,979				\$14,958,134	\$14,121,174	94.4	\$9,691,474 \$7,934,299
3 Project(s) 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 3 Construction Started 3 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 \$345,343
	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.									
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 \$2,153,675
	Status: An O&M inspection trip was conducted March 2007. The vegetation on the terraces experienced a die-back after Hurricane Rita. However, the vegetation appears to be re-establishing. The overall condition of the terraces is good. The earthen terraces with little-to-no vegetation are experiencing some toe scour.									
<hr/>										
Total Priority List			7	569			\$3,114,795	\$2,884,727	92.6	\$2,895,783 \$2,499,019

- 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	\$212,153	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.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Hopedale Hydrologic Restoration	PONT	STBER	134	11-Jan-2000 A	10-Jan-2004 A	15-Jan-2005 A	\$2,179,491	\$2,281,287	104.7	\$2,198,170 \$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.								
Total Priority List		8	134				\$5,475,065	\$2,493,439	45.5	\$2,410,323 \$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-2008	01-Apr-2009	\$1,484,633	\$1,846,326	124.4	\$1,815,854 \$1,605,779
	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	\$839,928	58.5	\$839,253 \$835,409
	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.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
East Grand Terre Island Restoration	BARA	JEFF	335	21-Sep-2000 A	01-May-2008	01-Dec-2008	\$1,856,203	\$2,312,023	124.6	\$2,276,530 \$2,158,839
	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								
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	\$2,059,136	40.5	\$2,038,171 \$1,998,139
	Status:	An O&M inspection field trip was conducted in March 2007. The project is showing some signs of erosion along the 4-Mile canal side on the ends of the terraces. However, at this time an O&M event does not appear to be warranted.								
LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting, and Shoreline Protection [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STCHA		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	1,299			\$10,684,165	\$7,364,248	68.9	\$7,276,643 \$6,905,001

- 5 Project(s)
- 5 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: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	MERM	CAMER	920	27-Sep-2001 A	15-Jul-2008	01-Feb-2009	\$1,929,888	\$2,408,478	124.8	\$2,189,418 \$1,286,451
	Status:	Rockefeller Refuge Test Sections were not recommended for Phase 2 funding by the Technical Committee at their December 6, 2006 meeting. However, this project was selected by the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP). As such, the coordination of handing over the project to CIAP for construction is underway.								
Total Priority List		10	920				\$1,929,888	\$2,408,478	124.8	\$2,189,418 \$1,286,451

- 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 Chalant Pass	BARA	PLAQ	534	06-Aug-2002 A	25-Mar-2006 A	01-Jun-2008	\$61,995,587	\$65,808,267	106.1	\$59,608,615 \$19,980,215
	Status:	Construction of Chalant Headland (CU 1) was completed in Decemeber 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 A	\$35,994,929	\$33,993,846	94.4	\$28,863,981 \$17,472,765
	Status:	The dredging component is complete. The contractor is finishing dressing the rock which is expected to be completed early Spring 2007.								
Pass Chalant to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	263	06-Aug-2002 A	01-Feb-2008	01-Nov-2008	\$29,753,880	\$35,515,228	119.4	\$28,180,001 \$1,922,318
	Status:	Advertisement of a construction contract is pending clearance of oyster leases in the project area and assessment of post-storm project area conditions.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		11	1,510				\$127,744,396	\$135,317,341	105.9	\$116,652,597 \$39,375,298
3 Project(s) 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 2 Construction Started 1 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized										

Priority List 14

Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	234	04-Oct-2005 A			\$3,221,887	\$3,221,887	100.0	\$2,740,886 \$233,211
Total Priority List		14	234				\$3,221,887	\$3,221,887	100.0	\$2,740,886 \$233,211

- 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	VERMI	98				\$1,102,043	\$1,102,043	100.0	\$936,735 \$68,230
		Status:	CH Fenstermaker and Associates has been selected to lead the design of this project. Project E&D kick-off is shceduled for July 2007.							

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		15	98				\$1,102,043	\$1,102,043	100.0	\$936,735 \$68,230

- 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	TERRE	372	31-May-2007 A			\$3,002,171	\$3,002,171	100.0	\$2,551,845 \$62,169
	Status:	Phase 1 project design meetings have begun. Currently preliminary bathymetry and geotechnical borings are being planned.								
West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration Project	TERRE	LAFOU	299	31-May-2007 A			\$2,694,363	\$2,694,363	100.0	\$2,290,210 \$8,012
	Status:	A scope of work is under development with the contractor.								

Total Priority List		16	671				\$5,696,534	\$5,696,534	100.0	\$4,842,055 \$70,181
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- 2 Project(s)
- 2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 0 Construction Started
- 0 Construction Completed
- 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 17

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE (NMFS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration	BARA	JEFF	187				\$2,013,881	\$2,013,881	100.0	\$0 \$0
	Status:									
Bio-Engineered Oyster Reef Demonstration (DEMO)	MERM	MULTI	0				\$1,981,822	\$1,981,822	100.0	\$0 \$0
	Status:									
Total Priority List			17				\$3,995,703	\$3,995,703	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 COMMERCE, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE	20,846					\$222,696,056	\$212,713,992	95.5	\$183,428,454 \$91,769,035
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- 35 Project(s)**
- 30 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed**
- 18 Construction Started**
- 17 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 - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 \$7,065,809
	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	0	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	0	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	0	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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		1	175				\$9,063,612	\$9,769,356	107.8	\$9,592,682 \$7,937,077
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-Jun-2008	01-May-2009	\$3,222,800	\$4,002,363	124.2	\$1,790,340 \$878,245
Status:	Design is scheduled to be completed in November 2007. The Technical Committee has requested a revised WVA Benefits analysis of the project, to be completed in September 2007. Construction is anticipated to begin in June 2008.									
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 \$3,139,509
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	\$4,736,767	163.1 !	\$3,344,200 \$2,831,451
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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 \$1,728,684
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	\$1,211,893	173.0 !	\$1,090,234 \$881,251
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-Jan-2009	\$3,398,867	\$28,886,616	849.9 !	\$27,782,038 \$7,760,198
Status: Construction Unit#4 was revised due to hurricane related causes. Revised schedule is for construction to begin in August 2007 with a completion date anticipated for January 2009.										
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 \$856,258
Status: Complete.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
	Total Priority List	2	6,275				\$19,575,334	\$50,043,266	255.6	\$44,755,851 \$20,751,512
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 \$4,259,490
	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	30-Sep-1997 A	\$3,719,926	\$6,515,433	175.1 !	\$4,116,127 \$974,053
	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 \$5,520,601
	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
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 \$527,346
	Status:	Project team decision regarding proposed project features has been revised after an operation plan of siphon between Parish and State was completed. Project costs and benefits are being revised for submittal to the Technical Committee for approval by September 2007.								
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	\$24,017,096	139.7	\$16,089,418 \$11,546,448

- 7 Project(s)
- 7 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 4 Construction Started
- 4 Construction Completed
- 3 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 \$2,387,618
	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	0	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
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		4	1,435				\$7,501,368	\$6,106,289	81.4	\$5,994,767 \$5,016,343
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 \$2,020,366
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	0	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
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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 \$3,342,180
	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 \$8,498,845
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- 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	0	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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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 \$2,152,228
	Status:	O&M Plan in draft.								
Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	TERRE	TERRE	675	23-Apr-2002 A	01-Jun-2008	01-May-2009	\$14,103,051	\$14,455,551	102.5	\$2,785,362 \$1,758,498
	Status:	Design on preferred project alternative is ongoing. A revised WVA Benefits analysis is scheduled to be completed in July 2007.								
		Project is scheduled to request construction approval in December 2007, with an anticipated construction start date of June 2008. Construction completion date is scheduled for May 2009.								
Total Priority List			6				\$21,990,651	\$23,230,243	105.6	\$11,388,646 \$8,549,081

- 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-Apr-2008	\$17,515,029	\$31,288,623	178.6 !	\$30,868,938 \$13,403,011
	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	0	16-Oct-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	10-May-2000 A	\$460,222	\$538,101	116.9	\$554,196 \$552,937
	Status:	Construction complete. Monitoring ongoing.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		7	1,304				\$17,975,251	\$31,826,724	177.1	\$31,423,134 \$13,955,947
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 \$891,254
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 \$1,015,452
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
Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		8	402				\$5,040,195	\$2,768,417	54.9	\$2,804,600 \$1,963,182
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Project(s) 2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 2 Construction Started 2 Construction Completed 1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized 										

Priority List 9

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3	BARA	JEFF	264	25-Jul-2000 A	20-Oct-2003 A	01-Jul-2009	\$15,204,620	\$12,844,639	84.5	\$10,118,768 \$6,363,960
	Status:	<p>Construction Unit #7 was not selected for funding in 2007, and is scheduled to request funding at February 2008 Task Force Meeting. If approved, revised plan for construction is from August 2008 to July 2009.</p> <p>10/12/2006</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1/19/2005</p> <p>Construction Unit #7 is planned for construction from August 2006 to July 2007; subject to funding approval at January 2006 Task Force Meeting.</p> <p>6/9/2004</p> <p>Construction Unit #3 was completed on May 27, 2004.</p> <p>3/16/2004</p> <p>Construction Unit #3 is under construction and scheduled to be completed in April 2004. Construction Unit #4 is in design phase until June 2004.</p> <p>3/12/2003</p> <p>Landrights issues have caused a delay in advertising contract. Issues are near resolution. Advertisement scheduled for May 2003.</p> <p>12/11/2001</p> <p>The project will be divided into 3 construction units. Construction unit 1 received Phase 2 funding in January 2002.</p>								
Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	540	25-Jul-2000 A	25-May-2005 A	01-Jul-2007 *	\$5,900,387	\$5,389,358	91.3	\$4,922,070 \$4,439,819
	Status:	Construction is currently scheduled to be completed in July 2007.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	144	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Aug-2009	01-Jul-2010	\$1,245,278	\$1,556,598	125.0 !	\$1,328,897 \$605,998
	Status: Landrights issues have caused design revisions to current features. Schedule has been updated for a 30% review meeting in June 2008, with anticipated construction beginning in August 2009 and ending in March 2010, pending funding approval. Scheduled to request Construction Approval at the February 2009 Task Force meeting.									
Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization	CA/SB	CAMER	83	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Nov-2001 A	31-Jul-2002 A	\$3,742,451	\$1,774,074	47.4	\$1,709,388 \$1,626,975
	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	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction	TERRE	TERRE	201	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jan-2009	\$396,489	\$670,611	169.1 !	\$584,024 \$504,134
<p>Status: Construction Unit #1 of this project did not get selected for Phase 2 funding at the January 2007 Task Force meeting. CU#1 will be presented for proposed construction funding at the February 2008 Task Force meeting. If funded, construction is planned for August 2008 to January 2009.</p> <p>10/12/2006</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>11/4/2005</p> <p>This project was separated into two construction units. Construction Unit #1 contains the shoreline protection component of the project. Construction Unit #2 contains the freshwater introduction component of the project.</p> <p>Construction Unit #1 of this project did not get selected for Phase 2 funding at the October 2004 Task Force meeting. CU#1 will be presented for proposed construction funding at the January 2006 Task Force meeting. If funded, the construction is planned for August 2006 to January 2007.</p> <p>CU#2 is currently in planning and design phase. A 30% Project Review meeting is projected for June 2006.</p> <p>1/19/2005</p> <p>This project did not get selected for Phase 2 funding at the October 2004 Task Force meeting. Project will be presented for proposed construction funding at the January 2006 Task Force meeting. If funded, the construction is planned for August 2006 to January 2007.</p> <p>3/12/2003</p> <p>A proposal to construct the shoreline protection component of the project as a stand alone feature will be presented to the Task Force in the near future. Further investigation of the freshwater introduction component is ongoing.</p> <p>3/22/2002</p> <p>Phase 1 activities on-going.</p>										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
	Total Priority List	9	1,232				\$26,489,225	\$22,235,280	83.9	\$18,663,147 \$13,540,885
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-2008	01-Jul-2009	\$1,735,983	\$1,735,983	100.0	\$1,148,266 \$1,012,215
	Status:	This project did not get selected for Phase 2 funding at the January 2007 Task Force meeting. Project will be presented for proposed construction funding at the January 2008 Task Force meeting.								
		10/12/2006								
		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.								
		1/19/2005								
		This project did not get selected for Phase 2 funding at the October 2004 Task Force meeting. Project will be presented for proposed construction funding at the January 2006 Task Force meeting. If funded, the construction is planned for August 2006 to November 2007.								
		3/12/2003								
		30% Design review scheduled for May 2003.								
		3/22/2002								
		Phase 1 activities on-going.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		10	366				\$1,735,983	\$1,735,983	100.0	\$1,148,266 \$1,012,215
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	26-Apr-2006 A	\$22,787,951	\$16,923,374	74.3	\$15,198,764 \$6,519,228
Status: Construction Unit #6 was completed on April 26, 2006.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Coastwide Nutria Control Program	COAST	COAST	14,963	26-Feb-2002 A	20-Nov-2002 A		\$68,864,870	\$22,072,193	32.1	\$16,770,633 \$7,317,302

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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation, Ph 2	TERRE	TERRE	167	23-Apr-2002 A	13-Dec-2005 A	01-Feb-2009	\$7,797,791	\$7,868,646	100.9	\$7,234,774 \$4,501,514
<p>Status: Construction is behind schedule for Unit #1, and is currently scheduled for completion in July 2007.</p> <p>Construction Unit #2 is currently in design and scheduled for a 30% review in September 2007 and a 95% review in November 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.</p>										
Total Priority List		11	15,386				\$99,450,612	\$46,864,213	47.1	\$39,204,170 \$18,338,044

- 3 Project(s)
- 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 3 Construction Started
- 1 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 \$13,758,508
<p>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.</p>										

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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		11.1	330				\$19,252,500	\$14,130,233	73.4	\$13,915,320 \$13,758,508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	0	12-Jun-2003 A	01-Jul-2004 A	01-Jan-2009	\$1,080,891	\$1,080,891	100.0	\$931,499 \$54,987
<p>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.</p>										
Total Priority List		12	0				\$1,080,891	\$1,080,891	100.0	\$931,499 \$54,987

- 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 *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	TECHE	STMRY	329	16-Jun-2004 A	01-Aug-2009	01-Jul-2010	\$2,254,912	\$2,254,912	100.0	\$1,731,429 \$352,768
	Status:	Planning and Design is being revised due to the results of a magnetometer survey of the area. Project schedule has been revised for a projected 30% review in June 2008, 95% review in October 2008, and request for Construction approval at the the February 2009 Task Force meeting.								
Total Priority List		13	329				\$2,254,912	\$2,254,912	100.0	\$1,731,429 \$352,768

- 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	211	07-Dec-2005 A	01-Aug-2008	01-Jul-2009	\$1,311,146	\$1,311,146	100.0	\$1,100,617 \$513,300
	Status:	Project is scheduled for a 30% review in September 2007 and a 95% review in November 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.								
White Ditch Resurrection	BRET	PLAQ	189	11-Aug-2005 A	01-Aug-2009	01-Jul-2010	\$1,595,677	\$1,595,677	100.0	\$1,345,860 \$420,492
	Status:	Project is being modeled to determine effects of siphon operation on proposed project features. Planning phase is projected to be completed in December 2007, when Design of proposed features will begin. A project 30% review meeting is projected for June 2008. Project is scheduled to request Phase 2 approval at the February 2009 Task Force meeting. If approved, construction will begin in August 2009 with an anticipated completion date of July 2010.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
<hr/>										
	Total Priority List	14	400				\$2,906,823	\$2,906,823	100.0	\$2,446,477 \$933,792
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Project(s) 2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 0 Construction Started 0 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized 										
Priority List 17										
Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0				\$1,163,343	\$1,163,343	100.0	\$0 \$0
	Status:									
West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	BARA	PLAQ	203				\$1,620,740	\$1,620,740	100.0	\$0 \$0
	Status:									
<hr/>										
	Total Priority List	17	203				\$2,784,083	\$2,784,083	100.0	\$0 \$0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total	DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE		36,489				\$266,280,460	\$252,516,932	94.8	\$210,691,255 \$126,209,635
	54 Project(s)									
	51 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed									
	38 Construction Started									
	31 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 *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures	
		Baseline	Current	%		
SUMMARY	Total All Projects	118,926	\$946,904,168	\$871,179,538	92.0	\$630,435,460 \$381,259,369
175	Project(s)					
141	Cost Sharing Agreements Executed		Total Available Funds			
97	Construction Started		Federal Funds	\$790,735,832		
78	Construction Completed		Non/Federal Funds	\$138,146,564		
26	Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized		Total Funds	\$928,882,396		

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	\$1,605,779
Basin Total	3	4,369	3	2	2	0	\$6,528,500	\$11,455,877	\$10,331,807
Basin: Barataria									
Priority List: 1	3	620	3	3	3	0	\$9,960,769	\$10,147,780	\$8,297,458
Priority List: 2	1	510	1	1	0	0	\$3,398,867	\$28,886,616	\$7,760,198
Priority List: 3	3	1,087	3	1	1	1	\$4,160,823	\$6,890,790	\$3,350,091
Priority List: 4	2	232	2	1	1	1	\$4,611,094	\$3,384,598	\$2,758,850
Priority List: 5	2	633	2	1	1	1	\$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	\$13,748,354
Priority List: 9	3	599	3	1	0	1	\$18,212,307	\$15,500,213	\$8,765,938
Priority List: 10	2	9,832	1	0	0	0	\$4,901,948	\$5,364,801	\$2,658,490
Priority List: 11	5	2,371	5	3	2	0	\$152,826,757	\$167,935,799	\$46,281,986
Priority List: 12	1	326	1	0	0	0	\$2,192,735	\$2,731,221	\$577,311
Priority List: 14	2	445	2	0	0	0	\$4,533,033	\$4,533,033	\$746,511
Priority List: 15	1	438	1	0	0	0	\$1,197,590	\$1,197,590	\$13,162
Priority List: 17	2	390	0	0	0	0	\$3,634,621	\$3,634,621	\$0
Basin Total	30	19,131	27	14	10	4	\$250,307,183	\$289,876,166	\$100,870,710

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	0	\$2,522,199	\$4,536,000	\$3,139,509
Priority List:	3	1		1	0	0	\$756,134	\$32,862	\$32,862
Priority List:	4	1		0	0	1	\$2,468,908	\$65,747	\$65,747
Priority List:	8	1		0	0	1	\$2,500,239	\$56,476	\$56,476
Priority List:	10	2	768	1	1	0	\$4,339,140	\$3,524,118	\$1,500,382
Priority List:	14	1	189	1	0	0	\$1,595,677	\$1,595,677	\$420,492
Priority List:	15	1		0	0	1	\$1,205,354	\$1,205,291	\$9,304
Priority List:	17	2	1,289	0	0	0	\$4,025,692	\$4,025,692	\$0
Basin Total	10	3,048	4	2	2	4	\$19,413,343	\$15,041,863	\$5,224,773
Basin: Calcasieu/Sabine									
Priority List:	1	3	6,407	3	3	0	\$5,770,187	\$2,900,652	\$2,347,171
Priority List:	2	4	3,019	4	3	0	\$8,568,462	\$13,647,112	\$7,495,136
Priority List:	3	2	3,555	2	2	0	\$8,301,380	\$11,043,851	\$4,421,873
Priority List:	4	3	1,203	3	2	1	\$2,893,802	\$2,828,376	\$2,364,177
Priority List:	5	1	247	1	1	0	\$4,800,000	\$4,242,995	\$3,342,180
Priority List:	6	1	3,594	1	1	0	\$6,316,800	\$6,000,720	\$4,791,617
Priority List:	8	5	993	3	2	1	\$28,621,140	\$19,541,890	\$7,333,522
Priority List:	9	2	623	2	2	1	\$9,642,838	\$7,163,432	\$6,066,794
Priority List:	10	1	225	1	1	0	\$6,490,751	\$5,498,431	\$3,913,126
Priority List:	11.1	1	330	1	1	0	\$19,252,500	\$14,130,233	\$13,758,508
Basin Total	23	20,196	21	18	15	1	\$100,657,860	\$86,997,691	\$55,834,104

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: 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	\$18,189,968	\$1,787,383
Priority List: 0.2	1		1	1	0	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$79,387
Priority List: 0.3	1		1	1	1	0	\$303,359	\$303,359	\$0
Priority List: 6	1	0	1	1	1	0	\$2,140,000	\$804,683	\$806,220
Priority List: 9	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,502,817	\$1,502,817	\$31,726
Priority List: 10	1		1	1	0	0	\$2,006,424	\$2,718,767	\$435,174
Priority List: 11	1	14,963	1	1	0	0	\$68,864,870	\$22,072,193	\$7,317,302
Priority List: 12	1	0	1	1	0	0	\$1,080,891	\$1,080,891	\$54,987
Priority List: 13	1	0	1	1	1	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,055,000	\$585,316
Priority List: 17	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,163,343	\$1,163,343	\$0
Basin Total	11	14,963	9	9	4	0	\$146,690,875	\$50,582,829	\$11,289,302
Basin: Miss. River Delta									
Priority List: 1	1	9,831	1	1	1	0	\$8,517,066	\$22,312,761	\$14,901,980
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	2	0	\$7,073,934	\$6,637,339	\$3,717,398
Priority List: 10	1	5,706	0	0	0	0	\$1,076,328	\$1,076,328	\$904,744
Priority List: 12	1	1,190	0	0	0	0	\$1,880,376	\$1,880,376	\$309,673
Priority List: 13	1	433	0	0	0	0	\$1,137,344	\$1,421,680	\$269,186
Priority List: 15	1	511	0	0	0	0	\$1,074,522	\$1,074,522	\$25,492
Basin Total	10	20,993	5	4	4	2	\$24,725,757	\$35,470,136	\$20,994,297

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	\$2,020,366
Priority List: 7	1	442	1	1	1	0	\$2,185,900	\$2,391,953	\$2,153,675
Priority List: 8	1	378	1	1	1	0	\$1,526,136	\$1,530,812	\$891,254
Priority List: 9	2	440	2	1	1	0	\$7,296,603	\$6,641,689	\$2,066,665
Priority List: 10	2	1,133	2	1	1	0	\$11,565,112	\$7,170,385	\$4,895,652
Priority List: 11	3	970	1	0	0	0	\$22,551,953	\$12,407,450	\$1,165,044
Priority List: 12	1	844	1	1	1	0	\$19,673,929	\$15,714,410	\$10,424,954
Priority List: 15	1	98	0	0	0	0	\$1,102,043	\$1,102,043	\$68,230
Priority List: 16	1	888	0	0	0	0	\$1,266,842	\$1,266,842	\$7,325
Priority List: 17	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,981,822	\$1,981,822	\$0
Basin Total	18	7,544	13	10	10	2	\$77,414,085	\$57,628,626	\$27,598,541

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	\$5,015,635
Priority List: 2	2	2,320	2	2	2	0	\$4,500,424	\$3,844,225	\$2,994,463
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	\$2,273,584
Priority List: 8	2	134	2	1	1	1	\$5,475,065	\$2,493,439	\$1,542,680
Priority List: 9	3	220	2	1	1	2	\$2,407,524	\$1,335,147	\$1,224,493
Priority List: 10	1	165	1	1	0	0	\$18,378,900	\$25,212,993	\$1,124,520
Priority List: 11	1	5,438	1	0	0	0	\$5,434,288	\$6,780,307	\$2,338,230
Priority List: 12	1	266	0	0	0	0	\$1,348,345	\$1,348,345	\$1,067,733
Priority List: 13	1	436	1	0	0	0	\$21,067,777	\$20,720,519	\$90,022
Priority List: 16	1	330	0	0	0	0	\$1,660,985	\$1,660,985	\$8,830
Basin Total	19	11,892	15	9	8	6	\$76,649,950	\$72,384,783	\$18,681,116

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	\$856,258
Priority List: 3	1	2,223	1	1	1	0	\$5,173,062	\$7,889,103	\$5,520,601
Priority List: 5	1	441	1	1	1	0	\$940,065	\$886,030	\$683,929
Priority List: 6	4	2,567	4	4	4	0	\$10,130,000	\$12,085,674	\$8,099,067
Priority List: 8	1	24	1	1	1	0	\$1,013,820	\$1,181,129	\$1,015,452
Priority List: 9	3	686	1	1	1	0	\$7,814,815	\$4,787,440	\$3,613,586
Priority List: 13	1	329	1	0	0	0	\$2,254,912	\$2,254,912	\$352,768
Priority List: 14	1	189	0	0	0	0	\$1,193,606	\$1,193,606	\$61,724
Priority List: 16	1	372	1	0	0	0	\$3,002,171	\$3,002,171	\$62,169
Basin Total	15	7,274	12	10	10	0	\$34,057,085	\$36,315,700	\$22,117,611

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	\$19,728,728
Priority List: 3	4	3,958	4	4	4	0	\$15,758,355	\$21,712,720	\$20,086,463
Priority List: 4	2	215	2	1	1	1	\$6,119,470	\$7,707,111	\$7,632,833
Priority List: 5	3	199	3	1	1	1	\$31,120,343	\$11,505,110	\$4,619,267
Priority List: 5.1	1		1	0	0	1	\$9,700,000	\$9,700,000	\$6,893,521
Priority List: 6	4	1,278	2	0	0	2	\$30,522,757	\$25,045,255	\$2,946,221
Priority List: 7	1	0	1	1	1	0	\$460,222	\$538,101	\$552,937
Priority List: 9	4	576	4	3	1	0	\$25,219,289	\$32,205,039	\$23,806,038
Priority List: 10	2	970	2	1	0	0	\$33,463,900	\$38,773,829	\$1,831,640
Priority List: 11	3	639	3	2	0	0	\$28,316,482	\$29,506,201	\$8,441,289
Priority List: 12	1	143	0	0	0	0	\$2,229,876	\$2,229,876	\$1,519,815
Priority List: 13	1	272	1	0	0	0	\$2,293,893	\$2,754,889	\$1,011,661
Priority List: 16	1	299	1	0	0	0	\$2,694,363	\$2,694,363	\$8,012
Basin Total	35	9,516	31	19	13	7	\$209,539,931	\$214,506,270	\$108,315,506
Basin: Various Basins									
Priority List: 16	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$919,599	\$919,599	\$1,601
Basin Total	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$919,599	\$919,599	\$1,601
Total All Basins	175	118,926	141	97	78	26	\$946,904,168	\$871,179,538	\$381,259,369

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	\$9,362,891	\$39,933,317	\$53,324,250	\$46,630,423	\$42,578,034
2	15	13,372	15	2	12	\$28,173,110	\$14,077,713	\$40,644,134	\$85,753,079	\$79,975,235	\$53,376,234
3	11	12,514	11	0	10	\$29,939,100	\$7,984,369	\$32,879,168	\$48,717,631	\$40,579,183	\$34,358,889
4	4	1,650	4	0	4	\$29,957,533	\$2,156,434	\$10,468,030	\$13,228,247	\$13,134,271	\$12,064,023
5	7	2,106	7	0	6	\$33,371,625	\$2,443,008	\$20,613,884	\$22,448,278	\$16,548,783	\$12,826,388
6	11	10,042	11	0	9	\$39,134,000	\$5,579,815	\$54,614,991	\$55,727,827	\$31,077,645	\$24,333,699
7	4	1,873	4	1	3	\$42,540,715	\$5,206,718	\$21,090,046	\$34,711,451	\$34,318,917	\$16,454,966
8	8	1,529	6	1	4	\$41,864,079	\$3,720,562	\$33,340,587	\$24,535,117	\$12,316,295	\$10,570,755
9	16	3,721	13	4	5	\$47,907,300	\$10,647,315	\$71,456,884	\$70,143,332	\$58,361,608	\$46,548,795
10	12	18,799	9	4	2	\$47,659,220	\$13,400,948	\$82,222,503	\$89,339,652	\$45,535,612	\$17,263,728
11	13	24,381	11	4	2	\$57,332,369	\$35,805,293	\$277,994,350	\$238,701,950	\$183,205,039	\$65,543,851
11.1	1	330	1	0	1	\$0	\$7,065,116	\$19,252,500	\$14,130,233	\$13,915,320	\$13,758,508
12	6	2,769	3	1	1	\$51,938,097	\$3,747,768	\$28,406,152	\$24,985,119	\$16,691,889	\$13,954,473
13	5	1,470	4	0	1	\$54,023,130	\$4,231,050	\$27,753,926	\$28,207,000	\$5,175,611	\$2,308,954
14	4	823	3	0	0	\$53,054,752	\$1,098,347	\$7,322,316	\$7,322,316	\$6,250,417	\$1,228,727
15	3	1,047	1	0	0	\$58,059,645	\$686,917	\$3,374,155	\$3,374,155	\$1,352,815	\$106,884
16	5	1,889	3	0	0	\$71,402,872	\$1,431,594	\$9,543,960	\$9,543,960	\$5,636,038	\$87,937
17	6	1,679	0	0	0	\$76,293,385	\$1,620,822	\$10,805,478	\$10,805,478	\$0	\$0
Active Projects	145	118,926	120	17	74	\$790,735,832	\$135,116,679	\$791,716,381	\$834,999,075	\$610,705,101	\$367,364,845
Deauthorized	26		17	0	2			\$86,255,257	\$15,995,328	\$12,035,673	\$11,835,946
Total Projects	171	118,926	137	17	76	\$790,735,832	\$135,116,679	\$877,971,638	\$850,994,404	\$622,740,774	\$379,200,791
Conservation Plan	1		1	0	1	\$0	\$45,886	\$238,871	\$191,807	\$191,807	\$191,807
CRMS - Wetlands	1		1	1	0	\$0	\$2,728,495	\$66,890,300	\$18,189,968	\$7,423,492	\$1,787,383
MCF	1		1	1	0	\$0	\$225,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$79,387	\$79,387
Storm Recovery	1		1	0	1	\$0	\$45,504	\$303,359	\$303,359	\$0	\$0
Total Construction Program	175	118,926	141	19	78	\$790,735,832	\$138,161,564	\$946,904,168	\$871,179,538	\$630,435,460	\$381,259,369
							\$928,897,396				

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 FY08 is expected to be \$76,293,385 for the construction program..
 3. Total construction program funds available is \$928,897,396 .
 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, because 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 estimates for these priority lists reflect only approved, funded estimates. Both baseline and current estimates are revised as funding is approved.

SUMMARY UPDATE OF CORPS' CWPPRA PROJECTS (as of July 24, 2002):

- 10 projects are completed: Date Completed
 1. Bayou LaBranche Wetlands Restoration (COE, PPL 1) APR94
 2. Vermilion River Cutoff Bank Protection (COE, PPL1) FEB96
 3. Clear Marais Bank Protection (COE, PPL 2) MAR97
 4. Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection at Jean Lafitte NHP&P (COE, PPL 1)
 - CWPPRA paid for design only MAR96
 - Construction done under Support For Others program APR97
 5. Channel Armor Gap Crevasse (COE, PPL 3) NOV97
 6. West Belle Pass Headland Restoration (COE, PPL 2) JUL98
 7. MRGO Back Dike Marsh Protection (COE, PPL 3) JAN99
 8. Marsh Island Hydrologic Restoration (COE, PPL 6) 12DEC01
 9. Bayou Chevee Shoreline Protection (COE, PPL 5) 17DEC01
 10. Flexible Dustpan Marsh Creation Demo (COE, PPL6) 21JUN02

- 2 projects are under construction: Scheduled Completion Date
 1. Barataria Bay Marsh Creation (COE, PPL 1)
 - Queen Bess Island Enlargement completed DEC 96
 - Remaining Work 30AUG02
 2. Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Phase 1 (COE, PPL8) FEB 02 30SEP06

- 4 projects are scheduled to begin construction in FY 2003: Scheduled Completion Date
 1. Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway (COE, PPL 9) 01MAR03
 2. Periodic Intro of MR Freshwater & Nutrients Demo (COE, PPL 9) 01MAY03
 3. West Bay Sediment Diversion (COE, PPL 1) 01APR03
 4. Freshwater Bayou Canal HR/SP-Belle Isle to Lock (COE, PPL 9) 01APR03

- 1 project is scheduled to begin construction in FY 2004:
 1. Delta-Building Diversion North of Fort St. Phillip (COE, PPL 10) 01DEC03

- 4 projects are unscheduled:
 1. Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal/GIWW SP (COE, PPL 9)
 2. Delta-Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove (COE, PPL 10)
 3. Benny's Bay 50K cfs Diversion with outfall mgmt (COE, PPL 10)
 4. Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (COE, PPL 11)

SUMMARY UPDATE OF ALL CWPPRA PROJECTS (as of November 1, 2001):

- 135 construction projects have been authorized & funded on 11 Project Priority Lists
- 17 projects have been deauthorized:

1. Vegetative Plantings Demo-Dewitt/Rollover, **built in Aug 94** (NRCS, PPL 1)
2. Lower Bayou LaCache Hydrologic Restoration (NMFS, PPL 1)
3. Fourchon Hydrologic Restoration (NMFS, PPL 1)
4. Bayou Perot/Bayou Rigolettes Marsh (NMFS, PPL 3)
5. Eden Isles East Marsh Restoration (NMFS, PPL 4)
6. White's Ditch Outfall Management (NRCS, PPL 3)
7. Pass-a-Loutre Crevasse (COE, PPL 3)
8. Grand Bay Crevasse (COE, PPL 4)
9. Avoca Island Marsh Creation, Incr. 1 (COE, PPL 6)
10. Bayou Boeuf Pumping Station, Incr 1 (EPA, PPL 6)
11. SW Shore White Lake Demo, **built in Jul 96** (NRCS, PPL 3)
12. Violet Freshwater Distribution (NRCS, PPL 3)
13. Beneficial Use of Hopper Dredge Material Demo (COE, PPL 4)
14. Flotant Marsh Fencing Demo (NRCS, PPL 4)
15. Red Mud Demo (EPA, PPL 3)
16. Compost Demo (EPA, PPL 4)
17. Bayou Bienvenue Pumping Station (NMFS, PPL 8)

- The State of Louisiana Wetlands Conservation Plan was submitted by Gov. Foster to the Corps, EPA and USF&WL for approval on 22 May 97. Approval received on 21 Nov 97.

- Current cost estimate:

118 active construction projects:	\$452,718,441	
17 deauthorized projects:	\$ 5,805,281	
State of Louisiana Wetlands Conservation Plan:	<u>\$ 191,807</u>	
	\$458,715,529	TOTAL

- Of the 118 active construction projects:
 - 50 projects are completed:

(NOTE – 2 additional deauthorized projects were also completed)

	<u>Date Completed</u>
1. Vegetative Plantings Demo - West Hackberry (NRCS, PPL 1)	MAR94
2. Bayou LaBranche Wetlands Restoration (COE, PPL 1)	APR94
3. Cameron Prairie Refuge Shoreline Protection (FWS, PPL 1)	AUG94
4. Sabine Wildlife Refuge Erosion Protection (FWS, PPL 1)	MAR95

5. Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal (NRCS, PPL 2)	NOV95
6. Vermilion River Cutoff Bank Protection (COE, PPL1)	FEB96
7. Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection NHP&P (COE, PPL 1)	MAR96
8. Bayou Savage #1 (FWS, PPL 1)	MAY96
9. Mud Lake (NRCS, PPL 2)	JUN96
10. Vegetative Plantings Demo - Timbalier (NRCS, PPL 1)	JUL96
11. Vegetative Plantings Demo - Falgout Canal (NRCS, PPL 1)	DEC96
12. Cameron-Creole Watershed Hydrologic Restoration (FWS, PPL 1)	JAN97
13. Clear Marais Bank Protection (COE, PPL 2)	MAR97
14. Point Au Fer (NMFS, PPL 2)	MAY97
15. Bayou Savage #2 (FWS, PPL 2)	MAY97
16. Racoon Island Breakwaters Demo (NRCS, PPL 5)	JUL97
17. Channel Armor Gap Crevasse (COE, PPL 3)	NOV97
18. Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery (NMFS, PPL 2)	MAR98
19. Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabalization (NRCS, PPL 5)	JUN98
20. Lake Salvador Shore Protection Demo (NMFS, PPL 3)	JUN98
21. Cameron Creole Maintenance (NRCS, PPL 3)	JUL98
22. West Belle Pass Headland Restoration (COE, PPL 2)	JUL98
23. Freshwater Bayou (NRCS, PPL 2)	AUG98
24. Whiskey Island Restoration (EPA, PPL 3)	JUN00
25. Big Island Mining, Increment 1 (NMFS, PPL 2)	OCT98
26. Isle Dernieres - Phase 1 Trinity Island (EPA, PPL 2)	JUN99
27. Isle Dernieres - Phase 0 East Island (EPA, PPL 1)	JUN99
28. Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (NRCS, PPL 3)	DEC98
29. MRGO Back Dike Marsh Protection (COE, PPL 3)	JAN99
30. Perry Ridge Bank Protection (NRCS, PPL 4)	FEB99
31. Lake Chauveau Sediment & Hydro Restoration (NMFS, PPL 3)	MAY99
32. Little Vermilion Bay Sediment Trapping (NMFS, PPL 5)	AUG99
33. Hwy 384 (NRCS, PPL 2)	JAN00
34. Thin Mat Floatant Marsh Enhancement Demo (NRCS, PPL 7)	MAY00
35. Brady Canal (NRCS, PPL 3)	MAY00
36. Plowed Terraces Demo (NRCS, PPL 4)	AUG00
37. Ba-2 GIWW to Clovelly Wetland Restoration (NRCS, PPL 1)	OCT00
38. Barataria Bay Waterway Bank Protection, West (NRCS, PPL 4)	NOV00
39. Fritchie Marsh (NRCS, PPL 2)	MAR01
40. Barataria Bay WW Bank Protection East (NRCS, PPL 6)	MAY01
41. East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration #1 (NMFS, PPL 3)	MAY01
42. Grand Terre Vegetative Plantings (NMFS, PPL 7)	JUL01
43. Chandeleur Islands Restoration (NMFS, PPL 9)	JUL01
44. Cheniere au Tigre Sediment Trapping Device Demo (NRCS, PPL 6)	NOV01
45. Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (NMFS, PPL 6)	03DEC01
46. Bayou Chevee Shoreline Protection (COE, PPL 5)	17DEC01
47. Marsh Island Hydrologic Restoration (COE, PPL 6)	12DEC01
48. Caernarvon Outfall Management (NRCS, PPL2)	19JUN02
49. Flexible Dustpan Marsh Creation Demo (COE, PPL6)	21JUN02
50. Naomi Outfall Management (NRCS, PPL5)	15JUL02

- 12 projects are under construction:

Scheduled Completion Date

1. Sabine Refuge Structures - Hog Island (FWS, PPL 3)	15SEP02
2. Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Phase 1 (COE, PPL8)	30SEP06
3. Barataria Bay Marsh Creation (COE, PPL 1)	30AUG02
4. East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration #2 (NMFS, PPL 4)	01SEP02
5. Sweet Lake/Willow Lake, (NRCS, PPL 5)	30SEP02
6. GIWW Bank Stabalization (Perry Ridge to Texas) (NRCS, PPL 9)	30SEP02
7. Nutria Harvest for Wetland Restoration Demo (FWS, PPL 6)	30SEP02
8. Oaks/Avery Canals Hydrologic Restoration (NRCS, PPL 6)	30OCT02
9. Jonathan Davis Wetland (NRCS, PPL 2)	01DEC02
10. Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phases 1 & 2 (NRCS, PPL 7)	30APR03
11. Delta-Wide Crevasses (NMFS, PPL 6)	31DEC2014
12. Humble Canal Hydrologic Restoration (NRCS, PPL8)	01JUL02

- 2 more projects are scheduled to begin construction in FY 2002:

(One projects already started construction in FY02) Scheduled Start Date

1. Holly Beach (NRCS, PPL 11)	01AUG02
2. Pecan Island Terracing (NMFS, PPL 7)	01SEP02

- 18 projects are scheduled to begin construction in FY 2003:

Scheduled Start Date

1. Barataria Basin Landbridge Completion – Phase 3) (NRCS, PPL 9)	01MAR03
2. Sediment Trapping at the Jaws (NMFS, PPL 6)	01APR03
3. Lake Portage Landbridge, Phase 1 (NRCS, PPL8)	01JAN03
4. Mandalay Bank Protection Demo (FWS, PPL 9)	01 OCT02
5. Brown Lake (NRCS, PPL 2)	01DEC02
6. Hopedale Hydrologic Restoration (NMFS, PPL8)	01NOV02
7. Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre Spillway (COE, PPL 9)	01MAR03
8. Delta Management @ Fort St. Phillip (FWS, PPL 10)	01NOV02
9. Lake Borgne @ Shell Beach SP/MR (EPA, PPL 10)	01SEP03
10. North Lake Merchant Landbridge Restoration (FWS, PPL 10)	30MAY03
11. Terrebonne Bay SP/Oyster Reef Demo (FWS, PPL 10)	30JUL03
12. Periodic Intro of MR Freshwater & Nutrients Demo (COE, PPL 9)	01MAY03
13. West Bay Sediment Diversion (COE, PPL 1)	01APR03
14. Freshwater Bayou Canal HR/SP – Belle Isle to Lock (COE, PPL 9)	01APR03
15. Black Bayou Bypass Culverts (NRCS, PPL 9)	01AUG03
16. Coastwide Nutria Control Program (NRCS, PPL 11)	01NOV02
17. Hydrologic Restoration East of Sabine Lake (NRCS/FWS, PPL 10)	01JUL03
18. Grand-White Lake Landbridge Restoration (FWS, PPL 10)	01JAN03

- 13 projects are scheduled to begin construction in FY 2004:

Scheduled Start Date

1. FW Intro South of Highway 82 (FWS, PPL 9)	01NOV03
2. Little Pecan Bayou Control Structure (NRCS, PPL 9)	01NOV03

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 3. Lake Boudreaux Basin FW Intro & Hydro Mgmt, Alt. B (FWS, PPL 6) | 01JAN04 |
| 4. GIWW Bank Restoration in Terrebonne (NRCS, PPL 10) | 01JAN04 |
| 5. Four-Mile Canal Terracing & Sediment Trapping (NMFS, PPL 9) | 01OCT03 |
| 6. East/West Grand Terre Islands Restoration (NMFS, PPL 9) | 01OCT03 |
| 7. Delta-Building Diversion North of Fort St. Phillip (COE, PPL 10) | 01DEC03 |
| 8. Dedicated Dredging on Barataria Basin Landbridge (FWS, PPL 11) | 01FEB04 |
| 9. South Lake DeCade FW Intro (NRCS, PPL 9) | 01FEB04 |
| 10. Little Lake SP/Dedicated Dredge near Round Lake (NMFS, PPL 11) | 01APR04 |
| 11. Barataria Bay Island (NMFS, PPL 11) | 01APR04 |
| 12. Barataria Bay LB Shoreline Protection Phase 4 (NRCS, PPL 11) | 01 SEP04 |
| 13. Racoon Island Bwaters-Ph2 (NRCS, PPL 11) | 01FEB04 |

- 3 projects are scheduled to begin construction in FY 2005:

Scheduled Start Date

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Maurepas Diversion (EPA, PPL 11) | 01JAN05 |
| 2. Penchant Basin Plan – Incr. 1 (NRCS, PPL 6) | 01JAN05 |
| 3. Grand Bayou/GIWW Freshwater Introduction (FWS, PPL 5) | 01APR05 |

- 20 projects are unscheduled:

1. West Pointe-a-la-Hache Outfall Management (NRCS, PPL 3)
2. Bayou Lafourche Siphon, Phase I (EPA, PPL 5)
3. Myrtle Grove Siphon, Phase 1 (NMFS, PPL 5)
4. Bayou L'Ours Ridge Hydrologic Restoration (NRCS, PPL 4)
5. Upper Oaks River, Freshwater Siphon (NRCS, PPL 8)
6. Weeks Bay/Commercial Canal/GIWW SP (COE, PPL 9)
7. Marsh Creation South of Leeville (EPA, PPL 9)
8. Timbalier Island Dune/Marsh Restoration (NMFS, PPL 9)
9. Castille Pass Sediment Delivery (NMFS, PPL 9)
10. LaBranche Wetlands Terracing/Plantings (NMFS, PPL 9)
11. Delta-Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove (COE, PPL 10)
12. Benny's Bay 50K cfs Diversion with outfall mgmt (COE, PPL 10)
13. Small FD to Northwestern Barataria Basin (EPA, PPL 10)
14. Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (NMFS, PPL 10)
15. New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration (EPA, PPL 9)
16. Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (COE, PPL 11)
17. Ship Shoal: Whiskey Island Flank Restoration (EPA, PPL 11)
18. South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration (FWS, PPL 11)
19. West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection & MC (FWS, PPL 11)
20. Pass Chalant to Grand Bayou Pass BI Restoration/Shoreline Protection (NMFS, PPL 11)

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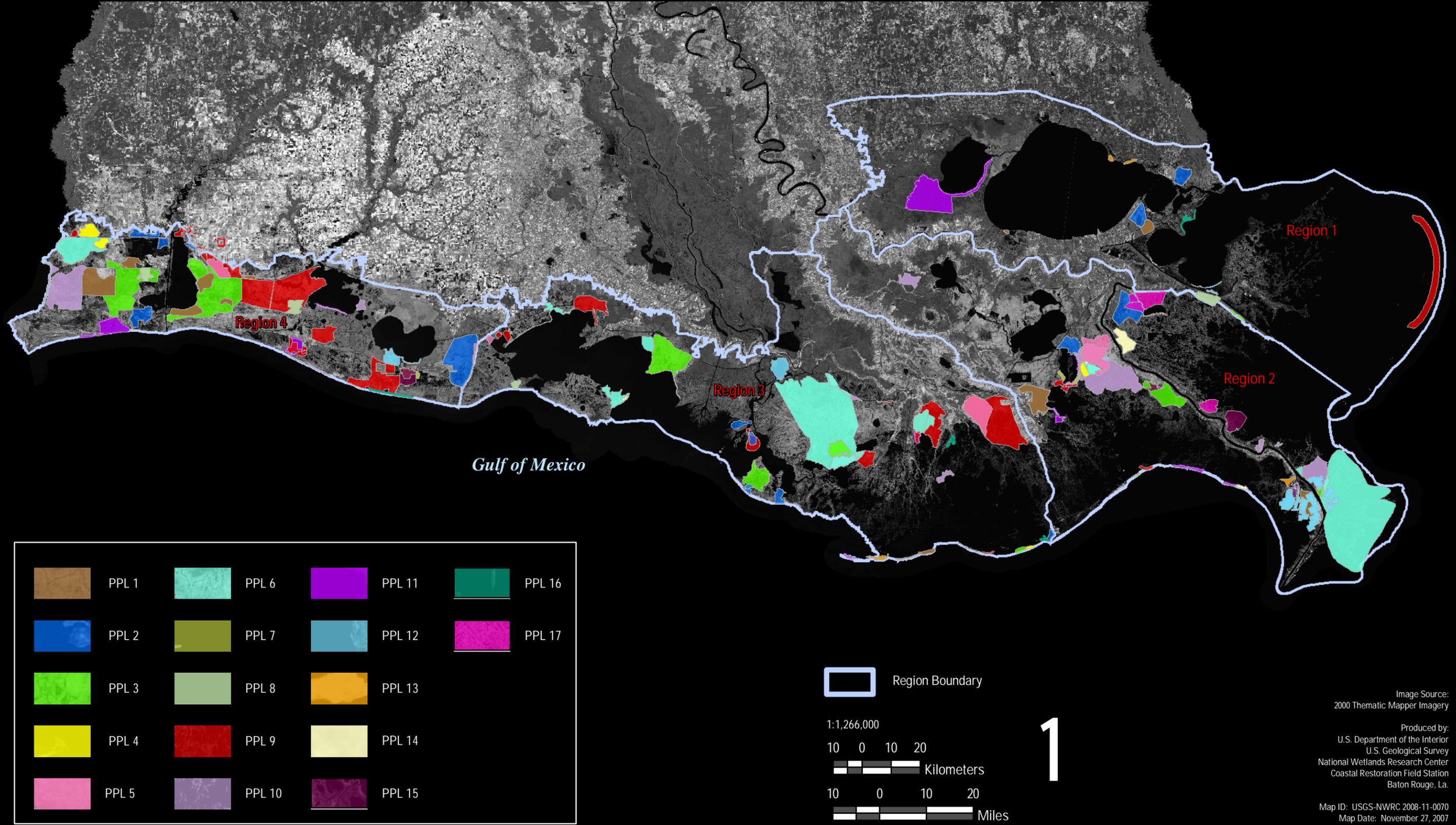
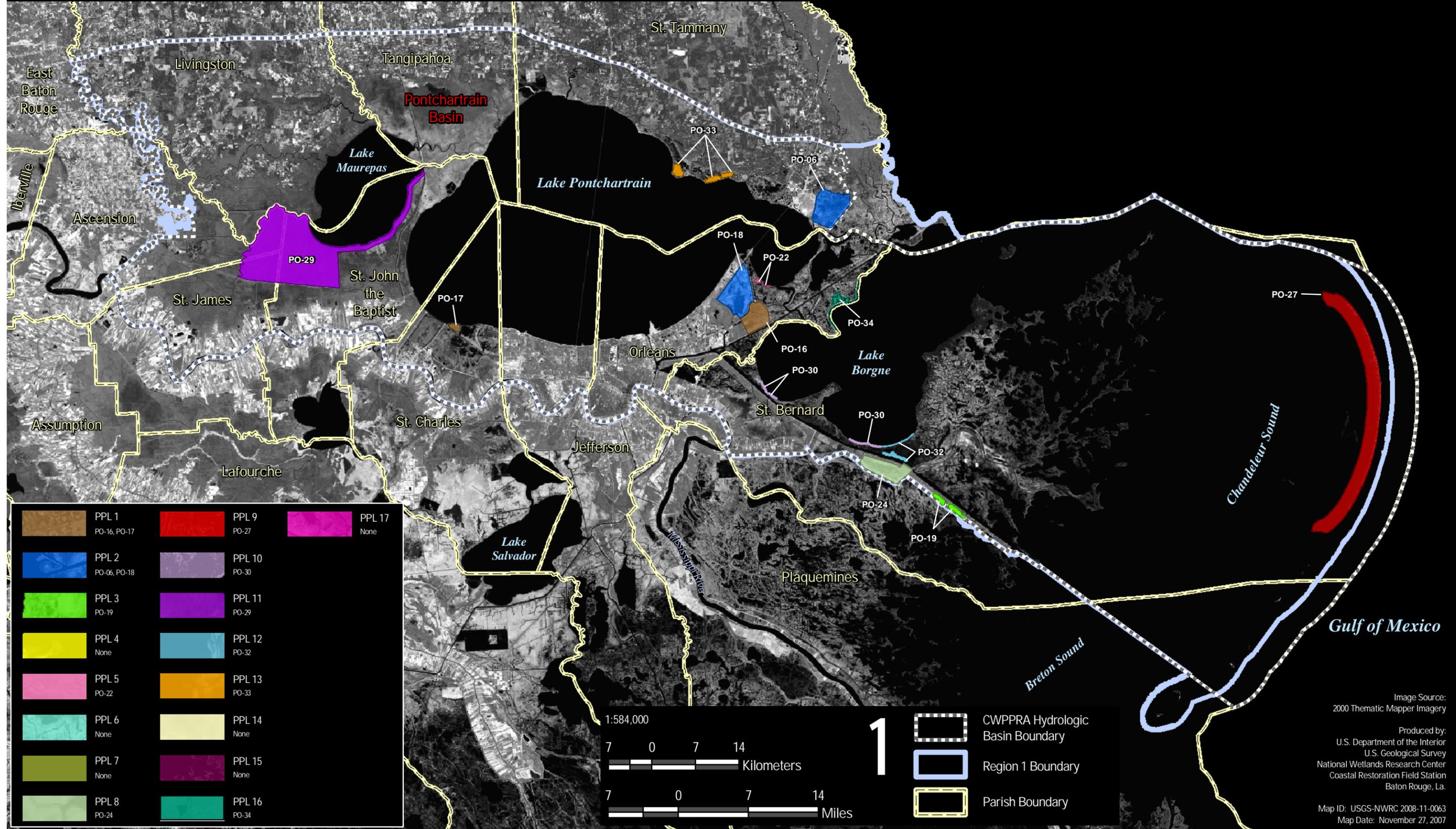


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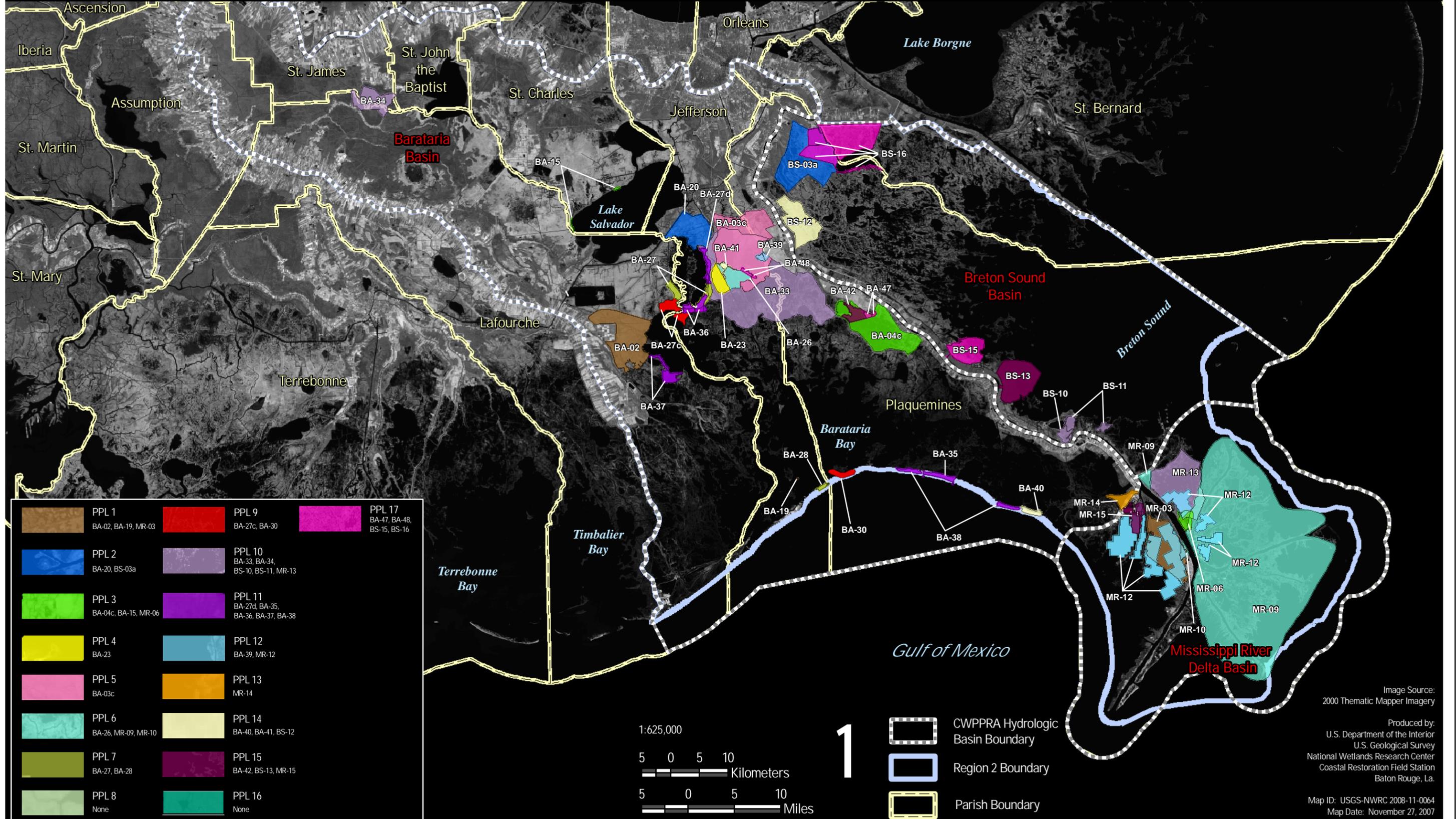


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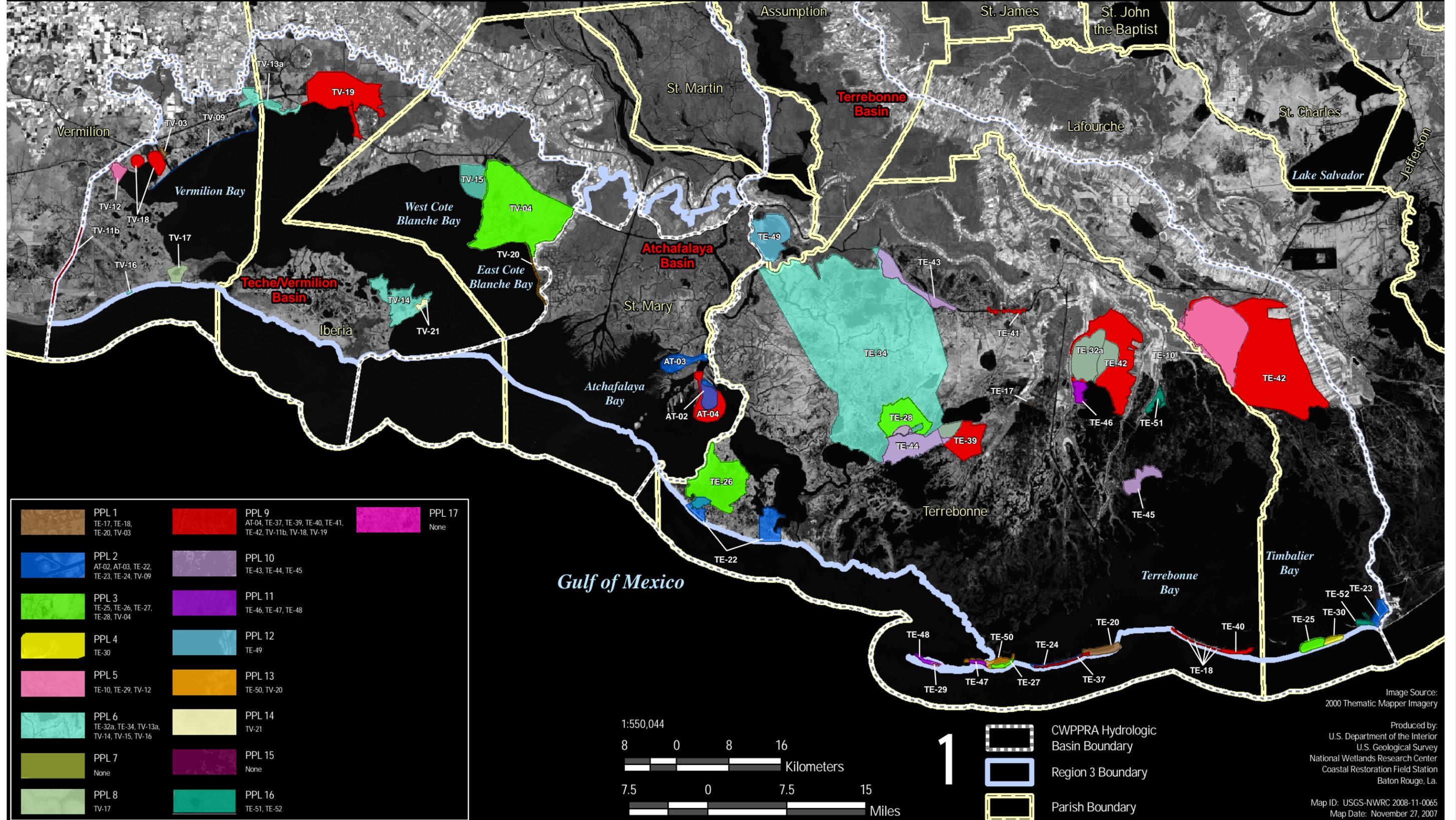
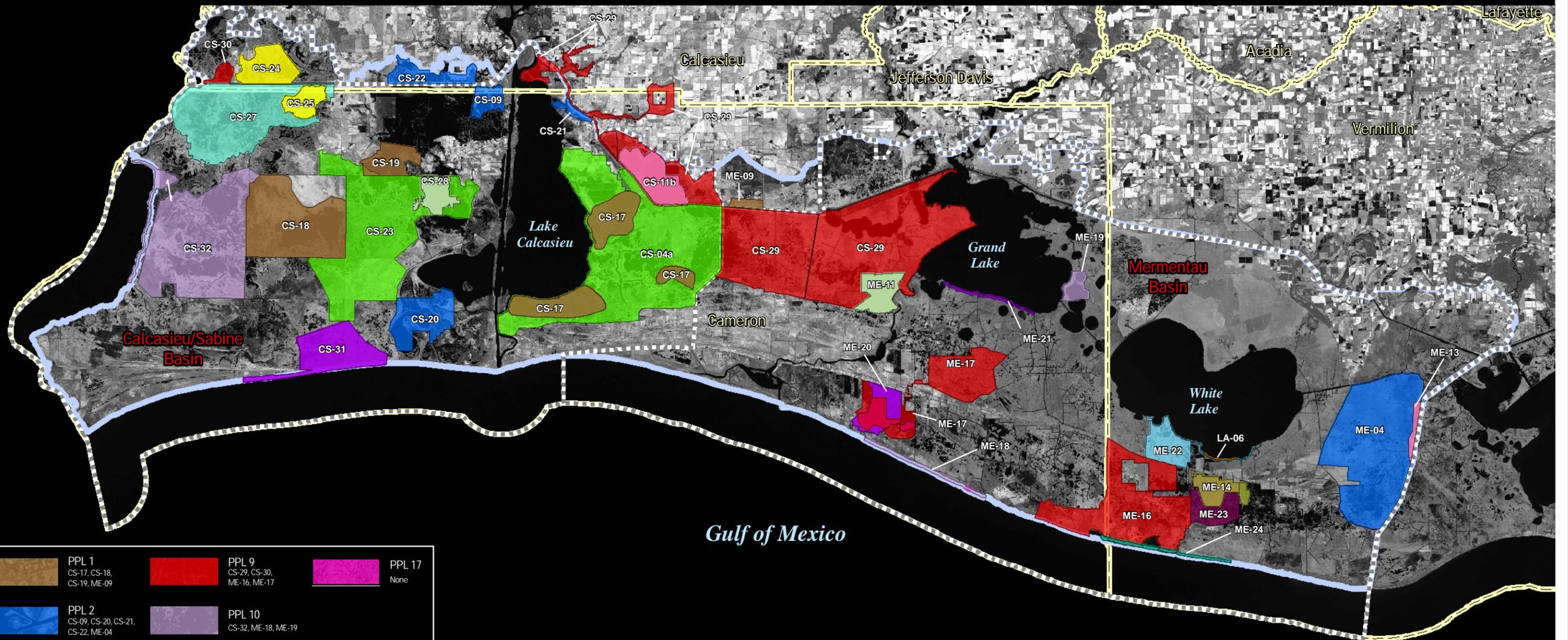


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Map Date: November 27, 2007



	PPL 1 CS-17, CS-18, CS-19, ME-09		PPL 9 CS-29, CS-30, ME-16, ME-17		PPL 17 None
	PPL 2 CS-09, CS-20, CS-21, CS-22, ME-04		PPL 10 CS-32, ME-18, ME-19		
	PPL 3 CS-04a, CS-23		PPL 11 CS-31, ME-20, ME-21		
	PPL 4 CS-24, CS-25		PPL 12 ME-22		
	PPL 5 CS-11b, ME-13		PPL 13 LA-06		
	PPL 6 CS-27		PPL 14 None		
	PPL 7 ME-14		PPL 15 ME-23		
	PPL 8 CS-28, ME-11		PPL 16 ME-24		



- CWPPRA Hydrologic Basin Boundary
- Region 4 Boundary
- Parish Boundary

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