

CWPPRA Desk Reference



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

DESK REFERENCE

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(Updated October 2012)

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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”;
- (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. Edward R. Fleming
District Commander and District Engineer
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District



Mr. Jeff Weller
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
Planning Administrator
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
State of Louisiana CPRA



Ms. Karen McCormick
Civil Engineer
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



Mr. Brad Inman
CWPPRA Program and Senior Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



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



Mr. Chris Allen
Coastal Resources Scientist
State of Louisiana CPRA



Mr. Paul Kaspar
Civil Engineer
Environmental Protection Agency



Ms. Rachel Sweeney
Ecologist
National Marine and Fisheries Service



Mr. John Jurgensen
Civil Engineer
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Summary of Organization 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

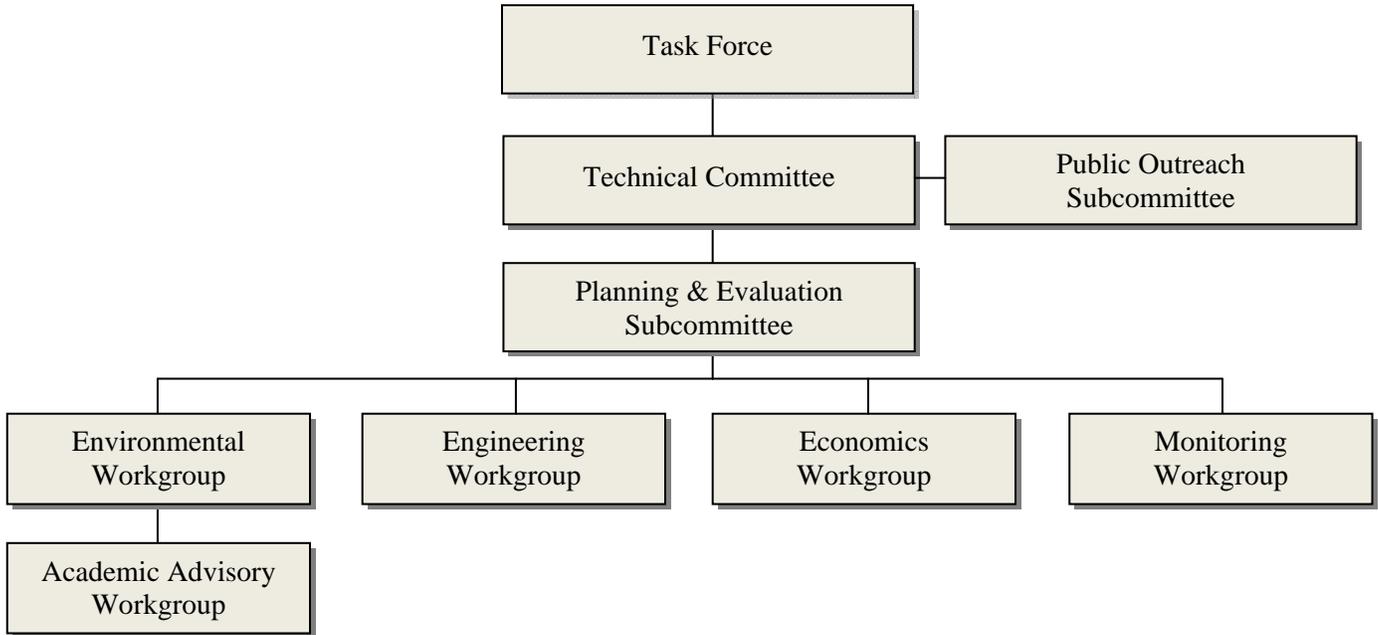
The State of Louisiana is a full voting member of the Task Force except for selection of the Priority Project List [Section 303(a)(2)], as stipulated in President Bush's November 29, 1990 signing statement of the Act. In addition, the State of Louisiana may not serve as a "lead" Task Force member for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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

Figure 1
CWPPRA Organization 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: the Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) of the U.S. 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>Representative's Contact Information</u>
<u>Secretary of the Army (Chairman)</u> Colonel Edward R. Fleming District Commander TEL (504) 862-2077 FAX (504) 862-1259	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Executive Office P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 edward.r.fleming.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 138 Baton Rouge, LA 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-EC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 honker.william@epa.gov
<u>Secretary, Department of the Interior</u> Mr. Jeff Weller 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, LA 70506 jeff_weller@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, LA 71302 kevin.norton@la.usda.gov
<u>Secretary, Department of Commerce</u> Mr. Christopher Doley Director, NOAA Restoration Center TEL (301) 713-0174 FAX (301) 713-0184	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries 1315 East-West Highway, Room 14853 Silver Spring, MD 20910 chris.doley@noaa.gov

The USACE-New Orleans District Commander is the Chairman of the TF. The Chairman leads and sets the agenda for TF action to execute the Program and projects. At the direction of the Chairman, 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; and (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 USACE Project Management-West Restoration Section 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 the following technical perspectives: 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). The TC is charged by the TF to consider and shape decision and proposed actions of the P&E, regarding its position on issues, policy, and procedures towards execution of the Program and project. The TC makes directives for action to the P&E, and the TC makes decisions in consideration of the P&E. The TC members are shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Membership of the Technical Committee

Member's Representative	Representative's Contact Information
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 P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 thomas.a.holden@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, LA 70506 darryl_clark@fws.gov
Mr. Kirk Rhinehart Planning Administrator TEL (225) 342-2179 FAX (225) 342-1377	Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority State of Louisiana P.O. Box 44027, Capitol Station Baton Rouge, LA 70804 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 Military Science Building, Room 266 LSU, South Stadium Drive Baton Rouge, LA 70803 richard.hartman@noaa.gov
Ms. Karen McCormick Section Chief TEL (214) 665-8365 FAX (214) 665-6689	Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 Marine and Coastal Protection Section (6WQ-EC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 mccormick.karen@epamail.epa.gov
Mr. Britt Paul, P.E. Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources TEL (318) 473-7756 FAX (318) 473-7682	Natural Resources Conservation Service 3737 Government Street Alexandria, LA 71302 britt.paul@la.usda.gov

The USACE-New Orleans Deputy District Engineer is the Chairman of the TC. The Chairman leads and sets the agenda for TC action to make recommendations to the TF for executing the Program and projects. At the direction of the TF Chairman, the TC Chairman guides the management and administrative work charged to the TF Chairman.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

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

P&E Subcommittee Member	Member's Contact Information
Mr. Brad Inman (Chairman) Senior Project Manager TEL (504) 862-2124 FAX (504) 862-2572	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Projection and Restoration Office, Restoration Branch P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil
Mr. Kevin Roy Senior Field Biologist TEL (337) 291-3120 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400 Lafayette, LA 70506 kevin_roy@fws.gov
Mr. Paul Kaspar Environmental Engineer TEL (214) 665-7459 FAX (214) 665-6689	Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-EC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 kaspar.paul@epa.gov
Mr. John Jurgensen, P.E. Civil Engineer TEL (318) 473-7694 FAX (318) 473-7632	Natural Resources Conservation Service 3737 Government Street Alexandria, LA 73102 john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov
Mr. Chris Allen Coastal Resources Scientist TEL (225) 342-4736 FAX (225) 342-9417	Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority State of Louisiana P.O. Box 44027, Capitol Station Baton Rouge, LA 70804 Chris.allen@la.gov
Ms. Rachel Sweeney Ecologist TEL (225) 389-0508 x206 FAX (225) 389-0506	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service c/o LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70803 rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov

The seat of the Chairman of the P&E resides with the USACE, New Orleans District. The P&E Chairman leads 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 TC Chairman, the P&E Chairman executes the management and administrative work directives of the TC and TF Chairs.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

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 Workgroup

EnvWG Member	Member's Contact Information
Mr. Kevin Roy (Chairman) Senior Field Biologist TEL (337) 291-3120 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400 Lafayette, LA 70506 kevin_roy@fws.gov
Mr. Nathan Dayan Biologist TEL (504) 862-2530 FAX (504) 862-2088	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Environmental Planning and Compliance Branch P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 nathan.s.dayan@usace.army.mil
Mr. Ron Boustany Wildlife Biologist TEL (337) 291-3067 FAX (337) 291-3085	Natural Resources Conservation Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 180 Lafayette, LA 70506 ron.boustany@la.usda.gov
Mr. Ken Teague Environmental Scientist TEL (214) 665-6687 FAX (214) 665-6689	Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-EC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 teague.kenneth@epamail.epa.gov
Ms. Kimberly Clements Fishery Biologist TEL (225) 389-0508 x204 FAX (225) 389-0506	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service c/o LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70803 kimberly.clements@noaa.gov
Mr. Stuart Brown Coastal Resources Scientist TEL (225) 342-4596 FAX (225) 342-9417	Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority State of Louisiana P.O. Box 44027, Capitol Station Baton Rouge, LA 70804 stuart.brown@la.gov
Ms. Angela Trahan Fish and Wildlife Biologist TEL (337) 291-3137 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400 Lafayette, LA 70506 angela_trahan@fws.gov
Mr. Patrick Williams Fisheries Biologist TEL (225) 389-0508 x208 FAX (225) 389-0506	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service c/o LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70803 patrick.williams@noaa.gov

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

**Table 4 (continued)
Membership of the Environmental Work Group**

Other Agency Representatives	Representative's Contact Information
Mr. Robert Dubois Fish and Wildlife Biologist TEL (337) 291-3127 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400 Lafayette, LA 70506 robert_dubois@fws.gov
Mr. Troy Mallach Biologist TEL (337) 291-3064 FAX (337) 291-3085	Natural Resources Conservation Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400 Lafayette, LA 70506 troy.mallach@la.usda.gov
Ms. Susan Hennington Biologist/Project Manager TEL (504) 862-2504 FAX (504) 862-1892	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Projection and Restoration Office, Restoration Branch P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 susan.m.hennington@usace.army.mil
Mr. Ronny Paille Senior Fish and Wildlife Biologist TEL (337) 291-3117 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400 Lafayette, LA 70506 ronald_paille@fws.gov
Chris Llewellyn Environmental Scientist TEL (214) 665-7239 FAX (214) 665-6689	Environmental Protection Agency, 6WQ-EC 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 llewellyn.chris@epa.gov

The seat of Chairman of the EnvWG resides with the USFWS. The EnvWG Chairman leads the EnvWG to accomplish its work.

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.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

Table 5
Membership of the Engineering Work Group

EngWG Members	Member's Contact Information
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, LA 70160 john.b.petitbon@usace.army.mil
Mr. Tye Fitzgerald, E.I. Project Engineer TEL (225) 342-4496 FAX (225) 342-6801	Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority State of Louisiana P.O. Box 44027, Capitol Station Baton Rouge, LA 70804 Tye.fitzgerald@la.gov
Mr. Adrian Chavarria Environmental Engineer TEL (214) 665-3103 FAX (214) 665-6689	Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-EC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 chavarria.adrian@epamail.epa.gov
Mr. John Jurgensen, P.E. Civil Engineer TEL (318) 473-7694 FAX (318) 473-7632	Natural Resources Conservation Service 3737 Government Street Alexandria, LA 73102 john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov
Mr. Kevin Roy Senior Field Biologist TEL (337) 291-3120 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 400 Lafayette, LA 70506 kevin_roy@fws.gov
Mr. Patrick Williams Fisheries Biologist TEL (225) 389-0508 x208 FAX (225) 389-0506	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service c/o LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70803 patrick.williams@noaa.gov
Mr. Loland Broussard Civil Engineer TEL (337) 291-3069 FAX (337) 291-3085	Natural Resources Conservation Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 180 Lafayette, LA 70506 loland.broussard@la.usda.gov
Mr. Jason Kroll Civil Engineer TEL (225) 389-0347 FAX (225) 382-2042	Natural Resources Conservation Service P.O. Box 80299 Baton Rouge, LA 70898 Jason.kroll@la.usda.gov
Mr. Paul Kaspar Environmental Engineer TEL (214) 665-7459 FAX (214) 665-6689	Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 Marine & Coastal Section (6WQ-EC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 kaspar.paul@epamail.epa.gov

The EngWG Chairman leads the EngWG in its tasks. The seat of Chairman of the EngWG resides with the USACE New Orleans District.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

2.113 Economics Work Group (EcoWG).

The 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. A list of primary contacts of the EcoWG Members is presented in Table 6.

Table 6
Membership of the Economics Work Group

Other Agency Representatives	Representative's Contact Information
Mr. Matthew Napolitano (Chairman) Economist TEL (504) 862-2445 FAX (504) 862-1299	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Economic and Social Analysis Branch P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 matthew.p.napolitano@usace.army.mil
Mr. Gary Barone Financial Scientist TEL (301) 713-0174 FAX (301) 713-0184	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries 1315 East-West Highway, Room 14853 Silver Spring, MD 20910 gary.barone@noaa.gov
Mr. Bill Waits Agricultural Economist TEL (318) 473-7686 FAX (318) 473-7747	Natural Resources Conservation Service 3737 Government Street Alexandria, LA 73102 bill.waits@la.usda.gov

The USACE New Orleans District holds the EcoWG Chairman seat. The EcoWG Chairman leads the EcoWG to complete their evaluations.

2.114 Monitoring Work Group (MWG).

The MWG, under the guidance and direction of the P&E, develops standard operating procedures and oversees the development and implementation of field monitoring programs for the CWPPRA program. A list of primary contacts of the MWG Members is presented in Table 7.

Table 7
Membership of the Monitoring Work Group

MWG Members	Member's Contact Information
Ms. Dona Weifenbach (Co-Chairman) Coastal Resources Scientist Manager TEL (337) 482-0688 FAX (337) 482-0687	Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority P.O. Box 62027 Lafayette, LA 70506 Dona.weifenbach@la.gov
Ms. Sarai Piazza (Co-Chairman) Ecologist TEL (225) 578-7044 FAX (225) 578-7927	U.S. Geological Survey c/o Livestock Show Office, LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70803 piazas@usgs.gov

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

Table 7 (continued)
Membership of the Monitoring Work Group

MWG Members	Member's Contact Information
Ms. Susan Hennington Biologist/Project Manager TEL (504) 862-2504 FAX (504) 862-1892	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Projection and Restoration Office, Restoration Branch P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 susan.m.hennington@usace.army.mil
Mr. Nathan Dayan Biologist TEL (504) 862-2530 FAX (504) 862-2572	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Environmental Planning and Compliance Branch P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 nathan.s.dayan@usace.army.mil
Mr. Ken Teague Environmental Scientist TEL (214) 665-6687 FAX (214) 665-6689	Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-EC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 teague.kenneth@epa.gov
Dr. John D. Foret Wetland Ecologist TEL (337) 291-2109 FAX (337) 291-2106	NOAA Fisheries Service Estuarine Habitats & Coastal Fisheries Center 646 Cajundome Blvd. Lafayette, LA 70506 john.foret@noaa.gov
Mr. Robert Dubois Fish and Wildlife Biologist TEL (337) 291-3127 FAX (337) 291-3139	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 646 Cajundome Blvd. Lafayette, LA 70506 robert_dubois@fws.gov
Ms. Cindy Steyer Coastal Vegetative Specialist TEL (225) 389-0334 FAX (225) 382-2042	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service P.O. Box 16030, LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70893 cindy.steyer@la.usda.gov
Mr. Ron Boustany Wildlife Biologist TEL (337) 291-3067 FAX (337) 291-3085	Natural Resources Conservation Service 646 Cajundome Blvd., Suite 180 Lafayette, LA 70506 ron.boustany@la.usda.gov

The seats of Co-Chairman of the MWG reside with the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). These Chairmen lead the MWG in monitoring program activities.

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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
Academic Advisory Group

Member's Representative	Representative's Contact Information
Dr. Jenneke Visser (Chairman) Associate Professor TEL (337) 482-6966 FAX (337) 482-5395	Institute for Coastal Ecology and Engineering University of Louisiana at Lafayette Lafayette, LA 70504 jvisser@louisiana.edu
Dr. Larry Rouse Associate Professor TEL (225) 578-2953 FAX (225) 578-2520	Oceanography and Coastal Sciences Energy, Coast and Environmental Building, LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70803 lrouse@lsu.edu
Dr. Charles Sasser Professor of Research TEL (225) 578-6375 FAX (225) 578-6326	School of the Coast and Environment Energy, Coast and Environmental Building, LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70803 csasser@lsu.edu
Mr. Erick Swenson Research Associate TEL (225) 578-2730 FAX (225) 388-6326	Oceanography and Coastal Sciences Energy, Coast and Environmental Building, LSU Baton Rouge, LA 70803 eswenson@lsu.edu

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.

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 Project Management - Restoration Section 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.

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Table 10
Financial Administration Team

Member's Representative	Representative's Contact Information
Ms. Susan Mabry (Lead) Program Analyst TEL (504) 862-2693 FAX (504) 862-2572	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Protection and Restoration Office, Restoration Branch P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 susan.m.mabry@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, LA 70506 darryl_clark@fws.gov
Ms. Michelle Klecker Project Support Manager TEL (225) 342-9662 FAX (225) 242-4674	Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority State of Louisiana 450 Laurel St., 15 th Floor Baton Rouge, LA 70801 michelle.klecker@la.gov
Mr. Gary Barone TEL (301) 713-0174 FAX (301) 713-0184	NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service Office of Habitat Conservation Silver Spring, MD 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-EC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 mcdonald.sondra@epamail.epa.gov
Ms. Mitzi Gallipeau Program Assistant TEL (318) 473-7607 FAX (318) 473-7632	Water Resources Staff 3737 Government Street Alexandria, LA 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 TF at expositions and workshops to promote coastal wetlands restoration. A list of primary contacts of the OC Members is presented in Table 11.

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Table 11
Membership of the Public Outreach Committee

OC Members	Member's Contact Information
Dr. 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, LA 70506 scott_wilson@usgs.gov
Ms. Susan Testroet-Bergeron Outreach Coordinator TEL (337) 266-8623 FAX (337) 266-8513	U.S. Geological Survey National Wetlands Research Center 700 Cajundome Blvd. Lafayette, LA 70506 bergerons@usgs.gov
Mr. Cole Ruckstuhl Media Specialist TEL (337) 266-8542 FAX (337) 266-8513	U.S. Geological Survey National Wetlands Research Center 700 Cajundome Blvd. Lafayette, LA 70506 ruckstuhlc@usgs.gov
Ms. Adele Swearingen Public Affairs Specialist TEL (318) 473-7687 FAX (318) 473-7682	U.S. Department of Agriculture, NRCS 3737 Government Street Alexandria, LA 71302 adele.swearingen@la.usda.gov
Dr. Rex Caffey Associate Professor TEL (225) 578-2393 FAX (225) 578-2716	LSU AgCenter and Louisiana Sea Grant Department of Agriculture Economics, Rm 179 Baton Rouge, LA 70803 rcaffey@agcenter.lsu.edu
Ms. Barbara Keeler Environmental Scientist TEL (214) 665-6698 FAX (214) 665-6689	Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-EC) 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 keeler.barbara@epa.gov
Mr. Mel Landry Marine Fisheries Habitat Specialist TEL (225) 578-7667 FAX (225) 578-7926	NOAA Fisheries Service, LSU Sea Grant Building, Rm 124c Baton Rouge, LA 70803 mel.landry@noaa.gov
Alma Robichaux Education Coordinator TEL (985) 447-0868 FAX (985) 447-0870	Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program P.O. Box 2663 Thibodaux, LA 70310 alma@btnep.org
Ms. Kathy Ladner Microcomputer System Specialist TEL (337) 266-8695 FAX (337) 266-8595	USGS National Wetlands Research Center 700 Cajundome Blvd. Lafayette, LA 70506 ladnerk@usgs.gov

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Table 11 (Continued)
Membership of the Public Outreach Committee

OC Members	Member's Contact Information
TEL (225) 767-4181 FAX (225) 768-8193	Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana 6160 Perkins Road, Ste 225 Baton Rouge, LA 70808 coalition@crcl.org
Ms. Rachel Rodi Outreach Program Specialist TEL (504) 862-2587 FAX (504) 862-1724	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District Public Affairs Office P.O. Box 60267 New Orleans, LA 70160 rachel.rodin@usace.army.mil
Mr. Chuck Perrodin Public Information Director TEL (225) 342-7615 FAX (225) 242-3773	Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority State of Louisiana P.O. Box 44027 Baton Rouge, LA 70804 chuck.perrodin2@la.gov

The Public Outreach Committee performs the functions of communications and public relations for the program on behalf of the TF. 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 TF. Yearly budgetary planning is coordinate with the TC.

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

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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 a 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 PROJECT LIST 23 SELECTION PROCESS

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Guidelines for Development of the 23rd Priority Project List

Final

I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA Priority Project Lists (PPL) 1-22; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) program, 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. CPRA/USGS staff prepare basin maps indicating:

- 1) Boundaries of the following projects types (PPLs 1-22; LCA program, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only).
- 2) Locations of completed projects.
- 3) Projected land loss by 2050 including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through January 2013.
- 4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

II. Project Nominations

A. The four Regional Planning Teams (RPTs) will meet individually to examine basin maps, discuss areas of need, discuss strategies within Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (State Master Plan), and accept project nominations by hydrologic basin. Project nominations will be accepted in the following hydrologic basins – Pontchartrain, Breton Sound, Barataria, Terrebonne, Atchafalaya, Teche/Vermilion, Mermentau, and Calcasieu/Sabine. Project nominations will not be accepted in the Mississippi River Delta Basin as strategies for this basin are not included within the State Master Plan. Project nominations that provide benefits or construct features in more than one basin shall be presented in the basin receiving the majority of the project's benefits. The RPT leaders, in coordination with the project proponents and the P&E Subcommittee, will determine which basin to place multi-basin projects. Alternatively, multi-basin projects can be broken into multiple projects to be considered individually in the basins which they occur. Project nominations that are legitimate coast-wide applications will be accepted separate from the eight basins at any of the four RPT meetings.

Proposed project nominees shall be consistent with the State Master Plan. Representatives of the State will be present at the RPT meetings to provide guidance on the consistency of project nominations. Nominations for demonstration projects will also be accepted at any of the four RPT meetings.

The RPTs will not vote to select nominee projects at the individual regional meetings. Rather, voting will be conducted after the individual regional meetings via email or fax. All CWPPRA agencies and parishes will be required to provide the name and contact information during the RPT meetings for the official representative who will vote to select nominee projects.

B. Voting for project nominees (including basin, coast-wide and demonstration project nominees) will be conducted after the individual RPT meetings (date to be determined). The RPTs will select four projects in the Barataria and Terrebonne Basins and three projects in the Breton Sound and Pontchartrain Basins based on the high loss rates (1985-2010) in those basins. Two projects will be selected in the Mermentau, Calcasieu/Sabine, and Teche/Vermilion Basins. Because the Atchafalaya Basin is currently in a land gain situation, only one project will be selected in that basin.

A total of up to 21 basin projects could be selected as nominees. Each officially designated parish representative in the basin will have one vote and each federal CWPPRA agency and the State will have one vote. If coast-wide projects have been presented, the RPTs will select one coast-wide project nominee to compete with the 21 basin nominees for candidate project selection. Selection of a coast-wide project nominee will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, officially designated representatives from all coastal parishes will have one vote and each federal CWPPRA 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 CWPPRA agency and the State will have one vote.

C. Prior to voting on project nominees, the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups will screen each coast-wide project nominated at the RPT meetings to ensure that each qualifies as a legitimate coast-wide application. Should any of those projects not qualify as a coast-wide application, then the RPT leaders, in coordination with the project proponents and the P&E Subcommittee, will determine which basin the project should be placed in.

Also, prior to voting on project nominees, 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 the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Appendix E.

D. A lead Federal agency will be designated for the nominees and demonstration project nominees to prepare preliminary project support information (fact sheet, maps, and potential designs and benefits). The RPT Leaders will then transmit this information to the P&E Subcommittee, Technical Committee and other RPT members.

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

A. Agencies, parishes, landowners, and other individuals informally confer to further develop projects. Nominated projects shall be developed to support the strategies and goals of the State Master Plan.

B. The lead agency designated for each nominated project will prepare a brief Project Description 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.

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.

B. Technical Committee assigns a Federal sponsor for each project to develop preliminary Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) 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. 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 a draft WVA and prepares Phase 1 engineering and design cost estimates and Phase 2 construction cost estimates. Sponsoring agency should use formats approved by the applicable work group.

D. Environmental Work Group reviews and approves all draft WVAs. Demonstration project candidates will be evaluated as outlined in Appendix E of the CWPPRA SOP.

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

- 1) updated Project Fact 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), and cost effectiveness (average annual cost/AAHU); and
- 3) a qualitative discussion of supporting partnerships and public support.

H. Technical Committee will host a public hearing to present the results from the candidate project evaluations. Public comments will be accepted during the meeting and in writing.

VI. Selection of 23rd Priority Project List

A. The selection of the 23rd PPL will occur at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings.

B. Technical Committee meets and considers matrix, Project Fact Sheets, and public comments. The Technical Committee will recommend up to four projects for selection to the 23rd PPL. The Technical Committee may also recommend demonstration projects for the 23rd PPL.

C. The CWPPRA Task Force will review the Technical Committee recommendations and determine which projects will receive Phase 1 funding for the 23rd PPL.

23rd Priority List Project Development Schedule (dates subject to change)

December 2012	Distribute public announcement of PPL 23 process and schedule
December 12, 2012	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, approve Phases I and II (Baton Rouge)
January 24, 2013	Winter Task Force Meeting (New Orleans)
January 29, 2013	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Abbeville)
January 30, 2013	Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)
January 31, 2013	Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)
February 19, 2013	Coast-wide RPT Voting (via electronic vote)
February 25 – March 8, 2013	Agencies prepare fact sheets for RPT-nominated projects
March 20-21, 2013	Engineering/ Environmental Work Groups review project features, benefits & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)
March 27, 2013	P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates and benefits
April 16, 2013	Spring Technical Committee Meeting, select PPL 23 candidate project (Baton Rouge)
May/June	Candidate project site visits
June 4, 2013	Spring Task Force Meeting (Lafayette)
July/August/ September	Env/Eng/Econ Work Group project evaluations
September 11, 2013	Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations (Baton Rouge)
October 10, 2013	Fall Task Force meeting, O&M and Monitoring approvals (New Orleans)
October 18, 2013	Economic, Engineering, and Environmental analyses completed for PPL 23 candidates
November 13, 2013	PPL 23 Public Meeting (Baton Rouge)
December 12, 2013	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, recommend PPL 23 and Phase I and II approvals (Baton Rouge)
January 2014	Winter Task Force Meeting, select PPL 23 and approve Phase II requests (New Orleans)

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

**PROJECT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES
MANUAL**

Revision 22

November 9, 2012

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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 responsibilities of the TC include the annual review of the outreach budget and the Public Outreach Committee's strategic plan. These efforts should be undertaken concurrent with the annual planning budget in the spring TC and TF meetings, respectively. 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. 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 (considered if one or both

sponsors determine one is necessary) (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 (if one or both project sponsors determine one is necessary for more complex projects, projects with little precedent for success, or other projects if necessary) (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. Agencies shall have 15 days after the 30% Design Review Conference to submit written comments. Project sponsors shall provide a written response to 30% Design Review comments within 30 days following the end of the commenting period.

The design 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, agency comments and responses, 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:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CEMVN-PM-BC
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; and 4) a draft OMRR&R Plan (named the Projects Operations and Schedule Manual when referring to Corps projects).

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; and a Wetland Value Assessment (WVA), reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

(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

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.

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 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. PROJECT TRANSFERS TO AN ALTERNATE FEDERAL AGENCY

(1) A member of the Technical Committee, Task Force, or any entity (parish, landowner, others) may request that a project be transferred to an alternate Federal Sponsor by submitting a request to the Technical Committee for consideration.

(2) The Technical Committee will forward to the Task Force a recommendation concerning transfer of the project, and give an explanation for the transfer. Nothing herein shall preclude a formal request for transfer, by a member (or representative), to the Task Force irrespective of the recommendation of the Technical Committee.

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

(4) Thereafter, a member may make a motion to the Task Force to consider the action to be voted on by all members of the Task Force.

(5) If the Task Force approves transferring the project to an alternate Federal Sponsor, the transferring Federal Sponsor shall notify parish officials in the parish(es) where the project is located, any landowners whose property would be directly affected by the project, and any other interested parties.

(6) If the Task Force decides that a project will be transferred to another lead agency, the transferring Federal Sponsor, along with the local sponsor shall host an information exchange meeting with appropriate representatives of the receiving Federal Sponsor within 90 days. The purpose of the meeting is to review project status and details regarding work accomplished to date. Information to be provided will include but not be limited to:

- (a) a chronological summary of all work completed to date;
- (b) full accounting of all expenditures;
- (c) agreement on work-in-kind credits to date;
- (d) a full discussion of all outstanding obligations;
- (e) a full discussion of any outstanding issues; and

(f) All current project information, including all acquired data, engineering and design documents, real estate plans, assurance of NEPA compliance, certifications and permits (when applicable). (Depending on the situation, a permit transfer or a new permit will likely be required by the new Federal sponsor.)

(7) A project transfer will be considered completed when the Task Force meeting referenced in (6) is held and the receiving Federal agency has informed the Task Force in writing that all conditions pertaining to project transfers have been completed. Responsibility for all expenditures and obligations shall be assumed immediately by the receiving Federal Sponsor.

r. **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.

s. **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 H.

APPENDIX A

PRIORITY PROJECT LIST 23 SELECTION PROCESS

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Guidelines for Development of the 23rd Priority Project List

Final

I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA Priority Project Lists (PPL) 1-22; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) program, 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. CPRA/USGS staff prepare basin maps indicating:

- 1) Boundaries of the following projects types (PPLs 1-22; LCA program, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only).
- 2) Locations of completed projects.
- 3) Projected land loss by 2050 including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through January 2013.
- 4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

II. Project Nominations

A. The four Regional Planning Teams (RPTs) will meet individually to examine basin maps, discuss areas of need, discuss strategies within Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (State Master Plan), and accept project nominations by hydrologic basin. Project nominations will be accepted in the following hydrologic basins

– Pontchartrain, Breton Sound, Barataria, Terrebonne, Atchafalaya, Teche/Vermilion, Mermentau, and Calcasieu/Sabine. Project nominations will not be accepted in the Mississippi River Delta Basin as strategies for this basin are not included within the State Master Plan. Project nominations that provide benefits or construct features in more than one basin shall be presented in the basin receiving the majority of the project’s benefits. The RPT leaders, in coordination with the project proponents and the P&E Subcommittee, will determine which basin to place multi-basin projects. Alternatively, multi-basin projects can be broken into multiple projects to be considered individually in the basins which they occur. Project nominations that are legitimate coast-wide applications will be accepted separate from the eight basins at any of the four RPT meetings.

Proposed project nominees shall be consistent with the State Master Plan. Representatives of the State will be present at the RPT meetings to provide guidance on the consistency of project nominations. Nominations for demonstration projects will also be accepted at any of the four RPT meetings.

The RPTs will not vote to select nominee projects at the individual regional meetings. Rather, voting will be conducted after the individual regional meetings via email or fax. All CWPPRA agencies and parishes will be required to provide the name and contact information during the RPT meetings for the official representative who will vote to select nominee projects.

B. Voting for project nominees (including basin, coast-wide and demonstration project nominees) will be conducted after the individual RPT meetings (date to be determined). The RPTs will select four projects in the Barataria and Terrebonne Basins and three projects in the Breton Sound and Pontchartrain Basins based on the high loss rates (1985-2010) in those basins. Two projects will be selected in the Mermentau, Calcasieu/Sabine, and Teche/Vermilion Basins. Because the Atchafalaya Basin is currently in a land gain situation, only one project will be selected in that basin.

A total of up to 21 basin projects could be selected as nominees. Each officially designated parish representative in the basin will have one vote and each federal CWPPRA agency and the State will have one vote. If coast-wide projects have been presented, the RPTs will select one coast-wide project nominee to compete with the 21 basin nominees for candidate project selection. Selection of a coast-wide project nominee will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, officially designated representatives from all coastal parishes will have one vote and each federal CWPPRA 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 CWPPRA agency and the State will have one vote.

C. Prior to voting on project nominees, the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups will screen each coast-wide project nominated at the RPT meetings to ensure that each qualifies as a legitimate coast-wide application. Should any of those projects not qualify as a coast-wide application, then the RPT leaders, in coordination with the project proponents and the P&E Subcommittee, will determine which basin the project should be placed in.

Also, prior to voting on project nominees, 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 the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Appendix E.

D. A lead Federal agency will be designated for the nominees and demonstration project nominees to prepare preliminary project support information (fact sheet, maps, and potential designs and benefits). The RPT Leaders will then transmit this information to the P&E Subcommittee, Technical Committee and other RPT members.

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

A. Agencies, parishes, landowners, and other individuals informally confer to further develop projects. Nominated projects shall be developed to support the strategies and goals of the State Master Plan.

B. The lead agency designated for each nominated project will prepare a brief Project Description 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.

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.

B. Technical Committee assigns a Federal sponsor for each project to develop preliminary Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) 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. 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 a draft WVA and prepares Phase 1 engineering and design cost estimates and Phase 2 construction cost estimates. Sponsoring agency should use formats approved by the applicable work group.

D. Environmental Work Group reviews and approves all draft WVAs. Demonstration project candidates will be evaluated as outlined in Appendix E of the CWPPRA SOP.

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

- 1) updated Project Fact 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), and cost effectiveness (average annual cost/AAHU); and
- 3) a qualitative discussion of supporting partnerships and public support.

H. Technical Committee will host a public hearing to present the results from the candidate project evaluations. Public comments will be accepted during the meeting and in writing.

VI. Selection of 23rd Priority Project List

A. The selection of the 23rd PPL will occur at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings.

B. Technical Committee meets and considers matrix, Project Fact Sheets, and public comments. The Technical Committee will recommend up to four projects for selection to the 23rd PPL. The Technical Committee may also recommend demonstration projects for the 23rd PPL.

C. The CWPPRA Task Force will review the Technical Committee recommendations and determine which projects will receive Phase 1 funding for the 23rd PPL.

23rd Priority List Project Development Schedule (dates subject to change)

December 2012	Distribute public announcement of PPL 23 process and schedule
December 12, 2012	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, approve Phases I and II (Baton Rouge)
January 24, 2013	Winter Task Force Meeting (New Orleans)
January 29, 2013	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Abbeville)
January 30, 2013	Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)
January 31, 2013	Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)
February 19, 2013	Coast-wide RPT Voting (via electronic vote)
February 25 –	
March 8, 2013	Agencies prepare fact sheets for RPT-nominated projects
March 20-21, 2013	Engineering/ Environmental Work Groups review project features, benefits & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)
March 27, 2013	P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates and benefits
April 16, 2013	Spring Technical Committee Meeting, select PPL 23 candidate project (Baton Rouge)

May/June	Candidate project site visits
June 4, 2013	Spring Task Force Meeting (Lafayette)
July/August/ September	Env/Eng/Econ Work Group project evaluations
September 11, 2013	Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations (Baton Rouge)
October 10, 2013	Fall Task Force meeting, O&M and Monitoring approvals (New Orleans)
October 18, 2013	Economic, Engineering, and Environmental analyses completed for PPL 23 candidates
November 13, 2013	PPL 23 Public Meeting (Baton Rouge)
December 12, 2013	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, recommend PPL 23 and Phase I and II approvals (Baton Rouge)
January 2014	Winter Task Force Meeting, select PPL 23 and approve Phase II requests (New Orleans)

APPENDIX B

ECOLOGICAL REVIEW

Project Ecological Review (revised 6/3/09)

“The requirement to perform an Ecological Review is removed for most projects with the exception that the State or Federal project sponsors have the option of conducting an ER for more complex projects or projects with little precedent indicating that they will be effective, or for other projects as deemed necessary.”

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 more complex proposed projects or projects with little precedent for success are 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, should a project sponsor choose to perform an ER. 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 if completed (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.

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

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 G
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 H

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
32	15	Replaced Appendix A PPL 18 process with PPL 19. Eliminated language from the SOP regarding Prioritization Criteria Scoring for unconstructed projects and candidate projects during Phase 0 analysis.	P&E Subcommittee at 09 October 08 Tech Committee meeting.	Task Force Meeting (Agenda item #9)	05 Nov 08
33	15	Eliminated language from the SOP regarding Prioritization Criteria Scoring for unconstructed projects and candidate projects during Phase 0 analysis. Removed Appendix F Prioritization Procedure.	Tech Committee (initiated by Rick Hartman) at 03 December 2008 meeting.	Task Force Meeting (Agenda item #8)	21 Jan 09

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
34	16	Added language to section 6(e) and Appendix B, that eliminates Ecological Review requirement for unconstructed projects, unless requested by project sponsors for complex projects, or projects with little precedent for success. Added language to Appendix C that acknowledges this change.	Tech Committee (initiated by Darryl Clark) at 15 Apr 2009 meeting	Task Force Meeting (Agenda item #13)	3 Jun 09
35	17	Changed section 6(e)(2) (30% Design Review) to include language of the new requirements of 30% Design. Agencies shall have 15 days to submit written comments following design conference. Project sponsors are required to respond to written comments within 45 days following 30% Design Review meetings.	Tech Committee (initiated by Darryl Clark) at 29 Sep 09 meeting	Task Force Meeting (Agenda Item #17)	29 Oct 09

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
36	18	Changed language of section 6a.(1)(c) to add responsibilities of the Technical Committee to include the annual review of the outreach budget and the Public Outreach Committee's strategic plan.	Technical Committee (initiated by Rick Hartman) at 20 Apr 10 meeting	Task Force Meeting (Agenda Item #10)	23 Jun 10
37	19	Changed language of section 6a.(1)(c) to add the annual review of the outreach budget and Public Outreach committee's strategic budget will be undertaken concurrent with the annual planning budget in the spring TC and TF meetings.	Technical Committee (initiated by the P&E subcommittee) at 28 Sep 10 meeting	Task Force Meeting (Agenda Item #10)	13 Oct 10
38	19	Replaced Appendix A PPL 20 process with PPL 21.	Technical Committee (initiated by the P&E subcommittee) at 28 Sep 10 meeting	Task Force Meeting (Agenda Item #10)	13 Oct 10

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
39	20	Replace Appendix A PPL 21 Process with PPL 22	Technical Committee (initiated by the P&E subcommittee) at 8 Apr 11 meeting	Task Force Meeting (Agenda Item #8)	8 Jun 11
40	20	Updated mailing address for sending 303(e) packages	n/a	n/a	14 Nov 11
41	21	Add procedures for project transfers to an alternate Federal agency	Requested by the Task Force at 8 June 2011 meeting.	Task Force Electronic Vote	27 Jul 12

#	First Appears in Revision #	Requested Change/Reason for Requested Change	Amendment Requested by?	When Amendment Was Approved	Approval Date
42	22	Replace Appendix A PPL 22 Process with PPL 23	Technical Committee (initiated by the P&E subcommittee) at 12 September 2012 meeting	Task Force Meeting (Agenda Item #12)	11 Oct 12



FACT SHEET: The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection & Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Program *Previously referred to as “Breaux Act”*

Need for a Restoration Program in Louisiana: Louisiana wetlands are unique & vital ecological assets worth saving – 40% of the continental US coastal wetlands are found in Louisiana. Louisiana is losing, on average, an acre of wetlands every 38 minutes. These wetlands act as storm buffers against hurricanes and act as flood control devices by holding excess floodwaters during high rainfall (like a sponge). They replenish aquifers, purify waters, and provide a habitat for various kinds of wildlife. Louisiana’s wetlands benefit humans by way of oil & gas production, shipping commerce, fisheries industries, fur harvesting, oyster production, recreation resources/ecotourism – providing billions of dollars in revenues for our nation.

How Restoration Need is Met: In 1990, Congress passed the Breaux Act (Public Law 101-646, Title III CWPPRA); it is authorized until 2019. By January 2012, 148 active CWPPRA projects have been approved, 92 have been constructed, 10 are under construction, 46 are in the engineering & design phase, & 35 have been deauthorized or transferred to another program.

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

How CWPPRA is organized: CWPPRA is managed by a Task Force composed of the state of Louisiana (Governor’s Office of Coastal Activities) & 5 Federal agencies: the Environmental Protection Agency, Fish & Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, & the US Army Corps of Engineers. Each Federal agency partners with the state to design & build coastal restoration projects developed from the parish level up. The Corps chairs the Task Force, the Technical Committee, & various other subcommittees & workgroups that include restoration professionals such as engineers, scientists, & academic representatives.

How it works: Projects are born through CWPPRA’s annual planning process called the “Priority Project List” or “PPL.” So far, 21 PPLs have been established & PPL 22 is currently underway. The process begins in January each year; CWPPRA Regional Planning Teams meet with parish residents to brainstorm & develop restoration projects for their areas - this local interaction is a fundamental concept of CWPPRA & the key 1st step to getting projects off the ground. As the year progresses, proposed projects are evaluated based on several factors and certain ones are selected for more review. Each parish has a voting representative & opportunity to work intimately with CWPPRA agencies & voice comments during CWPPRA’s public meetings. Proposed projects compete for limited annual funds. The Task Force makes the ultimate selection of projects for each PPL. Selections move to engineering & design (Phase 1) & later, if selected for Phase 2, advance to construction.

Why it works: For almost 20 years, CWPPRA had a consistent funding source from the Sport Fish Restoration & Boating Safety Trust Fund, with funding amounts ranging from about 30 M to 80 M each year. About 5 M of the annual funds are committed toward planning future projects; the majority of funds are used toward direct project implementation. As the Trust Fund expired in 2009, subsequent funding for the program has come from Continuing Resolution Authority funds (CRAs). The CWPPRA Program anticipates receiving about 84 M in Federal funds for FY12.

Restoration Techniques utilized: Freshwater Reintroduction, Outfall Management, Sediment Diversion, Dredged Material/Marsh Creation, Shoreline Protection, Sediment and Nutrient Trapping, Hydrologic Restoration, Marsh Management, Barrier Island Restoration, Vegetative Planting

Life Span of CWPPRA Project: CWPPRA projects are operated, maintained, & managed for 20 years.

CWPPRA Benefits: Physical land gains; model of interagency coordination, public education & participation; solid science foundation & background information that helped select LCA Feasibility Study Plan, Coastal Impact Assistance Program, State of Louisiana & Water Resource Development Act; long-term conservation of wetlands & dependent fish & wildlife populations

Take Away Point: CWPPRA continues to cost effectively address immediate restoration needs & to serve as the cornerstone of future programs contingent upon funding via future CRAs or Trust Fund appropriation reauthorization in Transportation Bill.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

PROJECT STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

28 December 2011

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

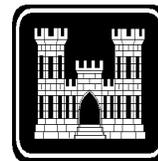
Project Summary by Basin

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
Projects 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
<p>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.</p>										
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	\$3,853,925 \$3,812,792
<p>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.</p> <p>The project is being monitored; the majority of the monitoring has already been completed and is proceeding in accordance as originally planned for this project. The goal of creating a shallow water habitat conducive to the natural establishment of wetland vegetation seems to have been partially met. As sediment continues to consolidate and water is maintained in the area, upland vegetation is expected to be supplanted by more obligate wetland species. The project goal of creating a minimum of 70% marsh and 30% open water in the project area may still be attained as sediment elevation continues to decline. The project will be monitored for 20 years.</p>										
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
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Complete. This project was design only.</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	%	
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 !	\$2,024,367 \$1,998,382
<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	\$33,311,311	391.1 !	\$32,530,439 \$31,379,173
<p>Status: Flow measurements taken in May 2008 recorded a discharge of 51,270 cubic feet per second of Mississippi River water through the project diversion channel. Since constructed in 2003 the diversion project discharge has averaged 19,188 cfs. Initial construction of the project was designed to allow the discharge of 20,000 cfs at the 50% exceedence stage. Discharge measurements are taken roughly monthly using an acoustic doppler profiler as part of project surveillance and performance monitoring. At this point there is no evidence in the project area of marsh accretion from the deposition of diverted river sediment.</p> <p>In 2006 the USACE performed maintenance dredging in the Pilottown Anchorage Area to remove induced shoal material in accordance with the project operations plan. Material from the dredging work was used beneficially for marsh creation in West Bay. The dredging event was performed using a hopper dredge linked to a pump out system - a first of its kind use of this technology in Louisiana wetlands restoration. To date approximately 225 acres of marsh have been created through the beneficial use of dredged material from the channel construction and maintaining the anchorage area.</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 in August 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	\$40,383,875	247.4	\$39,640,380 \$38,421,996
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 !	\$3,577,693 \$2,928,017
	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	15-Aug-2007 A	\$4,854,102	\$6,751,441	139.1 !	\$6,690,069 \$6,603,801

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	\$10,267,763 \$9,531,819
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- 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 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	\$860,564 \$707,584
	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	\$1,293,545 \$1,140,564

- 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	\$60,673 \$58,310
	Status:	Current scheme was found to be non-implementable due to inability of the hopper dredge to get close enough to the disposal area to spray over the bank of the Mississippi River.								
		Project deauthorized October 4, 2000.								
Grand Bay Crevasse [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ					\$2,468,908	\$65,747	2.7	\$65,747 \$65,747
	Status:	The major landowner has indicated non-support of the project and has withheld ROE because of concern about sedimentation negatively impacting oil and gas interests within the deposition area.								
		A draft memorandum dated December 5, 1997 was sent to the CWPPRA Technical Committee Chairman requesting the Task Force to deauthorize the project. COE requested deauthorization at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Project deauthorized July 23, 1998.								

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total Priority List		4					\$2,768,908	\$124,057	4.5	\$126,420 \$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	\$2,562,030 \$2,300,062
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	\$2,562,030 \$2,300,062
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	\$1,907,634 \$1,894,695
<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 !	\$5,094,629 \$4,400,145
<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	\$7,069,131 \$6,361,708

- 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
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PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/Expenditures
				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	\$3,429,942 \$3,421,671
<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 currently scheduled to be constructed in 2005. Cycle 3 would be constructed in 2006.</p>										
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2	CA/SB	CAMER	261	17-Feb-2005 A	28-Apr-2009 A		\$9,266,842	\$16,583,553	179.0 !	\$11,017,167 \$10,972,729
<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 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.</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	%	
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 3	CA/SB	CAMER	187	28-Mar-2005 A	25-Oct-2006 A	30-Sep-2010 A	\$3,629,333	\$4,536,666	125.0	\$2,792,962 \$2,758,180
		Status:	<p>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. Construction of Cycle 2 was completed in 2009. 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 was placed between elevations 2.03 NAVD 88 and 2.71 NAVD 88. Construction of low level weirs along north and west boundary of Cycle 3 allowed 10 to 20 percent of the dredged material to splay into the surrounding area. Containment along the South and East border was breached in Fall of 2010 to complete all construction items.</p>							
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycles 4 and 5	CA/SB	CAMER	331		01-Mar-2012		\$8,111,705	\$7,952,796	98.0	\$0 \$0
		Status:	<p>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>							

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		8	993				\$36,732,845	\$32,494,686	88.5	\$17,240,071 \$17,152,579
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Project(s) 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 3 Construction Started 2 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized 										

Priority List 9

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TECHE	VERMI	241				\$1,498,967	\$1,498,967	100.0	\$1,101,738 \$1,101,738
	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.								
Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STCHA					\$150,706	\$188,383	125.0 !	\$83,932 \$83,932
	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) [DEAUTHORIZED]	COAST	VARY					\$1,502,817	\$83,556	5.6	\$83,556 \$83,556
	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.								

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	%	
Weeks Bay MC and SP/Commercial Canal/Freshwater Redirection	TECHE	IBERI	278				\$1,229,337	\$1,229,337	100.0	\$534,057 \$534,057
	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 have been gathered for assessment. Shore protection alternatives have been evaluated. An alternative analysis feasibility study was conducted by Vermilion and Iberia Parishes under LA CIAP funding. Alternatives were considered based on cost, constructability, and effectiveness. The recon phase has been completed and the final study to evaluate alternatives was completed in April, 2011. The report on the results of this study will be presented at the Technical Committee on September 20, 2011.								
Total Priority List		9	519				\$4,381,827	\$3,000,243	68.5	\$1,803,283 \$1,803,283

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

Priority List 10

Benneys Bay Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	5,706				\$1,076,328	\$1,076,328	100.0	\$975,534 \$975,534
	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 CWPRA working groups. The project is scheduled to complete all design work in 2006 in preparation for a Phase II funding request.								

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	%	
Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	JEFF					\$3,002,114	\$3,002,114	100.0	\$2,543,325 \$2,543,325
	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.								
		WRDA may fund Phase 2.								
Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	501				\$1,155,200	\$1,444,000	125.0	\$1,178,640 \$1,178,640
	Status:	95% design review anticipated July 25, 2007.								
Total Priority List		10	6,207				\$5,233,642	\$5,522,442	105.5	\$4,697,499 \$4,697,499

- 3 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	%	
Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	TERRE	STMRY	143		15-Oct-2014	15-Jul-2015	\$2,229,876	\$2,229,876	100.0	\$1,716,949 \$1,716,949
	Status:	PROJECT STATUS: (Project Status Last Updated: 22 Feb 2010) 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 MVN 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 MVN met with LDNR to discuss the 25 May 2007 draft 30% Report and LDNR submitted a request for additional information (mostly geotechnical concerns). On 26-27 Feb 2009, a MVN Hydraulics & Hydrology (H&H) rep met with ERDC in Vicksburg, MS, to discuss the modeling of marsh creation for this project. Results of that meeting have been summarized and are under internal review by MVN's Eng Div. A copy of the H&H summary was provided to OCPR (formerly identified as LDNR) during a project status meeting in Baton Rouge on 28 Apr 09. The MVN geotechs completed their input to the Preliminary Design Review Report by 30 Jun 2009 and a copy of the geotech report was provided to OCPR on 1 Jul 2009. OCPR and MVN met in New Orleans on 22 Oct 2009 to discuss project features and to finalize updates of May 2007 Preliminary Design Report. Per OCPR request during the Oct 2009 meeting, MVN provided them a graphics package on 10 Nov 09 and on 19 Nov 09, OCPR provided comments regarding that package for MVN response. MVN's response is almost complete and will be provided to OCPR prior to their receipt of the latest draft of the Preliminary Design Report per OCPR's request. All sections of the Preliminary Design Report are complete save the Hydraulics section as it is currently under review by ERDC in Vicksburg, MS. Once MVN receives ERDC's comments and completes their final review of the Hydraulics section and also completes the cost estimate update, the latest Preliminary Design Report will be finalized and provided for review to OCPR. In addition, once OCPR agrees to the final project design and signs a Cost Share Agreement with MVN, the project scope change process can be initiated and the 30% and 95% review dates formalized with the intent to request Phase II funding (construction funding) in January 2011.								
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shoreline Protection [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STBER					\$1,348,345	\$1,098,345	81.5	\$1,089,193 \$1,089,193
	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.								

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	%	
Mississippi River Sediment Trap [DEAUTHORIZED]	DELTA	PLAQ					\$1,880,376	\$354,791	18.9	\$354,791 \$354,791
	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	\$10,518,942	53.5	\$10,503,524 \$10,462,844
	Status:	On 28 May 2008, LDNR/MVN conducted inspection #1 field visit of entire length of constructed foreshore rock dike. Photographs of site were obtained. No repairs necessary at this time; 2 low spots within Bear's Cove area, and one more spot easterly, bear watching in case more rock needed in future- adequate protection now. Dredged material placement area landward of dike nearly 90% re-vegetated with wetland species.								
Total Priority List		12	987				\$25,132,526	\$14,201,954	56.5	\$13,664,455 \$13,623,776

- 4 Project(s)
- 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 1 Construction Started
- 1 Construction Completed
- 2 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	\$691,475 \$691,471
	Status:	All instruments, dredging, sand, fabric and rock installed. Contractor is monitoring instruments and submitting data.								

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	%	
Spanish Pass Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	433		01-Oct-2014	30-Sep-2015	\$1,137,344	\$1,421,680	125.0	\$310,152 \$310,152
<p>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. The New Orleans District Corps of Engineers (MVN) met with Parish officials and LDNR on 1 May 07. MVN later met with Plaquemines Parish on 19 Sep 2007, and again on 28 Feb 08, to discuss future direction for this project. Efforts addressing the Cost Share Agreement (CSA) issue are ongoing between OCPD (formerly identified as LDNR) and the New Orleans District COE; resolution of the CSA issue will enable further progress in project development.</p>										
Total Priority List		13	433				\$2,137,344	\$2,476,680	115.9	\$1,001,627 \$1,001,623

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

Priority List 16

Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	MERM	CAMER	888		02-Jul-2014	08-Jul-2015	\$1,266,842	\$1,266,842	100.0	\$10,155 \$10,155
<p>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 the CPRA and the COE. In Mar 2009, a project Fact Sheet and map was approved by the New Orleans District for placement on the LaCoast website.</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	16	888				\$1,266,842	\$1,266,842	100.0	\$10,155 \$10,155
	1 Project(s)									
	0 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed									
	0 Construction Started									
	0 Construction Completed									
	0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized									
Total	DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS		24,286				\$119,439,684	\$120,948,888	101.3	\$99,376,358 \$96,169,121
	34 Project(s)									
	18 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed									
	17 Construction Started									
	16 Construction Completed									
	9 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 PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 6

Priority List Conservation Plan

State of Louisiana Wetlands Conservation Plan	COAST	COAST		13-Jun-1995 A	03-Jul-1995 A	21-Nov-1997 A	\$238,871	\$191,807	80.3	\$191,807 \$191,807
	Status:	The date the MIPR was issued to obligate the Federal funds for the development of the plan is used as the construction start date for reporting purposes.								
		Complete.								

Total Priority List	Cons Plan						\$238,871	\$191,807	80.3	\$191,807 \$191,807
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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 !	\$8,777,960 \$8,649,408
	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	\$8,777,960 \$8,649,408
<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 !	\$10,825,275 \$10,785,617
<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	\$10,825,275 \$10,785,617
<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 (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STJON		03-Nov-1994 A			\$350,000	\$470,500	134.4 !	\$520,129 \$520,129
	Status:	Facility construction is essentially complete; project was put on hold pending resolution of cell contamination by saltwater before planting occurred and has subsequently been deauthorized. Demonstration cells completed; no vegetation installed.								
		The Task Force approved the deauthorization of the project on August 7, 2001. Escrowed funds will be returned to Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.								
Whiskey Island Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	1,239	06-Apr-1995 A	13-Feb-1998 A	15-Jun-2000 A	\$4,844,274	\$7,106,586	146.7 !	\$7,134,864 \$7,037,560
	Status:	At the January 16, 1998 meeting, the Task Force approved additional funds to cover the increased construction cost on lowest bid received.								
		Work was initiated on February 13, 1998. Dredging completed July 1998. Initial vegetation with spartina on bay shore, July 1998. Additional vegetation seeding/planting was carried out in spring 2000.								
Total Priority List			3	1,239			\$5,194,274	\$7,577,086	145.9	\$7,654,993 \$7,557,689

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

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	\$246,900	66.6	\$232,325 \$232,325
	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	\$246,900	66.6	\$232,325 \$232,325

- 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	\$7,492,110 \$7,452,191
<p>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.</p>										
Total Priority List		5.1					\$9,700,000	\$9,700,000	100.0	\$7,492,110 \$7,452,191

- 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
<p>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.</p> <p>Deauthorization was approved at the July 23, 1998 Task Force meeting.</p>										

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	\$250,257	21.7	\$250,257 \$250,257
	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-Sep-2008 A	\$7,393,626	\$13,111,795	177.3 !	\$10,474,493 \$10,192,375
	Status:	Lessoned learned meeting was held on April 23, 2008. LDNR grant for Phase II construction activities was closed-out on September 30, 2008. Remaining Phase II increment activities included on-going annual inspections.								
Timbalier Island Dune and Marsh Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	273	05-Oct-2000 A	01-Jun-2004 A	19-Mar-2009 A	\$16,234,679	\$16,662,199	102.6	\$15,066,689 \$15,063,391
	Status:	Lessoned learned meeting was held on April 23, 2008. LDNR grant for Phase II construction activities was closed-out on March 19, 2009. Remaining Phase II increment activities included on-going annual inspections.								

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		9	375				\$24,779,789	\$30,024,251	121.2	\$25,791,439 \$25,506,024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Project(s) 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 2 Construction Started 2 Construction Completed 1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized 										

Priority List 10

Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	PONT	STBER	165	02-Oct-2001 A	01-Aug-2007 A		\$18,378,900	\$28,548,045	155.3 !	\$21,520,402 \$17,189,353
Status: All contractor on-site work was completed in October 2008. Awaiting submittal and approval of final as-built drawings along with final construction completion report.										
Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin	BARA	STJAM	941	08-Oct-2001 A	01-May-2014	13-May-2015	\$1,899,834	\$2,362,687	124.4	\$2,134,441 \$769,695
Status: Modeling completed. Cost estimates being generated for conceptual diversion features. Expert swamp ecologist being consulted regarding qualitative benefits at reduced diversion flows. Looking more closely at on-site hydrologic restoration needs vs diversion.										
Total Priority List		10	1,106				\$20,278,734	\$30,910,732	152.4	\$23,654,842 \$17,959,049

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

Priority List 11

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	%	
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PONT	STJON	5,438	04-Apr-2002 A	01-Nov-2013	01-Nov-2016	\$5,434,288	\$6,780,307	124.8	\$6,400,797 \$5,681,341
	Status:	30% Design Review meeting was held on December 4, 2008. Comments were received. Responses to comments are being drafted. The post-30% Design Review letter to the CWPPRA Technical Committee, as required by the CWPPRA SOP, is under development. 95% design will be complete in the late summer of 2010.								
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	195	17-Mar-2003 A	15-Apr-2013		\$2,998,960	\$3,742,053	124.8	\$3,333,699 \$2,017,484
	Status:	The project area was re-surveyed by OCPR in the fall of 2009 to verify the fill quantities. The estimated quantities were approximately 100,000 cubic yards less than the original design template indicating the design is still viable.								
Total Priority List		11	5,633				\$8,433,248	\$10,522,360	124.8	\$9,734,496 \$7,698,825

- 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	04-Feb-2009 A	30-Jun-2012	\$28,342,879	\$27,050,484	95.4	\$23,088,449 \$18,614,717
	Status:	Contractor Notice-to-Proceed was issued on February 4, 2009 and survey work at the project started on April 2, 2009. Containment dikes for the project have been completed and assembly of the sediment delivery pipeline is near completion. Jack and bore activities started on August 24, 2009, and dredging activities are scheduled to begin on or about September 4, 2009.								

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		12	326				\$28,342,879	\$27,050,484	95.4	\$23,088,449 \$18,614,717
1 Project(s) 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 1 Construction Started 0 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized										

Priority List 13

Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	272	29-Sep-2004 A	11-Feb-2009 A	30-Nov-2011 *	\$27,453,090	\$30,138,970	109.8	\$25,596,502 \$21,892,432
Status: All heavy construction has been completed. A final round of vegetative plantings is scheduled for Fall 2011 which should completed Phase 2, increment 1.										

Total Priority List		13	272				\$27,453,090	\$30,138,970	109.8	\$25,596,502 \$21,892,432
1 Project(s) 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 1 Construction Started 0 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized										

Priority List 15

Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion [TRANSFER]	BRET	PLAQ					\$1,205,354	\$9,510	0.8	\$9,510 \$9,510
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.										

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	%	
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation and Crevasses	DELTA	PLAQ	511	19-Jun-2009 A	15-Apr-2012	08-Sep-2012	\$1,074,522	\$1,074,522	100.0	\$913,338 \$381,745
	Status:	EPA awaiting transfer of funds from COE; completion of EPA-OCPR CA pending transfer of funds from COE to EPA								
Total Priority List		15	511				\$2,279,876	\$1,084,032	47.5	\$922,848 \$391,255

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

Priority List 16

Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo [DEMO]	COAST	COAST	0	27-Jul-2007 A	14-Jun-2010 A	31-Dec-2010 A	\$919,599	\$919,599	100.0	\$789,983 \$239,104
	Status:	Project consists of greenhouse and field experiments. All experiments were begun as of 12/31/10, which was considered "construction completion". However, it is not clear how CWPPRA applies the term "construction completion" to demonstration projects that don't include actual "construction", such as this one. Data collection for the experiments is ongoing, with the project scheduled to be completed by 12/31/11.								
Total Priority List		16	0				\$919,599	\$919,599	100.0	\$789,983 \$239,104

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

Priority List 17

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	%	
Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	BRET	PLAQ	637	16-Jul-2008 A			\$1,359,699	\$1,359,699	100.0	\$1,210,881 \$164,173
	Status:	Geotech has been mostly completed. Model runs have been initiated. NEPA analysis has begun. 30% E&D review is scheduled for November 2011.								
Total Priority List		17	637				\$1,359,699	\$1,359,699	100.0	\$1,210,881 \$164,173

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

Priority List 18

Bertrandville Siphon	BRET	PLAQ	1,613		01-Jun-2014	01-Jun-2015	\$2,129,816	\$2,129,816	100.0	\$1,810,594 \$8,941
	Status:	The Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration submitted their grant application for Phase I Engineering and Design on July 22, 2009 for a total amount of \$1,778,162.								
Total Priority List		18	1,613				\$2,129,816	\$2,129,816	100.0	\$1,810,594 \$8,941

- 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 PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 6		11,830				\$169,371,171	\$172,896,577	102.1	\$149,277,956 \$128,847,008

- 22 Project(s)
- 19 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 9 Construction Started
- 6 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 THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE										
Priority List 1										
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge Hydrologic Restoration, Phase 1	PONT	ORL	1,550	17-Apr-1993 A	01-Jun-1995 A	30-May-1996 A	\$1,657,708	\$1,680,193	101.4	\$1,671,202 \$1,391,974
Status:	FWS and LDNR are presently developing a project Operation and Maintenance Plan.									
Cameron Creole Plugs	CA/SB	CAMER	865	17-Apr-1993 A	01-Oct-1996 A	28-Jan-1997 A	\$660,460	\$1,145,161	173.4 !	\$1,168,629 \$1,073,343
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	\$1,200,460 \$1,049,370
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	\$1,555,390 \$1,309,987
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									

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		1	8,204				\$8,391,616	\$5,655,133	67.4	\$5,595,681 \$4,824,674
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	\$1,692,552	116.6	\$1,617,704 \$1,441,540
Status: FWS and LDNR are presently developing a project Operation and Maintenance Plan.										
Total Priority List		2	1,280				\$1,452,035	\$1,692,552	116.6	\$1,617,704 \$1,441,540
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	\$5,563,258	121.4	\$5,321,048 \$3,965,559

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	\$5,563,258	121.4	\$5,321,048 \$3,965,559
<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 [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	LAFOU		28-May-2004 A			\$5,135,468	\$1,452,357	28.3	\$1,452,357 \$1,452,357
<p>Status: Based on hydrologic modeling results, the project would result in net salinity increases rather than decreases. Staff of the Pointe au Chene Wildlife Management Area, DNR, and USFWS have agreed to begin pursuing project de-authorization.</p>										

Total Priority List		5					\$5,135,468	\$1,452,357	28.3	\$1,452,357 \$1,452,357
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Project(s) 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 0 Construction Started 0 Construction Completed 1 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	266	22-Oct-1998 A	01-Aug-2012	01-Nov-2013	\$9,831,306	\$20,048,152	203.9 !	\$2,961,335 \$2,712,294
	Status: The Task Force approved a fully funded cost estimate of \$25.7M and granted construction approval on October 27, 2010. After that approval, the Corps of Engineers refused to release project funds because of concerns that project contributions toward construction of a forced drainage levee would violate federal fiscal law. After discussions with attorneys from the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Corps determined that this was no longer an issue and project funds were freed for project construction (April 5, 2011). Subsequently, work has begun on preparing a permit application and an Environmental Assessment.									
Nutria Harvest for Wetland Restoration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0	27-Oct-1998 A	20-Sep-1998 A	30-Oct-2003 A	\$2,140,000	\$806,220	37.7	\$806,220 \$806,220
	Status: Nutria Harvest Demonstration Project Status July 2005 From April through June 2003 the following activities were completed: Promotional Events: 1) Chef Parola demonstrated nutria meat preparation and organized judging for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers annual "Earth Day Celebration" in New Orleans, 2) LDWF assisted Chef Kevin Diez by providing nutria meat for the Baton Rouge Family Fun Fair, and 3) LDWF provided nutria sausage to the Opelousas Chamber of Commerce for a national cycling event. LDWF contracted with Firefly Digital to upgrade the Nutria Website "www.nutria.com" to be completed in September 2003. The upgrade will provide easier site navigational access and more accurate and rapid user information. This project was completed in October 2003. The project sponsors have completed project close-out activities.									
Total Priority List			6	266			\$11,971,306	\$20,854,372	174.2	\$3,767,555 \$3,518,514

- 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	%	

Priority List 9

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** 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	\$5,157,843	85.2	\$5,073,711 \$5,003,003

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	\$1,732,498	145.0 !	\$1,728,683 \$1,714,521
		Status:	Construction was completed 9/1/2003.							
Total Priority List			9	296			\$7,245,820	\$6,890,341	95.1	\$6,802,394 \$6,717,525

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

Priority List 10

Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	267	16-May-2001 A	19-Jun-2006 A	14-Dec-2006 A	\$3,183,940	\$2,150,263	67.5	\$2,010,789 \$1,608,874
		Status:	Project appears to be working well and achieving desired results. A 2009 inspection is scheduled for September.							

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	11-Aug-2009 A	\$6,490,751	\$5,087,902	78.4	\$4,981,756 \$4,746,565

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	\$4,785,626	49.7	\$4,589,030 \$3,675,921
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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	16-Dec-2009 A	\$31,727,917	\$37,068,684	116.8	\$35,546,263 \$33,966,453
<p>Status: Manson has completed placement of material for Fill Areas 1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 5, 7, & 8. The first lift of Fill Area 6 has also been completed, all totaling approximately 4 million cubic yards of material placed thus far. An under run of material had us filling in Fill Area 1 (which was already permitted, but not scheduled to be filled) and adding two other fill areas (Fill Area 2/3- 25 acres and Fill Area 5-1- 126 acres). Filling has begun in Fill Area 2/3 and containment dikes are being constructed at Fill Area 5-1. Construction of the armored earthen dike is complete, sheet pile plug 1 is complete, both rock plugs are complete, and all earthen plugs are in the final stages of construction.</p>										
Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	TERRE	0	24-Jul-2001 A	25-Aug-2007 A	19-Dec-2007 A	\$2,006,424	\$2,718,818	135.5 !	\$2,701,633 \$2,369,079
<p>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.</p> <p>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....</p> <p>THANK YOU for a great job.</p>										
Total Priority List			10	1,309			\$53,044,256	\$51,811,293	97.7	\$49,829,470 \$46,366,893

- 5 Project(s)
- 5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 5 Construction Started
- 5 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	%	
Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge	BARA	JEFF	242	03-Apr-2002 A	11-Sep-2008 A	15-Apr-2010 A	\$17,672,811	\$15,796,426	89.4	\$16,854,896 \$16,816,493
	Status:	This project was completed in April 2010. The project was significantly expanded beyond the original project footprint. Less dredged material than calculated was needed to complete the original project footprint of 1,246 acres. The additional dredged material was pumped into an area outside of the project footprint to expand the project. In addition, the State's Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) and state surplus funds were used to expand the project even more.								

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	352	03-Apr-2002 A	01-Mar-2012	30-Sep-2013	\$29,046,128	\$27,279,911	93.9	\$1,385,251 \$1,326,914

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	04-Apr-2011 A	\$17,519,731	\$17,949,754	102.5	\$17,444,494 \$15,884,995
	Status:	Construction of all project features is complete and all disputes between NRCS and the contractor have been resolved. Mitigation for damage to adjacent marsh (approximately 1 acre) by marsh buggy has also been resolved by restoring approximately 1 acre of marsh and nourishing nearly 5 acres of marsh with small hydraulic dredge. Last remaining issue is degrading containment dikes, which should be completed in early 2011.								
Total Priority List		11	871				\$64,238,670	\$61,026,091	95.0	\$35,684,641 \$34,028,401

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

Priority List 13

Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	PONT	STTAM	436	14-May-2004 A	02-Apr-2008 A	12-Feb-2009 A	\$21,067,777	\$15,752,049	74.8	\$14,210,774 \$13,711,052
	Status:	Construction was completed in February 2009. Awaiting final deliverables from construction inspection contractor at which time the construction budget can be closed. Anticipating a return of approximately \$5M to the CWPPRA program.								

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	\$15,752,049	74.8	\$14,210,774 \$13,711,052
	1	Project(s)								
	1	Cost Sharing Agreements Executed								
	1	Construction Started								
	1	Construction Completed								
	0	Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized								

Priority List 15

Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	BARA	PLAQ	447	28-Mar-2006 A	01-Oct-2011 *	01-Oct-2012	\$38,040,158	\$37,937,871	99.7	\$31,938,040 \$431,075
	Status:	Landrights issues have been resolved. This project should be advertised for bids in July 2011 with construction beginning in October 2011.								

	Total Priority List	15	447				\$38,040,158	\$37,937,871	99.7	\$31,938,040 \$431,075
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- 1 Project(s)
- 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 0 Construction Started
- 0 Construction Completed
- 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 17

South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	BRET	MULTI	652	19-Feb-2008 A			\$2,665,993	\$2,665,993	100.0	\$1,715,157 \$1,426,728
	Status:	A successful 30% Design meeting took place on 10-27-2010 and soon after OCPR agreed this project should continue to the 95% Design stage. We will be announcing a fall 2011 date for holding our 95% Design meeting for this project, with the anticipation of requesting Phase II approval for the January Task Force meeting.								

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	\$1,715,157 \$1,426,728
1 Project(s) 1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 0 Construction Started 0 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized										

Priority List 19

Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	749	22-Apr-2010 A	01-Aug-2013	01-Mar-2014	\$2,320,214	\$2,320,214	100.0	\$1,865,097 \$5,003
Status: This project was approved for Phase 1 in January 2010 and is currently in engineering and design.										
Total Priority List		19	749				\$2,320,214	\$2,320,214	100.0	\$1,865,097 \$5,003

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

Priority List 20

Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation	PONT	STTAM	424				\$2,567,244	\$2,567,244	100.0	\$28,359 \$821
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	%	
Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation	CA/SB	CAMER	534				\$2,376,789	\$2,376,789	100.0	\$28,333 \$2,463
	Status:									
Terrebonne Bay Marsh Creation-Nourishment	TERRE	TERRE	353				\$2,901,750	\$2,901,750	100.0	\$28,359 \$1,743
	Status:									
Total Priority List			20				\$7,845,783	\$7,845,783	100.0	\$85,051 \$5,027

- 3 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		16,774				\$228,000,550	\$221,467,307	97.1	\$159,884,968 \$117,894,348
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- 26 Project(s)
- 23 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 17 Construction Started
- 17 Construction Completed
- 1 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 !	\$2,469,537 \$2,117,120
<p>Status: Project cost increase was approved by the Task Force at the January 16, 1998 meeting.</p> <p>Construction project complete. First costs accounting underway.</p>										
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 !	\$7,026,756 \$6,704,466
<p>Status: Project cost increase was approved by the Task Force at the January 16, 1998 meeting.</p> <p>Construction project complete. First costs accounting underway.</p>										
Point Au Fer Canal Plugs	TERRE	TERRE	375	01-Jan-1994 A	01-Oct-1995 A	08-May-1997 A	\$1,069,589	\$5,510,570	515.2 !	\$5,150,804 \$3,124,375
<p>Status: Project / Gulf of Mexico shoreline surveys are underway to assist with maintenance recommendations to conduct a rock lift along low areas of PH 2 & 3 and the possible extension of the ends back into the shoreline. This construction activity would likely occur before the Fall of 20112.</p>										
Total Priority List		2	4,167				\$6,113,456	\$15,120,121	247.3	\$14,647,097 \$11,945,961

- 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 !	\$3,713,531 \$3,680,798
				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	\$6,788,413	163.6 !	\$5,742,271 \$5,273,731
				Status: Maintenance event to degrade the project feature identified as Weir 3 began on 4/27/2011, and the work was accepted on 6/24/2011.						
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 desAllemands 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	\$13,331,879	140.7	\$12,278,547 \$11,777,275
	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 !	\$7,589,788 \$7,528,146
	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	\$7,628,813 \$7,567,171
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	\$867,767 \$701,262
Status: An O&M inspection was conducted by OCPR on 2-22-11. It was reported that the 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 resulting in some erosion on the ends of those terraces closest to Freshwater Bayou. Near term options to address this issue are currently being considered.										
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	\$1,349,570 \$1,183,065
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	\$6,316,806	\$6,166,860	97.6	\$6,298,643 \$5,828,683
Status: An O&M inspection is scheduled for 5-04-11.										
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	\$4,468,334 \$2,013,421
Status: High River stages delayed Project O&M annual inspections until July 19. All crevasses were in good shape. Project design team are in discussions with both USFWS and LDWF to identify the new, and final list of crevasse splays for construction (Phase 3 of 3). It is anticipated that the work could be underway by the end of 2012.										
Sediment Trapping at The Jaws	TECHE	STMAR	1,999	28-May-1998 A	14-Jul-2004 A	19-May-2005 A	\$3,167,400	\$1,653,792	52.2	\$1,636,673 \$1,369,143
Status: An O&M inspection was conducted on 4-05-11. The overall condition of the terraces is good. Evidence of recovery from herbivory was noted, as was colonization of mud flats between terraces and bay shoreline.										

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		6	7,979				\$14,958,140	\$12,548,971	83.9	\$12,403,650 \$9,211,247
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Project(s) 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 3 Construction Started 3 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized 										

Priority List 7

Grand Terre Vegetative Plantings	BARA	JEFF	127	23-Dec-1998 A	01-May-2001 A	01-Jul-2001 A	\$928,895	\$346,246	37.3	\$346,246 \$346,246
<p>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.</p>										
Pecan Island Terracing	MERM	VERMI	442	01-Apr-1999 A	15-Dec-2002 A	10-Sep-2003 A	\$2,185,900	\$2,390,984	109.4	\$2,366,845 \$2,209,524
<p>Status: An O&M inspection is planned for May 2011.</p>										
Total Priority List		7	569				\$3,114,795	\$2,737,230	87.9	\$2,713,091 \$2,555,770

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

Priority List 8

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 Bienvenue Pump Station Diversion and Terracing [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STBER		01-Jun-2000 A			\$3,295,574	\$212,153	6.4	\$212,153 \$212,153
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>										
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	\$2,221,870 \$1,788,476
<p>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.</p>										
Total Priority List		8	134				\$5,475,065	\$2,493,439	45.5	\$2,434,023 \$2,000,629

- 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 [DEAUTHORIZED]	ATCH	STMRY		29-Sep-2000 A			\$1,484,633	\$1,717,883	115.7	\$1,717,883 \$1,717,883
<p>Status: As a result of perceived induced shoaling by the proposed construction features, the COE identified several special conditions for permit issuance. These special award conditions (maintenance dredging for perpetuity) are not yet programmatically approved, thus, the NMFS and OCPR have moved to de-authorize the project.</p>										

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	%	
Chandeaur Islands Marsh Restoration	PONT	STBER	220	10-Sep-2000 A	01-Jun-2001 A	31-Jul-2001 A	\$1,435,066	\$839,927	58.5	\$839,927 \$839,927
	Status:	Cooperative Agreement was awarded September 10, 2000. Vegetative planting is scheduled for spring, 2001, and are phased over two years.								
		Pilot planting project completed in June, 2000. First phase of vegetative plantings completed July 2001 with installation of approximately 80,000 smooth cordgrass plants along 6.6 miles of overwash fan perimeters. Project area is being evaluated for additional plantings in 2003.								
East Grand Terre Island Restoration [TRANSFER]	BARA	JEFF		21-Sep-2000 A			\$1,856,203	\$2,211,739	119.2	\$2,211,739 \$2,211,739
	Status:	The project is anticipated to be transferred to the CIAP program for construction.								
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	\$2,113,831	41.6	\$2,077,153 \$2,017,070
	Status:	An O&M inspection was conducted by OCPR on 2-22-11. OCPR reported the project is showing signs of continued erosion along the 4-Mile canal side of the project on the ends of the terraces. However, at this time an O&M 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	387			\$10,684,165	\$7,190,217	67.3	\$7,153,538 \$7,093,455

- 5 Project(s)
- 5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 2 Construction Started
- 2 Construction Completed
- 3 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 10										
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	MERM	CAMER	920	27-Sep-2001 A			\$1,929,888	\$2,408,478	124.8	\$1,334,429 \$1,332,159
	Status:	The CIAP completed construction of three (3) test-sections on December 4, 2009. The test-sections will be monitored for wave attenuation, shoreline response, and structural integrity until March 2011. A monitoring report is due out mid-May 2011, the results of which will be distributed to the CWPPRA Program.								
<hr/>										
	Total Priority List	10	920				\$1,929,888	\$2,408,478	124.8	\$1,334,429 \$1,332,159

- 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 Chalard Pass	BARA	PLAQ	334	06-Aug-2002 A	25-Mar-2006 A	01-Jan-2013	\$61,995,587	\$75,896,418	122.4	\$72,363,078 \$22,073,468
	Status:	CU 2 (Pelican Island) Const Start - 15 Oct 2011 (S) heavy construction Const Completion - 01 Nov 2012 (S) heavy construction Vegetative Plantings - Fall 2012/Spring 2013								
Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake	BARA	LAFOU	713	06-Aug-2002 A	04-Aug-2005 A	30-Mar-2007 A	\$35,994,894	\$21,979,788	61.1	\$21,936,104 \$21,749,192
	Status:	The 2011 Annual O&M inspection revealed that the rock dike along the northern section of the project (Sections 1-9 of 26 total sections) had settled. A survey will be initiated on September 7 to help determine the extent of settlement. Project team should have the survey report by mid-October to consider a maintenance event.								

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	%	
Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	263	06-Aug-2002 A	06-Jun-2008 A	25-Aug-2009 A	\$29,753,880	\$43,001,074	144.5 !	\$39,768,752 \$37,465,910
	Status:	Heavy construction and associated demobilization completed May 2009. First year of vegetated plantings completed in August 2009. The need for containment dike gapping and additional plantings and sand fences will be evaluated in spring 2010.								
Total Priority List		11	1,310				\$127,744,361	\$140,877,280	110.3	\$134,067,934 \$81,288,570

- 3 Project(s)
- 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 3 Construction Started
- 2 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	\$2,966,346	92.1	\$2,964,769 \$2,955,832
	Status:	State of Louisiana planning to construct the project using state-only funds. Project sponsors are intending to request initiation deauthorization at the September 2011 Technical Committee meeting.								
Total Priority List		14	234				\$3,221,887	\$2,966,346	92.1	\$2,964,769 \$2,955,832

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

Priority List 15

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	%	
South Pecan Island Freshwater Introduction [DEAUTHORIZED]	MERM	VERMI		21-Sep-2006 A			\$1,102,043	\$779,422	70.7	\$779,422 \$779,422
	Status:	The acquisition of land rights has been unsuccessful with one of the eight landowners. Therefore, the NMFS and OCPR will be recommending to the Technical Committee that this project proceed to deauthorization.								
Total Priority List		15					\$1,102,043	\$779,422	70.7	\$779,422 \$779,422

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

Priority List 16

Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing	TERRE	TERRE	372	31-May-2007 A			\$3,002,171	\$3,002,171	100.0	\$2,612,203 \$916,943
	Status:	Soil borings are scheduled for collection in late September. Soil analysis and reporting will be completed by mid-November. The project design team will then meet and with the test results determine project constructability and estimate benefits and costs. The project design team plans on reporting out, and making a recommendation to the CWPPRA TC in the Spring of 2012.								
West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration Project	TERRE	LAFOU	305	31-May-2007 A	15-Nov-2011 *	31-Aug-2012	\$42,250,417	\$41,569,090	98.4	\$33,756,073 \$2,297,165
	Status:	The contract was awarded to Weeks Marine with NTP the week of August 22nd. Pre-construction kickoff planned for September 21, 2011. Heavy construction likely start mid November 2011.								

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		16	677				\$45,252,588	\$44,571,261	98.5	\$36,368,276 \$3,214,108
2 Project(s) 2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 0 Construction Started 0 Construction Completed 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized										

Priority List 17

Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration	BARA	JEFF	186	17-Jul-2008 A	01-Feb-2012	15-Nov-2012	\$38,539,615	\$37,984,593	98.6	\$32,087,224 \$963,944
Status: The permit is under review with USACE and the navigational concerns and borrow amount issues have largely been resolved. The plans and specifics for advertisement are being developed. The team is still awaiting resolution of new landright agreements language and signature by landowners to proceed.										
Bio-Engineered Oyster Reef Demonstration (DEMO)	MERM	MULTI	0		28-Oct-2011 *	31-Jan-2012	\$1,981,822	\$2,325,535	117.3	\$2,005,871 \$282,178
Status: The successful bidder, Aquaterra Contracting LP, was given a notice to proceed on August 2, 2011, at which point the fabrication of Oysterbreak units began. Construction is scheduled to begin in late October, and completion in late January 2012.										
Total Priority List		17	186				\$40,521,437	\$40,310,128	99.5	\$34,093,095 \$1,246,122

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

Priority List 18

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	%	
Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	286				\$3,271,287	\$3,271,287	100.0	\$2,855,728 \$1,029,447
	Status:									
Total Priority List			18	286			\$3,271,287	\$3,271,287	100.0	\$2,855,728 \$1,029,447

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

Priority List 19

Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	234	18-Aug-2010 A			\$3,419,263	\$3,419,263	100.0	\$2,906,557 \$657,003
	Status:									
Total Priority List			19	234			\$3,419,263	\$3,419,263	100.0	\$2,906,557 \$657,003

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

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total	DEPT. OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE		20,161				\$305,468,365	\$301,139,659	98.6	\$276,085,869 \$145,944,564

- 37 Project(s)
- 33 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 19 Construction Started
- 18 Construction Completed
- 10 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	\$11,031,072	135.5 !	\$8,688,248 \$7,399,539
	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	\$92,147	48.2	\$92,147 \$92,147
	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	\$206,523	142.9 !	\$206,523 \$206,523
	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	\$300,492	80.6	\$300,492 \$300,492
	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	\$256,251	119.8	\$257,181 \$256,251
	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	\$11,886,485	131.1	\$9,544,591 \$8,254,952
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 [DEAUTHORIZED]	CA/SB	CAMER		28-Mar-1994 A			\$3,222,800	\$4,002,363	124.2	\$1,712,847 \$1,096,947
Status: Landowner support for the project has been withdrawn due to changes in project features therefore project team moved to deauthorize project. Task Force voted to approve deauthorization in Fall 2009.										
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 !	\$4,393,873 \$3,589,855
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	\$5,219,019	179.7 !	\$4,642,115 \$3,883,102
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	\$3,558,027	128.4 !	\$3,513,873 \$3,273,046
<p>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.</p> <p>Project construction is complete. Maintenance contract underway to repair rock dike.</p>										
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	\$2,140,780 \$1,795,716
<p>Status: O&M plan executed January 29, 2003.</p>										
Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	150	13-Oct-1994 A	01-Oct-1999 A	07-Jan-2000 A	\$700,717	\$1,308,137	186.7 !	\$1,227,970 \$1,181,238
<p>Status: Construction start slipped from November 1997 to July 1999 because of landright issues. All landright agreements signed. Construction complete January 7, 2000.</p> <p>O&M plan executed. Maintenance contract complete. Minor damage from Hurricane Lili to be repaired. Contract in preparation.</p>										
Jonathan Davis Wetland Restoration	BARA	JEFF	510	05-Jan-1995 A	22-Jun-1998 A	30-Nov-2011 *	\$3,398,867	\$28,886,616	849.9 !	\$27,784,227 \$19,780,295
<p>Status: Project was advertised in March 2010 and is anticipated to begin construction in July 2010 with an anticipated completion by October 2011.</p>										
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	\$988,486 \$876,702
<p>Status: Complete.</p>										

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	5,993				\$19,575,334	\$50,724,486	259.1	\$46,404,171 \$35,476,900
8	Project(s)									
8	Cost Sharing Agreements Executed									
7	Construction Started									
6	Construction Completed									
1	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	\$6,411,109	135.9 !	\$5,201,224 \$4,758,525
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	\$4,262,525	114.6	\$3,423,456 \$1,664,029
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	\$8,533,990	165.0 !	\$7,742,393 \$7,343,306
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 Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	MERM	VERMI		11-Jan-1995 A	30-Apr-1996 A	31-Jul-1996 A	\$126,062	\$103,468	82.1	\$103,468 \$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	646	05-Jan-1995 A	15-Oct-2012	15-Sep-2013	\$881,148	\$4,269,295	484.5 !	\$858,163 \$756,283
	Status:	OCPR design contract is pending completion. A 30% meeting is anticipated for January 2012.								
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	5,768				\$17,195,698	\$23,741,876	138.1	\$17,490,193 \$14,787,100

- 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 !	\$2,982,587 \$2,785,879
	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	\$2,222,679 \$1,855,537
	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	\$325,162 \$324,970
	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	\$6,008,620 \$5,444,578
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	\$2,586,323	64.7	\$2,576,694 \$2,536,473
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	\$1,743,805	\$2,216,213	127.1 !	\$2,162,365 \$1,872,762
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	\$1,790,504 \$1,751,046
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	%	
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	\$3,929,152	81.9	\$3,875,403 \$3,397,663
<p>Status: The rock bank protection feature of the project is complete.</p> <p>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.</p>										

Total Priority List			5	1,391			\$12,040,262	\$10,527,076	87.4	\$10,404,966 \$9,557,945
<p>4 Project(s)</p> <p>4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed</p> <p>4 Construction Started</p> <p>4 Construction Completed</p> <p>0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized</p>										

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	\$5,179,408 \$4,769,290
<p>Status: This project was combined with the Naomi Outfall Management project for planning and design; construction was separate.</p> <p>Project construction complete.</p> <p>O&M plan signed October 2, 2002.</p>										
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	\$622,022 \$596,781
<p>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.</p>										

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	\$2,860,147 \$2,277,461
	Status:	O&M Plan in draft.								
Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	TERRE	TERRE	675	23-Apr-2002 A	25-May-2010 A	24-Aug-2011 A	\$14,103,051	\$17,628,814	125.0 !	\$15,751,066 \$12,502,740
	Status:	Project construction was completed on August 24, 2011.								
Total Priority List			6				\$21,990,651	\$26,403,506	120.1	\$24,412,644 \$20,146,272

- 4 Project(s)
- 4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 4 Construction Started
- 4 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	05-Mar-2009 A	\$17,515,029	\$30,861,598	176.2 !	\$30,078,203 \$26,363,372
	Status:	Construction Unit #4 was completed on May 4th, 2009. Construction Unit #5 was completed on March 5th, 2009.								
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	\$538,101 \$538,101
	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	\$31,399,698	174.7	\$30,616,303 \$26,901,473
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Project(s) 2 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed 2 Construction Started 2 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	\$1,492,942 \$1,030,890
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	\$1,166,038 \$1,082,142
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	\$2,715,456 \$2,169,507
<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

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3	BARA	JEFF	264	25-Jul-2000 A	20-Oct-2003 A	20-Dec-2012	\$46,542,450	\$37,205,013	79.9	\$35,411,088 \$9,271,523
Status: Construction Units #7 and #8 have been combined. Currently design is finalizing pipeline coordination. Construction is anticipated to begin in January 2012.										
Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	540	25-Jul-2000 A	25-May-2005 A	26-Jan-2010 A	\$5,900,387	\$6,475,307	109.7	\$6,469,498 \$6,245,898
Status: Project suffered damage during construction phase. This issue is scheduled to be resolved by August 2009.										
Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	56	25-Jul-2000 A			\$1,245,278	\$1,556,598	125.0 !	\$1,391,249 \$1,288,624
Status: Project team is currently re-evaluating alternatives, schedule for completion halted pending project decision.										
Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization	CA/SB	CAMER	83	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Nov-2001 A	31-Jul-2002 A	\$3,742,451	\$1,778,016	47.5	\$1,710,810 \$1,666,821
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
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	%	
South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction	TERRE	TERRE	202	25-Jul-2000 A	24-Jan-2011 A	30-Aug-2013	\$4,949,684	\$3,711,462	75.0	\$3,565,910 \$3,024,545
<p>Status: Construction Unit #1 construction start was delayed and did not begin until 1/24/2011. Construction was completed on 7/12/2011.</p> <p>Construction Unit #2 Freshwater Introduction is being re-evaluated based on the success of the TE-34 Penchant Basin project to determine whether feasible. Decision to be made in fall of 2011. If approved by project team, design will take place 2011-2012 with anticipated Phase II funding request in January 2013.</p>										

Total Priority List	9		1,145				\$62,380,250	\$50,726,396	81.3	\$48,548,556 \$21,497,410
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- 5 Project(s)
- 5 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 4 Construction Started
- 2 Construction Completed
- 0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Priority List 10

GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	TERRE	TERRE	65	16-May-2001 A	01-Jul-2012	30-Nov-2011 *	\$13,022,246	\$11,258,135	86.5	\$9,454,635 \$1,296,088
<p>Status: Project is currently ready for construction pending land rights assignment from state.</p>										

Total Priority List	10		65				\$13,022,246	\$11,258,135	86.5	\$9,454,635 \$1,296,088
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- 1 Project(s)
- 1 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	%	
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	\$13,178,492	57.8	\$12,171,803 \$6,546,455
	Status:	Construction Unit #6 was completed on April 26, 2006.								
Coastwide Nutria Control Program	COAST	COAST	14,963	26-Feb-2002 A	20-Nov-2002 A	15-Jul-2003 A	\$68,864,870	\$31,534,672	45.8	\$19,012,322 \$15,718,603
	Status:	In Year 9 (2010-11) Trapping Season, 338,512 nutria tails were collected.								
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	MERM	CAMER			01-Feb-2012	01-May-2012	\$12,792,013	\$10,055,616	78.6	\$775,883 \$775,883
	Status:	At the June 8, 2011 Task Force meeting the project was moved to NRCS as federal sponsor. Currently the project team is evaluating the design of the remaining portion of the project to determine whether revisions are needed due to changes in site conditions. Project team is scheduled to advertise for construction in November 2011, with construction beginning February 2012 and ending in May 2012.								
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	71	23-Apr-2002 A	13-Dec-2005 A	30-Aug-2012	\$17,167,810	\$19,608,966	114.2	\$16,748,909 \$5,895,672
	Status:	Archaeological and Cultural Resource assessment of pipeline conveyance channel is ongoing. The project team is coordinating with LDWF to expand the construction window to allow work during the nesting season so as to prevent delaying this project until next construction season. A special waiver is being sought to allow work to begin. Advertisement anticipated for November 2011 with construction beginning in January 2012 and ending in August 2012.								
Total Priority List			11				\$121,612,644	\$74,377,746	61.2	\$48,708,917 \$28,936,613

- 4 Project(s)
- 3 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 3 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 AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
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	\$14,000,966 \$13,908,801
	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.								
<hr/>										
	Total Priority List	11.1	330				\$19,252,500	\$14,130,233	73.4	\$14,000,966 \$13,908,801

- 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-Jun-2006 A	\$1,080,891	\$1,080,891	100.0	\$1,041,175 \$956,622
	Status:	The deployed vegetated structures at the Mandalay field site have been in place since Spring 2006, and are functioning as designed. By the end of 2008 (the third growing season in the field), vegetation in the floating structures has spread significantly from their mother structures and are beginning to interweave with plants from adjacent structures, and the belowground plant material was generating an increasingly extensive network of the fibrous roots and rhizomes necessary to establish the foundation of a sustainable organic marsh mat.								
		Some of the deployed structures at Mandalay were damaged, but overall the project structures and associated vegetation weathered the storms well with less than 5% of the structures damaged or lost. In this project, the P. hemitomon plants established in the floating structures performed extremely well in the areas not impacted by increases in water salinity from storm induced high water, and when protected from nutria grazing.								

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		12	0				\$1,080,891	\$1,080,891	100.0	\$1,041,175 \$956,622
1 Project(s)										
1 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed										
1 Construction Started										
1 Construction Completed										
0 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized										

Priority List 13

Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	TECHE	STMRY	329	16-Jun-2004 A	01-Sep-2013	01-Sep-2014	\$2,254,912	\$2,254,912	100.0	\$1,798,219 \$1,576,425
	Status:	Project requested approval to change scope due to design complications caused by pipelines and debris in area. The Technical Committee did not approve request. Design is currently evaluating other alternatives. A 30% review meeting is anticipated for May 2012.								

Total Priority List		13	329				\$2,254,912	\$2,254,912	100.0	\$1,798,219 \$1,576,425
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	169	04-Oct-2006 A	15-Feb-2010 A	22-Jul-2011 A	\$23,025,451	\$22,611,689	98.2	\$5,802,731 \$930,871
	Status:	Construction of marsh creation has been completed. Vegetative Plantings began March 2011, expected to be completed by July 2011.								

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	%	
South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	BARA	JEFF	211	07-Dec-2005 A	17-Jun-2010 A	01-Feb-2012	\$21,639,574	\$19,850,569	91.7	\$18,869,614 \$8,932,807
	Status:	Project construction is currently scheduled to be completed in October 2011.								
White Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management	BRET	PLAQ	189	11-Aug-2005 A	01-Sep-2013	01-Sep-2014	\$1,595,677	\$1,595,677	100.0	\$1,440,838 \$887,091
	Status:	Modeling is complete. Project Team deciding on preferred alternative to begin design. A 30% review meeting is anticipated for June 2012.								
Total Priority List		14	569				\$46,260,702	\$44,057,935	95.2	\$26,113,183 \$10,750,769

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

Priority List 16

Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	PONT	ORL	127	11-Jun-2008 A	01-Oct-2012	30-Sep-2013	\$1,660,985	\$1,660,985	100.0	\$1,289,863 \$1,216,363
	Status:	30% meeting was held on August 18, 2011. Project is scheduled for 95% meeting on November 15, 2011.								

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		16	127				\$1,660,985	\$1,660,985	100.0	\$1,289,863 \$1,216,363
<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 17

Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0	28-Jan-2008 A	01-Jan-2012	01-Jul-2012	\$1,163,343	\$1,163,343	100.0	\$997,524 \$130,285
Status: Project is currently combined with BA-27c Barataria Land Bridge CU#7 & CU#8. Advertisement scheduled for August 2011.										
West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	BARA	PLAQ	203	24-Jan-2008 A	01-Sep-2013	01-Sep-2014	\$1,620,740	\$1,620,740	100.0	\$1,293,424 \$196,106
Status: Project is currently locating suitable borrow site, performing surveying and geotechnical analysis. A 30% review meeting is anticipated for June 2012.										
Total Priority List		17	203				\$2,784,083	\$2,784,083	100.0	\$2,290,948 \$326,390

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

Priority List 18

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	%	
Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction	CA/SB	CAMER	473	04-May-2009 A	01-Nov-2011 *	01-Sep-2014	\$2,696,928	\$2,540,030	94.2	\$1,361,663 \$846,353
Status: Construction Unit #1 Vegetative Plantings is currently waiting on land rights and is scheduled to begin construction in November 2011. Construction Unit #2 Freshwater Introduction is in planning and design phase. Proposed outfall area is currently being modeled for freshwater introduction component. A 30% Review Meeting is anticipated for June 2012 and a 95% Meeting anticipated for October 2012. Phase II funding request is scheduled for January 2013. Construction is scheduled to begin September 2013 and end September 2014.										
Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement	TERRE	TERRE	456	04-May-2009 A	01-Sep-2013	01-Sep-2014	\$2,326,289	\$2,326,289	100.0	\$1,803,917 \$565,887
Status: Data collection is ongoing. Model Calibration and Verification Phase has begun. Model Scenarios will begin in August 2011.										
Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0	04-May-2009 A	01-Jan-2012	01-May-2012	\$1,906,237	\$1,906,237	100.0	\$429,653 \$337,889
Status: Project is anticipated to advertise in July 2011. Selection of demo projects to be completed in Fall 2011, with construction start anticipated for January 2012.										
Total Priority List		18	929				\$6,929,454	\$6,772,556	97.7	\$3,595,233 \$1,750,129

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

Priority List 19

Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation	MERM	VERMI	279	01-Apr-2010 A	01-Sep-2013	01-Nov-2014	\$2,425,997	\$2,425,997	100.0	\$2,018,747 \$264,386
Status: Project currently performing geotechnical and surveying. A 30% review meeting is anticipated for June 2012.										

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	%	
LaBranche East Marsh Creation	PONT	STCHA	715	01-Apr-2010 A	01-Sep-2013	01-Sep-2014	\$2,571,273	\$2,571,273	100.0	\$2,090,725 \$597,602
	Status:	Project us currently performing surveying and geotechnical analysis, with a 30% review anticipated for June 2012.								
Total Priority List			19	994			\$4,997,270	\$4,997,270	100.0	\$4,109,473 \$861,987

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

Priority List 20

Coastwide Planting	COAST	COAST	779				\$156,945	\$156,945	100.0	\$116,542 \$61,974
	Status:									
Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation	CA/SB	CAMER	274				\$2,360,609	\$2,360,609	100.0	\$2,016,476 \$83,586
	Status:									
Total Priority List			20	1,053			\$2,517,554	\$2,517,554	100.0	\$2,133,018 \$145,560

- 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		38,554				\$395,135,862	\$380,176,529	96.2	\$310,681,131 \$205,961,885
	64 Project(s)									
	60 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed									
	42 Construction Started									
	37 Construction Completed									
	8 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 THE INTERIOR (USGS)

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

Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, U.S. Geological Survey

Priority List 0.1

Coastwide Reference Monitoring System - Wetlands	COAST	COAST		08-Jun-2004 A	14-Aug-2003 A		\$60,129,663	\$66,375,508	110.4	\$40,578,660 \$34,257,708
	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					\$60,129,663	\$66,375,508	110.4	\$40,578,660 \$34,257,708

- 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	\$869,356 \$663,374
	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 (USGS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
	Total Priority List	0.2					\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	100.0	\$869,356 \$663,374
1	Project(s)									
1	Cost Sharing Agreements Executed									
1	Construction Started									
0	Construction Completed									
0	Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized									

Priority List 0.3

Storm Recovery Assessment Fund	COAST	COAST		21-Aug-2007 A	18-Oct-2006 A		\$569,586	\$569,586	100.0	\$426,056 \$426,056
	Status:	The cooperative agreement between DNR and USGS was signed on October 16, 2007. The first invoice for \$203,358.92 was submitted by DNR and approved by USGS in December 2007 for the Hurricane Katrina and Rita assessment activities.								

	Total Priority List	0.3					\$569,586	\$569,586	100.0	\$426,056 \$426,056
1	Project(s)									
1	Cost Sharing Agreements Executed									
1	Construction Started									
0	Construction Completed									
0	Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized									

Priority List 0.4

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Construction Program Technical Support Services Fund	COAST	COAST		19-Oct-2011 A			\$372,036	\$372,036	100.0	\$0 \$0
	Status:	<p>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		0.4					\$372,036	\$372,036	100.0	\$0 \$0

- 1 Project(s)
- 1 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 INTERIOR (USGS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	***** SCHEDULES *****			***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	
Total	DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, U.S.						\$62,571,285	\$68,817,130	110.0	\$41,874,072
	Geological Survey									\$35,347,139

- 4 Project(s)
- 4 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
- 3 Construction Started
- 0 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 - Total All Priority Lists

PROJECT	ACRES	***** ESTIMATES *****			Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
		Baseline	Current	%	
SUMMARY	Total All Projects	111,605	\$1,279,986,917	\$1,265,446,090	98.9 \$1,037,180,354 \$730,164,065
188	Project(s)				
158	Cost Sharing Agreements Executed				
108	Construction Started				
95	Construction Completed				
35	Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized				
			Total Available Funds		
			Federal Funds	\$1,113,841,651	
			Non/Federal Funds	\$197,090,637	
			Total Funds	\$1,310,932,288	

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	\$8,821,586
Priority List: 9	1		1	0	0	1	\$1,484,633	\$1,717,883	\$1,717,883
Basin Total	3	3,792	3	2	2	1	\$6,528,500	\$11,327,434	\$10,539,468
Basin: Barataria									
Priority List: 1	3	620	3	3	3	0	\$9,960,769	\$12,262,721	\$8,631,188
Priority List: 2	1	510	1	1	0	0	\$3,398,867	\$28,886,616	\$19,780,295
Priority List: 3	3	646	3	1	1	1	\$4,160,823	\$7,092,040	\$3,579,028
Priority List: 4	2	232	2	1	1	1	\$4,611,094	\$3,384,598	\$3,157,111
Priority List: 5	2	633	2	1	1	1	\$17,269,755	\$2,698,016	\$2,354,565
Priority List: 6	1	217	1	1	1	0	\$5,019,900	\$5,224,477	\$4,769,290
Priority List: 7	2	1,431	2	2	2	0	\$18,443,924	\$31,207,844	\$26,709,618
Priority List: 9	3	264	3	1	0	2	\$49,550,137	\$39,667,010	\$11,733,519
Priority List: 10	2	941	1	0	0	1	\$4,901,948	\$5,364,801	\$3,313,020
Priority List: 11	5	1,808	5	5	4	0	\$168,205,123	\$169,852,198	\$104,651,518
Priority List: 12	1	326	1	1	0	0	\$28,342,879	\$27,050,484	\$18,614,717
Priority List: 14	2	445	2	1	0	0	\$24,861,461	\$22,816,915	\$11,888,639
Priority List: 15	1	447	1	0	0	0	\$38,040,158	\$37,937,871	\$431,075
Priority List: 17	2	389	2	0	0	0	\$40,160,355	\$39,605,333	\$1,160,049
Priority List: 18	1	286	0	0	0	0	\$3,271,287	\$3,271,287	\$1,029,447
Priority List: 19	1	234	1	0	0	0	\$3,419,263	\$3,419,263	\$657,003
Basin Total	32	9,429	30	18	13	6	\$423,617,743	\$439,741,473	\$222,460,082

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	\$3,589,855
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	\$3,594,263	\$2,787,515
Priority List:	14	1	189	1	0	0	\$1,595,677	\$1,595,677	\$887,091
Priority List:	15	1		0	0	1	\$1,205,354	\$9,510	\$9,510
Priority List:	17	2	1,289	2	0	0	\$4,025,692	\$4,025,692	\$1,590,901
Priority List:	18	1	1,613	0	0	0	\$2,129,816	\$2,129,816	\$8,941
Basin Total	11	4,661	6	2	2	4	\$21,543,159	\$16,046,043	\$9,028,897
Basin: Calcasieu/Sabine									
Priority List:	1	3	6,407	3	3	0	\$5,770,187	\$3,004,068	\$2,639,581
Priority List:	2	4	2,737	4	3	1	\$8,568,462	\$14,225,608	\$9,089,305
Priority List:	3	2	3,555	2	2	0	\$8,301,380	\$9,825,783	\$5,629,589
Priority List:	4	3	1,203	3	2	1	\$2,893,802	\$2,861,631	\$2,412,832
Priority List:	5	1	247	1	1	0	\$4,800,000	\$3,929,152	\$3,397,663
Priority List:	6	1	3,594	1	1	0	\$6,316,806	\$6,166,860	\$5,828,683
Priority List:	8	4	993	3	3	2	\$36,732,845	\$32,494,686	\$17,152,579
Priority List:	9	2	623	2	2	0	\$9,642,838	\$8,253,323	\$7,912,719
Priority List:	10	1	225	1	1	0	\$6,490,751	\$5,087,902	\$4,746,565
Priority List:	11.1	1	330	1	1	0	\$19,252,500	\$14,130,233	\$13,908,801
Priority List:	18	1	473	1	0	0	\$2,696,928	\$2,540,030	\$846,353
Priority List:	20	2	808	0	0	0	\$4,737,398	\$4,737,398	\$86,049
Basin Total	25	21,195	22	19	18	2	\$116,203,897	\$107,256,672	\$73,650,720

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	\$60,129,663	\$66,375,508	\$34,257,708
Priority List: 0.2	1		1	1	0	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$663,374
Priority List: 0.3	1		1	1	0	0	\$569,586	\$569,586	\$426,056
Priority List: 0.4	1		1	0	0	0	\$372,036	\$372,036	\$0
Priority List: 6	1	0	1	1	1	0	\$2,140,000	\$806,220	\$806,220
Priority List: 9	1		0	0	0	1	\$1,502,817	\$83,556	\$83,556
Priority List: 10	1	0	1	1	1	0	\$2,006,424	\$2,718,818	\$2,369,079
Priority List: 11	1	14,963	1	1	1	0	\$68,864,870	\$31,534,672	\$15,718,603
Priority List: 12	1	0	1	1	1	0	\$1,080,891	\$1,080,891	\$956,622
Priority List: 13	1	0	1	1	1	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,055,000	\$691,471
Priority List: 16	1	0	1	1	1	0	\$919,599	\$919,599	\$239,104
Priority List: 17	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$1,163,343	\$1,163,343	\$130,285
Priority List: 18	1	0	1	0	0	0	\$1,906,237	\$1,906,237	\$337,889
Priority List: 20	1	779	0	0	0	0	\$156,945	\$156,945	\$61,974
Basin Total	15	15,742	13	10	7	1	\$143,551,282	\$110,434,218	\$56,933,748

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: Miss. River Delta									
Priority List: 1	1	9,831	1	1	1	0	\$8,517,066	\$33,311,311	\$31,379,173
Priority List: 3	2	936	1	1	1	1	\$3,666,187	\$1,008,820	\$827,419
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	\$3,908,116
Priority List: 10	1	5,706	0	0	0	0	\$1,076,328	\$1,076,328	\$975,534
Priority List: 12	1		0	0	0	1	\$1,880,376	\$354,791	\$354,791
Priority List: 13	1	433	0	0	0	0	\$1,137,344	\$1,421,680	\$310,152
Priority List: 15	1	511	1	0	0	0	\$1,074,522	\$1,074,522	\$381,745
Basin Total	10	19,803	6	4	4	3	\$24,725,757	\$44,943,100	\$38,195,239

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	\$1,319,270	\$1,141,517
Priority List: 2	1	1,593	1	1	1	0	\$2,770,093	\$3,558,027	\$3,273,046
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	\$2,586,323	\$2,536,473
Priority List: 7	1	442	1	1	1	0	\$2,185,900	\$2,390,984	\$2,209,524
Priority List: 8	1	378	1	1	1	0	\$1,526,136	\$1,530,812	\$1,030,890
Priority List: 9	2	352	2	1	1	0	\$7,296,603	\$6,714,441	\$6,291,627
Priority List: 10	2	1,133	2	1	1	0	\$11,565,112	\$7,194,104	\$5,008,080
Priority List: 11	2	352	1	0	0	0	\$41,838,141	\$37,335,527	\$2,102,797
Priority List: 12	1	844	1	1	1	0	\$19,673,929	\$10,518,942	\$10,462,844
Priority List: 15	1		1	0	0	1	\$1,102,043	\$779,422	\$779,422
Priority List: 16	1	888	0	0	0	0	\$1,266,842	\$1,266,842	\$10,155
Priority List: 17	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$1,981,822	\$2,325,535	\$282,178
Priority List: 19	1	279	1	0	0	0	\$2,425,997	\$2,425,997	\$264,386
Basin Total	18	7,019	15	10	10	3	\$99,126,270	\$80,049,695	\$35,496,406

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	\$5,498,122	\$5,204,767
Priority List: 2	2	2,320	2	2	2	0	\$4,500,424	\$3,894,225	\$3,237,256
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	\$2,300,062
Priority List: 8	2	134	2	1	1	1	\$5,475,065	\$2,493,439	\$2,000,629
Priority List: 9	3	220	2	1	1	2	\$2,407,524	\$1,335,146	\$1,230,695
Priority List: 10	1	165	1	1	0	0	\$18,378,900	\$28,548,045	\$17,189,353
Priority List: 11	1	5,438	1	0	0	0	\$5,434,288	\$6,780,307	\$5,681,341
Priority List: 12	1		0	0	0	1	\$1,348,345	\$1,098,345	\$1,089,193
Priority List: 13	1	436	1	1	1	0	\$21,067,777	\$15,752,049	\$13,711,052
Priority List: 16	1	127	1	0	0	0	\$1,660,985	\$1,660,985	\$1,216,363
Priority List: 19	1	715	1	0	0	0	\$2,571,273	\$2,571,273	\$597,602
Priority List: 20	1	424	0	0	0	0	\$2,567,244	\$2,567,244	\$821
Basin Total	21	12,562	17	10	9	7	\$81,788,467	\$75,739,882	\$54,460,059

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

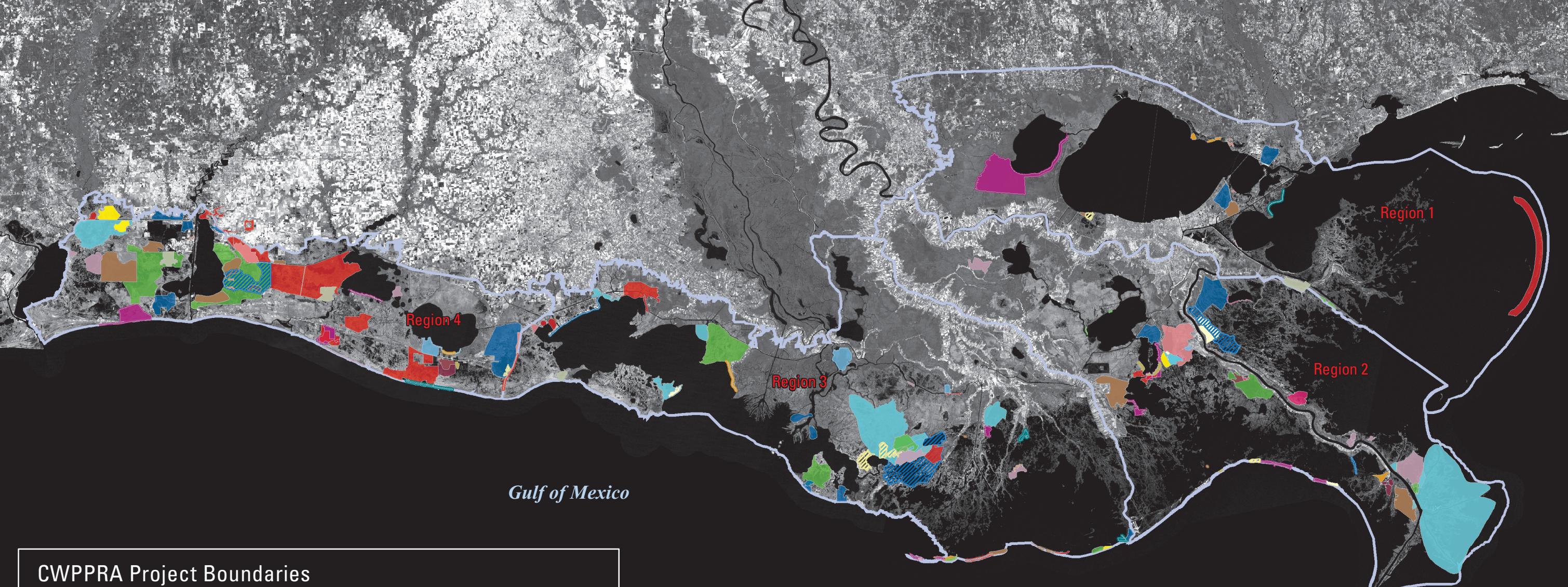
Project Status Summary Report by Basin

	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	\$1,998,382
Priority List: 2	1	378	1	1	1	0	\$1,008,634	\$1,012,649	\$876,702
Priority List: 3	1	2,223	1	1	1	0	\$5,173,062	\$8,533,990	\$7,343,306
Priority List: 5	1	441	1	1	1	0	\$940,065	\$886,030	\$701,262
Priority List: 6	4	2,567	4	4	4	0	\$10,130,000	\$10,347,331	\$8,643,529
Priority List: 8	1	24	1	1	1	0	\$1,013,820	\$1,181,129	\$1,082,142
Priority List: 9	3	686	1	1	1	0	\$7,814,815	\$4,842,135	\$3,652,865
Priority List: 13	1	329	1	0	0	0	\$2,254,912	\$2,254,912	\$1,576,425
Priority List: 14	1	169	1	1	1	0	\$23,025,451	\$22,611,689	\$930,871
Basin Total	14	6,882	12	11	11	0	\$52,886,759	\$53,692,851	\$26,805,483

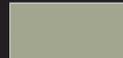
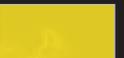
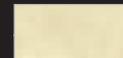
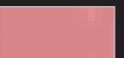
COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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	\$9,376,760	\$9,263,752
Priority List: 2	3	958	3	3	3	0	\$12,831,588	\$23,036,985	\$20,513,793
Priority List: 3	4	3,958	4	4	4	0	\$15,758,355	\$24,026,828	\$20,750,615
Priority List: 4	2	215	2	1	1	1	\$6,119,470	\$7,707,111	\$7,635,106
Priority List: 5	3	0	3	1	1	2	\$31,120,343	\$4,747,745	\$4,703,403
Priority List: 5.1	1		1	0	0	1	\$9,700,000	\$9,700,000	\$7,452,191
Priority List: 6	4	941	2	1	1	2	\$30,522,757	\$37,747,287	\$15,285,355
Priority List: 7	1	0	1	1	1	0	\$460,222	\$538,101	\$538,101
Priority List: 9	4	577	4	4	3	0	\$29,772,484	\$35,217,954	\$29,994,832
Priority List: 10	2	669	2	1	1	0	\$44,750,163	\$48,326,819	\$35,262,541
Priority List: 11	3	543	3	2	1	0	\$37,686,501	\$41,300,773	\$23,798,151
Priority List: 12	1	143	0	0	0	0	\$2,229,876	\$2,229,876	\$1,716,949
Priority List: 13	1	272	1	1	0	0	\$27,453,090	\$30,138,970	\$21,892,432
Priority List: 16	2	677	2	0	0	0	\$45,252,588	\$44,571,261	\$3,214,108
Priority List: 18	1	456	1	0	0	0	\$2,326,289	\$2,326,289	\$565,887
Priority List: 19	1	749	1	0	0	0	\$2,320,214	\$2,320,214	\$5,003
Priority List: 20	1	353	0	0	0	0	\$2,901,750	\$2,901,750	\$1,743
Basin Total	39	10,520	34	22	19	8	\$310,015,083	\$326,214,722	\$202,593,961
Total All Basins	188	111,605	158	108	95	35	\$1,279,986,917	\$1,265,446,090	\$730,164,065



CWPPRA Project Boundaries

	PPL 1		PPL 6		PPL 11		PPL 16
	PPL 2		PPL 7		PPL 12		PPL 17
	PPL 3		PPL 8		PPL 13		PPL 18
	PPL 4		PPL 9		PPL 14		PPL 19
	PPL 5		PPL 10		PPL 15		PPL 20

 Region Boundary

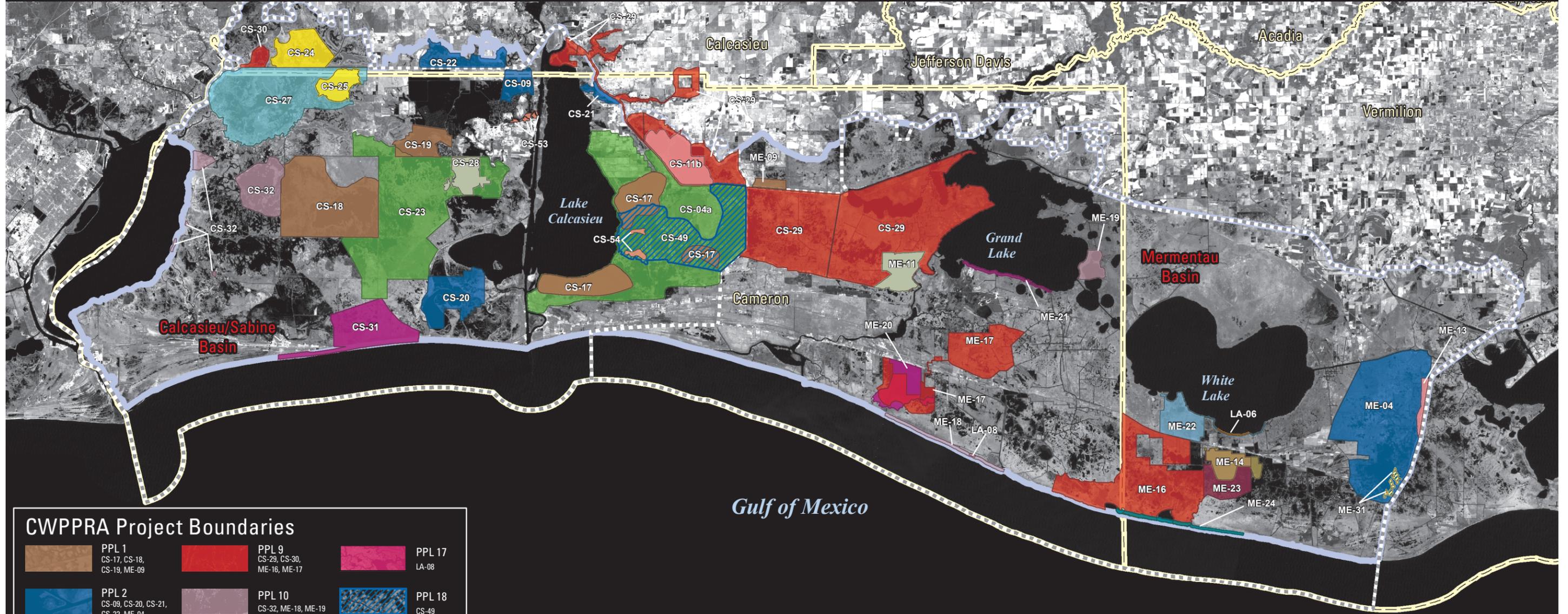
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Image Source:
2010 Landsat Thematic Mapper 5 Imagery
Band 5 Mosaic

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

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2011-11-0036
Map Date: April 05, 2011
Data accurate as of March 14, 2011



CWPPRA Project Boundaries

	PPL 1 CS-17, CS-18, CS-19, ME-09		PPL 9 CS-29, CS-30, ME-16, ME-17		PPL 17 LA-08
	PPL 2 CS-09, CS-20, CS-21, CS-22, ME-04		PPL 10 CS-32, ME-18, ME-19		PPL 18 CS-49
	PPL 3 CS-04a, CS-23		PPL 11 CS-31, ME-20, ME-21		PPL 19 ME-31
	PPL 4 CS-24, CS-25		PPL 12 ME-22		PPL 20 CS-53, CS-54
	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		

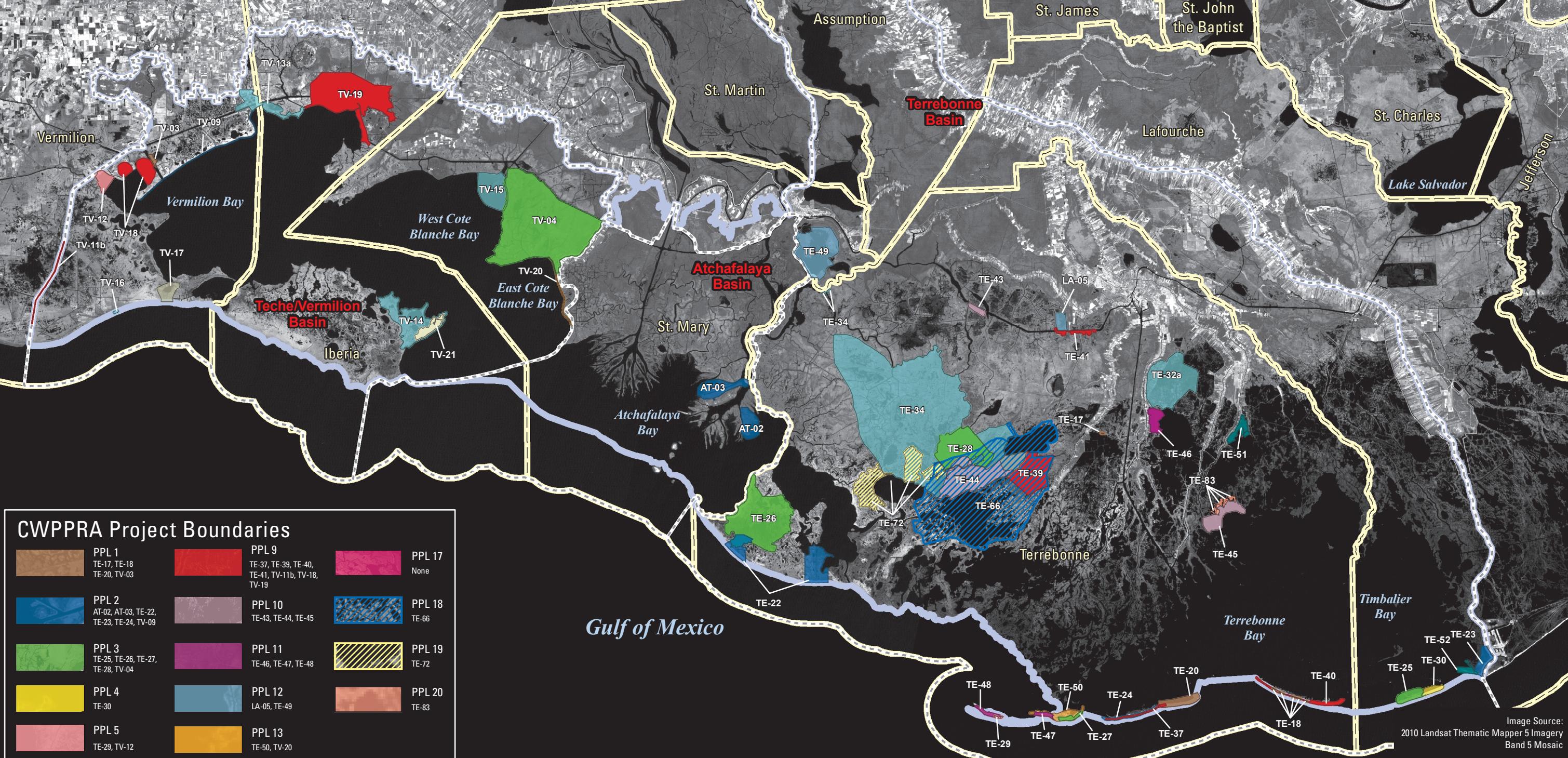


- CWPPRA Hydrologic Basin Boundary
- Region 4 Boundary
- Parish Boundary

Image Source:
2010 Landsat Thematic
Mapper 5 Imagery
Band 5 Mosaic

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Coastal Restoration Assessment Branch
Baton Rouge, La.

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2011-11-0040
Map Date: April 05, 2011
Data Accurate as of March 14, 2011



CWPPRA Project Boundaries

	PPL 1 TE-17, TE-18 TE-20, TV-03		PPL 9 TE-37, TE-39, TE-40, TE-41, TV-11b, TV-18, TV-19		PPL 17 None
	PPL 2 AT-02, AT-03, TE-22, TE-23, TE-24, TV-09		PPL 10 TE-43, TE-44, TE-45		PPL 18 TE-66
	PPL 3 TE-25, TE-26, TE-27, TE-28, TV-04		PPL 11 TE-46, TE-47, TE-48		PPL 19 TE-72
	PPL 4 TE-30		PPL 12 LA-05, TE-49		PPL 20 TE-83
	PPL 5 TE-29, TV-12		PPL 13 TE-50, TV-20		
	PPL 6 TE-32a, TE-34, TV-13a, TV-14, TV-15, TV-16		PPL 14 TV-21		
	PPL 7 None		PPL 15 None		
	PPL 8 TV-17		PPL 16 TE-51, TE-52		

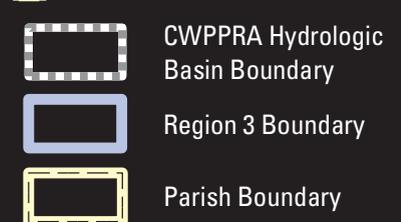
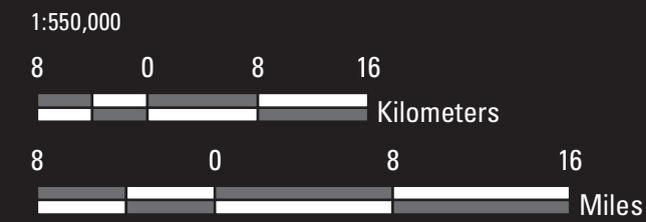
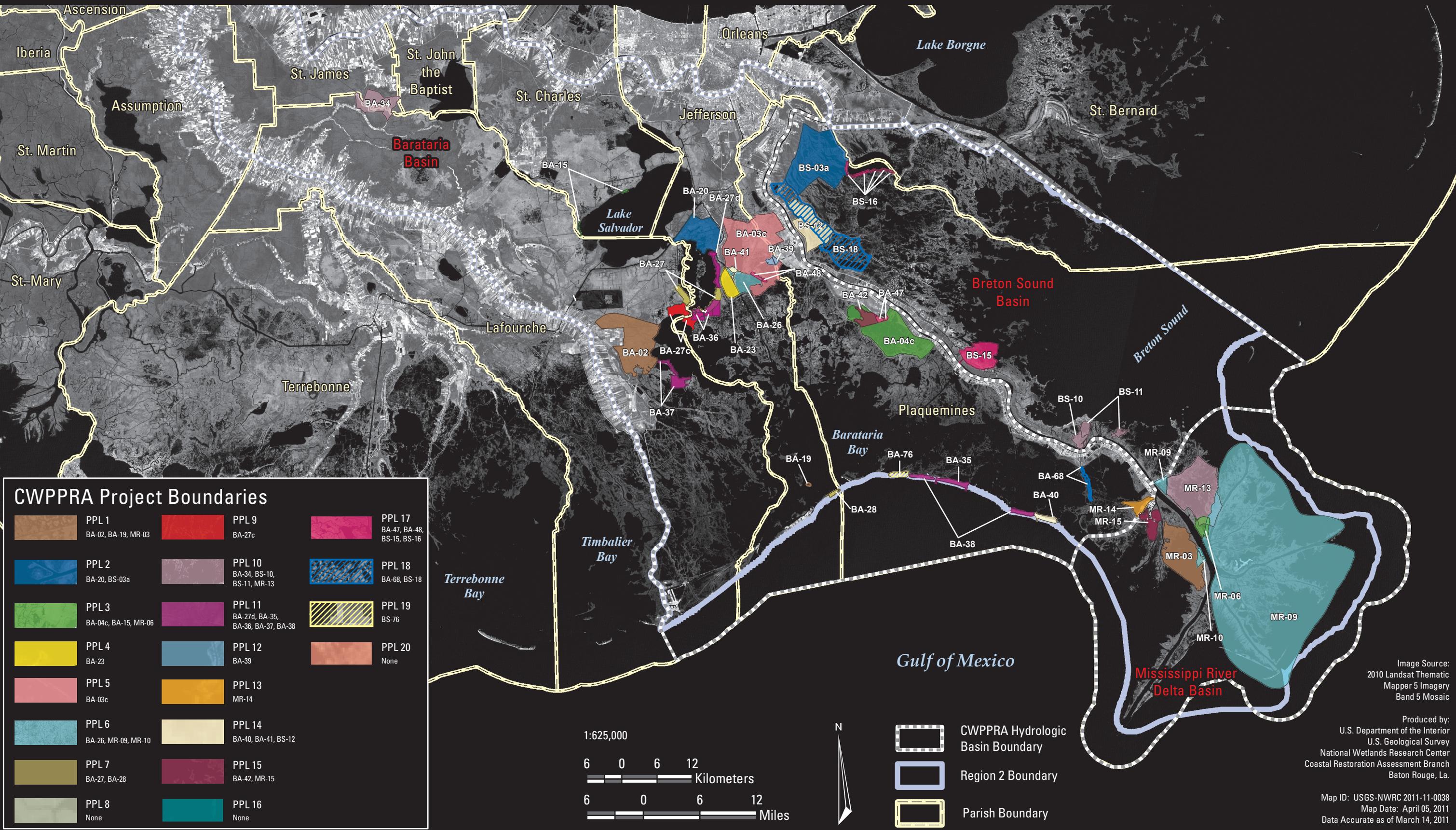


Image Source:
2010 Landsat Thematic Mapper 5 Imagery
Band 5 Mosaic

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

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2011-11-0039
Map Date: April 05, 2011
Data Accurate as of March 014, 2011



CWPPRA Project Boundaries

	PPL 1 BA-02, BA-19, MR-03		PPL 9 BA-27c		PPL 17 BA-47, BA-48, BS-15, BS-16
	PPL 2 BA-20, BS-03a		PPL 10 BA-34, BS-10, BS-11, MR-13		PPL 18 BA-68, BS-18
	PPL 3 BA-04c, BA-15, MR-06		PPL 11 BA-27d, BA-35, BA-36, BA-37, BA-38		PPL 19 BS-76
	PPL 4 BA-23		PPL 12 BA-39		PPL 20 None
	PPL 5 BA-03c		PPL 13 MR-14		
	PPL 6 BA-26, MR-09, MR-10		PPL 14 BA-40, BA-41, BS-12		
	PPL 7 BA-27, BA-28		PPL 15 BA-42, MR-15		
	PPL 8 None		PPL 16 None		

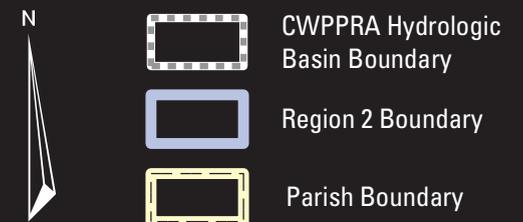
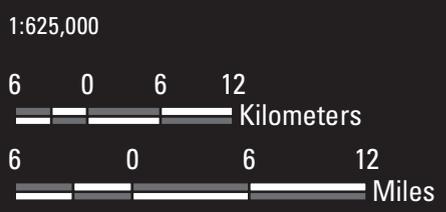
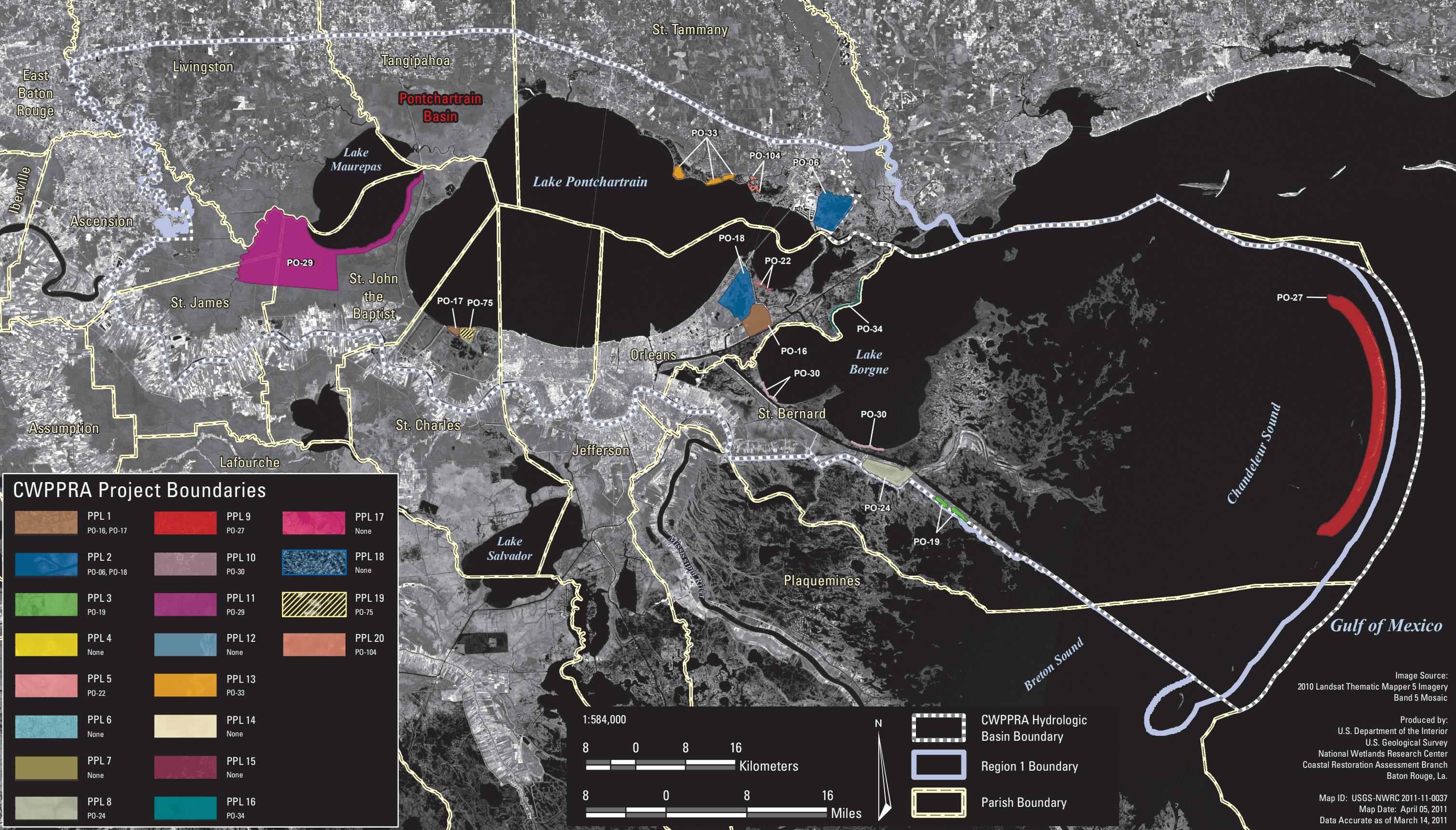


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2010 Landsat Thematic Mapper 5 Imagery Band 5 Mosaic

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Baton Rouge, La.

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2011-11-0038
Map Date: April 05, 2011
Data Accurate as of March 14, 2011



CWPPRA Project Boundaries

	PPL 1 PO-16, PO-17		PPL 9 PO-27		PPL 17 None
	PPL 2 PO-06, PO-18		PPL 10 PO-30		PPL 18 None
	PPL 3 PO-19		PPL 11 PO-29		PPL 19 PO-75
	PPL 4 None		PPL 12 None		PPL 20 PO-104
	PPL 5 PO-22		PPL 13 PO-33		
	PPL 6 None		PPL 14 None		
	PPL 7 None		PPL 15 None		
	PPL 8 PO-24		PPL 16 PO-34		

Image Source:
2010 Landsat Thematic Mapper 5 Imagery
Band 5 Mosaic

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