ATTENDANCE RECORD

DATE(S)	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	LOCATION
January 21, 2009 9:30 A.M.	COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers New Orleans District District Assembly Room 7400 Leake Ave.,New Orleans, La.

PURPOSE: **MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE**

PARTICIPANT REGISTER

PLEASE PRINT- - - PLEASE PRINT- - - PLEASE PRINT

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER & EMAIL
R. Hartman	NOAA	
G. Barone	NOAA	
KEL BOUDREAUX	LOCAL CITIZEN	JKELWOOD@COX.NET
JOHN F. SCHWEGMANN	Developer -	504.837.2029 JSCHWEG@BELLSOUTH.NET
P.J. HAHN	PLAQUEMINES PARISH GOVT	504-292-5629 PJHAHN@PLAQUEMINESPARISH.com
Sean Duffy	GSMA	833-4190 sduffy@gsmc.us
Renée Sanders	OCPR	225-342-9432
Kelley Templet	OCPR	225-342-1592
Jim Boggs	USFWS	337-291-3115
Darry L Clark	USFWS	337-291-3111
Bren Haase	OCPR	225-342-1475
Mark Schleifstein	Times-Picayune	504-826-3327
Rick Rayne	OCPR	225-342-9436
Jim Pahl	OCPR	225 342 2413
Bryb Kleiss	LCA S&T	601 634-4674
[illegible]	EPA	214 665 7255
Tim Landers	EPA	214-665-6608
Jane Watson	EPA	214 665 6653
Rachel Sweeney	NOAA	
Kevin Roy	USFWS	337-291-3120
Albert McKimble	Plaquemines Parish Gov't	504.9125973
MARK FORS	GOCINC	225-612-3000

LMV FORM 583-R
JAN 88

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

ATTENDANCE RECORD

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PURPOSE: **MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE**

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NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER & EMAIL
Charlotte Randolph	Lafourche Parish President	985 446 8427
Jennifer Visser	Asst Prof ULL	JVisser@Louisiana.edu
Bob Schroeder	Fenstermaker & Assoc	504-582-2201
Joey Coco	Engineers	225 246 3206
Dale Mouch	Providence	225 766-7400
Jason Smith	Jefferson Parish Env. Dept.	504 731-4612
Nancy Woodlock	" "	504-731-4612
Sue Hawes	USACE	504 460 3032
Beth McCasland	USACE	504-862-2021
Cherie Price	USACE	504-862-2737
Reggie Dupre	LA State Senator	985-876-9902
Luke LeBas	OCPR Engineering	225 342 4102
David Marks	CWPPRA Outreach	337 266 8623
Paul Kemp	Nat'l Audubon	225-772-1426
Heather Finley	LDWF	225.765.2956
Art Burgoyne	CF Bean LLC	504-587-8761
Juanita Constible	NWF	337-255-2831 constible@nwf.org
Mamie Ward	NWF	225 205-2044
Angeline Freeman	EDF	202-420-4586 afreeman@edf.org
John Pettipon	COE	504-862-2732
Winnie Curole	Regln/Levee Dist, LA	985-632-7557
Vicki Duffourc	Envl Specialist / Terrebonne Shaw Coast LA	504-347-3600

LMV FORM 583-R
JAN 88

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PURPOSE: **MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE**

PARTICIPANT REGISTER

PLEASE PRINT- - - PLEASE PRINT- - - PLEASE PRINT

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER & EMAIL
Henry Haller Jr.	Agent Madison Land Co	228 324-6490
Cecelia Linder	PM NOAA Fisheries	301 713-0174
Kerry M. M.P.A.	BTNEP	
CLAYTON BREAUD	OCPR	225 342 6749
Brian M. Vosburg	OCPR	225 342 4485
Nic Matherne	Laf Parish Govt.	985 632-4666
Andrew Baker	Lake Pontchartrain Basin Fdtn	abakery@yahoo.com
Irene Isuzo	TPCG	Isuazo@tpcg.org
Cathy Breaux	USFWS	985 875 6889 504-862-2659
Scott Wilson	USGS	337 266 8640
William McCartney	St. Bernard Parish Gov't.	(504)442.2426
Marnie Winter	Jeff. Parish	504-736-6440
Fay Lachney	USACE	504-862-2309
Michael E Wells	Clifford Welsh LLC	985-345-6521
Jennifer Grand	DU	225.281.9953
Jerome Zeringue	Dep. Exec. Dir. OCPR	225-342-3969

LMV FORM 583-R
JAN 88

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

BREAUX ACT

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
TASK FORCE MEETING

AGENDA

January 21, 2009 9:30 a.m.

Location:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office
7400 Leake Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana
District Assembly Room (DARM)

Documentation of Task Force meetings may be found at:
http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/pd/cwppra_mission.htm

Tab Number Agenda Item

1. **Meeting Initiation 9:30 a.m. to 9:40 a.m.**
   a. Introduction of Task Force Members or Alternates
   b. Opening remarks of Task Force Members

2. **Discussion/Decision: Adoption of Minutes from the November 5, 2008 Task Force Meeting (Tom Holden, USACE) 9:40 a.m. to 9:45 a.m.** Mr. Tom Holden will present the minutes from the last Task Force meeting. Task Force members may provide suggestions for additional information to be included in the official minutes.

3. **Report: Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects (Gay Browning, USACE/Melanie Goodman, USACE) 9:45 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.** Ms. Gay Browning and Ms. Melanie Goodman will provide an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs.

4. **Discussion/Decision: 18th Priority Project List (Tom Holden, USACE) 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.** The Environmental Workgroup Chairman will present an overview of the four PPL 18 candidate projects and the one PPL18 candidate demonstration project selected by the Technical Committee. The Task Force will then vote on the recommended candidate projects for Phase I Engineering and Design.
   a. **The Technical Committee recommends Phase I funding approval in the amount of $9,277,224 for four candidate projects.**
      - Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction Project, $1,549,832
      - Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration Project, $3,271,287
      - Bertrandville Siphon Project, $2,129,816
      - Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement, $2,326,289

   b. **The Technical Committee also recommends funding approval in the amount of $1,906,237 for one Candidate Demonstration project.**
      - Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo

5. **Discussion/Decision: Request for Phase II Authorization and Approval of Phase II Increment 1 Funding (Tom Holden, USACE) 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.** The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve requests for Phase II Authorization and Increment 1 funding. The Technical Committee reviewed project information, and took public comments on requests for Phase II approval on the six projects shown in the following table. The Technical Committee ranked the six projects based on individual agency votes. Based on the voting results, the Technical Committee recommends Phase II authorization and Increment 1 funding for the top three projects (Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation Project, South Shore of the Pen, and East Marsh Island) indicated in the table below that are within the construction program's available funding limits, plus the GIWW Bank Restoration project, if construction funds are available.

Recommended Approval by Tech Committee	Agency	Project No.	PPL	Project Name	No. of Agency Votes	Sum of Weighted Score	Prioritization Score	Total Fully Funded Cost Est.
X	FWS	BA-42	15	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	6	22	48.5	$38,040,158
X	EPA	TV-21	14	East Marsh Island	5	14	33.8	$23,025,451
X	NRCS	BA-41b	14	South Shore of the Pen - CU 2	5	12	45.5	$9,682,932
	NRCS	BA-27c(3)	9	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Ph 3-CU 7	3	6	40.5	$32,583,477
	EPA	TE-47	11	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	3	4	60	$52,140,861
X	NRCS	TE-43	10	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	2	2	34.2	$15,304,924

Break: 12:00 p.m. to 12:30 p.m. (30 minutes)

6. **Discussion/Decision: Request for Project Scope Change for PPL 16 - Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection Project (PO-34) (Britt Paul, NRCS) 12:30 p.m. to 12:40 p.m.** The Natural Resources Conservation Service in coordination with the State of Louisiana will request a change in the project scope of the Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection Project because the landowner is proceeding to establish a wetland mitigation bank in the same area as the CWPPRA project. The scope change would eliminate marsh creation and nourishment in the interior marsh and include shoreline protection along approximately 26,700 feet of shoreline using a foreshore rock dike and approximately 21,700 feet of shoreline using earthen terraces and vegetative plantings. The Technical Committee recommends Task Force approval to change the project scope.

7. **Discussion/Decision: Change in CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to remove Prioritization Process (Rick Hartman, NOAA) 12:40 p.m. to 12:50 p.m.** The Technical Committee voted to revise the CWPPRA SOP by removing the requirement for the Engineering Workgroup to develop prioritization scores for each project. The recommended change would modify several sections in the SOP, including but not limited to Appendices A, C, and F. The Task Force will consider and make a decision on the Technical Committee's recommendation.

8. **Report/Discussion: Status of Unconstructed Projects (Kirk Rhinehart, OCPR/Melanie Goodman, USACE) 12:50 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.** Mr. Kirk Rhinehart will provide a status on the Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project.

9. **Report/Discussion/Decision: Status of the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2) (Tom Holden, USACE) 1:00 p.m. to 1:10 p.m.** Mrs. Fay Lachney will provide a status on the changes to the Plans and Specifications and schedule for advertising the construction contract for the Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, permanent pipeline feature.

10. **Report/Discussion: EPA and Louisiana OCPR Request for Task Force Fax Vote to Increase the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13 -Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50) (Tom Holden, USACE/Tim Landers, EPA) 1:10 p.m. to 1:20 p.m.** The Technical Committee voted by email to recommend Task Force approval of a budget increase request by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration (OCPR). The Task Force approved the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the requested increase of the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13-Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50) by $2,500,000 to insure that project funds are sufficient to cover approved construction and vegetative planting elements, plus a small (5%) contingency.

11. **Report/Discussion: Status of the PPL 1 - West Bay Sediment Diversion Project (MR-03) (Tom Holden, USACE) 1:20 p.m. to 2:20 p.m.** The Corps of Engineers will provide a status on the West Bay Project and efforts to develop a Work Plan with CPRA/OCPR to address the overall induced shoaling issue as directed by the Task Force at their November 5, 2008 meeting.

12. **Additional Agenda Items (Tom Holden, USACE) 2:20 p.m. to 2:25 p.m.**

13. **Request for Public Comments (Tom Holden, USACE) 2:25 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.**

14. **Announcement: Priority Project List 19 Regional Planning Team Meetings (Melanie Goodman, USACE) 2:30 p.m. to 2:35 p.m.**

January 27, 2009	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Rockefeller Refuge)
January 28, 2009	Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)
January 29, 2009	Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)
February 18, 2009	Coast-wide RPT Voting Meeting (Baton Rouge)

15. **Announcement: Date of Upcoming CWPPRA Program Meeting (Melanie Goodman, USACE) 2:35 p.m. to 2:40 p.m.** The Technical Committee meeting will be held April 15, 2009 at 9:30 a.m. at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 7400 Leake Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana in the District Assembly Room (DARM).

16. **Announcement: Scheduled Dates of Future Program Meetings (Melanie Goodman, USACE) 2:40 p.m. to 2:45 p.m.**

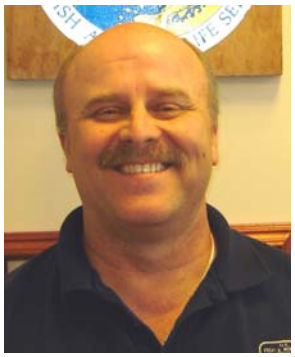
2009

April 15, 2009	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
June 3, 2009	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
September 9, 2009	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
October 14, 2009	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
November 17, 2009	7:00 p.m.	PPL 19 Public Meeting	Abbeville
November 18, 2009	7:00 p.m.	PPL 19 Public Meeting	New Orleans
December 2, 2009	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

17. **Decision: Adjourn**

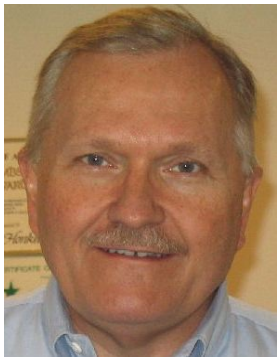
Task Force Members

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



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

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



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

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

Mr. Kevin Norton
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Technical Committee Members

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

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

Mr. Kirk Rhinehart
Planning Administrator
Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration
State of Louisiana OCPR

Mr. Tim Landers
Life Scientist
Environmental Protection Agency

Mr. Rick Hartman
Fishery Biologist
National Marine and Fisheries Service

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

Planning & Evaluation Committee

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

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

Ms. Kelley Templet
Coastal Resources Scientist
State of Louisiana OCPR

Mr. Brad Crawford
Civil Engineer
Environmental Protection Agency

Ms. Rachel Sweeney
Ecologist
National Marine and Fisheries Service

Mr. John Jurgensen
Civil Engineer
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Table 1
Membership of the Task Force

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

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

Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor

From: Honker.William@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Thursday, December 18, 2008 1:45 PM
To: Goodman, Melanie L MVN; Wandell, Scott F MVN; Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor
Cc: Watson.Jane@epamail.epa.gov; Landers.Timothy@epamail.epa.gov; Lee, Alvin B COL MVN; jim_boggs@fws.gov; kevin.norton@la.usda.gov; Garret@GOV.STATE.LA.US; chris.doley@noaa.gov
Subject: Delegation for 21 Jan Task Force Meeting

Melanie,

As EPA's representative on the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force, I am delegating Jane Watson to act in my behalf at the CWPPRA Task Force meeting on Wednesday January 21, 2009.

Thank you.

Bill Honker, P.E.
Deputy Director, Water Quality Protection Division EPA Region 6 - Dallas, TX Phone 214-665-3187 Fax 214-665-7373 Cell 214-551-3619

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM THE NOVEMBER 5, 2008 TASK FORCE MEETING

For Discussion and Decision:

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

BREAUX ACT
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

TASK FORCE MEETING
5 November 2008

Minutes

I. INTRODUCTION

Colonel Alvin Lee convened the 70th meeting of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. The meeting began at 9:40 a.m. on November 5, 2008 at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, District Assembly Room, 7400 Leake Avenue, New Orleans, LA. The agenda is shown as Enclosure 1. The Task Force was created by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA, commonly known as the Breaux Act), which was signed into law (PL 101-646, Title III) by President George Bush on November 29, 1990.

II. ATTENDEES

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

Mr. Jim Boggs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Mr. Christopher Doley, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Mr. Garret Graves, State of Louisiana, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities (GOCA) [Mr. Jerome Zeringue, GOCA, sat in for Mr. Graves during Agenda Items 3, 8, 11, 13, and 16-22.]
Colonel Alvin Lee, Chairman, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Mr. Kevin Norton, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Dr. Jane Watson, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

III. OPENING REMARKS

Colonel Lee welcomed Dr. Watson to the Task Force. Dr. Watson is the Associate Director of the Ecosystem Protection Branch in the USEPA Region 6 Water Quality Protection Division.

Colonel Lee announced that the agenda order would change from what was given in Enclosure 1.

IV. ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM JUNE 2008 TASK FORCE MEETING

Colonel Lee called for a motion to adopt the minutes from the June 4, 2008 Task Force Meeting.

Mr. Boggs moved to adopt the minutes and Mr. Norton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

V. TASK FORCE DECISIONS

A. Report/Discussion/Vote: Status of Unconstructed Projects (Agenda Item #5)

Mr. Britt Paul, NRCS, asked Mr. Graves to provide the status of the Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project. Mr. Graves reported that the project is under technical review and that an update would be provided at the next Technical Committee and Task Force Meetings.

Ms. Melanie Goodman, USACE, presented the Technical Committee's recommendation to the Task Force for deauthorization or transfer of the projects listed below:

- **For Deauthorization:**
  1. Periodic Introduction of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo - The Planning and Evaluation (P&E) Subcommittee recommended that the Task Force deauthorize this project. The project sponsors determined that a reasonable demonstration project would not be feasible at such a scale to provide marked benefits. The Project Management Team (PMT) prepared a report stating that the project is not feasible as a demonstration project.
  2. Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration Project - Deauthorization of this project was initiated by USFWS. It was determined that the project would actually increase salinities in the project area, while the project's goal was to reduce salinities.
- **For Transfer to the Louisiana Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP):**
  3. East Grand Terre Island Restoration Project - The State is pursuing this project with CIAP funds.
- **For Transfer to the Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Program:**
  4. Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove - This project has been authorized and funded for study under the LCA.

Ms. Goodman added that the Standard Operating Procedure was followed with regard to deauthorizing and transferring projects. Congressional interests and representatives were notified and no comments were received.

Mr. Boggs moved to deauthorize the Periodic Introduction of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demonstration Project and the Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration Project. The motion also included the transfer of the East Grand Terre Island Restoration Project to CIAP, and the transfer of the Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove to the LCA. Mr. Graves seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

B. Report/Decision/Vote: Task Force Fax Vote Approval on USACE and LACPRA Request to Increase the Construction Budget for the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2), and request for a project scope change (Agenda Item #7)

Ms. Goodman reported that the funding increase for Cycle 2 was needed due to the increased cost of steel and fuel. One construction bid was received and it was significantly higher than the maximum awardable amount. The plan was to modify the design and reduce the cost and risks associated with building the pipeline. As a result of having to reanalyze the project, the FY09 dredging cycle for the Calcasieu Ship Channel will not be met. The USACE received supplemental funding this year as a result of Hurricanes Ike and Gustav for additional dredging. At the October 10, 2008 Technical Committee Meeting, Mr. Kirk Rhinehart with the Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration (LAOCPR) announced that the State wanted to proceed with using the dredge material from the FY09 dredging cycle via a temporary pipeline using State-only funds. The proposal was to use that material and deposit it in the Cycle 2 marsh creation area, which would take that cycle of marsh creation out of the CWPPRA Program.

Ms. Fay Lachney, USACE Project Manager, reported that only one bid was received when the contract was advertised in July 2008. Several problems contributed to the low number of bidders for this contract:

1. Timing of the advertisement - The cost of steel was unstable as there were six increases between January and August of 2008, and fuel prices were also rising.
2. Project time constraints - The contract had a 260-day limit. Potential bidders said that it could take up to four months to acquire the steel. Bidders were also worried that their order for 19,000 linear feet of pipeline would get bumped from the schedule by larger contracts. Specific manufacturer's roll dates were also a concern by potential bidders to meet the project's deadline and be ready for the FY09 dredging cycle.

In order to increase the bid-ability of the project, the contract timeline has been extended an additional 100 days and the contract will allow the use of more-readily available American Water Works Association (AWWA) pipe with three-quarters inch thickness instead of the American Petroleum Institute (API) pipe with one-half inch thickness. The schedule is to advertise the contract in January 2009, award a contract by April 2009, and complete construction by the summer of 2010 in time for the FY11 dredging cycle. The request for the change of scope is the result of the State's offer to use the Cycle 2 site for the FY09 dredging cycle. The USACE is requesting that the disposal be removed from the scope of the Cycle 2 project, which would leave the Cycle 2 project as the construction of the permanent pipeline.

Colonel Lee opened the floor to comments from the Task Force.

Mr. Doley asked if the higher gauge AWWA pipe would provide a more durable pipe. He also asked if there is an option beyond Cycle 6. Ms. Lachney replied that the goal is for the 20-year life of the project with the potential for up to ten dredging cycles. Ms. Lachney added that there is no standard for dredge material pipe. A dredging contractor informed the USACE that the type of pipe being considered could hold up to 50 million cubic yards of dredge material.

Colonel Lee asked about performance issues between the API and AWWA pipes. Ms. Lachney replied that no one in the dredging industry has a permanent pipeline. The dredging industry doesn't use the higher grade pipe for temporary pipelines.

Mr. Graves commented that the State is contributing nearly $4 million to address the interim issue to take advantage of Cycle 2. There is not an opportunity for the State to get credit

for these funds or have those funds applied to CWPPRA. Mr. Graves asked the Task Force to consider the work the State is doing under the State-only project and see if there is an opportunity to combine the projects. The State would be happy to provide the money to the USACE to accommodate the request. Colonel Lee said that the USACE would look into it.

Mr. Holden announced that the Technical Committee recommends the Task Force approve the request for change in project scope for the Sabine Marsh Creation Project Cycle 2 by removing the marsh creation feature from the project.

Mr. Boggs moved to approve the change in project scope for the Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project. Mr. Doley seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

C. Decision/Vote: FY09 Planning Budget Approval, including the PPL 19 Process, and Presentation of the FY09 Outreach Budget (Agenda Item #9)

Ms. Goodman reported that the FY09 Planning Budget follows the same format as previous years. This year's Planning Budget includes funding for the three-year Report to Congress and the PPL 19 Planning Process. There are changes to nominee selections per basin. Based on land loss rates and the number of nominees received per basin during the PPL 17 process, the Technical Committee recommends the selection of three projects in each of the Barataria, Terrebonne, and Pontchartrain Basins, and two nominees in all other basins, except for the Atchafalaya Basin where only one nominee would be selected. An additional nominee would be selected for the Breton Sound Basin if only one project is presented at the Regional Planning Team (RPT) meetings for the Mississippi River Delta Basin. The RPT meetings are scheduled for January 27-29, 2009.

Mr. Holden announced that the Technical Committee recommends the Task Force approve the PPL 19 Planning Process Standard Operating Procedures and FY09 Planning Budget in the amount of $4,930,325.

Mr. Norton moved to approve the FY09 Planning Budget and PPL19 Process. Mr. Boggs seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

Mr. Scott Wilson, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), asked the Task Force to approve the FY09 Outreach Committee Budget of $516,310. These funds are used to support agency participation in outreach activities, two full-time staff members, the *WaterMarks* newsletter, a website, and conferences and exhibits. The FY09 budget request is about $30,000 higher than the previous year's budget. This increase is primarily due to the increase in distribution costs of *WaterMarks.*

Mr. Boggs moved to approve the FY09 Outreach Committee Budget in the amount of $516,310. Mr. Doley seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

D. Decision/Vote: Annual Request for Incremental Funding for Administrative Costs for Cash Flow Projects (Agenda Item #10)

Mr. Holden announced that the Technical Committee recommends the Task Force approve the FY11 Incremental Funding for cash flow projects in the amount of $22,138 for USACE administrative costs.

Mr. Boggs moved to approve the request for USACE administrative funds for $22,138. Mr. Norton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

E. Decision/Vote: Request for Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Budget Increase and Incremental Funding or PPL 1 - West Bay Sediment Diversion Project (MR-03) (Agenda Item #15)

Ms. Goodman said that the USACE recognizes that the quantity of shoaling occurring in the anchorage area is being questioned. Whether or not all of the induced shoaling can be attributed to the West Bay Diversion has been a contentious issue. The USACE is dredging a reach of the access and anchorage that wasn't originally planned when the project was approved and budgeted for construction. Ms. Goodman reminded the Task Force that when this project was approved for construction, it was based on assurances to the navigation industry by the USACE and State that the project would provide anchorage access and draft. At the time the project was approved for construction, everyone was a proponent. Dredging of the anchorage area was a component feature of the diversion project.

Ms. Goodman announced that the USACE requested about $140 million for the fully-funded cost estimate to cover the life of the project through 2023 on the Wets Bay Diversion Project. This is the largest request ever made in the CWPPRA Program. The USACE agrees that a feature, such as a sediment retention enhancement device, needs to be included for strategic placement of dredge material inside the bay receiving area. The increment request of $10,998,550 is for maintenance dredging in the Pilottown Anchorage Area (PAA). The Technical Committee did not recommend the fully-funded cost of $140 million.

Mr. Holden explained how the Technical Committee arrived at the recommendation brought before the Task Force. There has been a lot of discussion on how much shoaling is caused by the West Bay Diversion. The river is a dynamic, complex system. Data presented at this meeting showed that there are impacts on the river system that were not previously seen prior to the diversion. CWPPRA has an agreement and commitment with the navigation industry on dredging requirements in the PAA. There has not been enough time to see the benefits accrued from the project. The Technical Committee's recommendation recognizes that the Task Force needs to discuss how CWPPRA will address induced shoaling.

Mr. Holden announced that the Technical Committee recommends the Task Force approve the three-year incremental funding for the West Bay Sediment Diversion Project for $10,998,550, that the USACE develop a Work Plan with the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) and OCPR to address the overall induced shoaling issue, and that the project sponsors provide project updates at each Technical Committee and Task Force Meeting. CWPPRA will reevaluate the continued O&M funding prior to the end of the three-year increment.

Colonel Lee opened the floor to comments from the Task Force.

Mr. Boggs proposed a modification to the Technical Committee recommendation provided by Mr. Holden. The modified motion was to approve an O&M budget increase of $28,550,742 for the West Bay Sediment Diversion Project and to approve incremental funding of $10,998,550 through FY11 for a revised total of $50,863,503 through 2012. The incremental funding would be used to cover costs associated with dredging the PAA in FY09. The remaining increased budget would be used in FY12 for possible closure of the diversion channel and/or dredging to restore the anchorage area. This motion includes a sunset clause requiring closure of the channel in FY12, unless alternative funding sources for anchorage maintenance are found. The motion also requires that the USACE develop a Work Plan with the CPRA and OCPR to address the overall induced shoaling issue and that the project sponsors report on the West Bay Project at each Technical Committee and Task Force Meeting.

Colonel Lee opened the floor to the Task Force for comments on the modified motion.

Mr. Graves stated that the West Bay Sediment Diversion Project is going to set an incredible precedent. A solution on the table is to dedicate $140 million for this project, which is about 18 percent of the historic funding dedicated through CWPPRA. This money would potentially fund dredging operations attributable to induced shoaling on the West Bay Project through 2023. It is not an option to shut down navigation in Louisiana. It is also not an option to bankrupt the CWPPRA Program, but this is in effect what the Task Force would be doing. The LCA authorization in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) passed by Congress in November 2007 authorizes eight diversions or modifications to existing diversions for about $700 million, while this request is to put a $140 million cost to potential induced shoaling for one project. There have to be more innovative solutions. It isn't known what is going on inside these banks and it is not right to bill CWPPRA to address these issues. More time needs to be spent studying this dynamic system. The current solution proposes that 2003 conditions be maintained. Why not use the1830s as the baseline? The challenge is to figure out how to capture the sediment that travels through the diversion. If there are 3.7 million tons of material coming through the diversion every year, should the diversion be billing the USACE Navigation Program for the sediment being removed from the river? No. The issue of induced shoaling needs to be approached from a much broader, comprehensive perspective and consider the following:

1. The modeling data is uncertain and decisions should not be based upon this data. Additional research is needed. Mr. Graves offered that the State will commit funds from the Science and Technology Program for continued research and asked for access to the survey data.
2. CWPPRA should only pay for induced shoaling that is attributable to this project. It is unreasonable to suggest that all of the induced shoaling is occurring because of the West Bay Project. More accurate models need to be developed.
3. Over $400 million in emergency spending was appropriated by Congress for the USACE O&M. A portion of that $400 million will be for dredging. CWPPRA should ask the USACE for part of this money to address the dredging issue.

Mr. Norton asked if this was the only anchorage area in the navigation channel and if the anchorage was constructed or natural. Colonel Lee answered that there are multiple anchorage areas up and down the Mississippi River. Ms. Michele Ulm, USACE Operations Manager for the Mississippi River Navigation Channel, added that this anchorage site is naturally wide and deep. Mr. Norton also asked if historically there had been dredging below the PAA. Colonel Lee responded that the area below Head of Passes has always been dredged.

Mr. Norton agreed with Mr. Graves that it would be best to have time to study the river dynamics and trends to determine what can be attributed to impacts of the diversion and what is naturally occurring. Mr. Norton added that he would hate to throw all diversion projects out because of the impacts on an anchorage area. Colonel Lee commented that in the case of the Bonnet Carre Spillway, no induced shoaling occurred. Mr. Norton added that there may still be some places where diversions can operate and not increase shoaling.

Colonel Lee commented that the USACE must balance the needs of the river from flood control, navigation, and ecosystem restoration perspectives. There are always tradeoffs. The USACE clearly has a cost-share agreement that states that CWPPRA will take care of the anchorage and access area. Colonel Lee addressed Mr. Graves' comment about use of USACE emergency funding to dredge the West Bay Project area. Those emergency funds are authorized by Congress and the USACE does not have authorization to dredge anchorage areas.

Mr. Doley said that the general feeling is that the Task Force agrees that the problem needs to be solved. He asked if Mr. Graves wanted the Task Force to forgo the decision today to fund dredging of the PAA. Mr. Graves would like to set aside the $10 million for immediate dredging. In the meantime, we would try to gain a more accurate understanding of what is happening in West Bay.

Dr. Watson recommended that the Work Plan include a feature to examine the shoaling induced by the project and utilize the survey data in this effort. CWPPRA should engage in a multi-lateral process and consider using other resources for expertise to broaden the base for these analyses.

Mr. Boggs repeated his modified motion to the Technical Committee's recommendation. Mr. Norton seconded Mr. Bogg's motion. Mr. Doley offered an alternative motion to approve an O&M budget increase of $10,998,550 for the West Bay Sediment Diversion Project. The incremental funding would be used to cover costs associated with dredging the PAA in FY 2009. This motion includes a sunset clause requiring closure of the channel in FY12 unless alternative funding sources for anchorage maintenance are found. The motion also requires that the USACE develop a Work Plan with CPRA and OCPR to address the overall induced shoaling issue. The project sponsors must also provide a progress report at each Technical Committee and Task Force Meeting.

Colonel Lee opened the floor to comments from the public.

Mr. P.J. Hahn, Plaquemines Parish, asked the Task Force to defer a decision for a few months while alternatives are explored. Closing the West Bay Diversion would be a huge

detriment to coastal restoration. He doesn't think it is a good idea to send out a message that the Task Force is considering closing the largest diversion in Louisiana.

Mr. George Duffy, representing the Maritime Industry, said that deferring this project would add a tremendous burden on the maritime industry. The industry has been without the deep draft portions of that anchorage for over a year. If this is approved today, the earliest dredging would occur would be June 2009, and there will be more sediment by that time. He asked the Task Force not to further burden the maritime industry by deferring this decision.

Mr. Steven Peyronnin, Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana, agreed with Mr. Graves' proposal to commit $10 million to proceed with dredging and to look at the issue from a more balanced perspective.

Mr. Brian Vosburg, OCPR, stated that as far as he knows the State had not been provided with any evidence that proves conclusively that the West Bay Diversion is inducing the shoaling.

Colonel Lee asked Mr. Doley to reread his alternative motion. There was no second for this motion.

Colonel Lee asked Mr. Boggs to reread his modified motion. The motion was to approve an O&M budget increase for the West Bay Sediment Diversion Project in the amount of $28,550,742, making the total approved budget through FY12 for $50,863,503, and to approve incremental funding through FY11 in the amount of $10,998,550. The incremental funding would be used to cover costs associated with dredging the PAA in FY09. The remaining increased budget would be used in FY12 for possible closure of the diversion channel and/or dredging to restore the anchorage area. This motion includes a sunset clause requiring closure of the channel in FY12, unless alternative funding sources for anchorage maintenance are found. The motion also requires that the USACE develop a Work Plan with CPRA and OCPR to address the overall induced shoaling issue and that the project sponsors will report on West Bay progress at each Technical Committee and Task Force meeting. The motion was previously seconded by Mr. Norton. The motion was approved by the Task Force.

F. Discussion/Decision/Vote: Impacts of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike (Agenda Item #3)

Mr. Holden announced that the Technical Committee recommends the Task Force approve an increase in the Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund in the amount of $266,227. These funds are needed to complete post-storm impact assessments on CWPPRA projects affected by Hurricanes Gustav and Ike.

Mr. Norton moved to approve $266,227 for the Storm Recovery Procedures Contingency Fund. Mr. Boggs seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

G. Decision/Vote: Request for O&M Incremental Funding (Agenda Item #11)

Mr. Holden announced that the Technical Committee recommends the Task Force approve requests for total O&M budget increases in the amount of $6,714,424 and incremental funding in the amount of $2,478,150. A cost breakdown of the request is shown below.

1) PPL 1-8 project budget increases totaling $2,679,635, for projects that previously received Task Force approval for incremental funding increases:
    - Cameron-Creole Maintenance (CS-04a): $674,046
    - Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04): $571,000
    - Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration (CS-21): $313,494
    - Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration (TV-26): $915,192
    - East Mud Lake Marsh Management (CS-20): $205,903
2) PPL 1-8 Projects requesting approval for O&M budget increases totaling $943,438 and FY 11 incremental funding in the amount of $371,231, for the following projects:
    - Cameron-Creole Plugs (CS-17), PPL-1, USFWS
        - Budget increase amount: $218,909
        - Incremental funding amount: $95,380.
    - Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27), PPL-6, NMFS
        - Budget increase amount: $499,987
        - Incremental funding amount: $134,223
    - Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04), PPL-2, NRCS
        - Budget increase amount: $129,616
        - Incremental funding amount: $102,724
    - Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13), PPL-5, NRCS
        - Budget increase amount: $94,926
        - Incremental funding amount: $38,904
3) PPL 9+ Projects requesting approval for O&M budget increase in the total amount of $3,091,351 and/or FY 11 incremental funding in the total amount of $2,106,919, for the following projects:
    - Little Lake Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation (BA-37), PPL-11, NMFS
        - Budget increase amount: $3,091,351
        - Incremental funding amount: $65,124.
    - Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL-11, NRCS
        - Incremental funding amount: $2,041,795.

Mr. Boggs moved to approve the Technical Committee's recommendation for total O&M budget increases of $6,714,424 and incremental funding for $2,478,150. Mr. Doley seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

H. Decision/Vote: Request for FY12 Project Specific Monitoring Funds for Cash Flow Projects, and FY12 Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)-Wetlands Monitoring Funds (Agenda Item #13)

Mr. Greg Steyer, USGS, presented the status and progress of the CRMS Program. CRMS is designed to evaluate the effectiveness of CWPPRA project and cumulative effects in restoring, creating, and protecting coastal wetlands. There are 391 monitoring stations across the coast and a variety of environmental data is collected at each site. The CRMS website on LA Coast (www.lacoast.gov/crms2) offers data visualization, comparison, and download through the

use of a Google application. A number of analytical indices were developed to evaluate the effects of multiple variables at project sites. Short-term goals for CRMS include the continued development of ecological indices; training partners and stakeholders on data access, delivery, and functionality; and soliciting feedback from users. The funding request is for $7.7 million for CRMS, wetlands, and two project-specific requests for the Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping Project and the Coastwide Nutria Control Program.

Mr. Holden announced that the Technical Committee recommends the Task Force approve incremental funding for project specific monitoring for cash flow projects in the amount of $146,243 for the Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping Project ($24,511) and the Coastwide Nutria Control Program ($121,732). The Technical Committee also recommends the Task Force approve incremental funding for CRMS for $7,600,455.

Mr. Boggs moved to approve the incremental funding request for cash flow projects and CRMS. Mr. Norton seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

I. Decision/Vote: Request for Change in Scope and Budget Increase for PPL 3 - West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management Project (BA-4c) (Agenda Item #16)

Mr. Paul presented a request in scope change for the West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management Project. This project was originally intended to be an outfall management plan. It was determined through Engineering and Design (E&D) that the outfall management features would not work as originally envisioned. The project is now a siphon and refurbishment project. The additional funds of $1,101,221 are not needed at this time.

Mr. Holden said that the Technical Committee recommends the Task Force approve the project scope change and budget increase in the amount of $1,101,221 for the West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management Project.

Mr. Boggs moved to approve the change in project scope for the West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management Project. Mr. Doley seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

VI. INFORMATION

A. Status of Breaux Act Program Funds and Projects (Agenda Item #4)

Ms. Gay Browning, USACE, presented the status of the current funding situation. Task Force approval of the FY09 Planning Budget for $4,930,325 and Outreach Committee request for $516,310 would give the Planning Program a surplus of $738,997. The Construction Program has received $797.7 million in Federal funding since FY92. Anticipated FY09 Federal funds total $79.3 million. There are $710.8 million in obligations and $442.5 million in expenditures. There are 145 active projects: 75 have completed construction, 18 are currently under construction, and 52 have not yet started construction. The current unencumbered Federal balance in the Construction Program is $7.37 million and total FY09 available funding is estimated to be $100.7 million. Task Force approval of all Technical Committee

recommendations would leave a balance of $87.5 million for PPL 18 approval and Phase II approvals in January 2009.

Ms. Goodman reported the total program obligations for FY92 through FY08. To date, $789.2 million has been obligated and $177.2 million remains unobligated. There are $8.56 million in available funds which includes $1.19 million in the Planning Program and $7.37 million in the Construction Program. Anticipated total program funding is $2.46 billion. The total cost for all PPL 1-17 projects including planning is $2.05 billion. The amount available for future work through FY19 is $420.6 million.

B. Report/Discussion: CWPPRA Program Projected Funding Capacity (Agenda Item #6)

Ms. Goodman reported that CWPPRA is authorized through 2019 with program funds appropriated through FY09. There is a limit on how much those future funds will cover new work for future PPLs as well as construction and O&M cost increases. There is also the potential for project funding returns from deauthorized or transferred projects. The Task Force is concerned about future funding and the possibility of CWPPRA becoming an O&M-only program. There is a need to ensure capacity to fulfill existing obligations. The Task Force directed the Technical Committee to analyze future program capacity and provide options for how to use remaining funds in future planning efforts. The Technical Committee and P&E Subcommittee determined that there are possibly seven PPLs remaining, including PPL 18, assuming the Task Force continues to approve three to four projects each year for Phase I E&D. The current projection is that the program will receive an additional $413.8 million for new work through 2019. This estimate does not consider potential deauthorizations, transfers, or construction and O&M cost decreases. Since the 2005 hurricanes, construction costs have increased significantly and continue to rise due to increases in fuel costs. Therefore, some older non-cash flow projects may have outdated cost estimates.

An analysis was performed on ten PPL 9-15 projects with fully funded cost estimates updated in November 2007. The average cost increase on these projects was $7.4 million. Seven constructed non-cash flow projects with O&M increases since the 2005 hurricanes were also reviewed. The average cost increase for these seven projects was $870,000. An estimated future program capacity through 2019 for new projects was found by applying the average cost increases to all projects in the program. This estimate is approximately $682 million which would be an increase from the current projection of $413 million. The Task Force needs to consider the best use for these limited remaining funds. The Task Force should also ensure that sufficient funds are available for new construction approvals of existing PPL projects and construction and O&M cost increases for projects that are already approved for or completed construction.

The Technical Committee identified several options for future PPLs:

1) Continue annual planning cycle to develop new PPL projects with E&D and construction including approving up to four projects each PPL through 2015, approve fewer projects for each PPL, or skip a year between PPLs.
2) Continue the annual planning cycle according to Option 1 but only approve E&D; construction would not be considered for future projects.

Colonel Lee commented that since Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, project and O&M costs have increased in part to increased dredging costs. The supply and demand of available dredges as well as escalating fuel prices have contributed to the increase in project costs. The reason for this analysis was to make sure our O&M costs are accurate so that CWPPRA can cover them throughout the lives of the projects.

C. Report: Coastwide Nutria Control Program - Annual Report (Agenda Item #12)

Mr. Edmond Mouton, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, presented the Louisiana Coastwide Nutria Control Program Year 6 Annual Report to the Task Force. The initial goal of the program was to significantly reduce marsh damage from nutria herbivory by removing approximately 400,000 nutria per year. The incentive payment was increased from $4 to $5 per tail last year. A total of 308,212 nutria tails were collected from 347 participants, totaling $1,541,060 in incentive payments. The highest number of tails was harvested during February and from fresh marsh habitats. Approximately 49 percent of the nutria were shot with a rifle and 42 percent were trapped. The remaining 9 percent were shot with a shotgun. The 2008 Vegetative Damage Survey showed 23,141 acres of nutria damage coastwide. This is a 31 percent decrease from 2007 (33,548 acres) in number of damaged acres. Six sites with a combined acreage of 736 acres recovered in 2008. Prior to implementation of the Coastwide Nutria Control Program, nutria harvested ranged from 20,000 to 29,000 nutria each year and herbivory damage ranged from 70,000 to 97,000 acres. In the first six years of the program, an average of 300,000 tails have been harvested annually and herbivory damage was reduced from 82,080 acres in 2003 to 23,141 acres in 2008. The program has significantly decreased the amount of acreage negatively impacted in Coastal Louisiana by nutria. The annual report can be viewed at www.nutria.com.

Colonel Lee opened the floor to comments from the Task Force.

Ms. Goodman asked if there are any state laws that prohibit moving populations of nutria from one location to another or if there are any laws that prohibit breeding nutria. Mr. Mouton replied that there are no laws and added that nutria farming was short-lived because the price of fur is very low. There is no interest by people to move populations of nutria.

D. Discussion: River Diversion and Potential Induced Shoaling (Agenda Item #14)

Ms. Amena "Maylene" Henville, USACE, reviewed the hydraulic modeling that was performed to identify impacts to shoaling in the Mississippi River and to evaluate the effect of diversion angle on sediment diversions. Four model studies were performed prior to construction of the West Bay Diversion: HEC-6 (1988), TABS-MD (1994), CH3D-SED (2000), and CH3D-SED (2001). One model study (CH3D-SED) was performed in 2004 after construction. The purpose of the CH3D-SED model from 2000 was to look at impacts on the anchorage area and navigation channel. The 2000 CH3D-SED model was the basis for most of the estimates and assumptions. Model results showed an increase in the amount of sediment deposition extending several miles downstream of the West Bay Diversion.

Mr. Hartman interjected that based on the bathymetry data shown by Ms. Henville, this suggests that there was shoaling in the anchorage area prior to CWPPRA paying for it.

Ms. Ulm added that the anchorage area is important for both shallow and deep-draft vessels. The anchorage is used for emergency purposes when vessels have to anchor for system failures or during bad weather. The anchorage is also an important place to change out bar and crescent pilots and for use as a waiting area. Ms. Ulm added that the USACE O&M Program is not authorized or appropriated for anchorage areas. Due to the proximity of the anchorage area to Southwest Pass, the USACE is able to extend surveying cross-sections into the anchorage. The Coast Guard has the authority over the anchorages but is not required to maintain them.

Mr. Graves asked if model simulations had been performed to show what would happen if an obstacle, such as a levee, was placed in the area. Colonel Lee replied that during model runs, contraction dikes are added perpendicular to the flow to determine what would happen in those situations. Mr. Graves asked what was happening in the area before the levees were constructed. Ms. Goodman added that there is a natural levee bank in this area. Mr. Graves noted that before the banks were there, delta switching and land accretion occurred in this area. Mr. Troy Constance, USACE, clarified that the West Bay Diversion occurs south of the levee system.

Mr. Hartman asked why the cost estimate was based on 340,000 cubic yards annually if the model predicted 550,000 cubic yards. Ms. Goodman replied that it was assumed that ships would not anchor in proximity to the diversion channel because of the draw of the channel itself and that dredging would not be required in those areas. The USACE subsequently realized that boats do navigate through the anchorage area to access deeper waters.

Mr. Tim Landers, USEPA, commented that because of the proximity of this anchorage to the main channel, there has been an opportunity to extend bathymetry surveys to include the anchorage area. He asked how long this data has been collected and if any long-term, cyclical trends have been observed in this anchorage area. Ms. Ulm replied that the surveys have been conducted every few weeks as part of the West Bay Diversion monitoring agreement. Mr. Rick Broussard, USACE, added that the surveys are available as far back as 1990. Ms. Ulm noted that these surveys are not as thorough as the ones conducted under the West Bay monitoring agreement. Ms. Ulm also mentioned that the Mississippi River Hydrographic Survey Books date back to the early 1900s. This data is not available electronically.

Ms. Henville continued with the presentation. From August 2006 to October 2008, 14 feet of shoaling or accretion occurred in the anchorage and access areas. By 2005, the West Bay Diversion had scoured between 30 and 40 feet depths in the channel. Ms. Henville added that the river system is dynamic and changes constantly. A trend has not yet been developed.

Ms. Henville said that there has been a rise in the amount of material dredged by the USACE Operations Division at no cost to the project. In 2006, 1.4 million cubic yards were dredged from the anchorage and access areas and were paid with CWPPRA funds. The next dredging event is expected to be 1.75 million cubic yards from the PAA. Ms. Henville added that the system of balance found in nature provides for a constant flux of gain and loss. Present

environmental conditions are not static and both positive and negative changes are unavoidable as long-term equilibrium is maintained.

Mr. Doley asked if the dredging ranges were typical prior to 2005. Ms. Ulm answered that prior to 2005, there was minimal dredging. The channel alignment stopped at Cubits Gap, approximately 3.5 miles above Head of Passes.

Colonel Lee opened the floor to comments from the public.

Mr. George Duffy, representing the Maritime Industry, said that the PAA was never dredged prior to the diversion. They were able to put 30-plus vessels in the anchorage area before the diversion and did not have to worry about deep or shallow draft. The shallow draft issues came after the diversion was built. Silting is occurring in the area and no deep-draft vessels can be below the diversion as was done in the past. Prior to the diversion, the river naturally scoured that anchorage area out. Currently, there is 12 feet of water in some parts of the anchorage and many offshore supply boats cannot anchor in this area.

Mr. Mitch Andrus, with Royal Engineers and Consultants, studied this area as part of his graduate work at LSU. He said that what is going on in the river needs to be weighed with the potential long-term benefits of the project. He presented the Task Force with information to consider. The anchorage area was dredged in 2006 at a cost of about $5 per cubic yard. A recently advertised project to restore Pass Chaland was bid at $5.66 per cubic yard. His graduate work looked at flow measurements in West Bay for three years. Mr. Andrus concluded that there is evidence of diversion evolution and formation of a primary distributary channel. There were accretion rates of about 1-2 inches per year. There is an estimated 3 million tons per year through the diversion, or close to 4 million cubic yards of sediment every year. The pattern shows that the diversion channel is getting deeper. He believes this is a long-term project and it must be given a chance. He compared the West Bay Diversion to the Wax Lake Outlet. With Wax Lake, sub-area land was not observed until about 30 years after the outlet was opened. Peak wetland growth could be decades away. Mr. Andrus believes the extra sediment in the PAA is a positive thing. That sediment can be strategically placed in the middle of the bay to encourage an acceleration of land growth. Projects such as Scofield Island and Pass Chaland are estimated to cost $110,000 and $83,000 per acre benefitted, respectively. The West Bay Project, without strategic spoil placement, is estimated to cost about $70,000 per acre benefitted. Strategic use of spoil could lower the cost to below $20,000 per acre benefitted. If the West Bay Diversion Project does not move forward, lessons learned could be lost. The project benefits are an order of magnitude greater than traditional CWPPRA projects. He asked the Task Force to let the project continue one more cycle and then see how the prices come out. This type of project can be a building block to making major strides in coastal restoration over the next 50 years.

Colonel Lee asked Mr. Andrus if he looked at techniques such as terracing to strategically place dredge material in the center of the bay. Mr. Andrus responded that sediment retention enhancement devices were proposed at the onset of the project, but the cost would be prohibitive. It would be a more natural solution to pump the material three miles to the center of the bay. Mr. Andrus does not believe that terraces would act in the same manner.

Mr. Steven Peyronnin, Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana, asked if the remedy being sought was that CWPPRA would fund dredging in the area to offset the induced shoaling created by the West Bay Diversion. Colonel Lee replied that this is not the remedy, but that it was agreed upon in the cost-share agreement that the anchorage would be maintained at the pre-existing elevations throughout the life of the project. Mr. Peyronnin asked if CWPPRA considers the project benefits and the implications for dredging when sediment is moved out of a system through a diversion. If the sediment was deposited elsewhere in the system without the diversion in place, would the USACE be dredging those areas as well? There is a murky understanding on exactly how much shoaling is attributable to the West Bay Diversion, how much would have to be dredged, and how much West Bay may be benefiting by moving water out of the system. It's a slippery slope.

Mr. Brian Vosburg, OCPR, stated that while he understands and appreciates the efforts that go into the models used to predict induced shoaling, the models are no substitute for actual field data collected from hydrographic surveys. A comprehensive time series cross-sectional analysis is needed for the entire time period to parse out naturally occurring variations and other man-induced shoaling activities that coincide with the Lower Mississippi River Delta. Until this comprehensive analysis is performed, one cannot conclude that the West Bay Diversion has induced the shoaling.

Colonel Lee asked Ms. Ulm if any cross-sectional analyses had been done. Ms. Ulm replied that the cross-section surveys have been conducted every three weeks over the past six months because of the problems in the area. The time between surveys has varied since the project was constructed. There is data available that can be studied to determine the changes in the cross-sectional area.

E. Report: Task Force Fax Vote Request for Change in Scope for the PPL 14 - East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (Agenda Item #8)

Ms. Goodman reported that the Task Force approved a change in scope for the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project via fax vote. The project scope change was needed because estimated construction cost increases exceeded 25 percent of the original estimate provided in 2005.

F. Report: Public Outreach Committee Report (Agenda Item #17)

Mr. David Marks, Public Outreach Coordinator, announced that the Breaux Act Newsflash has about 2,000 subscribers and continues to be the principal conduit for distributing restoration and protection news. The current issue of *WaterMarks* is titled "Bones of the Coastal Landscape" and covers chenier and ridge formation. The next issue will look at that status of CWPPRA projects after Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. The Outreach Committee is looking to revise the website and provide the Newsflash in html format. Mr. Marks also announced that the "Turning the Tide" brochure is in the final stages of production.

VII. Additional Agenda Items

Mr. Darryl Clark, USFWS, requested a change in scope for the Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation Project. The project involves 534 acres of marsh creation, 6.5 acres of terracing, and 1,500 feet of shoreline protection. The cost increased 30 percent from $25.7 million to $33.5 million and is mainly due to the increase in dredging cost. Mr. Clark asked the Task Force to approve the scope change so the project can move to 95 percent completion.

Mr. Norton moved to approve the change in project scope for the Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation Project. Mr. Boggs seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

VIII. Request for Public Comments

No additional public comments were made.

IX. CLOSING

A. Announcement: Dates of Upcoming CWPPRA Program Meetings

Ms. Goodman announced that the PPL 18 Public Meetings will be held November 18, 2008 in Abbeville, LA and on November 19, 2008 in New Orleans, LA. The next Technical Committee meeting will be held December 3, 2008 at 9:30 a.m. at the USACE New Orleans District, District Assembly Room, 7400 Leake Avenue, New Orleans, LA. The Technical Committee will make recommendations for PPL18 selection and consider Phase II requests for cash flow projects. On January 21, 2009 the Task Force will make final decisions on the Technical Committee recommendations. Regional Planning Team meetings for PPL 19 are scheduled for January 27-29, 2009. The coastwide voting meeting will be held on February 18, 2009.

B. Adjournment

Colonel Lee adjourned the meeting at 2:55 p.m.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

STATUS OF BREAUX ACT PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

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

Potential Construction Program Funding Requests for 21 January 2009 Task Force Approval				18 Jan 2009
	Total	**TF?**	**Fed**	**Non-Fed**
1. Funds Available:				
Funds Available, 12 Jan 2009	($11,208,781)		($10,392,834)	($815,947)
FY09 Const Program Funding (anticipated)	$99,901,752		$84,916,489	$14,985,263
Total	**$88,692,971**		**$74,523,655**	**$14,169,316**
2. Potential Project Funds to be returned to Construction Program:				
Goose Point	$5,000,000	y	$4,250,000	$750,000
East Sabine Hydro Restoration	$1,000,000	y	$850,000	$150,000
Timbalier Island	$0		$0	$0
New Cut	$0		$0	$0
Total	**$6,000,000**		**$5,100,000**	**$900,000**
3. TF FAX Vote Decisions				
Already included in Item 1 above, Funds Available			$0	$0
Total	**$0**		**$0**	**$0**
4. Agenda Item 2a: PPL 18 Phase I - January 2009 PPL 18 Recommendation (Task Force to select up to 4)				
Bayou Bienvenue Restoration	$3,647,522		$3,100,394	$547,128
Bertrandville Siphon	$2,129,816	y	$1,810,344	$319,472
Cameron Creole Freshwater Introduction	$1,549,832	y	$1,317,357	$232,475
Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement	$2,326,289	y	$1,977,346	$348,943
Elmer's Island Barrier Headland Restoration	$2,998,224		$2,548,490	$449,734
Freshwater Bayou	$2,858,613		$2,429,821	$428,792
Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration	$3,271,287	y	$2,780,594	$490,693
NW Vermilion Bay Vegetative Plantings & Maintenance	$380,054		$323,046	$57,008
Pass a Loutre Restoration	$2,552,365		$2,169,510	$382,855
Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection & Marsh Creation	$2,497,021		$2,122,468	$374,553
Total	**$24,211,023**		**$2,122,468**	**$374,553**
5. Agenda Item 2b: PPL 18 Demos - January 2009 PPL 18 Recommendation - Demos:				
Benefits of Limited Design/Unconfined Beach Fill for Restroation of LA Barrier Island Demo	$1,828,708		$1,554,402	$274,306
Ecosystems Wave Attenuator Demo	$1,857,009		$1,578,458	$278,551
Non-Rock Alternatives to Shorline Protection Demo	$1,906,237	y	$1,715,613	$190,624
Total	**$5,591,954**		**$4,848,473**	**$743,481**
6. Agenda Item 3: January 2009 Phase II Authorization and Increment 1 Funding Approval Recommendation:				
Barataria Basin Landbridge SP, Phase 3 - CU 7 (BA-27c) [PPL 9]	$26,614,091		$22,621,977	$3,992,114
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43) [PPL 10]	$11,359,136	y	$9,655,266	$1,703,870
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47) [PPL 11]	$48,237,344		$41,001,742	$7,235,602
South Shore of the Pen, CU 2 - South Unit Marsh Creation (BA-41b) [PPL 14]	$9,682,932	y	$8,230,492	$1,452,440
East Marsh Island Marsh Creation (TV-21) [PPL 14]	$21,418,083	y	$18,205,371	$3,212,712
Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation (BA-42) [PPL 15]	$36,678,120	y	$31,176,402	$5,501,718
Total	**$153,989,706**		**$130,891,250**	**$23,098,456**
7. Potential Construction Funding Increases Request in 2009				
			$0	$0
			$0	$0
			$0	$0
Total	**$0**		**$0**	**$0**
(1) Funds Available for December 2008 Recommendations	**$88,692,971**			
(2) Potential Funds to be returned to Construction Program:	**$6,000,000**			
(3) FAX Vote Approvals	**$0**			
(4,5, and 6) December 2008 Approved Recommedations	**$90,321,732**			
(7) Potential Construction Funding Increases Request in 2009	**$0**			
Funding Availability/(Shortage)	**$4,371,239**			

Tab 3 - Status of Breaux Act Funds Task Force Meeting

January 21, 2009

Gay Browning, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Melanie Goodman, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

Status of Breaux Act Funds

1. Current Funding Situation

- CWPPRA Planning Program
  - Available funds
- CWPPRA Construction Program
  - Available funds, obligations, expenditures
  - Summary of today's decision items

2. Projected Funding Situation

- CWPPRA updated funding projections over program life
- Total funding required - projects for which construction has started (construction + 20 years OM&M)

1. Current Funding Situation

CWPPRA Planning Program

- Task Force approved $5,446,635 for the FY09 Planning budget on 5 November 2008

- Current surplus in the Planning Program is $738,997

CWPPRA Construction Program

- Total Federal funds received (FY92 to FY08) = $797.7M
- FY09 anticipated Fed funds = $84.9M
- FY09 anticipated total including non-Fed share = $99.9M
- Total obligations = $781.6M
- Total expenditures = $447.2M
- 141 active projects:
  - 76 projects completed construction
  - 18 currently under construction
  - 47 not yet started construction

CWPPRA Construction Program

- 3 projects began construction in FY08

- 12 projects scheduled to begin construction in FY09:

  - 2 non-cash flow projects that are already fully funded
  - 6 cash flow projects that are already approved and funded for Phase II
  - 4 cash flow projects that are not approved for Phase II

"Unencumbered" or "Available" Funding in Construction Program

- "Unencumbered" Federal funding balance as of 12 January (Funding Request SS):
  - Current = ($10,392,834)
  - Potential with FY09 Fed Funds = $74,523,655
- FY09 Federal funding estimated to be $84,916,489 (Construction Program)
- Potential Return of Project Funds to Construction Program = $6,000,000 (Fed and Non-Fed Funds)
- Total FY09 "Available" funding balance, including non-Fed cost share, is estimated to be $94,692,971

Construction Program – Today's Funding Requests

- **Technical Committee recommendations up for consideration today (Construction funds):**

# 2a	Approval of PPL 18 Phase I Projects	$ 9,277,224
# 2b	Approval of PPL 18 Demonstration Project	$ 1,906,237
# 3	Approval of Phase II Incr 1 Projects	$ 79,138,271
	TOTAL	$ 90,321,732

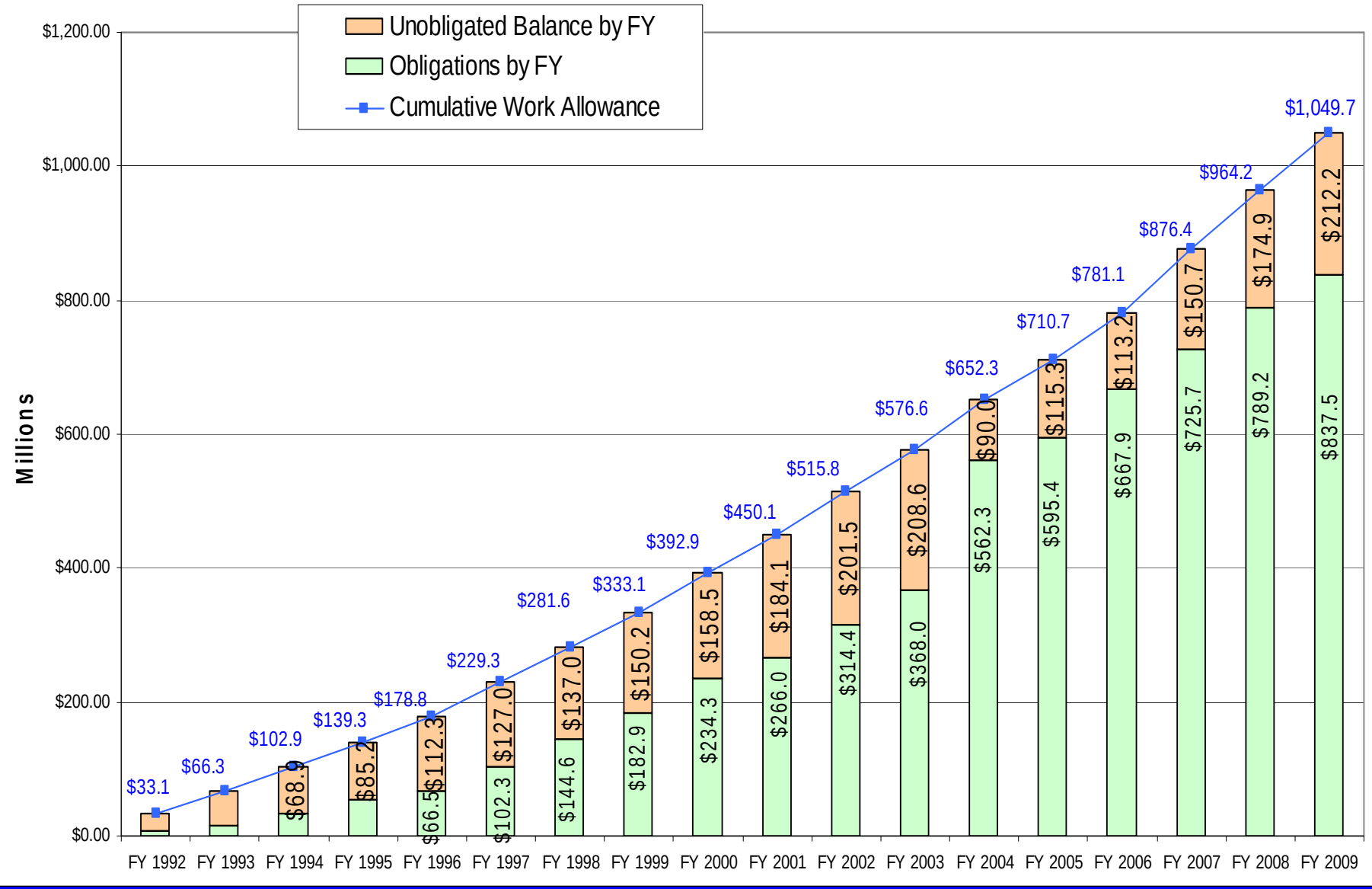
- **Available Fed + non-Fed funding in Construction Program including FY09, prior to TF decisions = $94,692,971**

- **If Technical Committee recommendations are approved, the available funding remaining = $4,371,239.**

Total Program Obligations by FY (Fed/non-Fed)

- Graph shows:
  - Total cumulative funds into program for FY92-09 (blue line)
  - Cumulative obligations for FY92-09 (green bar)
  - Unobligated balance by FY (peach bar)
- The program carries over a significant amount of funds each fiscal year ($208.6M at close of FY03, $123.7M at close of FY06)
- In FY04, however, the unobligated carryover was reduced to $87.5M (lowest since 1995)
- Current unobligated balance is $212.2M (includes estimated FY09 funds)

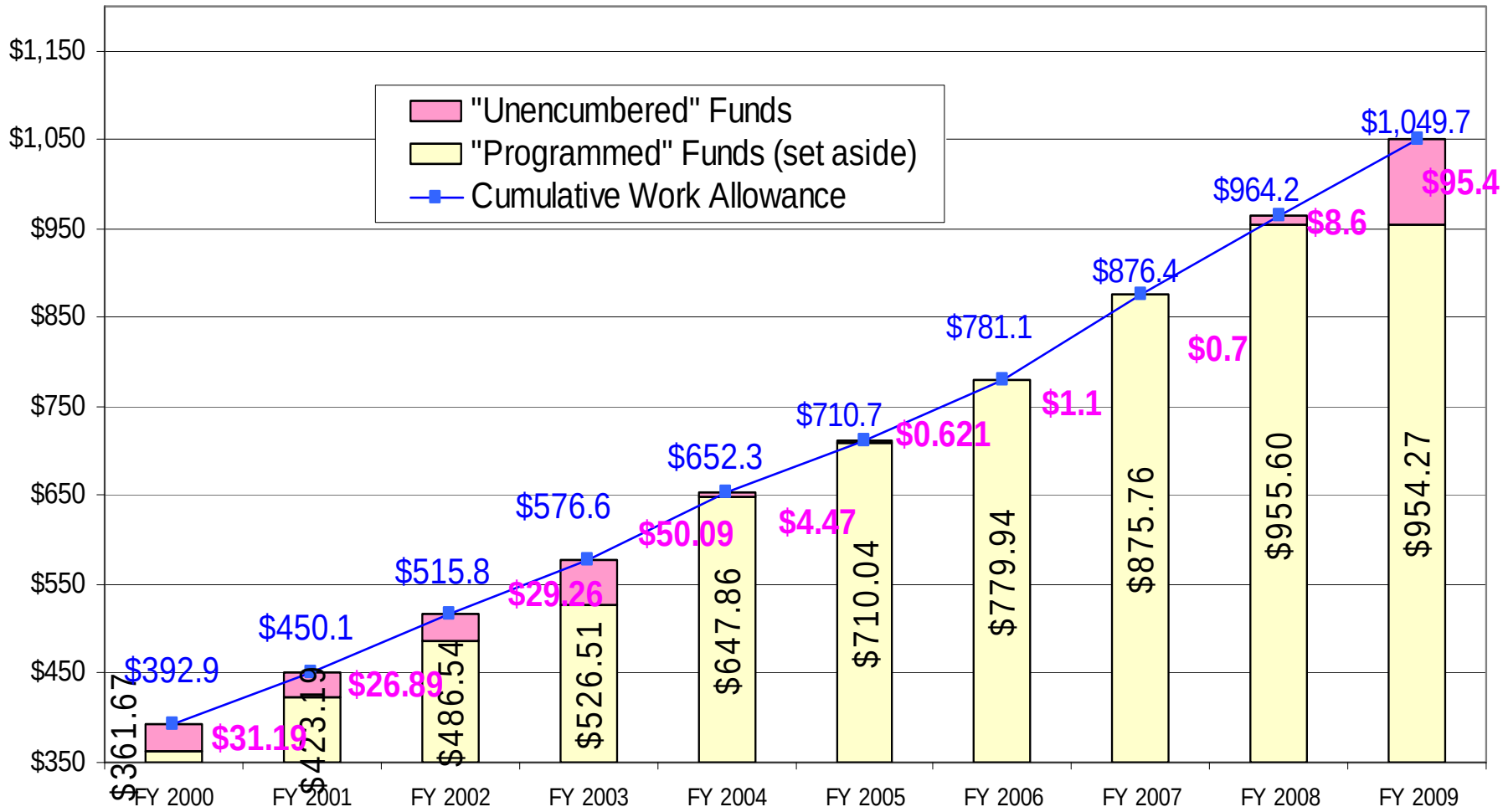
CWPPRA Program - Obligations



"Programmed" Funds (Fed/non-Fed)
Set Aside Funds

- **Graph shows:**
  - **Total cumulative funds into program, showing FY00-09 (blue line)**
  - **Cumulative "programmed" funds (set aside) FY00-09 (yellow bar) – currently approved phases**
  - **"Unencumbered" funds (pink bar) – this is the amount that Gay quotes as "available" funds**
- **$95,432,968 "available" includes $738,997 in the Planning Program and $94,692,971 in the Construction Program (includes estimated FY09 funding)**

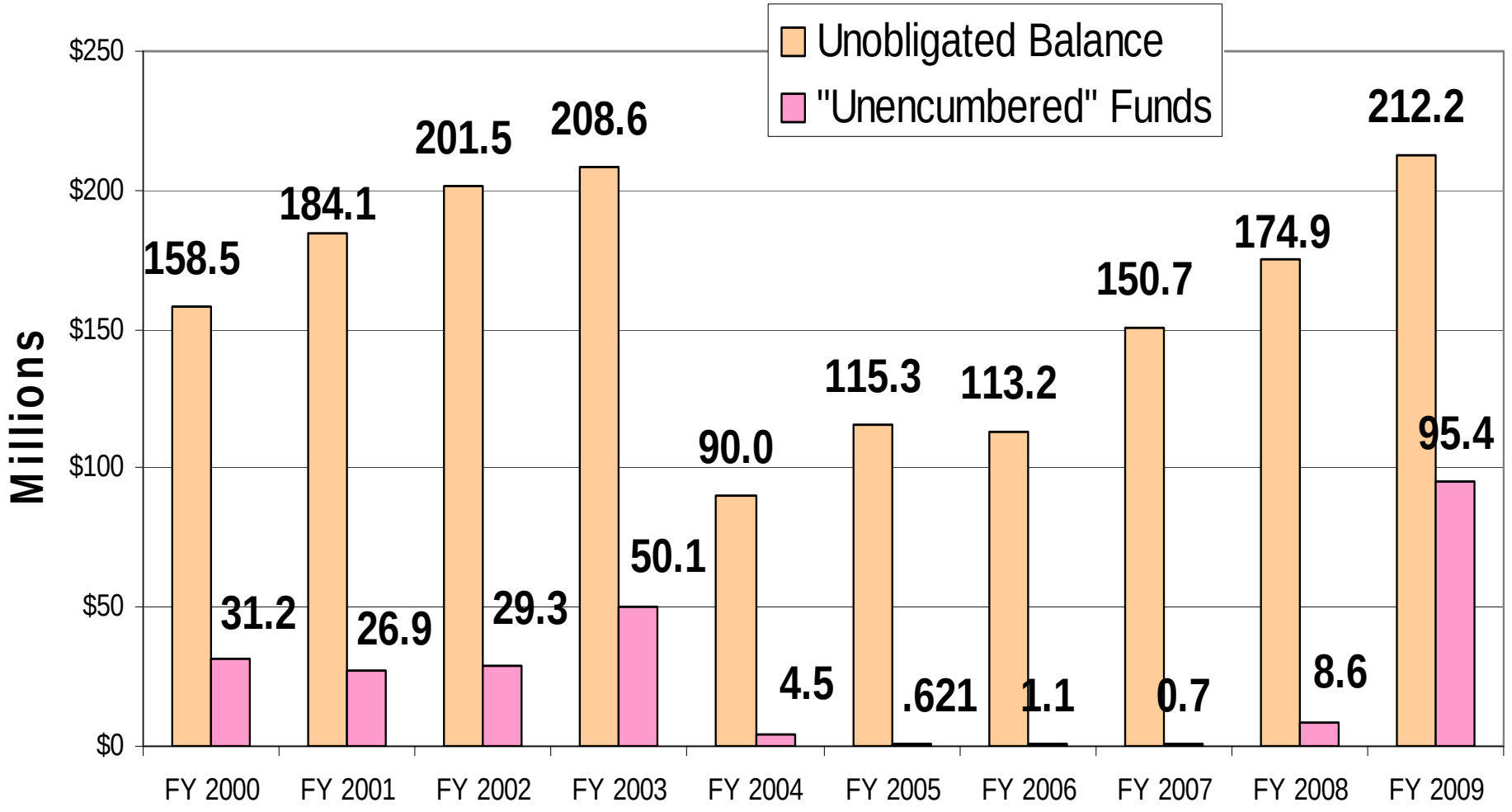
CWPPRA Program - "Programmed" Funds



Unobligated Balance versus Unencumbered Funds

- **Graph shows the unobligated balance by fiscal year compared to the "unencumbered" funding**
- **Average difference in FY00-03 was approximately $150M**
- **In FY04 – FY08 "unencumbered" funds in the Construction Program are close to zero**
- **Currently there is a $94,692,971 available in Construction, and $738,997 available in Planning for a total $95,432,968 available.**

Unobligated Balance vs. Unencumbered Funds



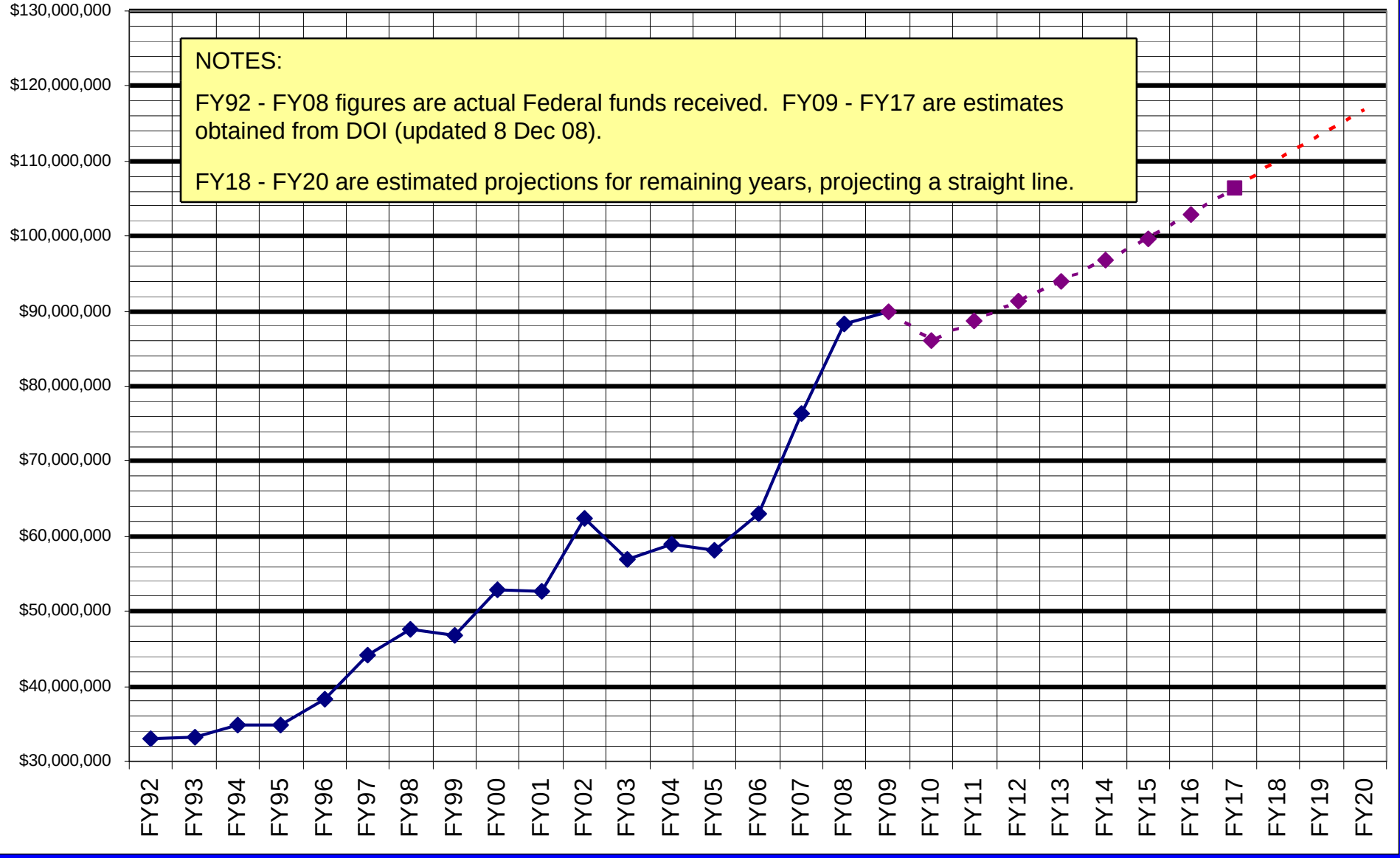
2. Projected Funding Situation

Updated Funding Projection

- **Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (signed 8 Dec 04) extended the program through 2019**
- **Total program funding (Fed and non-Fed) with previous authority (FY92 - FY09) is $1.2B, incl $5M/year for Planning**
- **Based on DOI projections through FY19 (and straight-line projections for FY20), the total program funding (Fed and non-Fed) is estimated to be $2. 43B, incl $5M/yr for Planning**
- **Total cost for all projects on PPLs 1-17, incl Planning = $2.05B**

Funding Summary	Federal	non-Federal	Total Program
Thru FY10	$ 1,058,789,897	$ 206,077,526	$ 1,264,867,423
Thru FY20	$ 2,078,781,220	$ 352,182,852	$ 2,430,964,072

Annual CWPPRA Federal Funding (Plng and Construction)

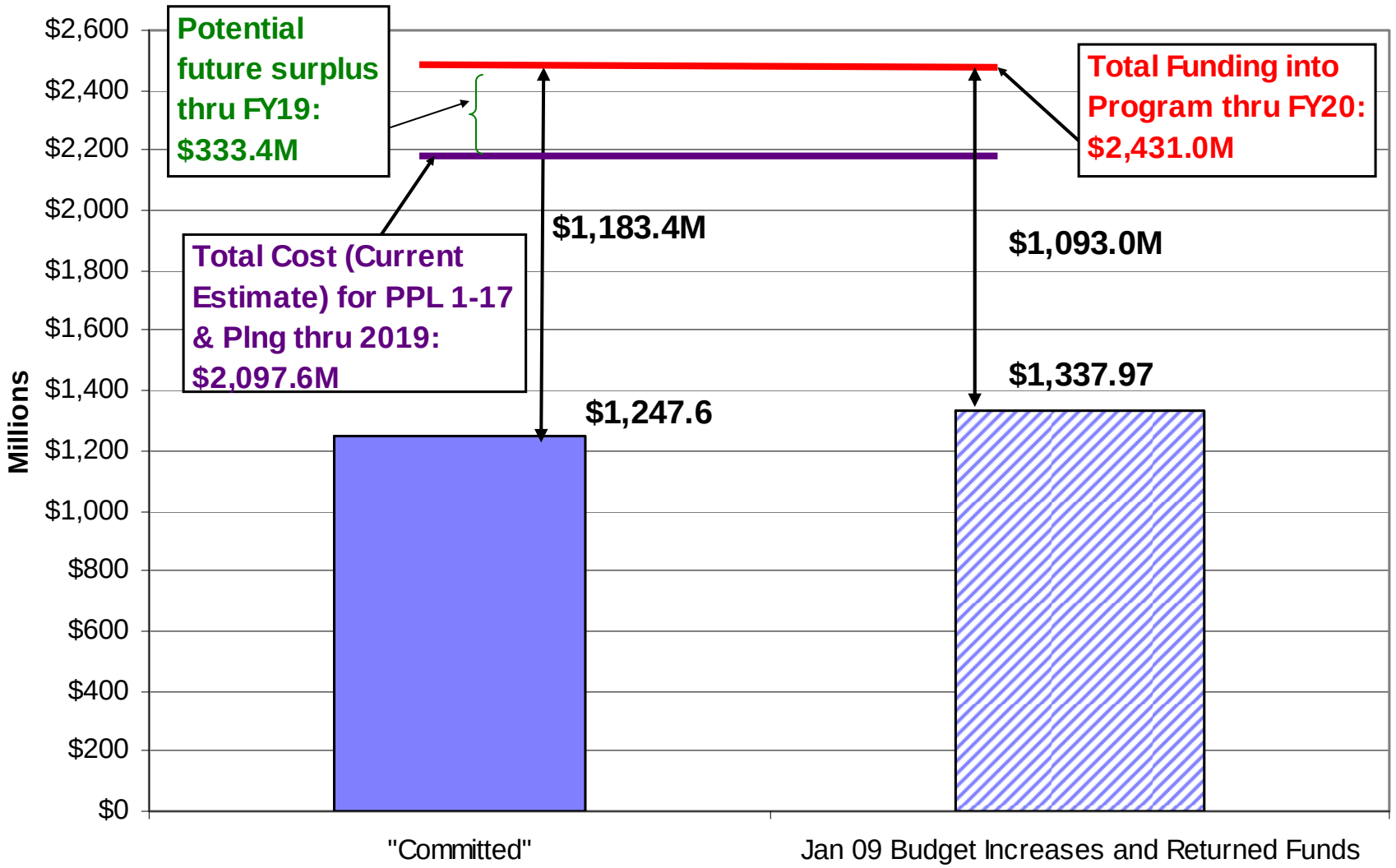


Total Funding Required
(for projects for which construction has started)

- The overall funding limits of the program should be considered when approving projects for construction
- Once a project begins construction, the program should provide OM&M over 20 year life of project
  - PPL1-8 projects have funding for 20 years already set aside
  - PPL9+ projects set aside funds in increments: Ph I/ construction + 3 yrs OM&M/ yearly OM&M thereafter
- Total funds into the total program (Fed/non-Fed) over life of program (FY92-20) = $2,431.0M
- 20 years of funding required for projects which have been approved for construction = $1,247.6M. The "gap" between the two = $1,183.4M
- Including unapproved cost increases for non-cash flow projects, the "gap" becomes $1,093.0M

Total Funding Required (projects for which construction has started)

constr + 20 yrs OM &M



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
TASK FORCE MEETING
January 21, 2009

STATUS OF BREAUX ACT PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

For Information

1. **Planning Program.**
   - **a.** Planning Program Budget (pg 1-3). Reflects yearly planning budgets for the last five years. The FY09 Planning Program budget of $5,446,635 was approved by the Task Force on 5 November 2008. In addition to the approved budget, there's a $738,997 surplus in the Planning Program.

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

   - b. Status of Construction Funds (pg 6-7). Taking into consideration approved current estimates, project expenditures through present, Federal and non-Federal cost sharing responsibilities, we have $79,326,518 Federal funds available, based on Task Force approvals to date. FY09 Federal construction program funding is estimated to be $84,916,489 (Dec 2008 DOI projection).

   - c. Status of Construction Funds for Cash Flow Management (pg 8-9). Status of funds reflecting current, approved estimates and potential Phase 2 estimates for PPL's 1 through 17 and estimates for two complex projects not yet approved, for present through program authorization.

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

   - e. Projects on PPL 1-8 Without Construction Approval (pg 13). Potential return of $28,701,282 unexpended funds to program.

   - f. Construction Schedule (pg 14-18). Construction start/completion schedule with construction estimates, obligations and expenditures for FY09 through FY11.

   - g. CWPPRA Project Status Summary Report (pg 19-106). This report is comprised of project information from the CWPPRA database as furnished by the lead agencies.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation, 28 August 2008
Technical CommitteeRecommendation, 9 October 2008
Task Force Approves, 5 November 2008

	FY2006 Amount ($)	FY2007 Amount ($)	FY2008 Amount ($)	FY2009 Amount ($)
General Planning & Program Participation [Supplemental Tasks Not Included]				
State of Louisiana				
LDNR	386,677 [34]	412,736	412,736	412,736
LDWF	73,598	96,879	96,879	96,879
Gov's Ofc	87,500 [34]	86,500	0	93,900
Total State	547,775	596,115	509,615	603,515
EPA	439,800 [34]	469,091	487,549	496,519
Dept of the Interior				
USFWS	464,478 [34]	476,885	488,196	488,196
NWRC	137,071 [34]	63,656	63,656	63,656
USGS Reston				
USGS Baton Rouge				
USGS Woods Hole				
Natl Park Service				
Total Interior	601,549	540,541	551,852	551,852
Dept of Agriculture	590,937 [34]	596,400	597,504	609,650
Dept of Commerce	570,350 [34]	583,134	604,981	602,425
Dept of the Army	1,171,199 [34]	1,259,208	1,305,578	1,455,344
Agencies Total	**$3,921,610**	**$4,044,489**	**$4,057,079**	**$4,319,305**
Feasibility Studies Funding				
Barrier Shoreline Study				
WAVCIS (DNR)				
Study of Chenier Plain				
Miss R Diversion Study				
Total Feasibility Studies				
Complex Studies Funding				
Beneficial Use Sed Trap Below Venice (COE)				
Barataria Barrier Shoreline (NMFS)				
Diversion into Maurepas Swamp (EPA/COE)				
Holly Beach Segmented Breakwaters (DNR)				
Central & Eastern Terrebonne Basin (USFWS)		190,000		
Delta Building Diversion Below Empire (COE)				
Total Complex Studies	**$0**	**$190,000**	**$0**	**$0**

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation, 28 August 2008
Technical CommitteeRecommendation, 9 October 2008
Task Force Approves, 5 November 2008

	FY2006 Amount ($)	FY2007 Amount ($)	FY2008 Amount ($)	FY2009 Amount ($)
Outreach				
Outreach	460,948	463,858	464,470	516,310
Supplemental Tasks				
Academic Advisory Group	99,000	100,100	103,400	112,200
Database & Web Page Link Maintenance	61,698	62,996	63,806	64,026
Linkage of CWPPRA & LCA				
Core GIS Support for Planning Activities	305,249	307,249	307,249	307,249
Oyster Lease GIS Database-Maint & Anal	103,066			
Oyster Lease Program Mgmt & Impl				
Joint Training of Work Groups				
Terrebonne Basin Recording Stations				
Land Loss Maps (COE)	63,250			
Storm Recovery Procedures (2 events)	97,534			
Landsat Satellite Imagery				
Digital Soil Survey (NRCS/NWRC)				
GIS Satellite Imagery				
Aerial Photography & CD Production				
Adaptive Management				
Development of Oyster Reloc Plan				
Dist & Maintain Desktop GIS System				
Eng/Env WG rev Ph 2 of apprv Ph 1 Prjs				
Evaluate & Assess Veg Plntgs Coastwide				
Monitoring - NOAA/CCAP [23]				
High Resolution Aerial Photography (NWRC)				
Coast-Wide Aerial Vegetation Svy				
Repro of Land Loss Causes Map				
Model flows Atch River Modeling				
MR-GO Evluation				
Monitoring - Academic Panel Evaluation				
Brown Marsh SE Flight (NWRC)				
Brown Marsh SW Flight (NWRC)				
COAST 2050 (DNR)				
Purchase 1700 Frames 1998 Photography (NWRC)				
CDROM Development (NWRC)				
DNR Video Repro				
Gov's Office Workshop				
GIWW Data collection				
Evaulation Report to Congress				109,545
CWPPR Prog Capac Eval P1				-
CWPPR Prog Capac Eval P2				-
CWPPR Prog Capac Eval P3				-
GIWW Distributary Report (FY09)				18,000
Total Supplemental	**$729,797**	**$470,345**	**$474,455**	**$611,020**
Total Allocated	**$5,112,355**	**$5,168,692**	**$4,996,004**	**$5,446,635**
Unallocated Balance				($446,635)
Total Unallocated $1,185,632				$738,997

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
Fiscal Year 2009 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation, 28 August 2008
Technical CommitteeRecommendation, 9 October 2008
Task Force Approves, 5 November 2008

	FY2006 Amount ($)	FY2007 Amount ($)	FY2008 Amount ($)	FY2009 Amount ($)

Footnotes:

[1] amended 28 Feb 96

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14] Task Force approved 4 Aug 99.

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

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

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

[18] Toal cost is $228,970.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Summary Report by Priority List

P/L	No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Const. Completed	Federal Const. Funds Available	Non/Fed Const. Funds Matching Share	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Obligations To Date	Expenditures To Date
1	14	18,932	14	0	14	$28,084,900	$11,027,288	$39,933,317	$64,420,233	$46,968,928	$43,427,590
2	15	13,252	15	1	13	$28,173,110	$14,093,121	$40,644,134	$85,855,803	$81,013,158	$55,918,191
3	11	12,073	11	0	10	$29,939,100	$8,063,578	$32,879,168	$49,245,645	$42,840,802	$35,606,414
4	4	1,650	4	0	4	$29,957,533	$2,156,434	$10,468,030	$13,228,247	$13,143,002	$12,423,652
5	6	1,907	6	0	6	$33,371,625	$2,415,514	$15,478,416	$13,963,617	$13,813,776	$12,394,518
6	11	9,855	11	0	9	$39,134,000	$5,913,704	$54,614,997	$59,066,720	$46,912,828	$27,530,171
7	4	1,873	4	1	3	$42,540,715	$5,206,580	$21,090,046	$34,710,536	$34,190,782	$26,047,074
8	8	1,529	6	1	4	$41,864,079	$4,029,615	$33,340,587	$26,595,468	$11,980,199	$11,181,507
9	14	3,298	12	4	5	$47,907,300	$11,104,844	$72,651,400	$69,378,681	$59,560,249	$53,428,532
10	11	9,908	9	3	3	$47,659,220	$13,401,617	$79,220,389	$86,342,002	$70,517,847	$20,786,469
11	13	23,818	11	6	2	$57,332,369	$36,960,963	$295,341,250	$246,406,419	$203,344,259	$86,816,108
11.1	1	330	1	0	1	$0	$7,065,116	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	$13,961,936	$13,855,960
12	6	2,769	3	1	1	$51,938,097	$6,864,378	$54,556,296	$45,762,522	$39,523,879	$14,989,506
13	5	1,470	4	1	1	$54,023,130	$8,338,653	$52,913,123	$55,591,018	$38,252,527	$3,130,508
14	4	803	3	0	0	$53,054,752	$2,426,821	$17,967,812	$16,178,805	$14,614,657	$2,583,039
15	3	1,047	2	0	0	$58,059,645	$507,541	$3,374,155	$3,374,155	$1,671,641	$439,772
16	5	1,889	4	0	0	$71,402,872	$1,431,594	$9,543,960	$9,543,960	$6,533,668	$436,894
17	6	1,679	4	0	0	$83,286,685	$1,620,822	$10,805,478	$10,805,478	$7,663,671	$83,742
Active Projects	141	108,082	124	18	76	$797,729,132	$147,478,184	$864,075,058	$904,599,542	$746,507,810	$421,079,648
Deauthorized	30	9,425	19	0	2			$97,751,859	$29,826,166	$19,145,671	$17,852,776
Total Projects	171	117,507	143	18	78	$797,729,132	$147,478,184	$961,826,917	$934,425,709	$765,653,481	$438,932,424
Conservation Plan	1		1	0	1	$0	$45,886	$238,871	$191,807	$191,807	$191,807
CRMS - Wetlands	1		1	1	0	$0	$3,868,563	$66,890,300	$25,790,423	$14,396,119	$7,459,126
MCF	1		1	1	0	$0	$225,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$1,110,300	$413,950
Storm Recovery	1		1	1	0	$0	$85,438	$569,586	$569,586	$205,359	$203,359
Total Construction Program	175	117,507	147	21	79	$797,729,132	$151,703,072	$1,031,025,674	$962,477,525	$781,557,067	$447,200,665
						$949,432,204					

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Summary Report by Priority List

NOTES:
1. Total of 175 projects includes 141 active construction projects, 28 deauthorized projects, 2 transferred project, the CRMS-Wetlands Monitoring project, the Monitoring Contingency Fund, the Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation Plan.
2. Federal funding for FY09 is estimated to be $84,916,489 for the construction program..
3. Total construction program funds available is $949,432,204 .
4. The current estimate for reconciled, closed-out deauthorized projects is equal to expenditures to date.
5. Current Estimate for the 5th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 96, FY 97 FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
6. Current Estimate for the 6th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
7. The Task Force approved 8 unfunded projects, totalling $77,492,000 on Priority List 7 (not included in totals).
8. Obligations include expenditures and remaining obligations to date.
9. Non-Federal Construction Funds Available are estimated using cost share percentages as authorized for before and after approval of Conservation Plan.
10. Priority Lists 9 through 17 are funded utilizing cash flow management. Baseline and current esimates for these priority lists reflect only approved, funded estimates. Both baseline and current estimates are revised as funding is approved.
11. The amount shown for the non-federal construction funds available is comprised of 5% minimum cash of current estimate, and the remainder may be WIK and/or cash. The percentage of WIK would influence the total construction funds (cash) available.
12. PPL 11, Maurepas Diversion project, benefits 36,121 acres of swamp. This number is not included in the acre number in this table, beause this acreage is classified differently than acres protected by marsh projects.

CEMVN-PM-C
Last Updated 12 January 2009

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS
Task Force Meeting, 21 January 2009

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Current Estimate (a)	Current Estimate Approved Estimate (a 1)	Current Estimate UNApproved Estimate (a 2)	Current Estimate Funded Estimate (b)	Current Estimate Unfunded Estimate (c)	Current Unfunded Approved Estimate (c 1)	Current Unfunded UNApproved Estimate (c 2)	Expenditures Inception thru Present (f)	Unexpended Funds (g)	Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (i)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (j)
0	1	191,807	191,807	0	191,807	0		0	191,807	0	145,921	45,886
CRMS	1	66,890,300	66,890,300	0	25,790,423	41,099,877	41,099,877	0	7,459,126	18,331,297	21,921,860	3,868,563
MCF	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	413,950	1,086,050	1,275,000	225,000
SRA	1	569,586	569,586	0	569,586	0	0	0	203,359	366,227	484,148	85,438
1	17	82,295,295	82,295,295	0	64,619,574	17,675,721	17,675,721	0	43,626,930	20,992,643	53,592,285	11,027,288
2	15	86,402,092	86,402,092	0	85,855,803	546,289	546,289	0	55,918,191	29,937,612	71,762,682	14,093,121
3	17	52,282,139	52,282,139	0	50,121,901	2,160,238	2,160,238	0	36,532,298	13,589,603	42,058,323	8,063,578
4	10	14,083,166	14,083,166	0	14,083,166	0	0	0	13,278,572	804,595	11,926,732	2,156,434
5	9	24,211,164	24,211,164	0	24,155,142	56,022	56,022	0	15,820,796	8,334,345	21,739,627	2,415,514
5.1	1	9,700,000	9,700,000	0	9,700,000	0	0	0	6,893,521	2,806,479	4,850,000	4,850,000
6	13	67,684,554	59,502,805	8,181,749	59,137,041	8,547,513	365,764	8,181,749	27,600,492	31,536,549	53,223,337	5,913,704
7	4	34,710,536	34,710,536	0	34,710,536	0	0	0	26,047,074	8,663,462	29,503,956	5,206,580
8	10	35,588,477	29,803,746	5,784,731	26,864,097	8,724,380	2,939,649	5,784,731	11,450,136	15,413,961	22,834,483	4,029,615
9	19	256,309,506	79,688,242	176,621,264	74,032,291	182,277,215	5,655,951	176,621,264	56,292,227	17,740,064	62,927,447	11,104,844
10	12	204,651,587	97,567,909	107,083,678	89,344,116	115,307,471	8,223,793	107,083,678	23,127,203	66,216,913	75,942,499	13,401,617
11	13	427,422,113	310,416,069	117,006,044	246,406,419	181,015,694	64,009,650	117,006,044	86,816,108	159,590,311	209,445,456	36,960,963
11.1	1	14,130,233	14,130,233	(0)	14,130,233	0	0	0	13,855,960	274,272	7,065,116	7,065,116
12	6	132,789,552	49,995,286	82,794,266	45,762,522	87,027,030	4,232,764	82,794,266	14,989,506	30,773,016	38,898,144	6,864,378
13	5	98,652,052	56,013,455	42,638,597	55,591,018	43,061,034	422,437	42,638,597	3,130,508	52,460,510	47,252,365	8,338,653
14	4	104,054,854	17,967,812	86,087,042	16,178,805	87,876,049	1,789,007	86,087,042	2,583,039	13,595,766	13,751,984	2,426,821
15	4	51,481,260	3,383,607	48,097,653	3,383,607	48,097,653	0	48,097,653	449,225	2,934,383	2,876,066	507,541
16	5	122,380,023	9,543,960	112,836,063	9,543,960	112,836,063	0	112,836,063	436,894	9,107,066	8,112,366	1,431,594
17	6	72,969,511	10,805,478	62,164,033	10,805,478	62,164,033	0	62,164,033	83,742	10,721,736	9,184,656	1,620,822
18				0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	175	1,952,578,806	1,103,283,686	849,295,120	954,106,525	998,472,282	149,177,162	849,295,120	447,200,665	515,276,860	803,319,103	150,787,422
check			1,952,578,806		1,952,578,806		998,472,282					

Non Cash Flow	99	400,847,816	386,881,336	13,966,480	363,137,653	37,710,163	23,743,683	13,966,480
Cash Flow	76	1,551,730,991	716,402,351	835,328,640	590,968,872	960,762,119	125,433,479	835,328,640
Total	175	1,952,578,806	1,103,283,686	849,295,120	954,106,525	998,472,282	149,177,162	849,295,120

		Forecast FY09 Fed Funds $84,916,489
Available Fed Funds (includes FY09 Funding	**$797,729,132**	**$882,645,621**
N/F Cost Share	**$150,787,422**	**150,787,422**
Available N/F Cash	**$47,705,326**	**47,705,326**
WIK credit/cash	**$103,082,096**	**103,082,096**
Total Available Cash (min)	**$845,434,458**	**$930,350,947**
Federal Balance	**($5,589,971)**	**$79,326,518**
(Fed Cost Share of Funded Estimate-Avail Fed funds)		
N/F Balance	**$0**	**$0**
Total Balance [Fed]	**($5,589,971)**	**$79,326,518**
N/F Cost Share of Available Fed Funds	**($986,465)**	**$13,998,797**
Total Available [Fed + N/F]	**($6,576,437)**	**$93,325,315**

CEMVN-PM-C
Last Updated 12 January 2009

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS
Task Force Meeting, 21 January 2009

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Current Estimate (a)	Current Estimate: Approved Estimate (a 1)	Current Estimate: UNApproved Estimate (a 2)	Current Estimate: Funded Estimate (b)	Current Estimate: Unfunded Estimate (c)	Current Unfunded: Approved Estimate (c 1)	Current Unfunded: UNApproved Estimate (c 2)	Expenditures: Inception thru Present (f)	Unexpended Funds (g)	Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (i)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Funded Estimate (j)
	145	1,236,630,116	1,051,135,599	185,494,517	1,236,630,116				1,051,135,599	185,494,517	1,051,135,599	185,494,517

[1] Construction Program Future Federal Funding (estimated) 8 Dec 2008 Forecast

PPL	Year	Fed	N/F	Total	
19	FY10	81,144,276	14,319,578	95,463,854	
20	FY11	83,634,493	14,759,028	98,393,521	
21	FY12	86,295,032	15,228,535	101,523,567	
22	FY13	89,002,582	15,706,338	104,708,920	
23	FY14	91,721,371	16,186,124	107,907,495	
24	FY15	94,708,170	16,713,206	111,421,376	
25	FY16	97,963,466	17,287,670	115,251,136	
26	FY17	101,370,677	17,888,943	119,259,620	
27	FY18	105,182,428	18,561,605	123,744,033	
28	FY19	108,356,209	19,121,684	127,477,893	
29	FY20	111,756,895	19,721,805	131,478,700	Unofficial Estimate (1.037059461 factor applied)
Total		1,051,135,599	185,494,517	1,236,630,116	

Notes:

(1) Estimated FY09 Federal funding for the construction program is $79,318,450

(2) Project total includes 145 active projects, 25 deauthorized projects,1 transferred project, CRMS-Wetlands Project, Monitoring Contingency Fund, Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the Conservation Plan.

(3) 25 Deauthorized projects and 1 transferred project to CIAP include:

Fourchon
Bayou LaCache
Dewitt-Rollover
Bayou Perot/Rigolettes
Eden Isles
White's Ditch
Avoca Island
Bayou Boeuf
Grand Bay
Pass-a-Loutre Crevasse
SW Shore/White Lake
Hopper Dredge
Flotant Marsh
Violet F/W Distribution
Red Mud
Compost Demo
Bayou Bienvenue
Upper Oaks
Bayou L'Ours
LA Hwy 1 Marsh Creation
Bayou Lafourche Siphon
Mrytle Grove Siphon
Miss River Intro Into Bayou Lafourche
LaBranche Wetlands
Opportunistic Use of Bonnet Carre
Bayou Lamoque [Transfer]

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

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

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

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

(8) Priority Lists 9 through 17 are financed through cash flow management and are funded in two phases. Current estimates reflect only approved, funded estimates.

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS UNDER CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

Task Force Meeting, 21 January 2009

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Federal Funds Available	Matching Non-Fed Cost Share	Total Funds Available	Ph 1 Current Estimate	Ph 2 Current Estimate	Current Estimate (a)	Current Funded Estimate	Current Unfunded Estimate	Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (g)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (h)
0	1		45,886				191,807	191,807	0	145,921	45,886
0.1	1		3,868,563	3,868,563		66,890,300	66,890,300	25,790,423	41,099,877	56,856,755	10,033,545
0.2	1		225,000	225,000			1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,275,000	225,000
0.3	1		85,438	85,438			569,586	569,586	0	484,148	85,438
1	17	28,084,900	11,027,288	39,112,188			82,295,295	64,619,574	17,675,721	68,616,648	13,678,647
2	15	28,173,110	14,093,121	42,266,231			86,402,092	85,855,803	546,289	72,227,027	14,175,065
3	17	29,939,100	8,063,578	38,002,678			52,282,139	50,121,901	2,160,238	43,894,525	8,387,614
4	10	29,957,533	2,156,434	32,113,967			14,083,166	14,083,166	0	11,926,732	2,156,434
5	9	33,371,625	2,415,514	35,787,139			24,211,164	24,155,142	56,022	21,790,048	2,421,116
5.1	1	-	4,850,000	4,850,000			9,700,000	9,700,000	0	4,850,000	4,850,000
6	13	39,134,000	5,913,704	45,047,704			67,684,554	59,137,041	8,547,513	60,916,099	6,768,455
7	4	42,540,715	5,206,580	47,747,295			34,710,536	34,710,536	0	29,503,956	5,206,580
8	10	41,864,079	4,029,615	45,893,694			35,588,477	26,864,097	8,724,380	30,250,205	5,338,272
9	19	47,907,300	11,104,844	59,012,144	17,146,560	239,162,946	256,309,506	74,032,291	182,277,215	217,863,080	38,446,426
10	13	47,659,220	13,401,617	61,060,837	17,581,125	187,070,462	204,651,587	89,344,116	115,307,471	173,953,849	30,697,738
11	12	57,332,369	36,960,963	94,293,332	25,082,912	402,339,201	427,422,113	246,406,419	181,015,694	363,308,796	64,113,317
11.1	1		7,065,116	7,065,116		14,130,233	14,130,233	14,130,233	0	5,272,323	8,857,910
12	6	51,938,097	6,864,378	58,802,475	9,436,068	123,353,484	132,789,552	45,762,522	87,027,030	112,871,119	19,918,433
13	5	54,023,130	8,338,653	62,361,783	8,501,914	90,150,138	98,652,052	55,591,018	43,061,034	83,854,244	14,797,808
14	4	53,054,752	2,426,821	55,481,573	7,322,316	96,732,538	104,054,854	16,178,805	87,876,049	88,446,626	15,608,228
15	4	58,059,645	507,541	58,567,186	3,383,607	48,097,653	51,481,260	3,383,607	48,097,653	43,759,071	7,722,189
16	5	71,402,872	1,431,594	72,834,466	8,965,391	113,414,632	122,380,023	9,543,960	112,836,063	104,023,020	18,357,003
17	6	83,286,685	1,620,822	84,907,507	8,177,818	64,791,693	72,969,511	10,805,478	62,164,033	62,024,084	10,945,427
Total	175	797,729,132	151,703,072	949,432,204	105,597,712	1,446,133,279	1,960,949,807	962,477,525	998,472,282	1,658,113,276	302,836,531
Funding vs Total Current Estimate		(860,384,144)	(151,133,459)	(1,011,517,603)							
Complex Projs	2				9,247,505	125,409,795	134,657,300			114,458,705	20,198,595
Total	177	797,729,132	151,703,072	949,432,204	114,845,217	1,571,543,074	2,095,607,107			1,772,571,981	323,035,126
Funding vs Est w/Complx Projs		(974,842,849)	(171,332,054)	(1,146,174,903)							
PPL 1 thru 17 w/Future Funding	177	1,933,781,220 [1]	352,182,852 [1]	2,285,964,072	114,845,217	1,571,543,074	2,095,607,107			1,772,571,981	323,035,126
Future Funding vs Current Estimat		161,209,239	29,147,727	190,356,966							
Planning Program Funds		145,000,000									
Future Status (Const + Plng)		$306,209,239	$29,147,727	$335,356,966							

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS UNDER CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

Task Force Meeting, 21 January 2009

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Federal Funds Available	Matching Non-Fed Cost Share	Total Funds Available	Ph 1 Current Estimate	Ph 2 Current Estimate	Current Estimate (a)	Current Funded Estimate	Current Unfunded Estimate	Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (g)	Non-Federal Cost Share of Current Estimate (h)
		Construction Program [1] Future Federal Funding (estimated) 8 Dec 2008 Forecast									
18	FY09	84,916,489	14,985,263	99,901,752							
19	FY10	81,144,276	14,319,578	95,463,854							
20	FY11	83,634,493	14,759,028	98,393,521							
21	FY12	86,295,032	15,228,535	101,523,567							
22	FY13	89,002,582	15,706,338	104,708,920							
23	FY14	91,721,371	16,186,124	107,907,495							
24	FY15	94,708,170	16,713,206	111,421,376							
25	FY16	97,963,466	17,287,670	115,251,136							
26	FY17	101,370,677	17,888,943	119,259,620							
27	FY18	105,182,428	18,561,605	123,744,033							
28	FY19	108,356,209	19,121,684	127,477,893							
29	FY20	111,756,895	19,721,805	131,478,700	Unofficial Estimate (1.037059461 factor applied)						
Total		1,136,052,088	200,479,780	1,336,531,868							

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Summary Report by Priority List

NOTES:
1. Total of 175 projects includes 141 active construction projects, 28 deauthorized projects, 2 transferred project, the CRMS-Wetlands Monitoring project, the Monitoring Contingency Fund, the Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation Plan.
2. Federal funding for FY09 is estimated to be $84,916,489 for the construction program..
3. Total construction program funds available is $949,432,204 .
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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

18TH PRIORITY PROJECT LIST

For Discussion:

The Environmental Workgroup Chairman will present an overview of the four PPL 18 candidate projects and the one PPL18 candidate demonstration project selected by the Technical Committee. The Task Force will then vote on the recommended candidate projects for Phase I Engineering and Design.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

a. The Technical Committee recommends Phase I funding approval in the amount of $9,277,224 for four candidate projects.
   - Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction Project, $1,549,832
   - Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration Project, $3,271,287
   - Bertrandville Siphon Project, $2,129,816
   - Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement, $2,326,289

b. The Technical Committee also recommends funding approval in the amount of $1,906,237 for one Candidate Demonstration project.
   - Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo

CWPPRA PPL18 Technical Committee VOTE

3-Dec-08

Region	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score	Phase I Fully Funded Cost	Cumulative Phase I Fully Funded Cost	Phase II Fully Funded Cost	Cumulative Phase II Fully Funded Cost
4	**Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction**	1	5	5	4	4	6	6	25	$1,549,832	$1,549,832	$11,237,212	$11,237,212
2	**Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration**	6	2	3	3	5	1	6	20	$3,271,287	$4,821,119	$28,119,412	$39,356,624
2	**Bertrandville Siphon**		6	6	6	6	4	5	28	$2,129,816	$6,950,935	$20,448,462	$59,805,086
3	**Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement**	3	3		1	1	5	5	13	$2,326,289	$9,277,224	$14,313,831	$74,118,917
4	**Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation**	2	4	2			3	4	11	$2,858,613		$27,719,682	
3	**Northwest Vermilion Bay Vegetative Plantngs**			1		3	2	3	6	$380,054		$2,181,991	
2	**Pass a Loutre Restoration**	4			5			2	9	$2,552,365		$31,830,944	
1	**Bayou Bienveneu**	5	1					2	6	$3,647,522		$35,316,663	
2	**Elmer's Island Headland Restoration**			4		2		2	6	$2,998,224		$29,344,250	
3	**Terrebonne Bay SP/MC**				2			1	2	$2,497,021		$30,223,504	
									Total	$24,211,023		$230,735,951	

NOTES:
- Projects are sorted by: (1) "No. of Votes" and (2) "Sum of Point Score"

Lead Agency	Demonstration Project Name	Total Fully Funded Cost	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	TOTAL SCORE
NRCS	EcoSystems Wave Attenuator Demo	$1,857,009							0
EPA	Benefits of Limited Design/Unconfined Beach Fill for Restoration of LA Barrier Islands Demo	$1,828,708	1						1
NRCS	Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo	$1,906,237		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Total		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
		check	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Voting Standards:
1. Each agency receives 1 vote. All votes must be cast.
2. Projects will be ranked by # of votes.

CWPPRA
Priority Project List 18
Candidate Project Evaluation Results

Technical Committee Meeting

December 3, 2008

New Orleans

Overview of Project Nomination Process

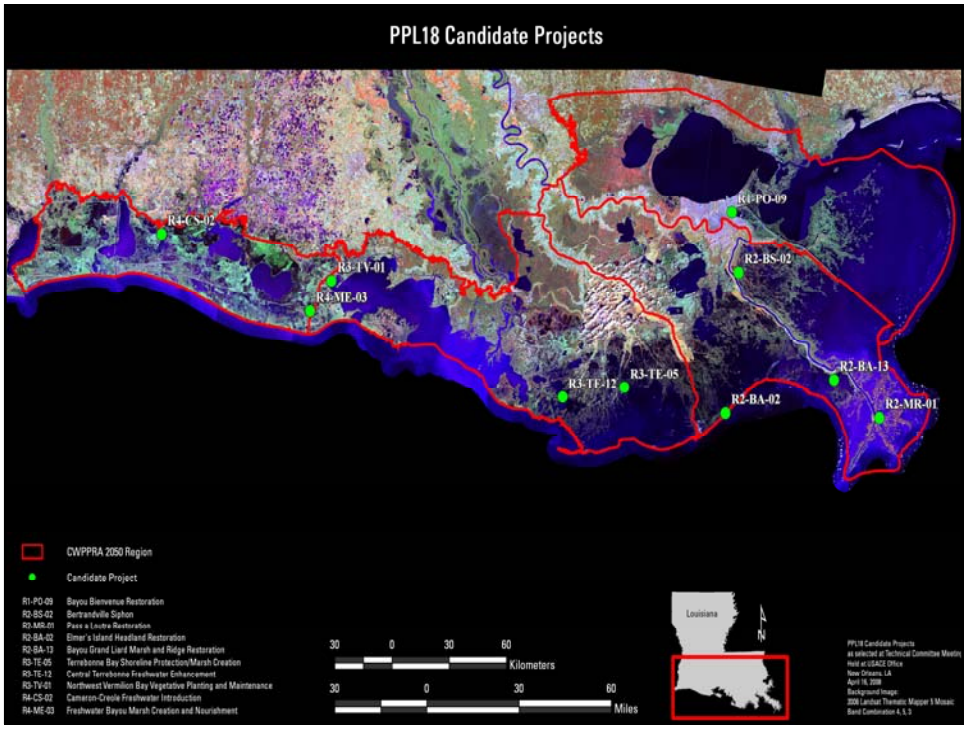
- Regional Planning Team meetings were held February 19-21, 2008 (Rockefeller Refuge, Morgan City, and New Orleans) for each Coast 2050 region to accept project ideas from the public and government participants.
- Regional Planning Teams voted on March 5, 2008 at a Coastwide Voting Meeting to select 20 nominee projects, including two projects per basin, except in the Barataria, Terrebonne, Breton Sound, and Cal/Sab Basins, where 3 projects were selected. Six demonstration projects were also selected.
- The Technical Committee selected 10 candidate projects and 3 demo candidates for detailed evaluation on April 16, 2008.

Project Evaluation Procedures

- Interagency site visits were conducted with landowners and local governments.
- Project boundaries were determined.
- The Environmental Workgroup conducted Wetland Value Assessments (WVA) on each candidate project to estimate wetland benefits.
- The Engineering Workgroup reviewed designs and cost estimates for each project.

Project Evaluation Procedures (cont'd)

- The Environmental and Engineering Workgroups met to determine prioritization scores for each of the projects.
- The Environmental and Engineering Workgroups evaluated the candidate demonstration projects.
- The Economics Workgroup developed fully funded costs for engineering and design, construction, and 20 years of monitoring and operations and maintenance for each project.



Region 1

Bayou Bienvenue Restoration

Bayou Bienvenue Restoration

- Located in Orleans Parish, east of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal and south of Bayou Bienvenue
- Hydraulically dredged material from Lake Borgne would be used to restore 348 acres of swamp
- Site would be planted with baldcypress and water tupelo; treated municipal effluent would be diverted into the site
- Approximately 341 acres of swamp would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is $38,964,185

Region 2

Bertrandville Siphon

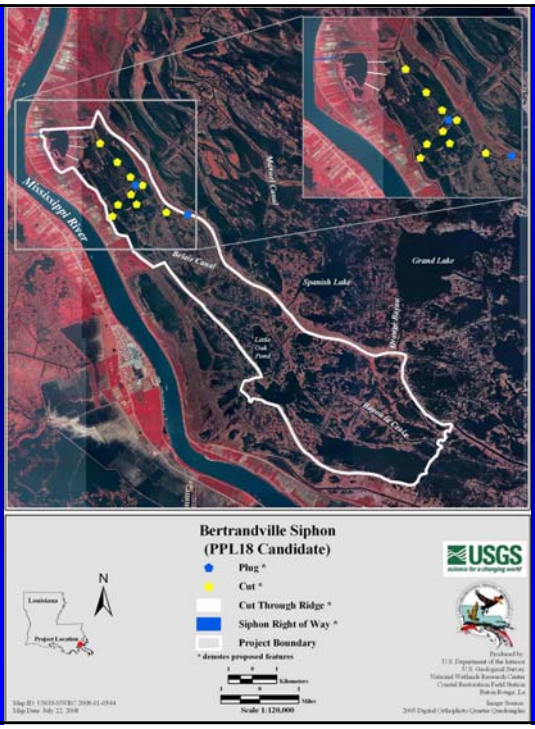
Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration

Pass a Loutre Restoration

Elmer's Island Headland Restoration

Bertrandville Siphon

- Located in Plaquemines Parish, east bank of the Mississippi River, west of River aux Chenes
- Diverts water from the Mississippi River via a 2,000 cfs siphon
- May include some outfall management features such as plugs and spoil bank gapping for water distribution
- Approximately 1,612 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.
- The estimated fully funded cost is $22,578,278

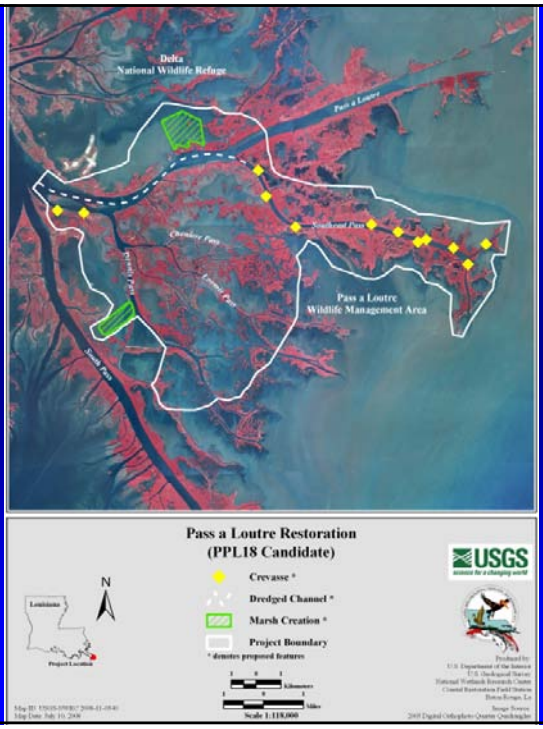


Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration

- Located in Plaquemines Parish, west bank of the Mississippi River near Triumph and Bay Jacques
- Sediments would be hydraulically dredged from the Mississippi River and pumped via pipeline to create 328 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 140 acres of marsh
- A bucket dredge would be used to create 34 acres of maritime ridge habitat which would be planted with woody species
- Approximately 286 acres of marsh and ridge would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is $31,390,699

Pass a Loutre Restoration

- Located in Plaquemines Parish, on the Mississippi River Delta, on Pass a Loutre WMA and Delta NWR
- Pass a Loutre would be dredged for 5.6 miles to restore channel flow to historic levels to increase sediment delivery in the southeastern portion of the delta
- Sediment from the channel dredging would be used to create 587 acres of marsh and 12 crevasses would be constructed on Pass a Loutre WMA
- Approximately 1,133 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is $34,383,309



Elmer's Island Headland Restoration

- Located in Jefferson Parish, on the eastern end of the Caminada Headland
- Rebuild 353 acres of Elmer's Island via hydraulic dredging of offshore sediments
- 145 acres of dune and beach and 175 acres of back-barrier marsh would be created
- Approximately 174 acres of marsh, dune, and beach habitat would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is $32,342,474

Region 3

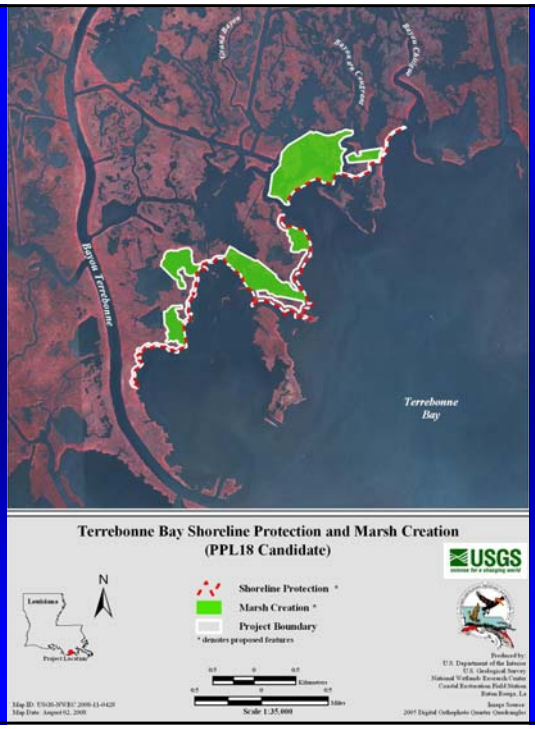
Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation

Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement

Northwest Vermilion Bay Vegetative Plantings

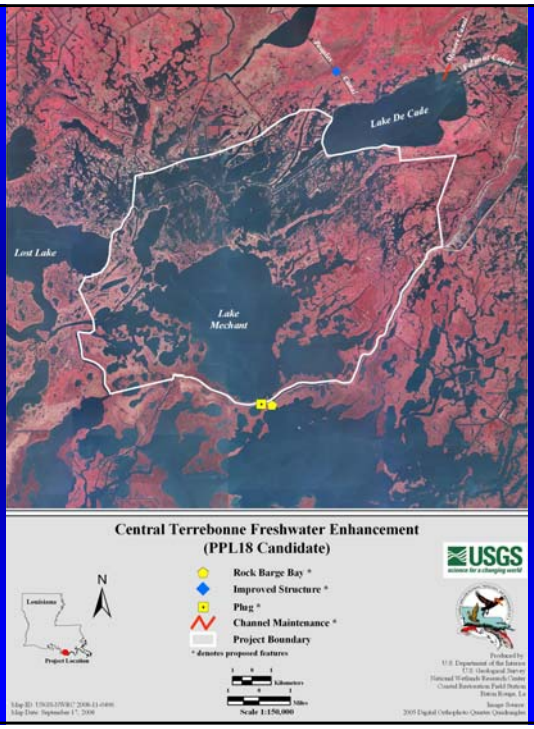
Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation

- Located in Terrebonne Parish, along the northeastern shoreline of Lake Barre
- Approximately 25,550 ft. of shoreline would be protected by concrete matting
- Sediments will be hydraulically dredged to create 163 acres of marsh and nourish 91 acres of existing marsh
- Approximately 180 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is $32,720,525



Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement

- Located in Terrebonne Parish, from Lake Decade to the Bayou Dularge ridge
- Reduce the size of Grand Pass to restore the historic ridge function and reduce salinity in marshes north of the ridge
- Increase southerly freshwater flows by approximately 500 cfs by modifying the current structure in Liners Canal
- Approximately 456 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is $16,640,120



Northwest Vermilion Bay Vegetative Plantings

- Located in Vermilion Parish, specific reaches along the Little Vermilion Bay shoreline
- Vegetative plantings (smooth cordgrass) would be installed along 31,415 feet of shoreline
- Maintenance plantings would be installed during the first four years to ensure complete coverage
- Approximately 65 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is $2,562,045

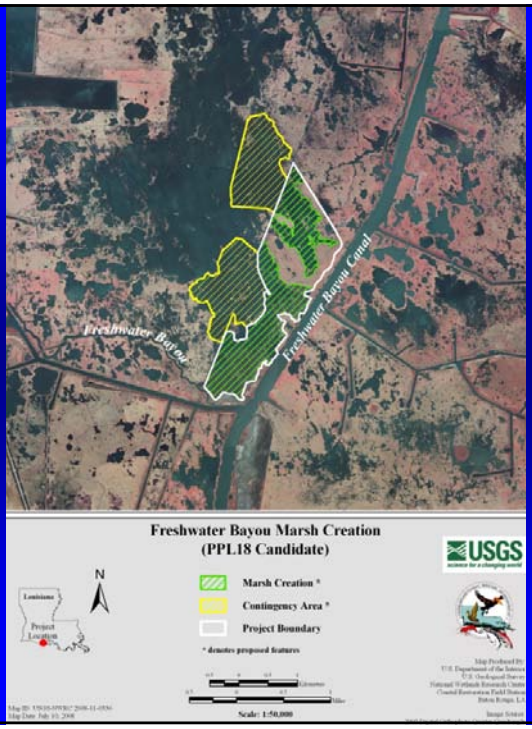
Region 4

Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation

Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction

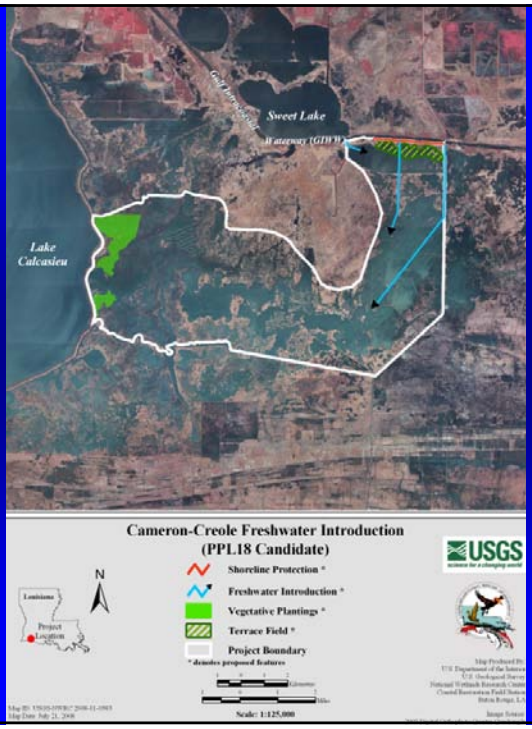
Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation

- Located in Vermilion Parish, on the western side of Freshwater Bayou Canal north of Humble Canal
- Sediment from an offshore site or from the lower Freshwater Bayou Canal would be hydraulically dredged
- Approximately 537 acres of open water and deteriorated marsh would be filled
- Approximately 274 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is $30,578,295



Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction

- Located in Cameron Parish, within the northern Cameron-Creole Watershed
- Install 10 48-inch culverts along the GIWW to divert freshwater (400 cfs) into the Cameron-Creole Watershed
- Also includes 8,000 ft of bank protection along the GIWW, 65,000 ft of terraces, and 200 acres of vegetative plantings
- Approximately 473 acres of marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life
- The estimated fully funded cost is $12,787,044



Demonstration Projects

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

Demonstration Projects

- Demonstration Projects were nominated at the 4 Regional Planning Team meetings.
- Six (6) demonstration nominees were selected at the March 5, 2008 Coastwide Voting Meeting.
- The Technical Committee selected 3 candidate demos on April 16, 2008.

Proposed Demonstration Projects

EcoSystems Wave Attenuator for Shoreline Protection

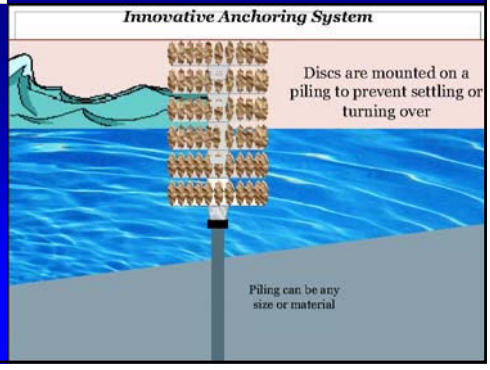
Benefits of Limited Design-Unconfined Disposal

Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection

EcoSystems Wave Attenuator for Shoreline Protection

- Goals: Determine the effectiveness of the EcoSystems Wave Attenuator in reducing shoreline erosion at sites where conditions limit or preclude traditional methods (e.g., rock).
- Features: The EcoSystems Wave Attenuator consists of concrete discs with imbedded limestone rocks. Several discs are mounted on a piling which is driven into the ground in front of an eroding shoreline. Several rows of pilings can be placed to maximize wave dissipation.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is $1,857,009.

EcoSystems Wave Attenuator



Benefits of Limited Design-Unconfined Disposal

- Goals: Quantify the benefits of limited design, unconfined sand nourishment of barrier islands by sediment "tracers" and modeling.
- Features: Historically, barrier island restoration projects require detailed engineering and design plans and the precise sculpting of various habitats. An alternative approach is to spend less on detailed design products and place material unconfined to restore barrier islands. A small quantity of sand will be "labeled" with tracers, placed unconfined on the beach, and measurements made to determine the fate of the "labeled" sand. A simulation model will be run using data obtained from the tracer study to estimate changes in barrier island habitats
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is $1,828,708.

Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection

- Goals: Determine the effectiveness of alternative methods of shoreline protection in areas where site conditions limit or preclude the use of traditional techniques.
- Features: Several "new" shoreline protection products have surfaced over the past few years. However, very few have been rigorously tested, proven effective, and adopted for routine use. This project will provide a funding source to install and determine the effectiveness of various shoreline protection alternatives.
- Cost: The estimated fully funded cost is $ 1,906,237.

HESCO Baskets

SUBMAR Matting

WADS

Non-Rock Alternatives
To
Shoreline Protection

PPL 18 Demonstration Project

A-Jacks

WhisprWave

Viper-Wall

Written Comments Should be Mailed to the Task Force (Deadline: November 21, 2008)

Colonel Alvin B. Lee
District Engineer, New Orleans
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160
Or Fax to 504-862-1892
Attn: Melanie Goodman
Email: Melanie.L.Goodman@mvn02.usace.army.mil


UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NRCS
Natural Resources
Conservation Service
U.S.
FISH & WILDLIFE
SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
STATE OF LOUISIANA
U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
CPRA
Coastal Protection and
Restoration Authority of Louisiana

Priority Project List Number 18
Candidate Projects

Public Meetings – November 2008

Abbeville	New Orleans
November 18th	November 19th

Table of Contents

PRIORITY LIST 18 SELECTION PROCESS

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

I. Development of Supporting Information

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

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

II. Areas of Need and Project Nominations

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

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

C. Prior to the coast-wide RPT voting meeting, the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups will screen each demonstration project nominated at the RPT meetings.

Demonstration projects will be screened to ensure that each meets the qualifications for demonstration projects as set forth in Appendix E.

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

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

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

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

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

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

IV. Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

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

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

V. Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) updated Project Information Sheets;

2) a matrix for each region that lists projects, fully funded cost, average annual cost, Wetland Value Assessment results in net acres and Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs), cost effectiveness (average annual cost/AAHU), and the prioritization score.

3) qualitative discussion of supporting partnerships and public support; and

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

VI. Selection of 18th Priority Project List

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

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

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

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

December 2007	Distribute public announcement of PPL18 process and schedule
January 16, 2008	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, approve Phase II (Baton Rouge)
February 13, 2008	Winter Task Force Meeting (Baton Rouge)
February 19, 2008 February 20, 2008 February 21, 2008	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Rockefeller Refuge) Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City) Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)
March 5, 2008	Coast-wide RPT Voting Meeting (Baton Rouge)
March 6-21, 2008	Agencies prepare fact sheets for RPT nominated projects
April 2-3, 2008	Engineering/ Environmental work groups review project features, benefits & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)
April 4, 2008	P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates
April 16, 2008	Spring Technical Committee Meeting, select PPL18 candidate projects (New Orleans)
May/June/July	Candidate project site visits
June 4, 2008	Spring Task Force Meeting (Lafayette)
July/August/ September	Env/Eng/Econ work group project evaluations
~~September 10, 2008~~	~~Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations (Baton Rouge)~~ **Rescheduled due to Hurricane Gustav**
October 9, 2008	Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations (New Orleans)
November 5, 2008	Fall Task Force meeting, O&M and Monitoring approvals, announce PPL 18 public meetings (New Orleans)
November 5, 2008	Economic, Engineering, and Environmental analyses completed for PPL18 candidates
November 18, 2008	PPL 18 Public Meeting (Abbeville)
November 19, 2008	PPL 18 Public Meeting (New Orleans)
December 3, 2008	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, recommend PPL18 and Phase II approvals (New Orleans)
January 21, 2009	Winter Task Force Meeting, select PPL18 and approve Phase II requests (New Orleans)
January 27-29, 2009	PPL 19 RPT Meetings

Bayou Bienvenue Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Management of pump outfall for wetland benefits and hurricane protection
- Dedicated Dredging, to Create, Restore, or Protect Wetlands;
- Dedicated delivery of sediment for building bald cypress – water tupelo swamp.

Project Location:
Region 1, Pontchartrain Basin, Orleans Parish, just east of the Industrial Canal. The Bayou Bienvenue project area is approximately 348 acres, of which 340 is open water. An 85 acre tract was removed from the proposed CWPPRA project as it will be restored through the mitigation for the IHNC Lock Replacement.

Problem:
Over the past years the wetlands in the area have been lost because of altered hydrology due to impoundment, subsidence, and saltwater intrusion. The majority of the area is very shallow open water littered with cypress logs and stumps.

Goals:
The goal of this project is to create wetlands in the triangular area adjacent to the headwaters of Bayou Bienvenue.

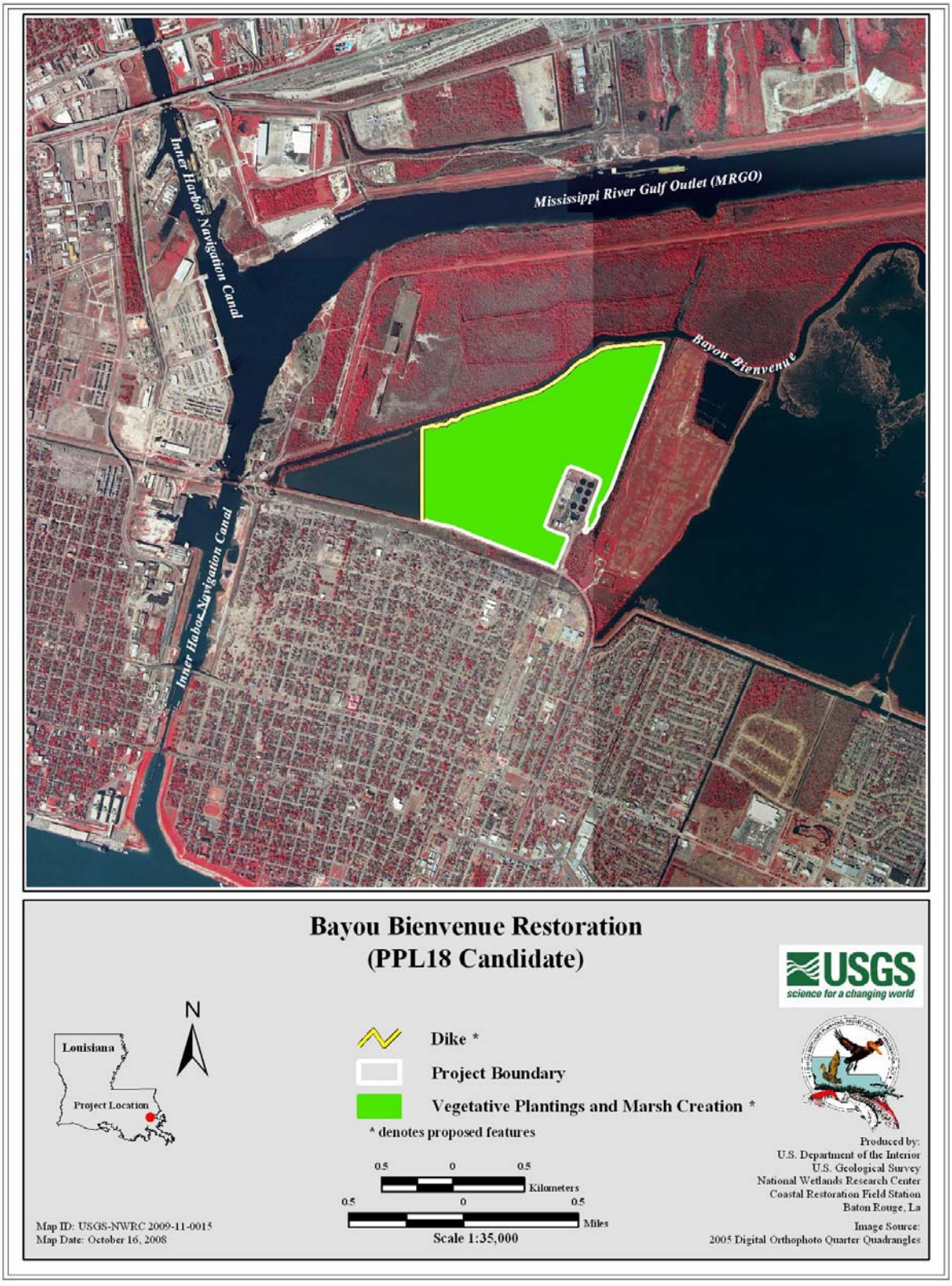
1. Restoration of 348 acres of bald cypress – water tupelo swamp via dedicated dredging and planting of saplings.
2. Restoring the historic bankline along Bayou Bienvenue.
3. Diverting treated municipal effluent from the local treatment plant to enhance the created swamp.

Proposed Solution:
Dedicated dredging of sediments from Lake Borgne to create emergent wetlands in the triangular area adjacent to the headwaters of Bayou Bienvenue. Following the placement of dredged sediments, and freshening through beneficial use of disinfected, secondarily treated sewage effluent, the area would be planted with bald cypress and water tupelo. The treated effluent will be provided by the New Orleans Sewage and Water Board (S&WB) sewage treatment plant, contiguous with the restoration site. The area will be monitored to optimize the correct water levels and salinities for bald cypress and water tupelo growth and regeneration. Saltwater should have less influence with the closure of MRGO, and the construction of the storm gate in the triangle area of MRGO and the GIWW (IER 11).

Project Benefits:
The project would benefit 348 acres of bald cypress – water tupelo swamp. A total of 341 net acres of wetlands would be protected/created over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:
The total fully-funded cost is $38,964,185.

Preparer of Fact Sheet
Travis Creel, USACE, 504-862-1071, Travis.J.Creel@usace.army.mil



Bayou Bienvenue Restoration (PPL18 Candidate)

USGS science for a changing world

Dike *

Project Boundary

Vegetative Plantings and Marsh Creation *

* denotes proposed features

0.5 0 0.5 Kilometers

0.5 0 0.5 Miles

Scale 1:35,000

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2009-11-0015
Map Date: October 16, 2008

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

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Bertrandville Siphon

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Coastwide Common Strategies
  - Diversions and river discharge
  - Management of diversion outfall for wetland benefits
- Region 2 Regional Ecosystem Strategies:
  - Restore and Sustain Marshes: #8: Construct most effective small diversions

Project Location: Region 2, Breton Sound Basin, Plaquemines Parish, near Woodlawn School

Problem: Some of the marsh lost in this area may be due to failed agricultural impoundments. In addition, this area has been disconnected from the Mississippi River since levees were constructed during the early 20th century. The lack of overbank flooding/crevasses ensures that wetlands here do not have sufficient sediment input to maintain elevation against subsidence. In addition, drainage canals and oil and gas canals and associated spoil banks probably create some undesirable impoundment and tidal scour/saltwater intrusion in the area. Finally, recently, after Hurricane Katrina seriously damaged this area, small remnant stands of cypress trees were killed by trapped saltwater. In addition to impoundment caused by canals and spoil banks, the area is probably somewhat naturally impounded due to a natural ridge. Aerial photography clearly demonstrates the significant loss of marsh in this area. Anecdotal evidence from parish staff, and photographs, document the recent loss of cypress in the area.

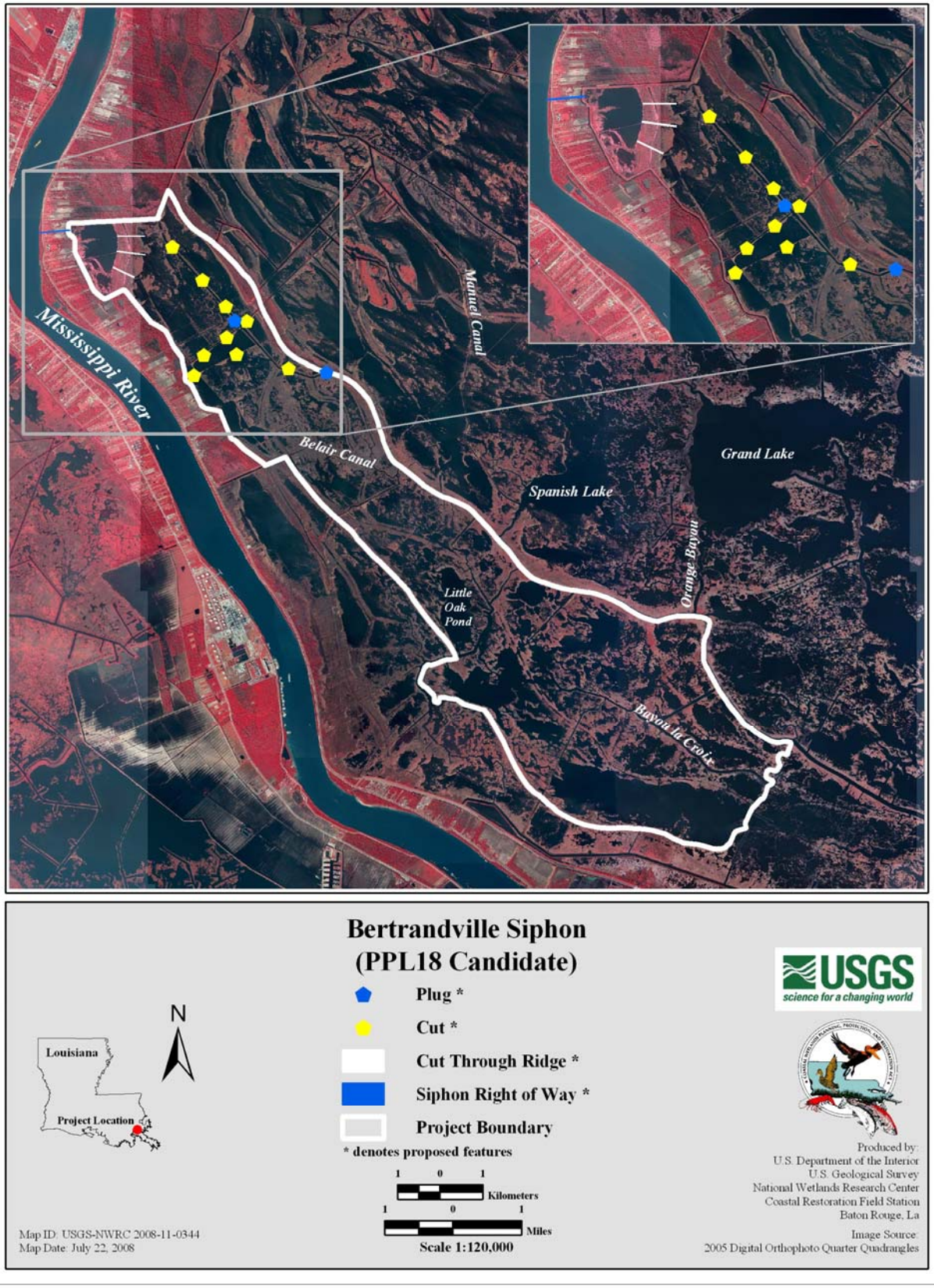
Goals: Eliminate future wetland loss. Convert approximately 50% of the existing intermediate marsh to fresh marsh. Increase SAV in the project area by 20%.

Proposed Solutions: Construct a siphon from the Mississippi River, with 2,000 cfs maximum capacity with limited outfall management.

Project Benefits: The total acreage benefited directly and indirectly is estimated to be 14,574 ac. We estimate 1,612 net acres will be created/protected over the project. The anticipated loss rate reduction throughout the area of direct benefits over the project life is >75%. No project features maintain or restore structural components of the coastal ecosystem. The project may have a significant positive net impact on the Mississippi River levee, which is critical infrastructure. The project will provide a synergistic effect with the Caernarvon Diversion project, Caernarvon Diversion Outfall Management (BS-03a) and Caernarvon Outfall Management/Lake Lery SR (BS-16).

Project Costs:
The total fully funded cost for the project is $22,578,278.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:
Kenneth Teague, EPA, 214-665-6687, **Teague.Kenneth@epa.gov**;
Brad Crawford, EPA, 214-665-7255**, Crawford.brad@epa.gov**


Mississippi River
Manuel Canal
Belair Canal
Grand Lake
Spanish Lake
Orange Bayou
Little Oak Pond
Bayou la Croix
Bertrandville Siphon
(PPL18 Candidate)
Plug *
Cut *
Cut Through Ridge *
Siphon Right of Way *
Project Boundary
* denotes proposed features
N
Louisiana
Project Location
1 0 1
Kilometers
1 0 1
Miles
Scale 1:120,000
USGS
science for a changing world
Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La
Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0344
Map Date: July 22, 2008

Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Coastwide Common Strategies- Dedicated dredging to create, restore or protect wetlands; Off-shore and Riverine Sand and sediment delivery systems; Vegetative Plantings

Project Location:
Region 2, Barataria Basin, Plaquemines Parish, Bastian Bay and Grand Liard mapping units, vicinity of Triumph

Problem:
The Bastion Bay and Grand Liard mapping units were historically structured by a series of north south bayous and associated ridges (i.e., Bayou Long, Dry Cypress Bayou). Over the preceding decades the majority of these bayou ridges and the marshes flanking them have disappeared. The Grand Liard ridge is the most prominent remaining ridge, and separates the open bays of the Bastian Bay and Grand Liard mapping units. Land loss projections suggest that the remaining bayou bank wetlands will be completely converted to open water by 2050. The Coast 2050 1983 to 1990 loss rate for the Grand Liard mapping unit is 1.7%/yr, whereas the 1988 to 2007 loss rate for the extended project boundary is -3.3%/yr and its rate of subsidence is 2.1 to 3.5 ft/century.

Goals:
Project goals include 1) creating/nourishing marsh and associated edge habitat for aquatic species through pipeline sediment delivery, and 2) restoring the Grand Liard ridge to reduce wave and tidal setup and provide fallout habitat for neotropical migrant birds. Specific phase 0 goals include creating 328 acres saline marsh, nourishing 140 acres of saline marsh and constructing about 20,000 linear feet (LF) or 34 acres of maritime ridge habitat.

Proposed Solution:
Approximately 328 acres of marsh would be created and 140 acres nourished with sediment dredged from the Mississippi River. A bucket dredge would construct approximately 34 acres of on the east bank of Grand Liard Bayou with sediment dredged from the bayou. Approximately 50% of the created marsh would be planted upon construction with plugs of smooth cordgrass. The entire ridge would be planted with appropriate woody vegetation. Planting of woody species would occur after construction once appropriate soil salinities become established. High marsh species would be planted on the slopes of the ridge. After settlement containment dikes would be gapped to encourage establishment of natural marsh hydrology and fisheries support functions.

Project Benefits:
The project would benefit 502 acres of saline marsh and open water. A net of approximately 252 acres of saline marsh and 34 acres of ridge would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:
The total fully funded cost for the project is $31,390,699.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:
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Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration (PPL18 Candidate)

USGS science for a changing world

Project Location

Ridge Restoration *

Marsh Creation *

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features

0.5 0 0.5 1 Kilometers

0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles

Scale: 1:42,500

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0323
Map Date: September 18, 2008

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

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Pass a Loutre Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Regional Strategy – Continue building and maintaining delta splays

Project Location:
Region 2, Mississippi River Delta Basin, Plaquemines Parish, north and south of Pass a Loutre on the Delta National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Pass a Loutre Wildlife Management Area (WMA).

Problem:
Historically, Pass a Loutre was a major distributary of the Mississippi River at Head of Passes. This pass carried sediments that created and maintained in excess of 120,000 acres of marsh. Pass a Loutre is not a maintained navigation channel and over time has filled in considerably and carries much less flow than it did historically. As a result, much of the historic Pass a Loutre channel has silted in and is now very shallow and narrow. The decreased channel size has much less capacity to carry fresh water and sediments and marshes historically nourished by the channel are now being starved and are subsiding at an alarming rate. In addition, a hopper dredge disposal site located at the beginning of Pass a Loutre at Head of Passes has contributed to the infilling of the channel.

Goals:
The goal of this project is to restore an important distributary of the Mississippi River so that it will once again create new wetlands and nourish existing marsh. Dredged material will create marsh immediately and the increased fresh water and sediment carrying capacity of the channel will create marsh over time and increase the abundance and diversity of submerged aquatic vegetation.

Proposed Solution:
Pass a Loutre would be dredged for approximately 5.6 miles from Head of Passes to Southeast Pass to restore channel flow to historic levels. Approximately 5M yd^3 of material would be dredged and used to create approximately 587 acres of marsh on Delta NWR and Pass a Loutre WMA. Preliminary design includes a channel with a 300-ft bottom width and 30-ft depth. Eleven crevasses and cleanout of one existing crevasse are also proposed on Pass a Loutre WMA.

Project Benefits:
The project would benefit 26,849 acres of marsh and open water habitats. A total of 1,133 net acres of marsh would be protected/created over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:
The total fully-funded cost is $34,383,309.

Preparer of Fact Sheet
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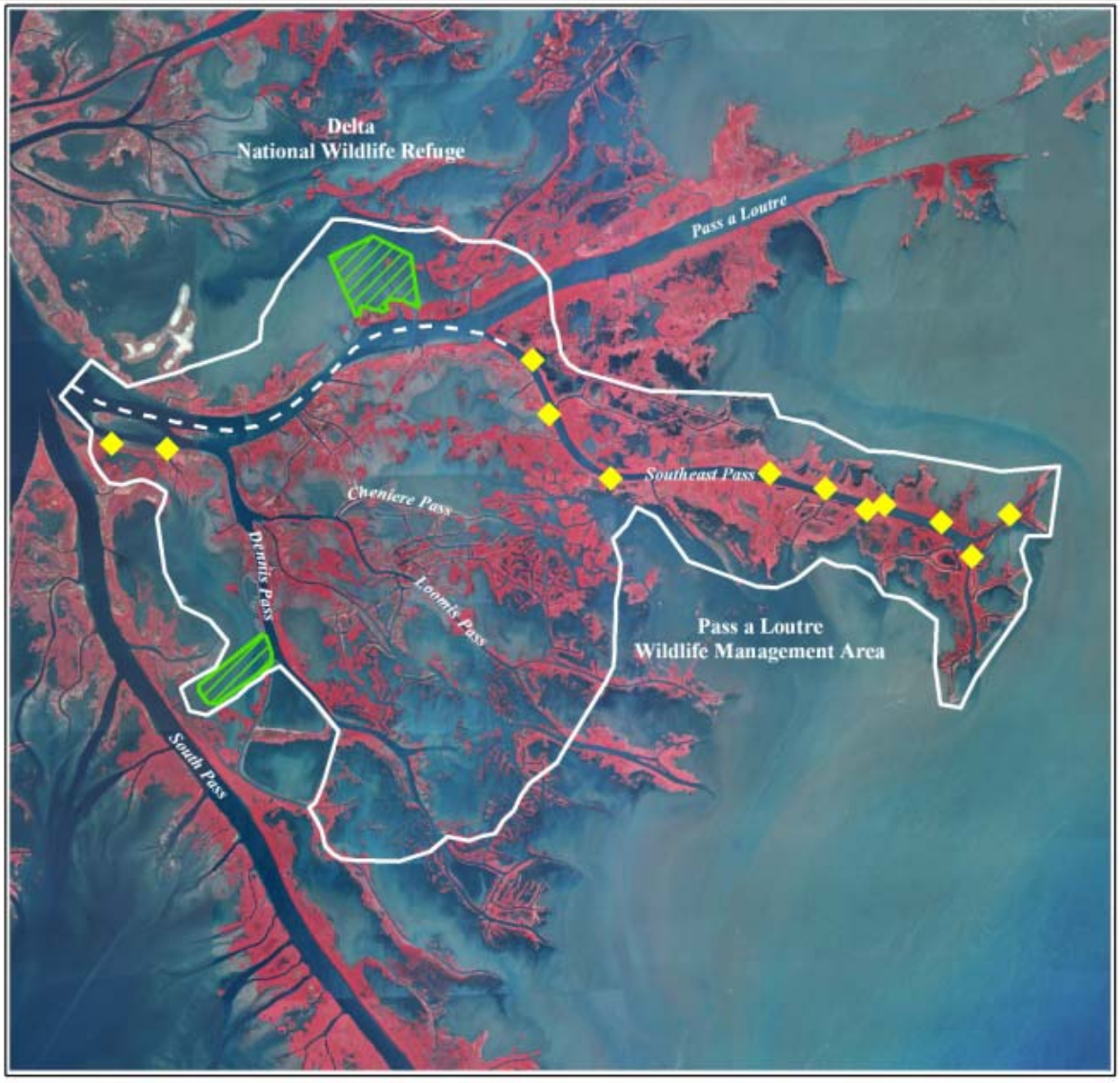

Pass a Loutre Restoration (PPL18 Candidate)

Crevasse *

Dredged Channel *

Marsh Creation *

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features

1 0 1 Kilometers

1 0 1 Miles

Scale 1:118,000

USGS science for a changing world

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

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0340
Map Date: July 10, 2008

Elmer's Island Barrier Headland and Marsh Restoration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Coastwide strategy: Dedicated dredging to create, restore, or protect wetlands
- Regional Strategy 22: Restore and maintain barrier islands and barrier shorelines

Project Location:
Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson Parish, located at the eastern end of the Caminada Moreau Headland and bordered by Caminada Pass on the east and the Gulf of Mexico to the south.

Problem:
The Caminada-Moreau Headland is an erosive headland that experiences long-term erosion of over 40 feet per year. As the availability of sediment from long-shore transport decreases, the headland at Elmer's Island continues to narrow. Consequently, the shoreface is mostly eroding rather than undergoing landward retreat, and is not maintaining a significant back-barrier platform to support continued landward migration. This is evident by the numerous breaches that are occurring along the Elmer's Island shoreline as the headland continues to deteriorate.

Goals:
The goals of this project are to prohibit breaches and tidal inlets in the shoreline, and to reinforce the existing shoreline with sand placement, fencing, and vegetative plantings. The design approach is to maximize surface area for island stabilization and dune, supratidal (i.e., swale), and intertidal marsh creation by preventing a shoreline breach (i.e., tidal inlet) with a 20-year or lesser storm event.

Proposed Solution:
The project will rebuild 353 acres of the Elmer's Island shoreline via reconstruction of a dune, beach, and back-barrier marsh system. The project will place sediment, via hydraulic dredging, along 2 miles of the Elmer's Island shoreline. Approximately 145 acres of dune and beach will be built with a cross section of +6 ft NAVD dune height, 300 ft dune crest width, and 1V:30H side slopes. Dune vegetation and sand fencing will be installed post construction and maintained throughout the life of the project. Additionally, 175 acres of back-barrier, intertidal marsh will be created. In total, approximately 1.9 MCY of sediment will be placed for all features. Upon completion, the marsh platform will be planted with black mangrove and indigenous marsh species to predominantly include *Spartina alterniflora*.

Project Benefits:
The project would benefit about 353 acres of created dune, beach, and marsh. Approximately 174 net acres of marsh, dune, and beach habitat would remain at the end of the twenty-year project life.

Project Costs:
The total fully funded cost for the project is $32,342,474.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:
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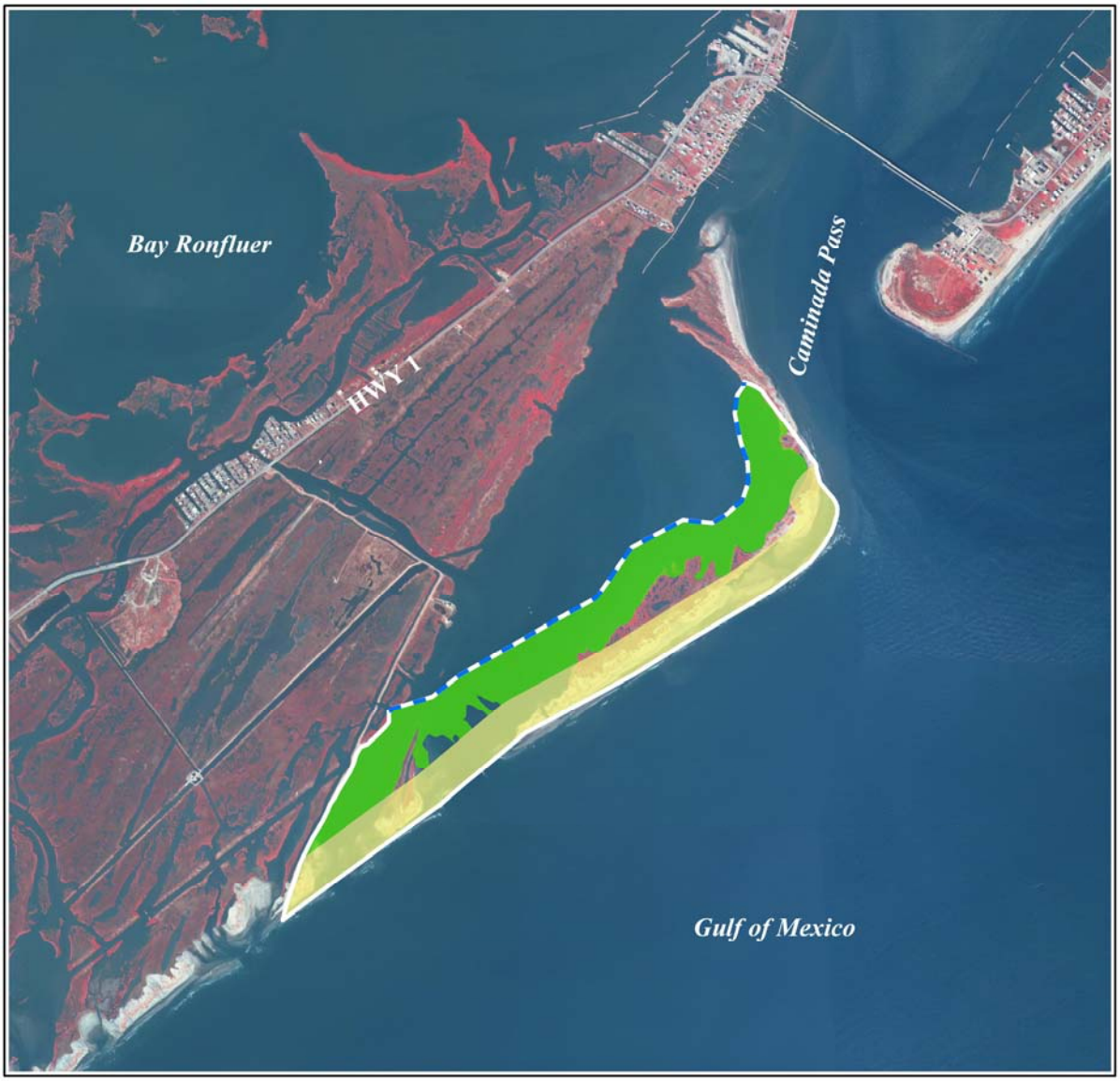

Elmer's Island Headland Restoration (PPL18 Candidate)

N

Containment *
Beach/Dune *
Marsh Creation *
Project Boundary
* denotes proposed features

0.3 0 0.3 Kilometers
0.3 0 0.3 Miles

Scale 1:30,000

USGS science for a changing world

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

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0393
Map Date: August 15, 2008

Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Coastwide Strategy - Dedicated Dredging, to Create, Restore, or Protect Wetlands
- Coastwide Strategy - Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity
- Region 3 Strategy #11- Maintain shoreline integrity of marshes adjacent to Caillou, Terrebonne, and Timbalier Bays

Project Location:
Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish. Northern shoreline of Terrebonne Bay.

Problem:
There is widespread historic and continued rapid land loss in the project area due to altered hydrology, wind induced wave erosion, and subsidence. Interior wetlands in the project vicinity are being lost at the rate of –2.05%/year based on USGS data from 1988 to 2005 and shoreline losses have been calculated to 6 ft/year based on USGS data from 1988 to 2007. This rapid loss of land has dramatically increased the tidal prism north of the bay and directly contributes to the ongoing flooding problems of many communities along Bayou Terrebonne including the town of Montegut.

Goals:
Project goals include 1) Reduce the hydrologic connections between Terrebonne Bay and the marshes to the north by closing shoreline breaches and the protection of the Terrebonne Bay shoreline. This will help with flooding in the communities north of Terrebonne Bay and will also reduce interior land loss from tidal scouring. *Specific Project Goals:* 1) Halt shoreline erosion within the project area. 2) Create 163 acres of emergent marsh and nourish an additional 91 acres of marsh which would help reduce water exchange between Terrebonne Bay and interior ponds during normal tidal events and small storm events.

Proposed Solution:
Approximately 163 acres of marsh would be created and 91 acres of existing marsh would be nourished via confined disposal of sediment dredged from Terrebonne Bay. Containment dikes would be breached no later than three years after construction. Approximately 25,550 ft. of Terrebonne Bay shoreline would be protected with the construction of a +3.0 ft. earthen dike toped with concrete matting. Collectively, this would be the first step to restoring the banklines of Terrebonne Bay.

Project Benefits:
The project would benefit 303 acres of saline marsh and open water. Approximately 180 acres of saline marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:
The total fully funded cost for the project is $32,720,525.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:
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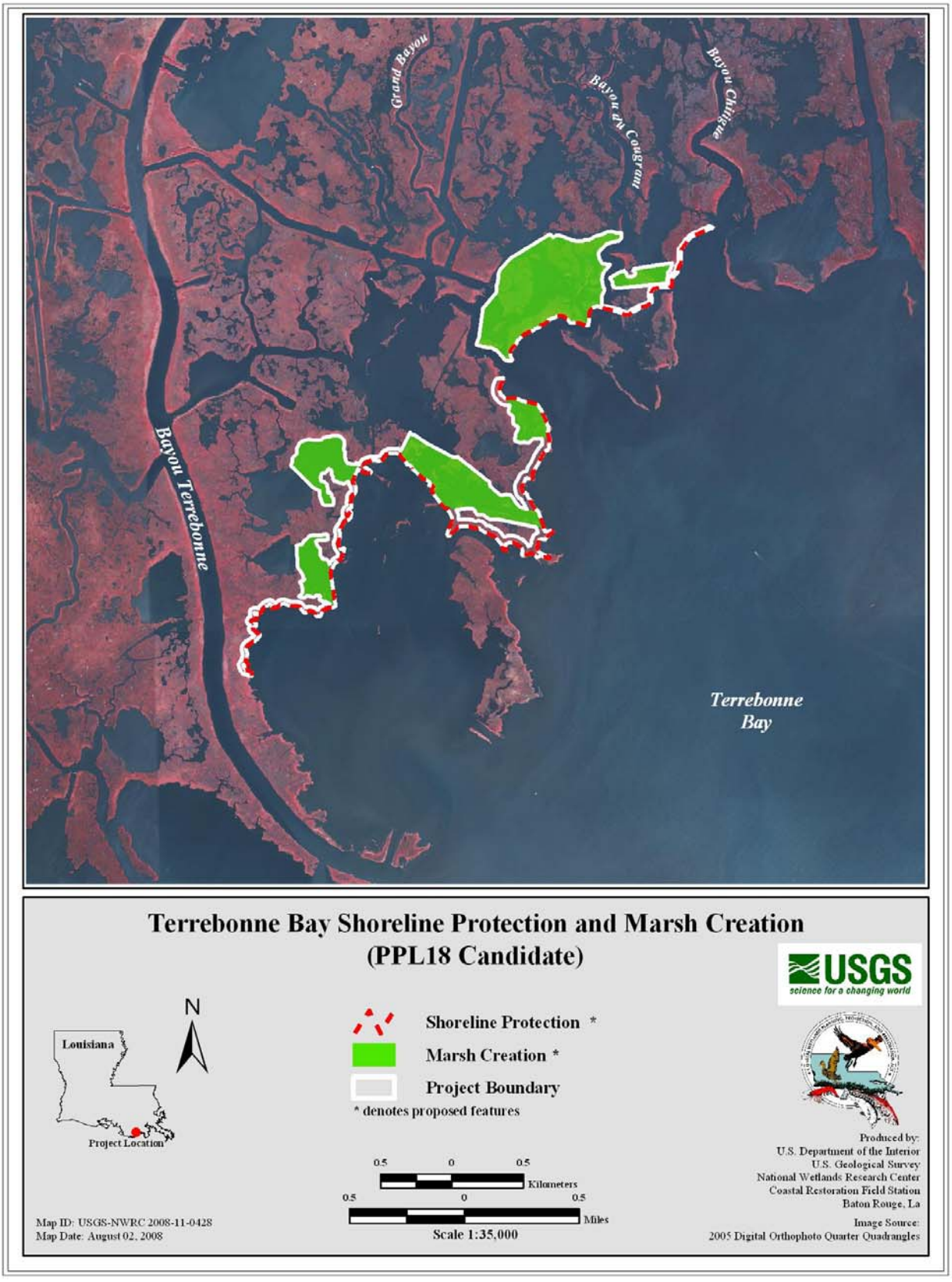
Grand Bayou
Bayou du Cougrand
Bayou Chitigue
Bayou Terrebonne
Terrebonne Bay
Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation
(PPL18 Candidate)
USGS
science for a changing world
N
Louisiana
Project Location
Shoreline Protection *
Marsh Creation *
Project Boundary
* denotes proposed features
0.5 0 0.5
Kilometers
0.5 0 0.5
Miles
Scale 1:35,000
Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La
Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0428
Map Date: August 02, 2008

Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:
Region 3, Stategy 4: Enhance Atchafalaya River influence to Terrebonne marshes, excluding upper Penchant marshes.

Project Location:
Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, Central Terrebonne marshes extending from South of Lake Decade through Lake Mechant south to Bayou Dularge Ridge.

Problem:
The Bayou Dularge Ridge historically restricted the Gulf marine influence into Central Terrebonne marshes forming a diagonal restriction extending from northeast to southwest, where the Atchafalaya influence is prominent. The Grand Pass is currently a 900 ft wide artificial cut through the Bayou Dularge Ridge south of Lake Mechant. The pass is mainly used by commercial and recreational fisherman as a shortcut to the gulf and has greatly eroded to a point of approximately 36 feet deep that well exceeds optimal utility. The expansion of the pass to its current size has allowed for a substantial alteration of historic salinity and hydrology and consequently a broad area of the Central Terrebonne marshes are currently suffering some of the highest loss rates in the state.

Goals:
The project will reestablish historic hydrologic and salinity conditions by reducing the artificial intrusion of Gulf marine waters via the Grand Pass into the Central Terrebonne marshes while enhancing the influence of the Atchafalaya River waters into the area.

Proposed Solution:
Structure consisting of rock barge bay would be constructed to reduce the size of the opening by up to 90% to 150' wide and 15' deep. The project would reestablish the historic ridge function of Bayou Dularge that separated Lake Mechant from the gulf and moderate salinities that have greatly impacted the marshes to the north of Lake Mechant. The project will also increase the Atchafalaya influence in the area by modifying the current structure located in Liners Canal north of Lake Decade to increase freshwater introduction to Lake Decade by an estimated 500 cfs and provide maintenance dredging at Minors Canal to maintain optimal freshwater conveyance from the GIWW into Lake Decade.

Project Benefits:
The project would benefit 48,446 acres of fresh intermediate, brackish and saline marsh and open water. The acres of wetlands created/protected over the project life is estimated at 456 acres from the combination of salinity reduction and increased freshwater introduction.

Project Costs:
The total fully funded cost for the project is $16,640,120.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:
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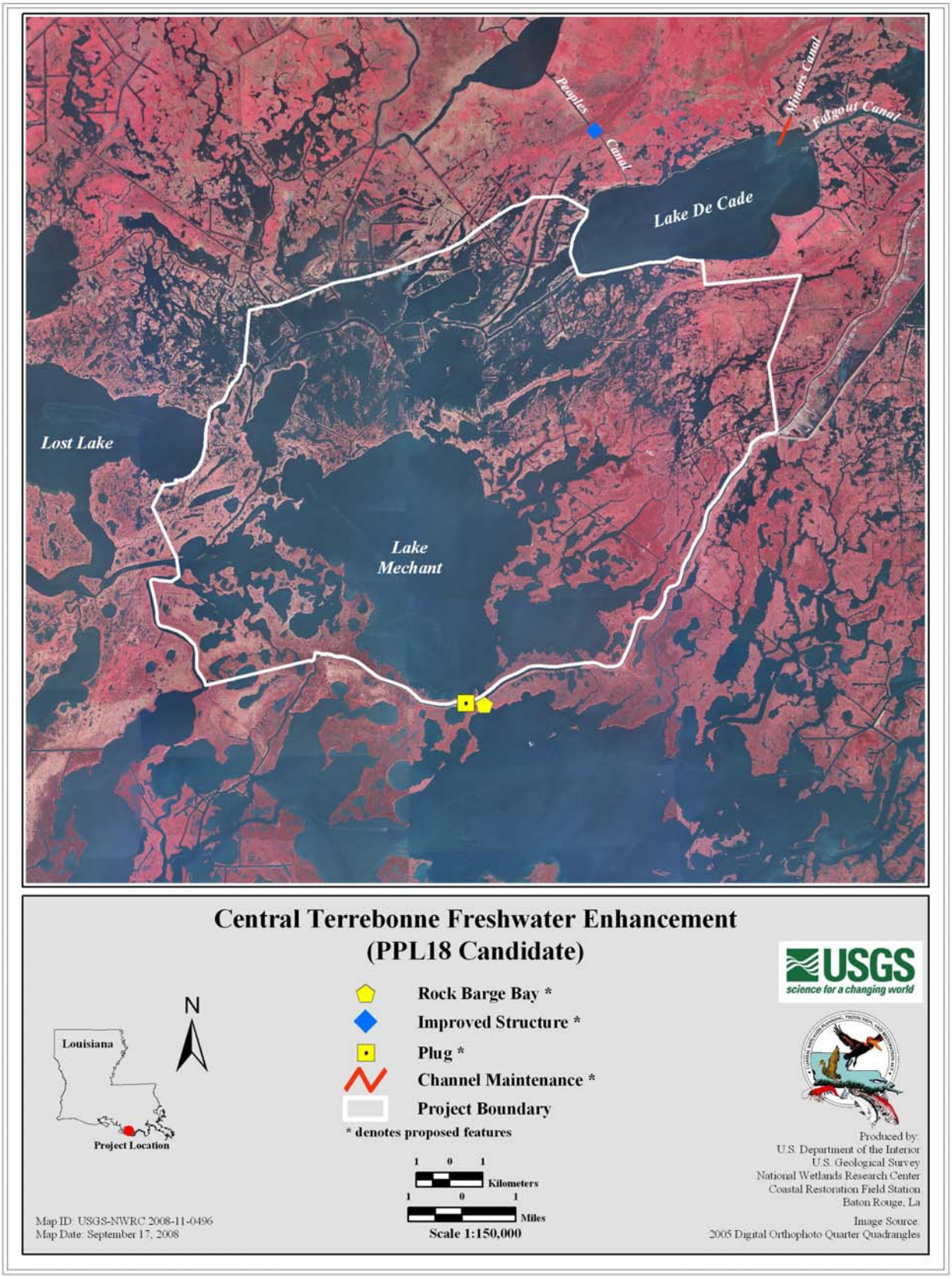

Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement (PPL18 Candidate)

- Rock Barge Bay *
- Improved Structure *
- Plug *
- Channel Maintenance *
- Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features

1 0 1 Kilometers

1 0 1 Miles

Scale 1:150,000

USGS science for a changing world

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

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0496
Map Date: September 17, 2008

Northwest Vermilion Bay Shoreline Planting and Maintenance Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

- Region 3. #12. Maintain shoreline integrity and stabilize critical areas.

Project Location:
Region 3, Teche/Vermilion, Vermilion Parish, Northeastern shore of Vermilion Bay extending from Mud Point, around Little Vermilion Bay to State Wildlife Refuge, totaling 31,415 linear feet of shoreline.

Problem:
Continued shoreline retreat in Vermilion Bay is threatening the integrity of Bay rim, which if compromised would expose surrounding marsh to open bay energies. Comparing 1998 and 2007 photography of three locations within the project area estimated an average annual weighted shoreline loss of 3.77 ft/yr for this area.

Goals:
Project goals include 1) abate wind-driven wave erosion along Vermilion Bay, 2) stabilize approximately 31,400 linear feet of bay shoreline through five years of intensive vegetative plantings, 3) create approximately 11 acres of emergent marsh through the expansion of vegetative plantings

Proposed Solution:
Vegetative planting would be installed along 31,415 linear feet along the Vermilion Bay shoreline 5 rows at 2'OC * 31,415 LF of shoreline ~ 79,000 plugs of smooth chord grass. During the next four years, maintenance plantings (assume replacement of 15%, or 11,800 plugs). An O&M event planned for 50% of shoreline to be replanted (15,700 LF)

Project Benefits:
The project would benefit 65 acres of brackish intermediate marsh and open water. Approximately 65 net acres of brackish marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:
The total fully funded cost for the project is $2,562,045.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:
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Northwest Vermilion Bay Vegetative Planting and Maintenance (PPL18 Candidate)

USGS science for a changing world

Vegetative Plantings *

Possible Project Location

* denotes proposed features

0.5 0 0.5 1 Kilometers

0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles

Scale: 1:60,000

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

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0376
Map Date: July 18, 2008

Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation Project

Coast 2050 Strategy
Regional Strategy 6: *Marsh Creation by Sediment Delivery or Dedicated Dredging.*

Project Location
Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Vermilion Parish, Big Marsh Mapping Unit, area west of Freshwater Bayou and north of the Freshwater Bayou lock.

Problem
The project area was damaged by Hurricane Rita. Currently, Freshwater Bayou threatens to breach into the large interior open water and establish a hydrologic connection that previously did not exist. This would exacerbate the environmental problems affecting marshes in this area. Interior marsh loss will likely increase without construction of the proposed project.

Goals
The goal of the project is to create approximately via dedicated dredging or beneficial use of maintenance dredging from the Freshwater Bayou Canal and nourish additional low elevation marsh that has been severely damaged by recent hurricanes.

Proposed Solutions
The proposed project would use material from dedicated dredging offshore and/or from normal maintenance dredging of the Lower Freshwater Bayou Canal to create marsh. The plan is to transport approximately 1.2 million cubic yards of dredged material to two hurricane damaged areas (North Area and South Area) in the Big Marsh unit.

Preliminary Project Benefits
The proposed project would create marsh by filling 537 acres of open water and low elevation, hurricane damaged marsh. The project would result in 274 net acres of marsh. The restoration of marsh in this area would restore and maintain a wetland buffer between the open water of the Mermentau Basin and Freshwater Bayou.

Project Cost
The total fully funded cost of the project is $30,578,295

Preparer of Fact Sheet
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Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation
(PPL18 Candidate)

USGS
science for a changing world

Marsh Creation *

Contingency Area *

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features

0.5 0 0.5 1
Kilometers
0.5 0 0.5 1
Miles

Scale: 1:50,000

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0336
Map Date: July 10, 2008

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

Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction Project

Coast 2050 Strategy
Regional Strategy 8: *Restore historic hydrologic and salinity conditions throughout Region 4 to protect wetlands from hydrologic modification.* Maintain estuarine gradient to achieve diversity.

Project Location
Region 4, Calcasieu/Sabine Basin, Cameron Parish, east of Calcasieu Lake west of Gibbstown Bridge and Highway 27.

Problem
Virtually all of the project area marshes have experienced increased tidal exchange, saltwater intrusion, and reduced freshwater retention associated with the Calcasieu Ship Channel and the GIWW. Between 1952 and 1974, this area is thought to have had some of the highest loss rates of any area in coastal Louisiana. Some of that loss is linked to natural disturbances, mainly hurricanes, but much is attributable to man-made alterations to the hydrology. The Cameron-Creole Watershed Project was completed in 1974, to reduce salinity impacts associated with the Ship Channel. That project has successfully reduced salinities and increased marsh productivity; however, the project area continues to be isolated from sources of freshwater, sediment, and nutrients.

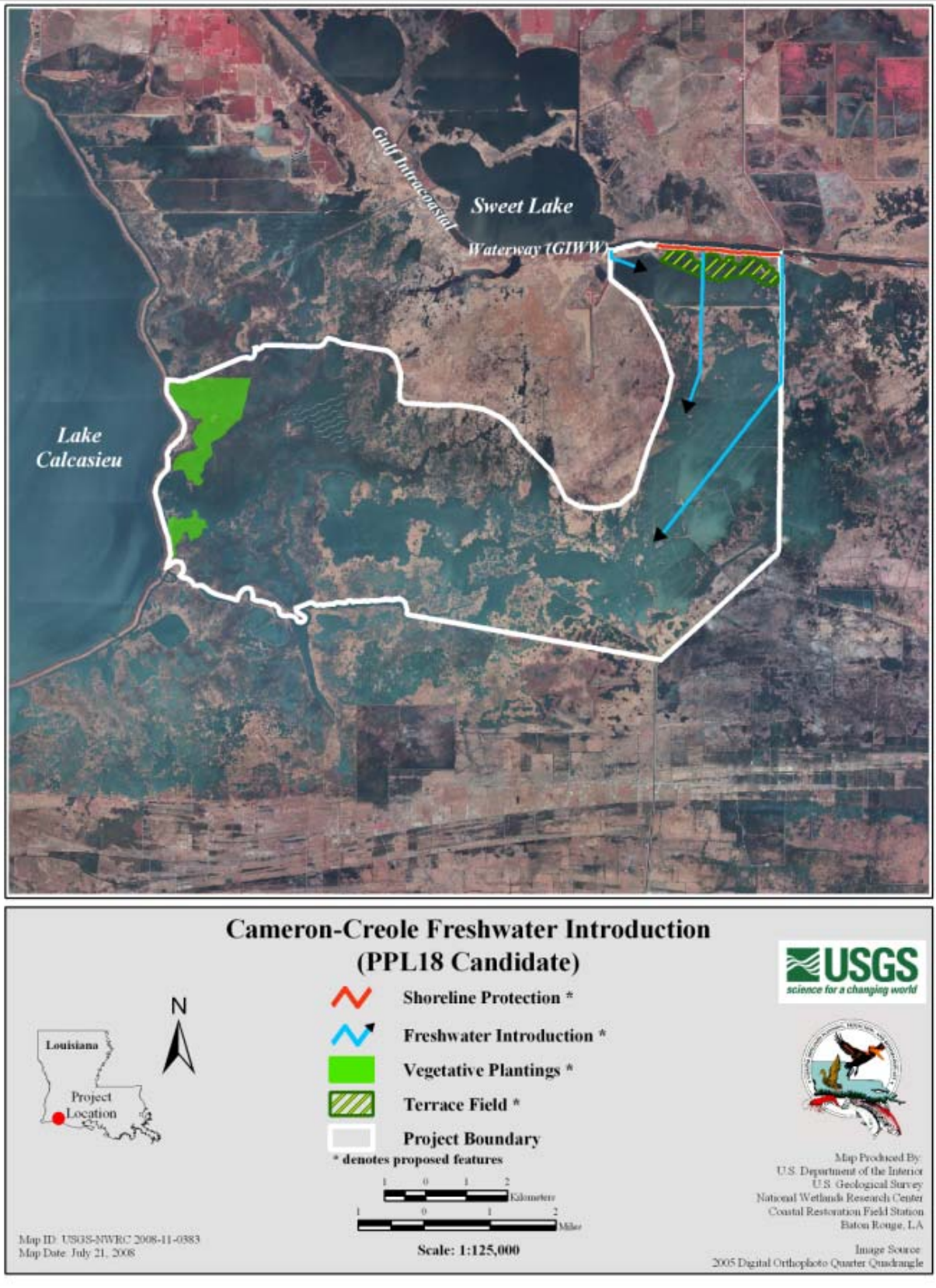
Goals
The project would restore the function, value, and sustainability to approximately 22,247 acres of marsh and open water.

Proposed Solutions
Placement of 10 48-inch culverts in the bank of the GIWW to establish approximately 400 cfs of freshwater from the GIWW into the Cameron-Creole marshes. Construction of approximately 65,000 linear feet of terracing in the immediate outfall area along with 8,000 linear feet of shoreline protection along the bank of the GIWW. 200 acres of plantings would be allocated in areas hard hit by recent hurricanes to prevent further erosion.

Project Benefits
The proposed freshwater introduction project would provide increased organic productivity and sediment to the project area as well as restore/improve hydrologic conditions. The project area consisting of 22,247 acres is expected to benefit by a net 473 acres from freshwater introduction, terracing and vegetative plantings.

Project Costs
The total fully funded cost for the project is $12,787,044

Preparer of Fact Sheet
Troy Mallach, NRCS, (337) 291-3064, troy.mallach@la.usda.gov


Gulf Intracoastal
Waterway (GIWW)
Sweet Lake
Lake
Calcasieu
Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction
(PPL18 Candidate)
Shoreline Protection *
Freshwater Introduction *
Vegetative Plantings *
Terrace Field *
Project Boundary
* denotes proposed features
N
Louisiana
Project
Location
Kilometers
Miles
Scale: 1:125,000
USGS
science for a changing world
Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, LA
Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0383
Map Date: July 21, 2008

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

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."

The CWPPRA Task Force, on April 12, 2006, passed a motion concerning the selection of demonstration projects. The Task Force agreed to consider funding, upon review, at least one credible demonstration project annually with estimates not to exceed $2 million.

What constitutes a demonstration project:

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

2. Demonstration projects contain new technology, which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone.

3. Demonstration projects are unique and are not duplicative in nature.

PPL 18 Demonstration Project Candidates

Demonstration projects were nominated at the 4 Regional Planning Team (RPT) meetings. Regional Planning Teams selected six (6) demonstration project nominees at the March 5, 2008 Coastwide RPT voting meeting. Demonstration project nominees were reviewed by the Environmental and Engineering Workgroups to verify that they met demonstration project criteria. On April 16, 2008 the Technical Committee selected three (3) demonstration project candidates for detailed assessments by the workgroups.

The following proposed demonstration projects were evaluated as candidates for the 18th Priority Project List:

- EcoSystems Wave Attenuator Demo
- Benefits of Limited Design/Unconfined Beach Fill for Restoration of LA Barrier Islands Demo
- Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo

EcoSystems Wave Attenuator for Shoreline Protection Demo Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:
Coastwide Strategy – Maintenance of Gulf, Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity

Potential Demonstration Project Location(s):
Gulf, bay, or lake shorelines; specific site to be determined later. Applicable Statewide.

Problem:
Coastal Louisiana consists of areas with unstable soil conditions, subsurface obstructions, accessibility limitations, etc. which limit the types of shoreline protection suitable to provide adequate relief of shoreline erosion. Traditional methods that have shown the most success are through the use of rock riprap. The major advantages of rock are the effectiveness and durability of protection that is provided. The disadvantages are the cost, supply, and site specific problems with placement and handling of the material. However, the same problems are also associated with other "non-rock" alternatives that have been tried as substitutes to provide equivalent protection against shoreline erosion.

Goals:
The primary goal of this demonstration is to manufacture, deploy and test an alternative method of shoreline protection equivalent to traditional methods in areas where site conditions limit or preclude traditional methods.

Proposed Solution:
Walter Marine has developed a method of protection against shoreline erosion using the EcoSystems Wave Attenuator. This product is unit of Ecosystems discs mounted on piling with an innovative anchoring system, which dissipates wave action. The Ecosystems Wave Attenuator could be applicable for use as a shoreline protection or in place of a channel plug. The intent of this demonstration project is to place the Ecosystems Wave Attenuator in area where traditional restoration strategy would have used a rock plug or sheetpile for a channel closure. The project will evaluate the effectiveness of reducing wave energy and shoreline erosion.

Project Benefits:
Project benefits include: 1) reduction in shoreline erosion associated with wave energy; 2) information regarding deployment and installation of Ecosystems Wave Attenuator; 3) information obtained would allow a comparison with riprap structures; 4) identification of other applications of Ecosystems Wave Attenuators.

Project Costs:
The total fully funded cost for the project is $1,857,009.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:
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Mary Kelly, Walter Marine, 985-705-5326, marycampokelly@yahoo.com

Benefits of Limited Design-Unconfined Disposal Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Region 2 Ecosystem Strategies: Restore/maintain barrier headlands, islands and shorelines

21. Extend and maintain barrier headlands, islands, and shorelines

22. Extend and maintain barrier shoreline from Sandy Point to Southwest Pass

Region 2 Mapping Unit Strategies

Barataria Barrier Islands- 19. Beneficial use of dredged material (e.g. Dredging offshore to build barrier island back marshes)

Barataria Barrier Shorelines- 23. Restore Barrier Islands

Region 3 Ecosystem Strategies: Restore Barrier Islands and Gulf Shorelines

14. Restore and maintain the barrier islands and gulf shoreline such as Isles Dernieres, Timbalier barrier island chains, Marsh Island, Point au Fer and Cheniere au Tigre .

Region 3 Mapping Unit Strategies

Isles Dernieres Shorelines- 33. Protect Bay/Gulf shorelines

Project Location: To be determined, but probably Isles Dernieres or Timbalier island chain.

Problem: Louisiana's barrier islands are critical as basic physical determinants of the seaward boundaries of the coastal basins. They also reduce energies in the estuaries and coastal basins, and help limit the tidal prism. Without massive-scale restoration of the Delta cycle, artificial nourishment of the barrier islands is necessary to prevent their complete disappearance within years to decades. However, nourishment of the barrier islands with offshore sand is expensive, particularly when detailed engineering plans and specifications, and precise sculpting of dune and supratidal habitats, is required, as is the case now.

Goals : Demonstrate and quantify specific benefits of limited-design, unconfined beach/subtidal Gulf sand nourishment of Louisiana barrier islands.

Proposed Solutions: The "ideal" demonstration approach to this problem would be to simply deposit unconfined fill sufficient to expect a detectable habitat change, and then monitor it. However, given the high cost of dredging and transporting sand from a borrow area to a barrier island, the CWPPRA ceiling on costs of Demonstration Projects ($2 million) would seem to be an insurmountable obstacle to that approach. It seems very unlikely that for under $2 million, sufficient sand could be dredged, transported, and placed unconfined, that we would expect to be able to detect associated habitat changes. Basically, this is either a funding problem, a detection problem, or both. An alternate approach is to use sediment "tracers" and modeling to estimate benefits. A small quantity of representative beach (or subtidal Gulf) fill (sand) will be "labeled" using an appropriate tracer. The sand will be deposited on the beach and/or in the subtidal Gulf in front of a barrier island. Measurements will be made to estimate the fate of the "labeled" sand. In addition, an appropriate simulation model of barrier island dynamics will be run using the data obtained in the tracer studies, to estimate changes in barrier island habitats, with and without one or more hypothetical restoration projects involving unconfined beach/gulf fill.

Project Benefits: Estimates of potential benefits (wva) of unconfined beach/gulf fill on Louisiana barrier islands.

Project Costs: The total fully funded cost for the project is $1,828,708.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet: Kenneth Teague, EPA (214) 665-6687 Teague.Kenneth@epa.gov

Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo

Coast 2050 Strategy:
Coastwide: Maintenance of Gulf, Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity

Project Location:
Applicable Statewide

Problem:
Several shoreline areas within coastal Louisiana consist of unstable soil conditions, subsurface obstructions, accessibility problems, etc., which severely limit the alternatives of shoreline protection. The adopted standard across the state, where conditions allow, is the use of rock aggregate in either a revetment or foreshore installation. The major advantages of using rock are durability, longevity, and effectiveness. However, in areas where rock is not conducive for use and site limitations exist, current "proven" alternatives that provide equivalent advantages are limited.

Goals:
The goal of this demonstration project is to come up with an alternative method(s) of shoreline protection that can be used in areas facing one or more limitation factors which preclude the use of currently adopted standards (i.e. rock, concrete panels, bulkheads, etc.).

Proposed Solution:
Several "new" concepts of providing shoreline protection have surfaced in the last couple of years. These concepts however, have not been researched or installed due mainly to budget limitations or the apprehension of industry, landowners, and others to "try" an unproven product. The intent of this demonstration project is to provide a funding mechanism to research, install, and monitor various shoreline protection alternatives in an area(s) of the state where physical, logistical and environmental limitations preclude the use of current adopted methods.

Project Benefits:
The primary benefit expected from this project is the finding of a product(s) that effectively reduces or eliminates shoreline erosion in site conditions with severe limitations where current standards are either non-acceptable or not economically justified.

Project Costs:
The total fully funded cost for the project is $ 1,906,237.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:
Loland Broussard, USDA-NRCS, (337) 291-3060, loland.broussard@la.usda.gov

PPL18 Candidate Project Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Region	Parish	Project Area (acres)	Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU)	Net Acres	Prioritization Score	Total Fully Funded Cost	Fully-Funded Phase I Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost	Average Annual Cost (AAC)	Cost Effectiveness (AAC/AAHU)	Cost Effectiveness (Cost/Net Acre)
Bayou Bienvenue Restoration	1	Orleans	348	84	341	34.3	$38,964,185	$3,647,522	$35,316,663	$3,056,458	$36,386	$114,264
Bertrandville Siphon	2	Plaquemines	14,574	965	1,612	60.3	$22,578,278	$2,129,816	$20,448,462	$1,703,213	$1,765	$14,006
Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration	2	Plaquemines	502	158	286	45.8	$31,390,699	$3,271,287	$28,119,412	$2,458,912	$15,563	$109,758
Pass a Loutre Restoration	2	Plaquemines	26,849	724	1,133	62.3	$34,383,309	$2,552,365	$31,830,944	$2,705,229	$3,737	$30,347
Elmer's Island Headland Restoration	2	Lafourche	353	116	174	53.3	$32,342,474	$2,998,224	$29,344,250	$2,536,751	$21,869	$185,876
Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation	3	Terrebonne	303	91	180	37.4	$32,720,525	$2,497,021	$30,223,504	$2,249,142	$24,716	$181,781
Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement	3	Terrebonne	48,446	470	456	57.3	$16,640,120	$2,326,289	$14,313,831	$1,242,598	$2,644	$36,491
Northwest Vermilion Bay Vegetative Plantings	3	Vermilion	65	27	65	38.0	$2,562,045	$380,054	$2,181,991	$169,090	$6,263	$39,416
Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation	4	Vermilion	537	131	274	43.8	$30,578,295	$2,858,613	$27,719,682	$2,354,874	$17,976	$111,600
Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction	4	Cameron	22,247	524	473	51.1	$12,787,044	$1,549,832	$11,237,212	$884,604	$1,688	$27,034

Dated:11/3/2008

Eng/Env WG Review of PPL 18 Demonstration Projects

(Parameter grading as to effect: 1 = low; 2 = medium; 3 = high)

Dated:11/3/2008 Demonstration Project Name	Total Fully Funded Cost	Parameter (P_n)						Total Score
		P_1 Innovativeness	**P_2** Applicability or Transferability	**P_3** Potential Cost Effectiveness	**P_4** Potential Env Benefits	**P_5** Recognized Need for Info	**P_6** Potential for Technological Advancement	
EcoSystems Wave Attenuator Demo	NRCS	$1,857,009	3	3	2	2	3	2
Benefits of Limited Design/Unconfined Beach Fill for Restoration of LA Barrier Islands Demo	EPA	$1,828,708	2	2	2	1	2	2
Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo	NRCS	$1,906,237	3	3	2	2	3	2

Demonstration Project Parameters

(P1) 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.

(P2) 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.

(P3) 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.

(P4) 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.

(P5) 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.

(P6) 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 for completely replacing an existing technique at a lower cost and without reducing wetland benefits should receive the highest scores.

The following people and organizations have written letters of support advocating selection of CWPPRA PPL18 candidate projects by the Technical Committee:

Region 1

Bayou Bienvenue Restoration Project

Kathy Muse, resident
Haywood R. Martin, Chair of Sierra Club Delta Chapter
University of Wisconsin New Orleans Research Group

Region 2

Bertrandville Siphon Project

Jeff Raasch, Chairperson of Gulf Coast Joint Venture, Bird Habitat Conservation Partnership

Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration

Jeff Raasch, Chairperson of Gulf Coast Joint Venture, Bird Habitat Conservation Partnership

Elmer's Island Headland Restoration Project

Vickie Duffourc, President of the Bayou Segnette Community and Boaters Association, Inc.
David J. Camardelle, Mayor of Grand Isle
Jason Smith, Board Coordinator for the Jefferson Parish Marine Fisheries Advisory Board
Jeff Raasch, Chairperson of Gulf Coast Joint Venture, Bird Habitat Conservation Partnership

Pass a Loutre Restoration Project

Chris Horton, Conservation Director of B.A.S.S.
Jeff Raasch, Chairperson of Gulf Coast Joint Venture, Bird Habitat Conservation Partnership
Jim Tripp, Environmental Defense Fund

Region 3

Northwest Vermilion Bay Vegetative Plantings Project

Chris P. Theriot, Administrator/Secretary-Treasurer of Vermilion Parish Police Jury

Terrebonne Bay Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation Project

No written comments submitted for this project.

Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement Project

No written comments submitted for this project.

Region 4

Cameron Creole Freshwater Introduction Project

Chad J. Courville, Land Manager for the Miami Corporation
Jeff Raasch, Chairperson of Gulf Coast Joint Venture, Bird Habitat Conservation Partnership

Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation Project

Chris P. Theriot, Administrator/Secretary-Treasurer of Vermilion Parish Police Jury

Demonstration Projects

Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo

David Walter, Walter Marine

EcoSystems Wave Attenuator Demo

No written comments submitted for this project.

Benefits of Limited Design/Unconfined Beach Fill for Restoration of LA Barrier Islands Demo

No written comments submitted for this project.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

REQUEST FOR PHASE II AUTHORIZATION AND APPROVAL OF PHASE II INCREMENT 1 FUNDING

For Discussion/Decision:

The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve requests for Phase II Authorization and Increment 1 funding. The Technical Committee reviewed project information, and took public comments on requests for Phase II approval on the six projects shown in the following table. The Technical Committee ranked the six projects based on individual agency votes.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends Phase II authorization and Increment 1 funding for the top three projects including Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation, East Marsh Island Marsh Creation, and South Shore of the Pen – CU 2.

Recommended Approval by Tech Committee	Agency	Project No.	PPL	Project Name	No. of Agency Votes	Sum of Weighted Score	Prioritization Score	Total Fully Funded Cost Est.
X	FWS	BA-42	15	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	6	22	48.5	$38,040,158
X	EPA	TV-21	14	East Marsh Island	5	14	33.8	$23,025,451
X	NRCS	BA-41b	14	South Shore of the Pen - CU 2	5	12	45.5	$9,682,932
	NRCS	BA-27c(3)	9	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Ph 3-CU 7	3	6	40.5	$32,583,477
	EPA	TE-47	11	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	3	4	60	$52,140,861
X	NRCS	TE-43	10	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	2	2	34.2	$15,304,924

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

(318) 473-7751
Fax: (318) 473-7626

November 19, 2008

Mr. Thomas Holden, Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Holden:

RE: Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c)
Phase Two Authorization Request for Construction Unit 7

By this letter, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Louisiana Office of Coastal Restoration and Protection request Phase Two Authorization for the Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c) Construction Unit 7, consisting of 22,811 feet of rock shoreline protection located on the north shore of Little Lake and the west bank of Bayou Perot in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.

Pursuant to Revision 14.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Appendix C, a document entitled "Information Required in Phase Two Authorization Request" is provided as Attachment A.

Pursuant to Revision 14.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures, Section 6.j. (2), a project estimate and spending schedule based on the 5 budget subcategories is provided as Attachment B.

If you or any members of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Technical Committee or Task Force have any questions regarding this matter, please call Quin Kinler (225) 382-2047.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
ASTC/WR & RC&D

Attachments

cc: (via email only):

Kirk Rhinehart, OCPR Technical Committee Member
Darryl Clark, USFWS Technical Committee Member
Rick Hartman, NMFS Technical Committee Member
Tim Landers, EPA, Technical Committee Member
Melanie Goodman, P&E Subcommittee Chair
Kelly Templet, OCPR P&E Subcommittee Member
Kevin Roy, USFWS P&E Subcommittee Member
Rachel Sweeney, NMFS P&E Subcommittee Member
Brad Crawford, EPA P&E Subcommittee Member
John Jurgensen, NRCS P&E Subcommittee Member
Garrett Graves, CPRA Chairman
Anne Gallagher, USCOE Contractor
Quin Kinler, Project Manager, NRCS
Dustin White, Project Manager, OCPR
John Boatman, District Conservationist, NRCS
Ronnie Faulkner, Design Engineer, NRCS
Randolph Joseph, Jr., AC, NRCS

ATTACHMENT A

Information Required for Phase Two Authorization Request

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c)
Construction Unit 7

November 19, 2008

Description of Phase One Project

The Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c) as selected for Phase One consisted of 9,000 feet of shoreline protection along the north shore of Little Lake; 11,000 feet along the west bank of Bayou Perot; 6,000 feet along the northeast shore of Little Lake; 9,600 feet along the east bank of Bayou Perot; 2,700 feet along the west bank of Harvey Cutoff, and 2,700 feet along the east bank of Harvey Cutoff, for a total of 41,000 feet of shoreline protection. See Figure 1. The project was envisioned to include one or more of the following techniques: a) foreshore rock dike using a construction technique where the underlying organic substrate is displaced, b) foreshore rock dike using a construction technique which attempts to retain and compact the underlying organic substrate, c) foreshore rock dike with a lightweight core material, d) rock revetment, e) steel sheetpile structure, f) concrete sheetpile structure, and/or g) PVC sheetpile structure. The objective of the project was to reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion for those areas referenced above. Secondary benefits were envisioned to include maintenance, and increase extent, of submerged aquatic vegetation on the protected side of project features, where such features form protected coves. The WVA predicted that the project would prevent the loss of 264 acres of intermediate and brackish marsh and produce 101 Average Annual Habitat Units. At the time of Phase One approval, the cost estimate was as follows:

Phase One Engineering & Design	692,131
Phase One Easements & Land Rights	76,563
Phase One S&A	254,946
Phase One Monitoring	16,955
Total Phase One	1,040,595
Phase Two Construction (includes S&H)	13,860,064
Phase Two Monitoring	76,943
Phase Two O&M	5,748,325
Phase Two Other	19,179
Total Phase Two	19,704,511
Total Fully Funded Cost	20,745,106

Overview of Phase One Tasks, Process and Issues

Environmental Compliance Tasks.

The Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phases 1, 2, and 3 (BA-27) Environmental Assessment was completed in February 2000. A Finding of No Significant Impact was published in the Federal Register on February 17, 2000.

The Section 404 permit was issued on December 10, 2002, with revised drawings being approved on February 26, 2004. CZM Consistency Determination was granted December 30, 2003. Water Quality Certification was granted January 30, 2004.

The Ecological Review for the entire Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project was completed in August 2004. The reach of shoreline included in CU7 is addressed in the section referred to as CU5 because the previously defined CU5 has been split into two parts; part was approved for Phase Two funding as "CU5" and part has been redefined as "CU7".

Engineering Tasks.

The results of the Engineering Tasks are presented in the July 2004 Design Report for Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project, Construction Unit 5 which has previously been made available to all CWPPRA agencies.

This design report covers the shoreline protection reach that has been already been approved for Phase Two funding as Construction Unit 5 (13,780 feet of concrete pile and panel wall) and the shoreline protection reach that is now referred to as Construction Unit 7 (22,811 feet of rock shoreline protection). Only two elements presented in the 2004 Design Report associated with the rock shoreline protection (now CU7) have changed: 1) the engineer's estimate has been updated; and 2) for the beneficial use areas, the maximum elevation of dredged material placement has been revised from +1.0 to +2.0 feet NAVD88.

Landrights Tasks.

By letter to Don Gohmert of NRCS, dated January 11, 2006, LDNR certified that landrights are complete for CU7 (copy enclosed).

Description of the Phase Two Candidate Project

The subject Phase Two Authorization Request is limited to about 22,811 feet of shoreline protection along the along the west bank of Bayou Perot and the northern shoreline of Little Lake. See Figure 2. The shoreline protection will consist of a rock dike and rock revetment, with an elevation of 3.5 feet NAVD88, a top width of 4 feet, and side slopes of 3:1. The dike and revetment will be constructed of COE R-400 (rock specification) and will be underlain with

a geotextile cloth. Five site-specific organism/drainage openings, ranging from 20 to 50 feet in width, will be incorporated; the openings will have a sill elevation of 2 feet below average tide. Approximately 36,500 feet of construction access channel, with a bottom elevation of –5.5 feet NAVD88 and bottom width of 80 feet, may be excavated. As available containment volume in existing ponds permit, excavated material will be used beneficially -- dredged material shall be placed in three shallow ponds along the north shore of Little Lake to a maximum elevation of +2.0 feet NAVD88; as much as 38 acres of marsh could be created.

The revised fully-funded cost estimate for BA-27c CU7 (Phases I and II), generated by the Economic Work Group, is $32,695,317. The revised fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II is $32,168,982. However, because Monitoring and COE Management were approved in full when BA-27c CU3 was approved, the requested Phase II amount for BA-27c CU7 is $32,057,142. The current fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II, Increment 1 of the BA-27c CU7 is $26,614,090.

There has been no significant change in project scope warranting revisions to the BA-27c project boundary, map, benefits, or fact sheets for the project as a whole. However, for the CU7 portion of BA-27c, the benefits include 180 net acres over 20 years. The "Prioritization Fact Sheet" for the CU7 portion of BA-27c has been updated (November 2008), and it yielded a total prioritization score of 40.45.

Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Objectives. The objective of the BA-27c Construction Unit 7 is to reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion for approximately 22,811 feet of shoreline along the along the west bank of Bayou Perot and the northern shoreline of Little Lake.
B. Cost Sharing Agreement for Phase One. The Cost Sharing Agreement for Phase One of the Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection Phase 3 Project (BA-27c) was executed between DNR and NRCS on July 25, 2000.
C. Landrights Notification. By letter to Don Gohmert of NRCS, dated January 11, 2006, LDNR certified that landrights are complete for CU7.
D. Favorable Preliminary Design Review. A favorable 30% Design Review for the work contained in this Construction Unit was conducted on August 20, 2003, and a summary of that review was distributed to the Technical Committee on October 14, 2003.
E. Final Project Design Review. The 95% design review was conducted on September 2, 2004, with favorable results. A summary of that review, dated October 14, 2004, has been distributed to the Technical Committee.
F. Environmental Assessment. The Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phases 1, 2, and 3 (BA-27) Environmental Assessment was completed in February 2000. Copies of the Environmental Assessment and FONSI have been provided to the Technical Committee.
G. Findings of Ecological Review. The Ecological Review for the entire Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project (Phases 1, 2, 3, and 4) was completed in August 2004. The reach of shoreline included in CU7 is addressed in the section referred to as CU5 because the previously defined CU5 was split into two parts; part was approved for Phase

Two funding as “CU5” and part has been redefined as “CU7”. The Ecological Review recommended continued progress toward construction authorization pending a favorable 95% Design Review.

H. Application / Public Notice for Permits. The Section 404 permit was issued on December 10, 2002, with revised drawings being approved on February 26, 2004. CZM Consistency Determination was granted December 30, 2003. Water Quality Certification was granted January 30, 2004.
I. HTRW Assessment. NRCS procedures do not call for an HTRW assessment on this project.
J. Section 303e Approval. Section 303e approval was granted by the Corps Real Estate Division on October 21, 2002.
K. Overgrazing Determination. NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not, and is not anticipated to be, a problem in the project area.
L. Revised fully-funded cost estimate for BA-27c CU7 (Phases I and II), generated by the Economic Work Group, is $32,695,317. The revised fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II is $32,168,982. However, because Monitoring and COE Management were approved in full when BA-27c CU3 was approved, the requested Phase II amount for BA-27c CU7 is $32,057,142. The current fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II, Increment 1 of the BA-27c CU7 is $26,614,090. The required spreadsheet is enclosed.
M. Wetland Value Assessment. The Wetland Value Assessment was completed in August 1999, and all Task Force agencies were provided a copy. A revised Wetland Value Assessment will not be performed because no significant change in project scope had occurred.
N. Prioritization Criteria ranking score. The Prioritization Fact Sheet was updated in November 2008.

Criteria	Score	Weight Factor	Contribution to Total Score
Cost Effectiveness	1	2	2
Area of Need, High Loss Area	2.3	1.5	3.45
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	8	1	8
Sustainability of Benefits	2	1	2
Increasing riverine input	0	1	0
Increased sediment input	0	1	0
Maintaining landscape features	10	1	10
TOTAL SCORE			40.45

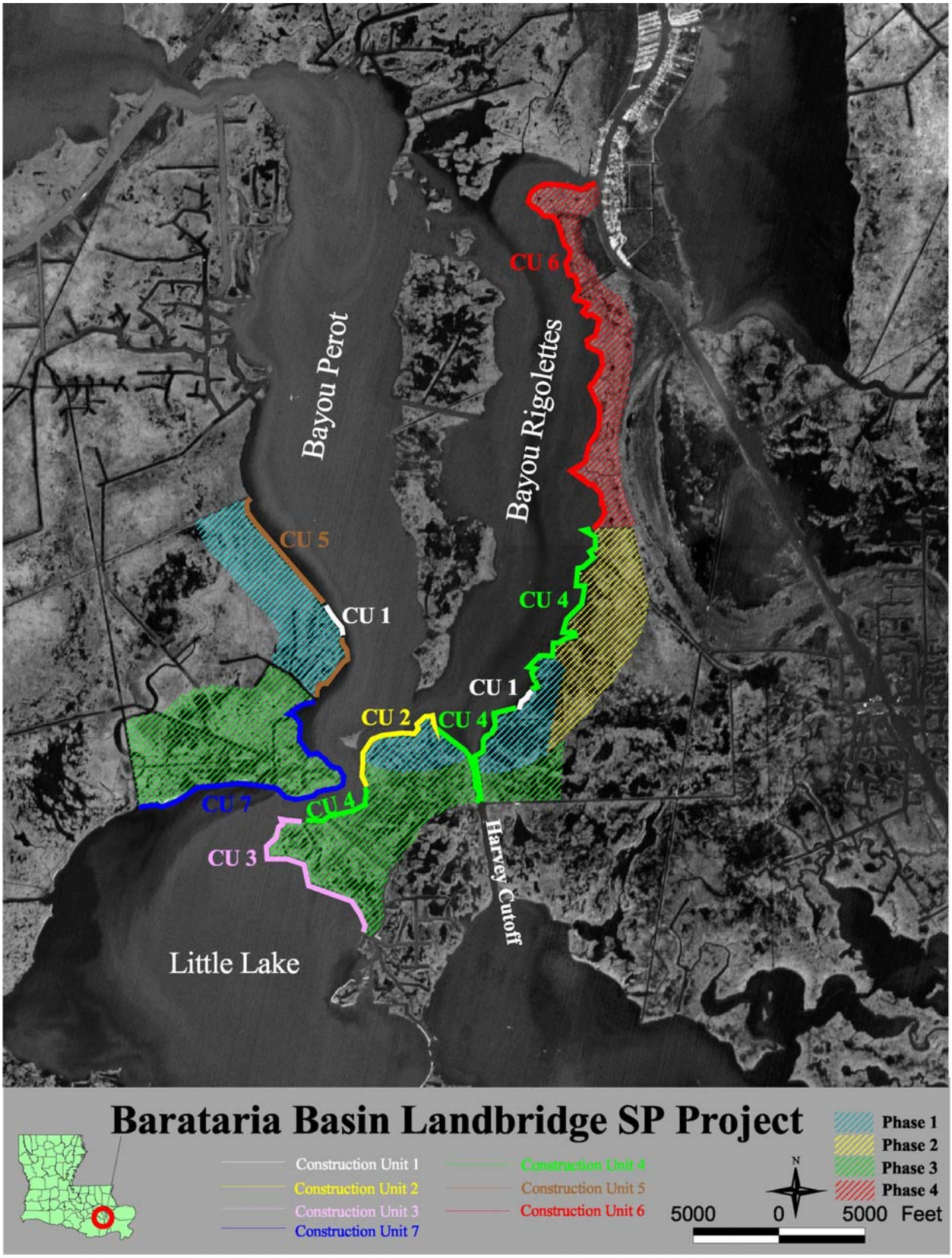


Figure 1. Map illustrating the juxtaposition of Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phases and Construction Units.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

BARATARIA BASIN LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT PHASE 3 (BA-27c)

PHASE II APPROVAL OF CU7

CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
December 3, 2008

BARATARIA BASIN LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

Project Location: Region 2, Barataria Basin, Lafourche Parish, west bank of Bayou Perot and north shore of Little Lake.

Problem: Shoreline erosion rates in this area vary from 5 to 30 feet per year. (Some areas lost about 75 feet as a result of 2005 storms.)

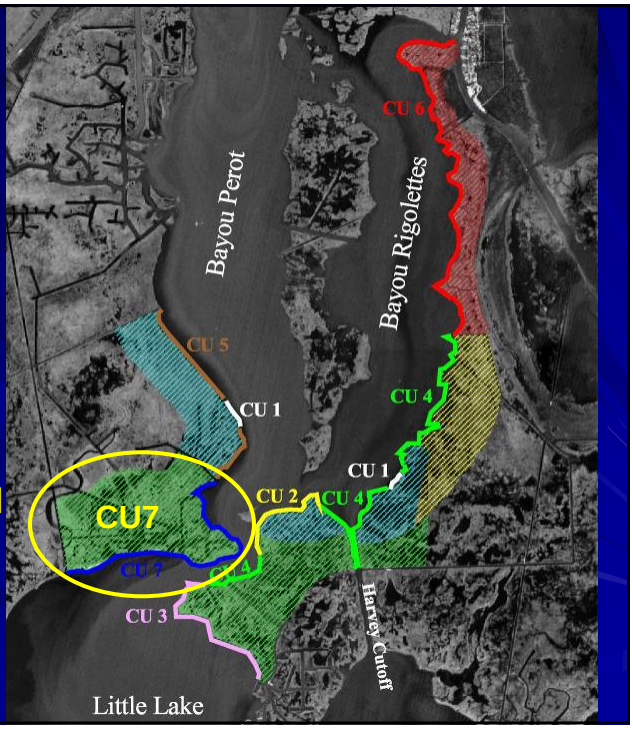
Goal: Reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion for about 22,800 feet along west bank of B. Perot and north shore of Little Lake.

October 2005

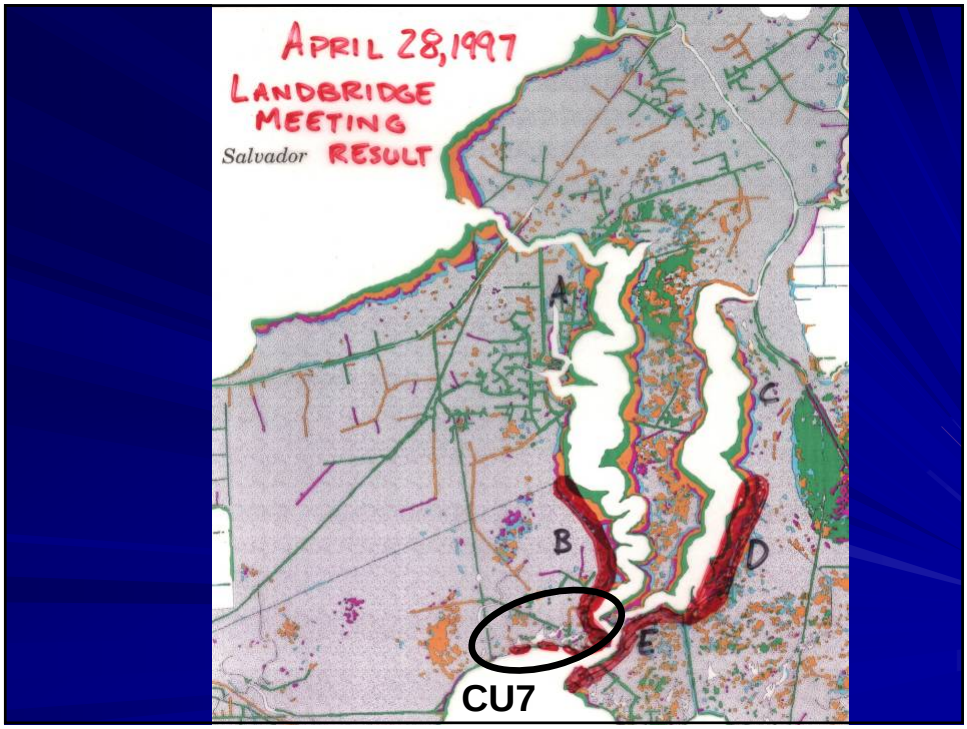
October 2006

BARATARIA BASIN LANDBRIDGE SHORELINE PROTECTION

ALL PHASES AND CONSTRUCTION UNITS



BARATARIA BASIN LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7


APRIL 28,1997
LANDBRIDGE
MEETING
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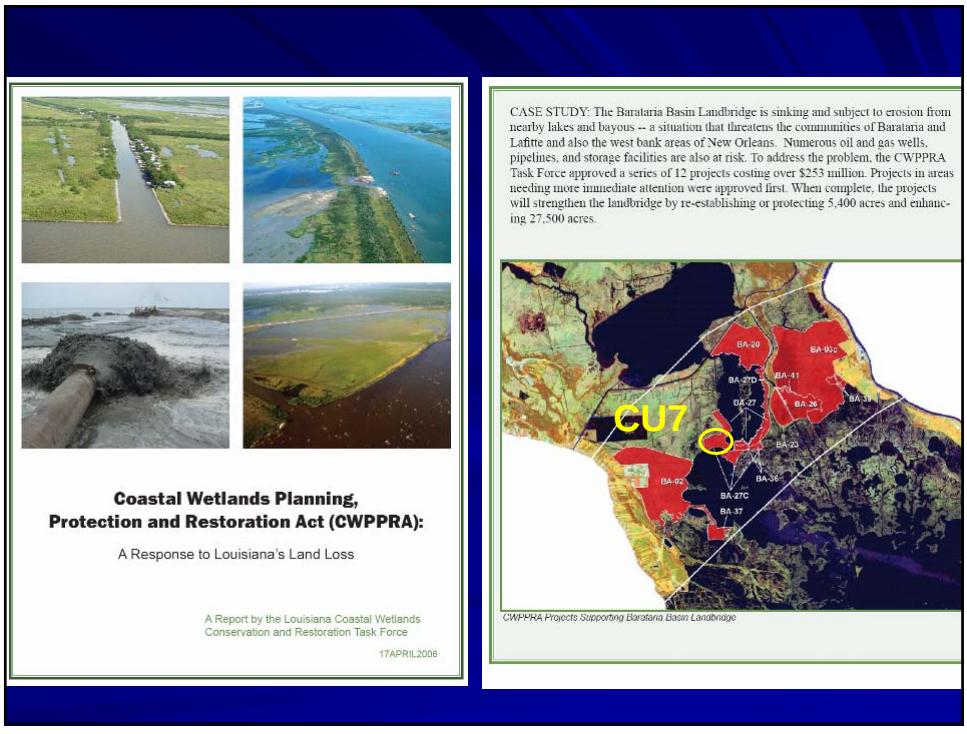
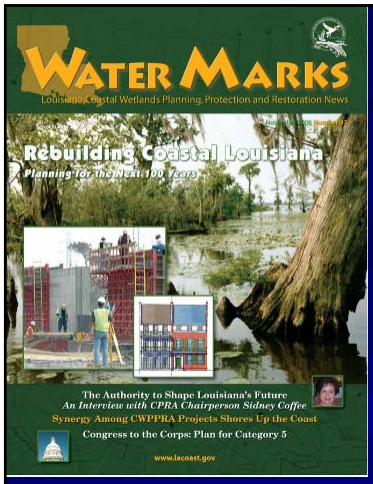

Coastal Wetlands Planning,
Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA):
A Response to Louisiana's Land Loss
A Report by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands
Conservation and Restoration Task Force
17APRIL2006
CASE STUDY: The Barataria Basin Landbridge is sinking and subject to erosion from nearby lakes and bayous -- a situation that threatens the communities of Barataria and Lafitte and also the west bank areas of New Orleans. Numerous oil and gas wells, pipelines, and storage facilities are also at risk. To address the problem, the CWPPRA Task Force approved a series of 12 projects costing over $253 million. Projects in areas needing more immediate attention were approved first. When complete, the projects will strengthen the landbridge by re-establishing or protecting 5,400 acres and enhancing 27,500 acres.
CU7
BA-20
BA-27D
BA-41
BA-27
BA-26
BA-23
BA-02
BA-27C
BA-37
CWPPRA Projects Supporting Barataria Basin Landbridge



BARATARIA BASIN LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

Project Features

22,800 feet of rock dike / revetment along the along the west bank of Bayou Perot and the north shore of Little Lake.

Dike and revetment will have an elevation of 3.5 feet NAVD88, a top width of 4 feet, and side slopes of 3:1.

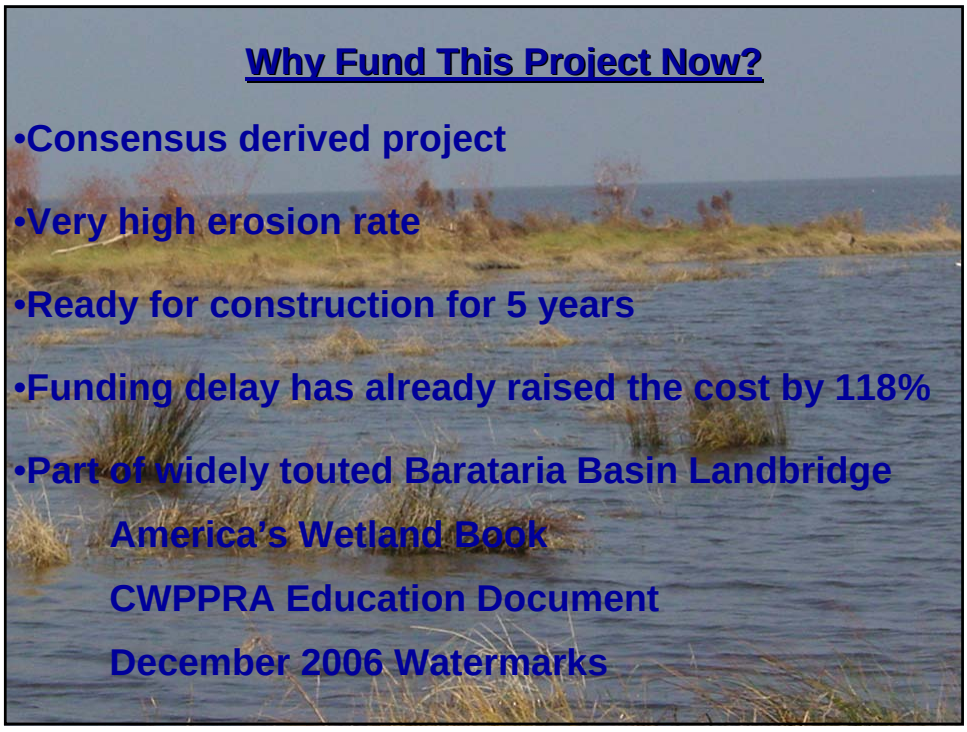
Five site-specific organism/drainage openings, ranging from 20 to 50 feet .

Beneficial Use of dredge material could result in creation of 38 acres of marsh.

BARATARIA BASIN LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

Benefits and Cost

Total Area Benefited:	961 Acres
Net Acres after 20 years:	180 Acres
Prioritization Score:	40.45 Pts.
Fully Funded Phase II Total:	$32,057,142
Fully Funded Phase II Increment 1:	$26,614,090



Why Fund This Project Now?

- **Consensus derived project**
- **Very high erosion rate**
- **Ready for construction for 5 years**
- **Funding delay has already raised the cost by 118%**
- **Part of widely touted Barataria Basin Landbridge**
  - **America's Wetland Book**
  - **CWPPRA Education Document**
  - **December 2006 Watermarks**

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

(318) 473-7773
Fax: (318) 473-7747

November 13, 2008

Mr. Thomas Holden, Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Holden:

RE: GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43)
Phase II Authorization Request

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) request Phase II authorization for the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43). The project was authorized for Phase I as a part of Priority Project List 10 (PPL 10) in January 2001 by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (Task Force) under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

This request is submitted in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual. Please be advised that because the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) elected to build a portion of this project, the Task Force approved a change in scope of this project on October 25, 2007 to include only the remaining 8,833 feet that was not incorporated in the CIAP plan (see Description of Phase II project in Enclosure 1 for details). Questions regarding this project may be referred to Ron Boustany at (337) 291-3067.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
ASTC/WR & RC&D

Enclosure

cc: (via email only)
Kirk Rhinehart, Acting Assistant Secretary, LDNR, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Darryl Clark, Senior Field Biologist, USFWS, Lafayette, Louisiana
Rick Hartman, Fisheries Biologist, NMFS, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Tim Landers, Life Scientist, EPA, Dallas, Texas
Melanie Goodman, Project Manager/Biologist, USACE, New Orleans, Louisiana
Kelly Templet, Coastal Resources Scientist, LDNR, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Kevin Roy, Senior Field Biologist, USFWS, Lafayette, Louisiana
Rachel Sweeney, Ecologist, NOAA, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Brad Crawford, Civil Engineer, EPA, Dallas, Texas
Garrett Graves, Sr. Advisor, Gov. Office of Coastal Activities, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Anne Gallagher, Contractor, USACE, New Orleans, Louisiana
John Jurgensen, Civil Engineer, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
Ron Boustany, Project Manager/Natural Resource Splst, NRCS, Lafayette, Louisiana
Dustin White, Project Manager, OCPR, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
John Boatman, District Conservationist, NRCS, Thibodaux, Louisiana
Ronnie Faulkner, Design Engineer, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
Randolph Joseph, Jr., Area Conservationist, Lafayette, Louisiana

Enclosure 1
Information Required in Phase II Authorization Request

GIWW BANK RESTORATION OF CRITICAL AREAS IN TERREBONNE (TE-43)

Description of Phase I Project

The TE-43 GIWW Critical Areas project was approved relative to the 10th CWPPRA Priority Project List. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the federal sponsor for this project. The objective of this project is to protect critically eroding portions of the southern bank of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW).

The Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) Bankline Restoration Project is located in Terrebonne Parish approximately ten miles east of the Lower Atchafalaya River and ten miles southwest of Houma, Louisiana. The specific location proposed for the structures is the southern bank of the GIWW originating at a point close to mile marker 80 and terminating at a point close to mile marker 70.

In the past 20 years, as the efficiency of the Lower Atchafalaya River has decreased, Lake Verret subbasin flooding and Atchafalaya River flows via the GIWW have increased. Deterioration of fresh and intermediate wetlands, particularly the floating marsh, in the upper Penchant basin has been attributed to sustained elevated water levels. In addition, wave action from commercial and recreational traffic on the GIWW has caused floating marshes in some areas to become directly exposed to increased circulation through unnatural connections formed where channel banks have deteriorated.

The objective of the GIWW Bankline Restoration project is to protect critically eroding portions of the southern bank of the GIWW that act as an interface between the fragile fresh marshes and the turbulent high velocities that occur within the GIWW. Proposed measures include installing shoreline protection structures along the southern bank of the GIWW. The structures will provide protection to the banks of the GIWW, which have experienced severe erosion since the construction of the GIWW in the early 1950's.

The project goals are: 1) To enable the GIWW to function as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River freshwater flow to specific locations that would benefit from increased flows of fresh water and nutrients, and 2) To provide relief to marshes connected to the GIWW that are currently suffering from prolonged inundation and wave action while stopping shoreline erosion along the remaining bank of the GIWW.

The proposed solution is to restore critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks, and stabilize/armor selected critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks with hard shoreline stabilization materials.

The Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 3,324 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored of 366 acres at TY20.

At the time of Phase I approval, the fully-funded project cost was $19,657,998. That figure included $1,735,983 for Phase I and $17,922,015 for Phase II. The original cost breakdown for Phases I and II is presented in the following table:

Task Name	Phase I Costs	Phase II Costs
Engineering and Design	$1,113,611	
Land Rights	$52,529	
DNR Administration	$267,256	$279,601
NRCS Administration	$286,282	$299,506
Monitoring	$14,954	$83,493
Corps Project Management	1,351	$20,740
Construction		$11,981,341
Contingency		$2,995,335
Supervision and Inspection		$182,451
Operations and Maintenance		$2,079,548
Total	**$1,735,983**	**$17,922,015**

The original project fact sheet and map depicting the project boundary and project features is provided below.

October 2003

GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2001 **Project Area:** 3,324 acres
Approved Funds: $2.2 M **Total Est. Cost:** $19.7 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 366 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Shoreline Protection

Location

The project is located in the Terrebonne basin, in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

In the past 20 years, as the efficiency of the Lower Atchafalaya River has decreased, Verrett subbasin flooding and Atchafalaya River flows via the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) have increased. Deterioration of fresh and intermediate wetlands, particularly of the floating marshes in the upper Penchant basin, has been attributed to sustained elevated water levels. In addition, floating marshes in some areas have become directly exposed to increased circulation through unnatural connections formed where channel banks deteriorated.

Conversely, losses in the central Terrebonne Parish marshes have been attributed to the elimination of riverine inflow coupled with subsidence and altered hydrology from canal dredging that facilitated saltwater intrusion. Increased flow of the GIWW and wave pulses from navigation traffic are causing additional breakup and loss of floating marshes in unprotected areas.

Restoration Strategy

This project will restore critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks and stabilize/armor selected critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks with hard shoreline stabilization materials.

Progress to Date

Geotechnical soils investigation report is complete. Soils in the area are very soft and fluid.

This project is on Priority Project List 10.

Large mats of floating freshwater marsh, such as this one, detach from their point of origin and enter the GIWW through large breaches in the existing shoreline.

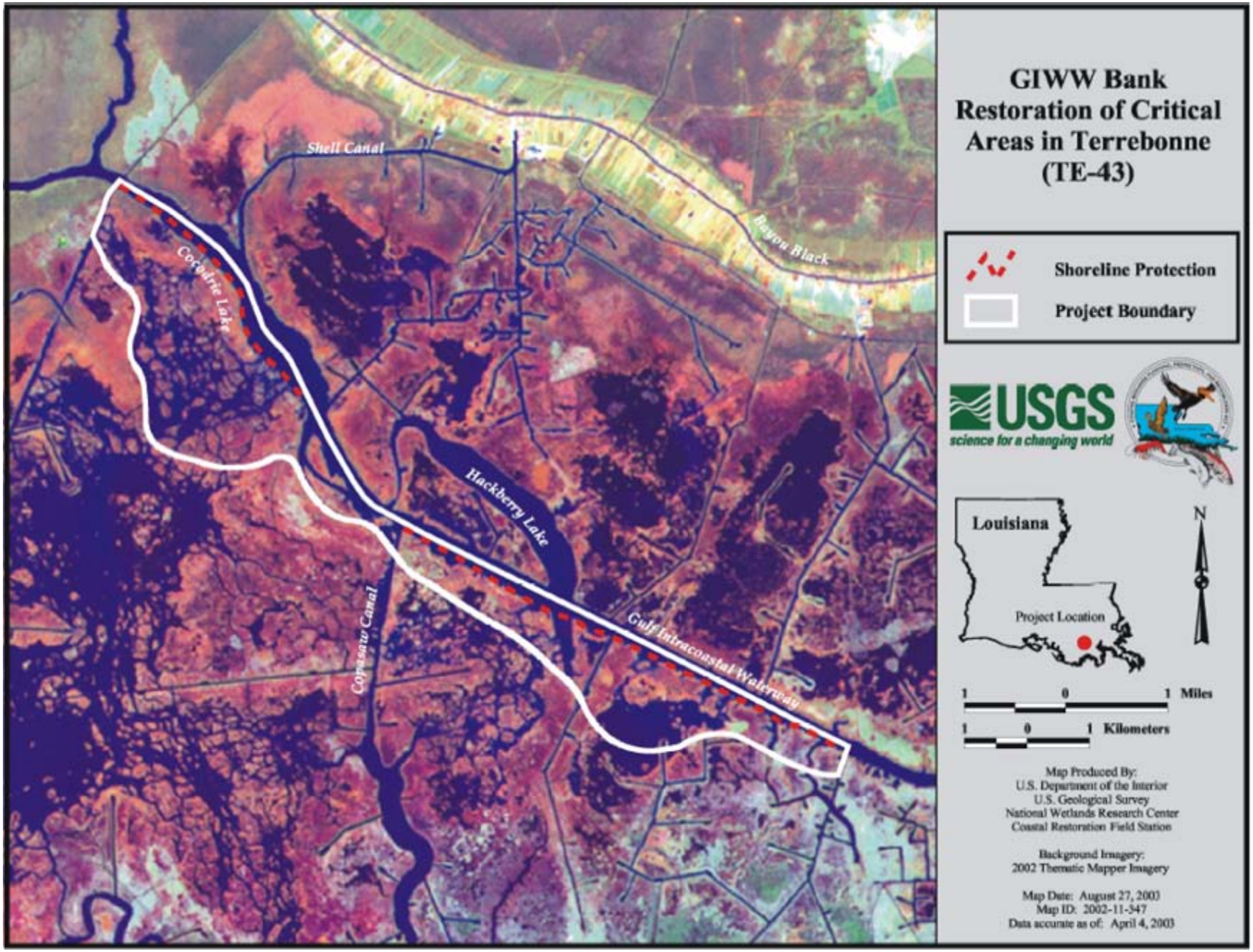
Concrete "H" pile/panel structures, similar to this one, will be installed at locations within the project area where shoreline erosion is critical. Soils with high amounts of organic material, which have poor strength, necessitated the use of a structure such as this.

For more project information, please contact:

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

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

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


Shell Canal
Bayou Black
Crocodile Lake
Hackberry Lake
Cocodrie Canal
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Shoreline Protection
Project Boundary
USGS
science for a changing world
Louisiana
Project Location
N
1 0 1 Miles
1 0 1 Kilometers
Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery
Map Date: August 27, 2003
Map ID: 2002-11-347
Data accurate as of: April 4, 2003

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process, and Issues

The following tasks were completed during Phase I:

1) Interagency kickoff meeting and field trip
2) Final Cost Share Agreement executed between NRCS and DNR
3) Preliminary landrights
4) Magnetometer survey
6) Geotechnical investigation of the proposed alignment
7) 30% design review
8) 95% design review
9) Ecological Review
10) Environmental Assessment
11) Final construction cost estimate
12) Section 404 Permit complete
13) Overgrazing determination from NRCS
14) Cultural resources clearance

Geologic Information

The predominant soil that occurs along the existing bankline of the GIWW is Aquents, Dredged, occasionally flooded. For the remainder of the project area, Kenner muck – very frequently flooded, makes up the majority of the soil type. Other soil types present within the project area are Fausse Clay – frequently flooded, Barbary muck – frequently flooded, Gramercy/Cancienne – silty clay loam, and Allemands muck – very frequently flooded (NRCS 2002, unpublished data).

Hydrology and Hydraulics

The water levels in the watershed are influenced by tides and wind. The mean high water is 2.0' NAVD88. The mean low water is 0.5' NAVD88.

Engineering and Design Tasks

The Department of Natural Resources letter "RE: Generalized Guidelines for Coastal Structures Design Parameters" dated January 07, 2000, and its attachment "Design Guidelines for CWPPRA Shoreline Protection Structures" were used to determine the wave heights used to design the rock / rock composite dike. Under the guidelines set forth in the letter a still water elevation (SWE), a wave height, the height of the structure, and the wave forces must be determined. In an effort to be conservative, the SWE was set at the storm water elevation of +2.5 NAVD88. Concurrently, the average bottom elevation was determined to be approximately -1.5 NAVD88.

Minimum and maximum design wave heights are determined according to the guidelines, where the minimum wave height is equal to 2.0 feet unless this is greater than the water

depth and the maximum wave height is 0.78 times the water depth. Therefore the minimum and maximum wave heights were set at 2.0 and 3.12 feet respectively.

A wind generated wave height was determined using a 70 mph wind. The maximum peak gust, 70 mph, was chosen out of a comparison of New Orleans, Lake Charles and Baton Rouge wind speeds, provided in NOAA's "Climatic Wind Data for the United States". The wave height for this wind speed was used as an input for the ACES program in which wind in shallow and deep open water conditions was determined. The shallow and deep open water wave conditions return wave heights of 1.44 and 1.67 feet respectively. Along with these wave heights, one other wave height was determined. This is the wave height due to boat traffic. Since most of the traffic in the GIWW is crew boats a wave height of 3.0 feet was used in accordance with the guidelines.

The minimum top elevation of the structure was determined to be 3.5 NAVD88 based on the ability of the structure to be overtopped, and the guidelines. The wave impact forces were determined by deciding if the maximum wave height is breaking or non-breaking. This is done using the Shore Protection Manual (SPM), Chapter 2, Section VI, Part 2. In this case, a wind duration of 2.0 seconds was used, which allowed for the determination of the deepwater wave steepness, 0.024. The deepwater wave steepness is used as an input into Figure 2-72 of the SPM in order to determine the breaker height index, which in turn is used to determine the breaking wave height, 3.0 feet. The breaking wave height was then used as an input in Equation 2-92 of the SPM in order to determine the depth of water that the breaking wave would break at, 4.59 feet. Since the depth of water at which the wave would break at is greater than the depth of water at the structure, the wave will break before it reaches the structure, and thus is not a concern in the design of the structure.

The geotechnical investigation provided the minimum slopes for a composite and a rock dike. With this information in combination with the settlements for each type of section, also provided in the geotechnical investigation, a determination of the most economic design method (rock / composite) was made on a per reach basis. The most economic method per reach was used as the determining factor for which sections of the dike would be composite rather than rock only. These determinations led to the specification of 2:1 (H:V) side slopes for the rock only sections and 2.5:1(H:V) side slopes for the composite sections, based on the minimum slopes provided by the geotechnical investigation.

With the maximum wave height, wave forces, and side slopes determined the size of the rock riprap was determined to be a Corps of Engineers R-1000 gradation. This was done using equation 7-117 from the SPM, with a stability coefficient of 2.2, and the two side slopes (2:1, 2.5:1) that were proposed for this structure. The top width of the structure was determined to be 3.0 feet using equation 7-120 of the SPM, with the median size of the gradation above.

A layer thickness for the composite sections of the structure had to be determined. This was accomplished using equations 7-123 and 7-124 of the SPM. The maximum

thickness from these two equations was determined to be 1.6 feet. To be conservative a 2.0 foot layer thickness has been specified for the structure design.

Design meetings were held at the 30% (May 25, 2004) and 95% (August 26, 2004) levels.

Landrights, Cultural Resources, Environmental Compliance and Other Tasks

Preliminary landrights has proceeded smoothly and no problems are anticipated in acquiring final landrights.

No cultural resource sites are located within the project area.

Environmental concerns were considered in the planning and design of this project. A FONSI, Environmental Assessment, and Ecological Review Report have been completed. A Section 404 permit has been approved by the USACE. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been developed for this project since the disturbed construction site is more than one (1) acre. A permit to dredge material for construction has been obtained by the local sponsors from the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Zone Management.

A draft Ecological Review is available and a final EA dated December, 2002 was developed after receiving comments on the draft EA, which was submitted for public comment in April, 2002.

Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

The original candidate for Phase I authorization of TE-43 involved a near complete armoring of a section of the GIWW bankline (referred to as Area G) **(Figure 1)** totaling 37,000 feet where the bankline had deteriorated significantly and at several points breached into the adjacent floating marshes of the upper Penchant Basin. The two major breach areas are located at the NW and SE extents of the project area **(Figure 2)**. In Fall 2005 and Spring 2006, NRCS and LDNR with the consent of Terrebonne Parish and a major landowner reevaluated the project. Based upon new USGS data and joint NRCS and LDNR field analysis, a revised downsized project was agreed upon that removed portions of segments along intact banks and targeted only the two major breach areas within the project boundary **(Figure 3)**. NRCS and LDNR criteria for downsizing required that the revised project not add any new areas to the project and would not significantly alter the overall project goals. The purposes of the downsizing were two-fold: 1) to concentrate efforts on those critical areas where the bankline had breached or were not imminently threatening to breach into adjacent fragile floating marshes, and 2) to identify a portion of the project to be proposed for Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) consideration. In 2006, CIAP elected to construct the portion of the project that was submitted for consideration. Therefore, the TE-43 project candidate for Phase II funding request currently consists of the remaining critical segment of the project area **(Figure 3)**.

The final design of the project features are essentially unchanged from the original Phase I project with exception to the total length. The project contains shoreline protection by means of a hard shoreline structure. The Phase 0 approved length of the structure was approximately 37,000 ft, the CIAP project will construct 14,555 ft, the CWPPRA project will construct 8,833 ft, and the remaining 13,612 ft has been eliminated from the project.

The work to be accomplished will consist of the installation of approximately 8,833 feet of shoreline protection along the southern shoreline of the GIWW by constructing a rock rip-rap dike and in places of poor soil bearing capacities constructing a composite rock rip-rap dike with a lightweight core aggregate as seen in **Figures 4 and 5** (typical and composite rock dike sections).

Previous projects involving similar bankline structures that have been successfully constructed along the GIWW and other similar type areas include Perry Ridge Shore Protection (CS-24), GIWW-Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization (CS-30), Cameron Prairie NWR Shoreline Protection (ME-09), Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13) and Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04). Additionally, the analysis and results included in the geotechnical investigations support the concept that a rock/rock composite structure is capable of being constructed, and establishes the required stable side slopes as well as expected settlements.

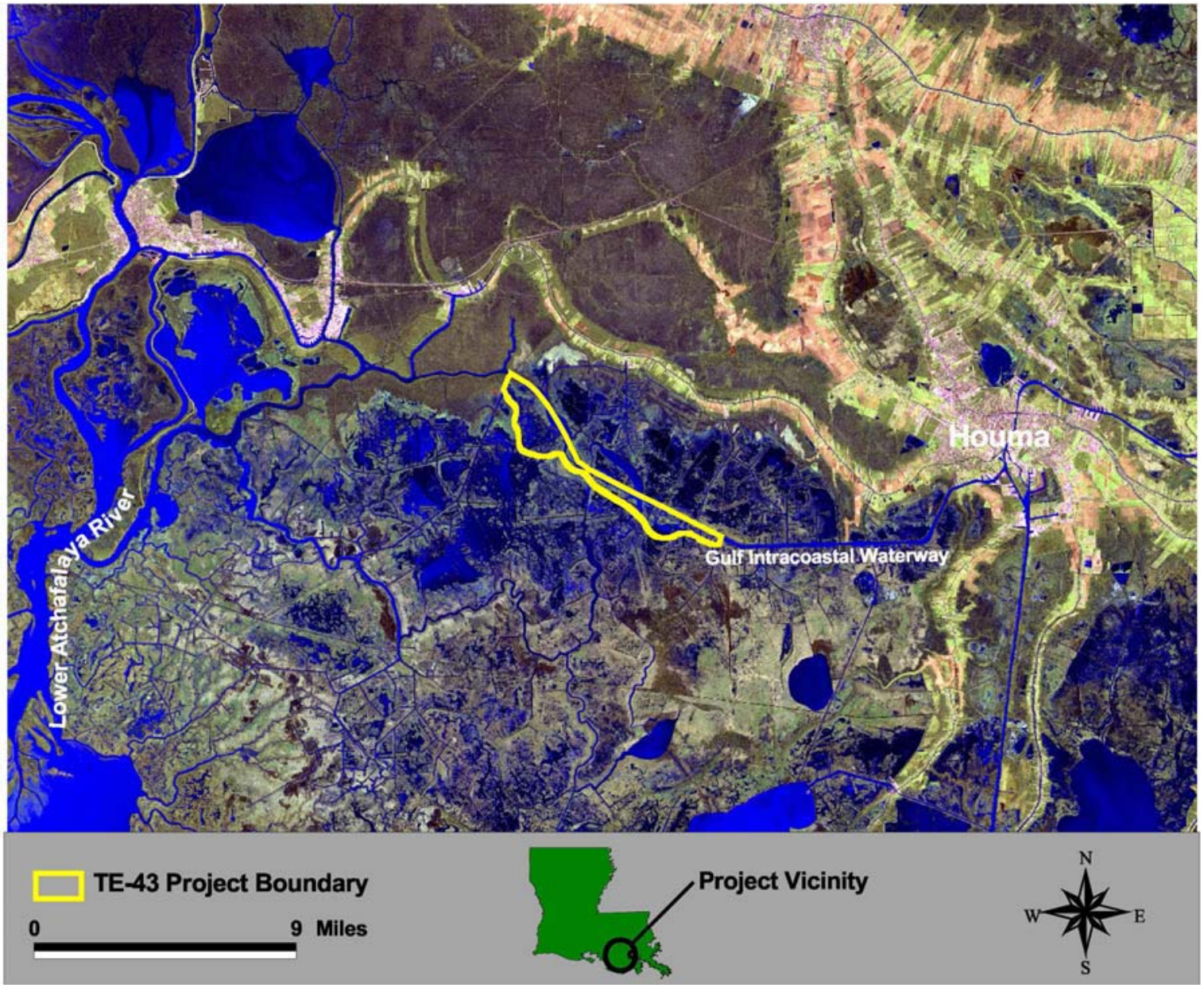


Figure 1. Vicinity map of original boundary of GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43).

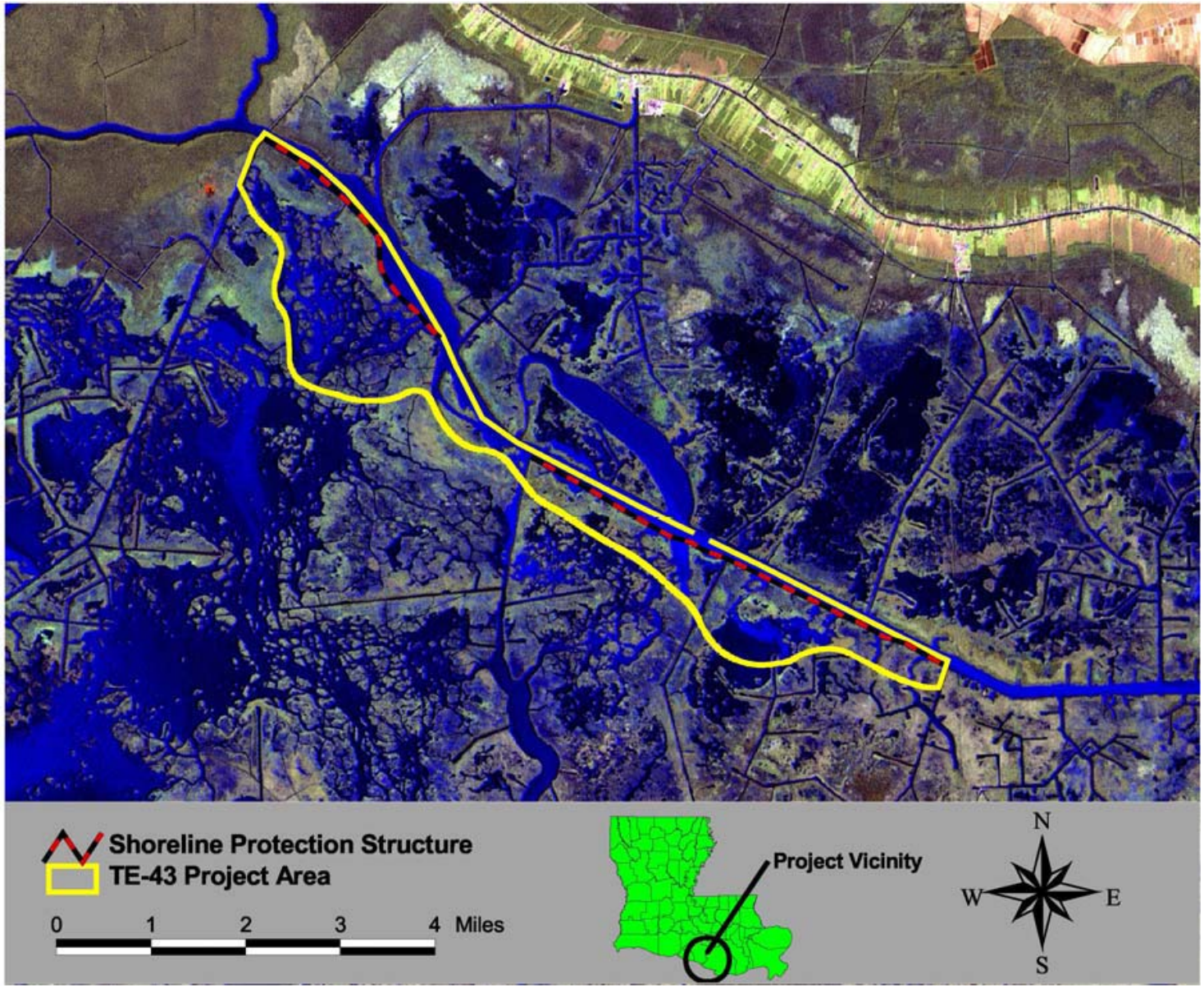


Figure 2. Expanded view of original project boundary of GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43) also indicating extent of shoreline protection coverage.

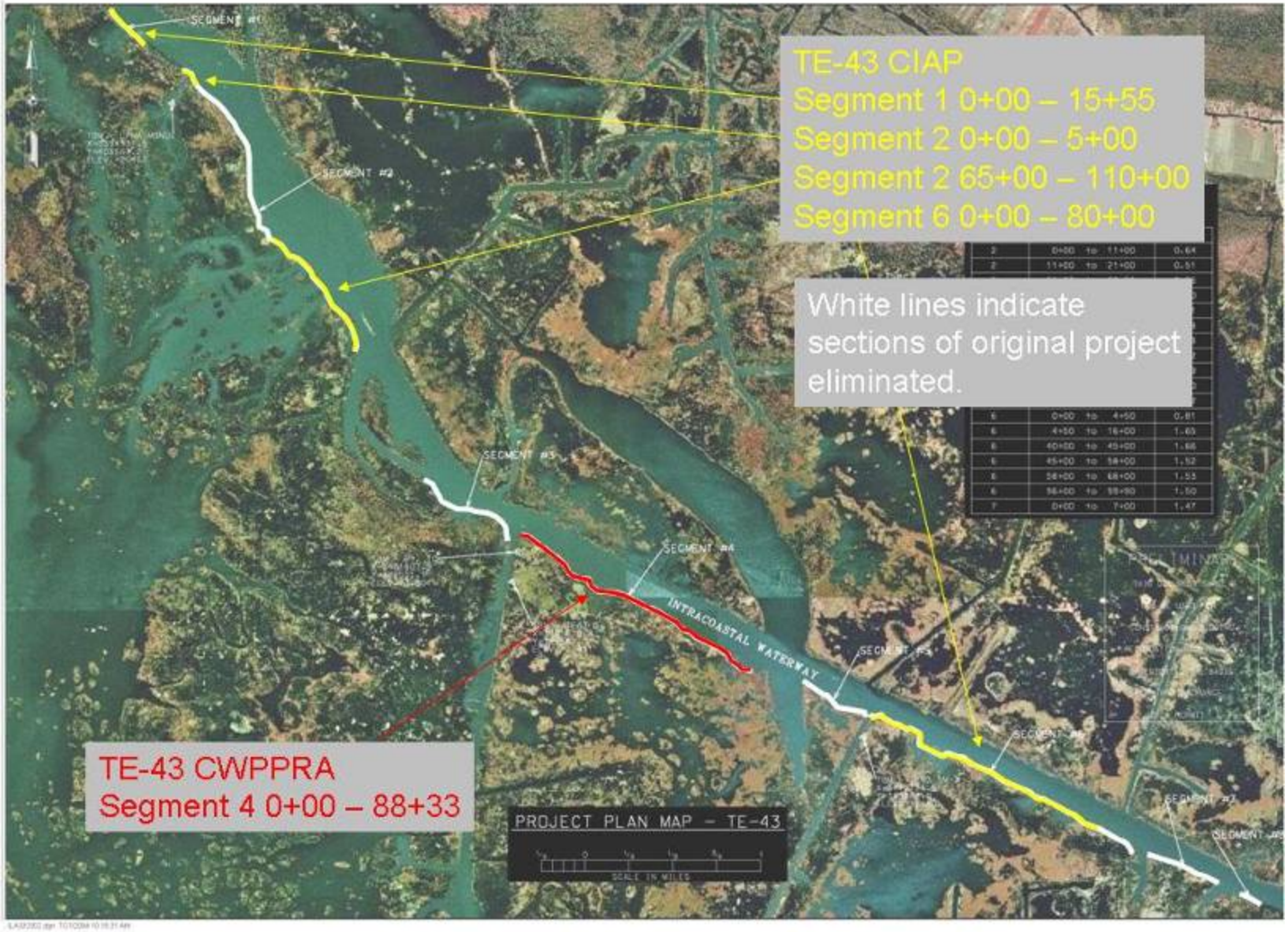


Figure 3. Map showing original TE-43 CWPPRA project with yellow lines indicating positions of CIAP sections, red lines indicating current CWPPRA TE-43 project, and white lines indicating those sections of segments eliminated from the project.

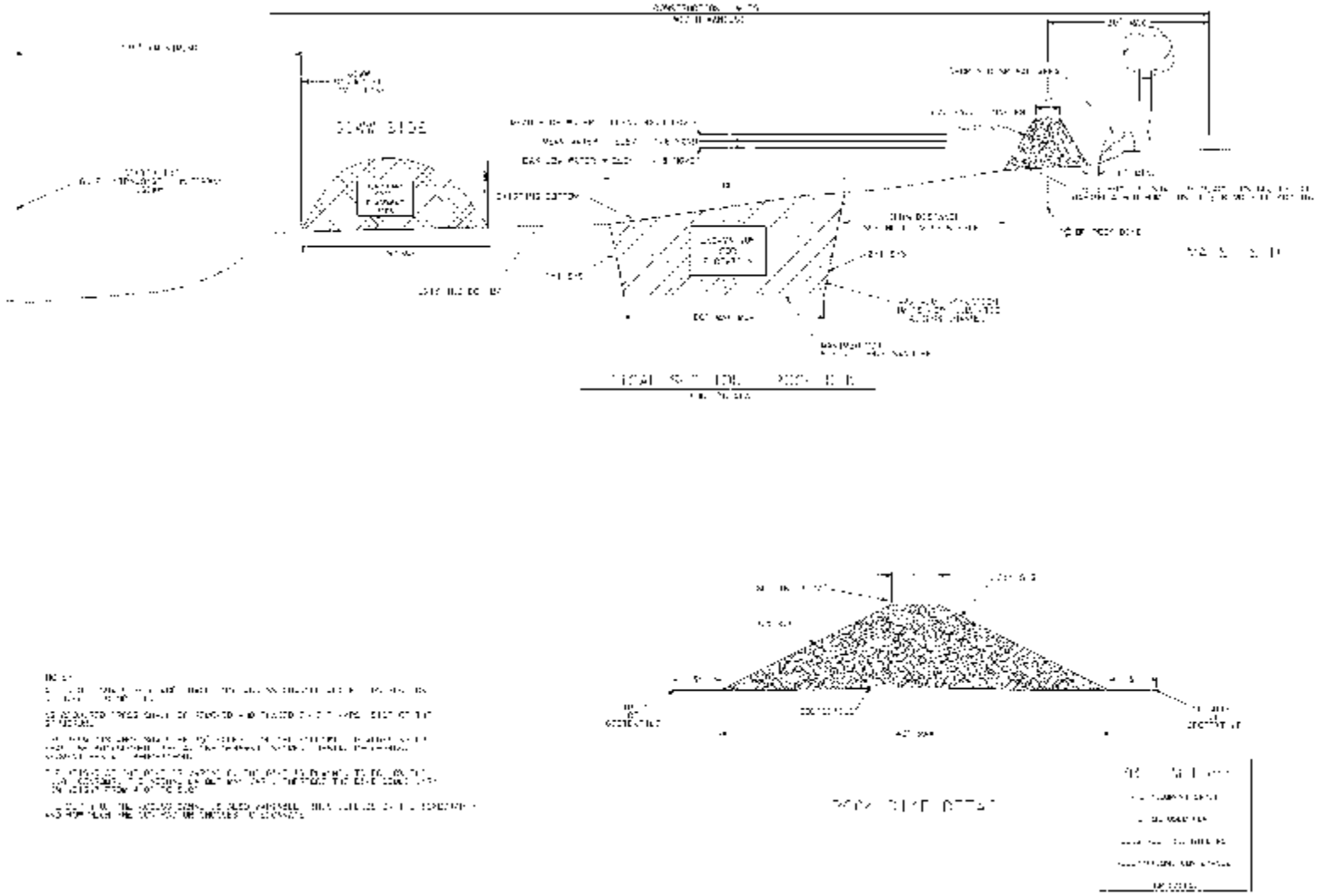
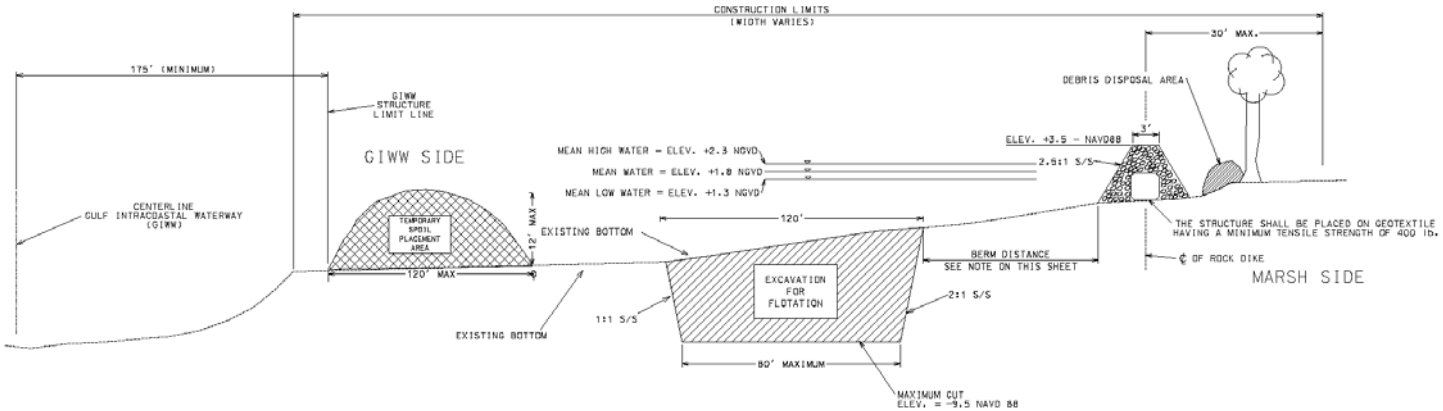


Figure 4 – Typical Rock Dike Section.



TYPICAL SECTION – COMPOSITE ROCK DIKE
(NOT TO SCALE)

COMPOSITE REACHES
LIGHT WEIGHT AGGREGATE

SEGMENT	*REACH*	*CY/LF*
2	0+00 to 11+00	0.64
2	11+00 to 21+00	0.51
2	21+00 to 30+50	0.56
2	30+50 to 41+00	0.50
2	64+00 to 76+00	0.91
3	0+00 to 13+00	0.58
4	7+00 to 18+00	1.18
4	27+00 to 39+50	1.02
4	39+50 to 50+00	1.99
4	50+00 to 59+00	1.90
5	16+00 to 24+03	1.62
6	0+00 to 4+50	0.81
6	4+50 to 16+00	1.65
6	40+00 to 45+00	1.66
6	45+00 to 58+00	1.52
6	58+00 to 68+00	1.53
6	96+00 to 99+90	1.50
7	0+00 to 7+00	1.47

NOTE:

WIDTH AND HEIGHT OF BAGGED LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE IS VARIABLE. A MINIMUM OF 2' OF ROCK COVERAGE SHALL BE PLACED ON SIDES AND TOP OF BAGGED AGGREGATE.

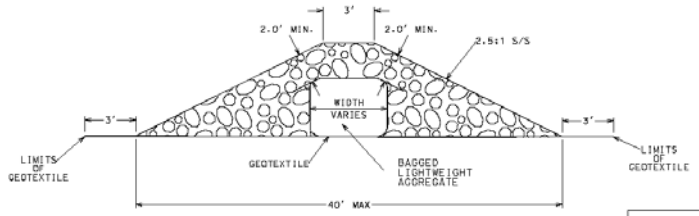
ALL SPOIL SHALL BE PLACED BACK INTO ACCESS CHANNEL AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF DIKE IS COMPLETE.

AS REQUIRED TREES SHALL BE REMOVED AND PLACED ON THE MARSH SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

THE BERM DISTANCE SHALL BE 30' EXCEPT FOR THE FOLLOWING REACHES WHICH SHALL BE 40':SEGMENT 3-STA. 16+00-36+33. SEGMENT 4-STA. 0+00-5+00. SEGMENT 6-STA. 19+00-34+00.

THE HEIGHT OF THE DIKE IS VARIABLE. THE DIKE IS PLANNED TO FOLLOW THE -1.0' CONTOUR. THE ACTUAL LAYOUT MAY VARY. THERFORE THE DIKE COULD VARY IN HEIGHT FROM 4.0' TO 5.0'.

THE DEPTH OF THE ACCESS CANAL IS ALSO VARIABLE. THIS DEPENDS ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND HOW MUCH THE CONTRACTOR CHOOSES TO EXCAVATE.



COMPOSITE ROCK DIKE DETAIL
(ALTERNATIVE)

PRELIMINARY
THIS DOCUMENT SHALL NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION, BIDDING, RECORDATION, CONVEYANCE, OR SALES.

Figure 5 – Typical Composite Rock Dike Section

Updated Assessment of Benefits

The original WVA conducted for the Phase I project estimated a benefited area of 3,324 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored of 366 acres at TY20. The downsized project benefit area is 355 acres for a net acres created/protected/restored of 65 acres at TY 20.

Modifications to the Phase I Project

The Phase 0 approved length of the structure was approximately 37,000 feet, whereas the length of the designed project has been reduced to approximately 8,833 feet. The final design of the project structures are essentially unchanged from the original Phase I project with exception to the total bankline coverage of the project. The project contains shoreline protection by means of a hard shoreline structure.

Current Cost Estimate

The revised total fully-funded cost prepared by the CWPPRA Economics Work Group is **$15,304,924** (see fully funded cost spreadsheet). The Phase I cost is **$1,735,983**. The total Phase II cost is estimated at $13,568,940 and the Phase II-Increment 1 cost at **$11,359,135**.

Final Project Fact Sheet
November 10, 2008

Project Name - GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)

Coast 2050 Strategy – Region 3 - #6 Stabilize navigation channel banks or cross sections for water conveyance.

Project Location – Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, south shore of GIWW.

Problem - In the past 20 years, as the efficiency of the Lower Atchafalaya River has decreased, Lake Verret subbasin flooding and Atchafalaya River flows via the GIWW have increased. Deterioration of fresh and intermediate wetlands, particularly the floating marsh, in the upper Penchant basin has been attributed to sustained elevated water levels. In addition, wave action from commercial and recreational traffic on the GIWW has caused floating marshes in some areas to become directly exposed to increased circulation through unnatural connections formed where channel banks have deteriorated.

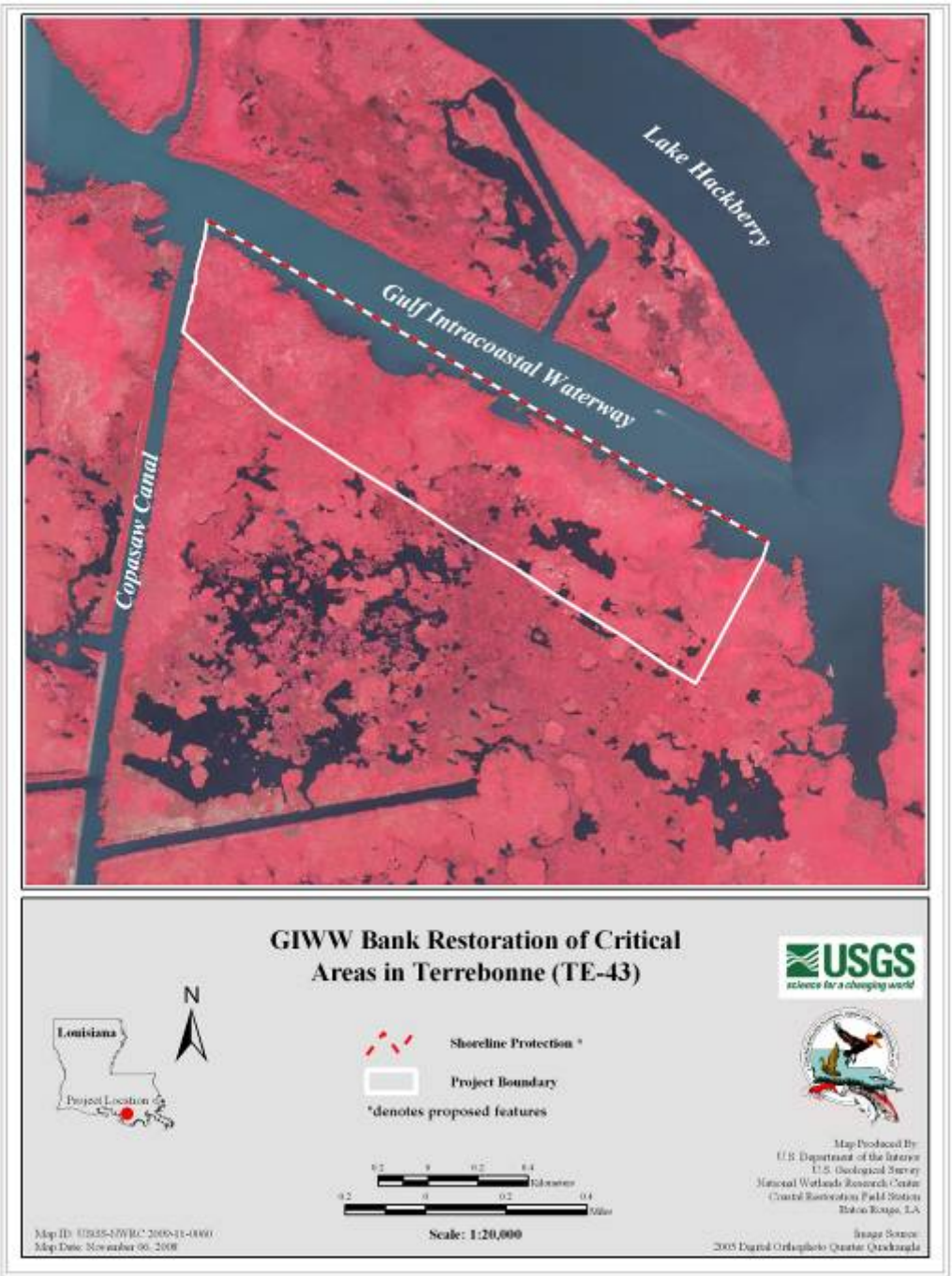
Goals - To enable the GIWW to function as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River freshwater flow to specific locations that would benefit from increased flows of fresh water and nutrients, and 2) To provide relief to marshes connected to the GIWW that are currently suffering from prolonged inundation and wave action while stopping shoreline erosion along the remaining bank of the GIWW.

Proposed Solution - The proposed solution is to restore critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks, and stabilize/armor selected critical lengths of deteriorated channel banks with hard shoreline stabilization materials.

Project Benefits – The project would benefit approximately 355 acres adjacent to the largest floating marsh complex in coastal Louisiana and a predicted net acres created/protected/restored of 65 acres at TY20.

Project Cost – Total fully funded cost is $15,304,924.

Sponsoring Agency and Contact – Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Ron Boustany, Project Manager, Lafayette, LA (337) 291-3067,
ron.boustany@la.usda.gov


Lake Hackberry
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway
Copasaw Canal
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
N
Louisiana
Project Location
Shoreline Protection *
Project Boundary
*denotes proposed features
Scale: 1:20,000
USGS
science for a changing world
Map Produced By
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, LA
Image Source:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Enclosure 2

Checklist of Phase II Requirements

TE-43 GIWW BANK RESTORATION OF CRITICAL AREAS INCREMENT 1 – AREA 'G'

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

The project goals are: 1) To enable the GIWW to function as a conveyance channel to direct Atchafalaya River freshwater flow to specific locations that would benefit from increased flows of fresh water and nutrients, and 2) To provide relief to marshes connected to the GIWW that are currently suffering from prolonged inundation and wave action while stopping shoreline erosion along the remaining bank of the GIWW.

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

A Cost Share Agreement between the Natural Resources Conservation Service and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was executed on May 16, 2001. A draft amendment, authorizing construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring, to the Cost Share Agreement has been prepared.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

NRCS has requested the required letter from DNR relative to landrights being finalized in a relatively short period of time after Phase 2 approval. By way of letter received Septemper 2, 2004, DNR stated that they anticipated no landrights acquisition problems with the project. At this time all landowners have indicated approval of project and signatures pending funding approval, and all pipeline companies have given consent.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

A 30% design review meeting was held on May 25, 2004, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. DNR and NRCS agreed on the project design and agreed to proceed to the 95% design level and with project implementation.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

A 95% design meeting was held on August 26, 2004, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with no modifications and few comments. DNR and NRCS agreed on the project design and agreed to proceed with project implementation.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

A final EA dated December, 2002 was developed after receiving comments on the draft EA, which was submitted for public comment in April, 2002.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

A favorable 95% Design Review was conducted on August 26, 2004. The following paragraph is from the Recommendations section of the August 2004 draft Ecological Review:

> *Based on information gathered from similar restoration projects, engineering designs, and related literature, the proposed strategies in the GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne project will likely achieve the desired goals provided Operation and Maintenance funds are available for structure rehabilitation. It is recommended that this project progress towards construction authorization pending a favorable 95% Design Review.*

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

Section 404 Permit has been received dated January 18, 2006. Water Quality Certification (LDEQ) has been granted via letter dated September 20, 2005. A letter notifying consistency with Louisiana Coastal Resources Program (LCRP) has been issued, dated December 7, 2004.

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

NRCS procedures do not call for an HTRW assessment on this project.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

Section 303(e) approval was granted by the Corps via letter dated July 8, 2003.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

M. A revised Wetland Value Assessment reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

The segment lengths did not significantly alter the objectives of the project; however, the WVA was revised to reflect the change in the scope of the project with respect to the length of the project features. Therefore, the environmental benefits associated with this project are adjusted proportionally to the size. The original Phase I benefited project area was 3,324 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored at TY20 were 366 acres. The revised pro-rated benefit area is 355 acres and the net acres created/protected/restored is 65 acres.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

The following Prioritization Criteria scores were submitted for reviewed by the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups and agreed upon by all agencies:

Criteria	Score	Weight	Final Score
Cost Effectiveness	1.0	2	2
Area of Need	4.8	1.5	7.2
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	8	1	8
Sustainability of Benefits	2	1	2
HGM – Riverine Input	0	1	0
HGM – Sediment Input	0	1	0
HGM – Landscape Features	0	1	0
Total Score			**34.2**

CWPPRA
GIWW Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 3, 2008

New Orleans, LA

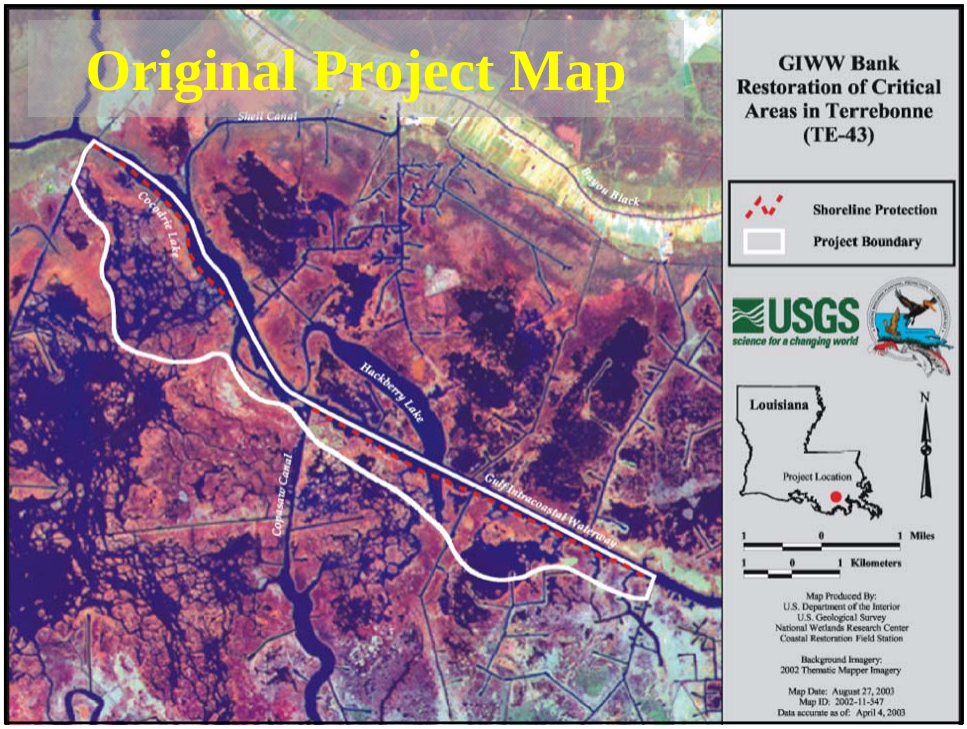
Project Overview

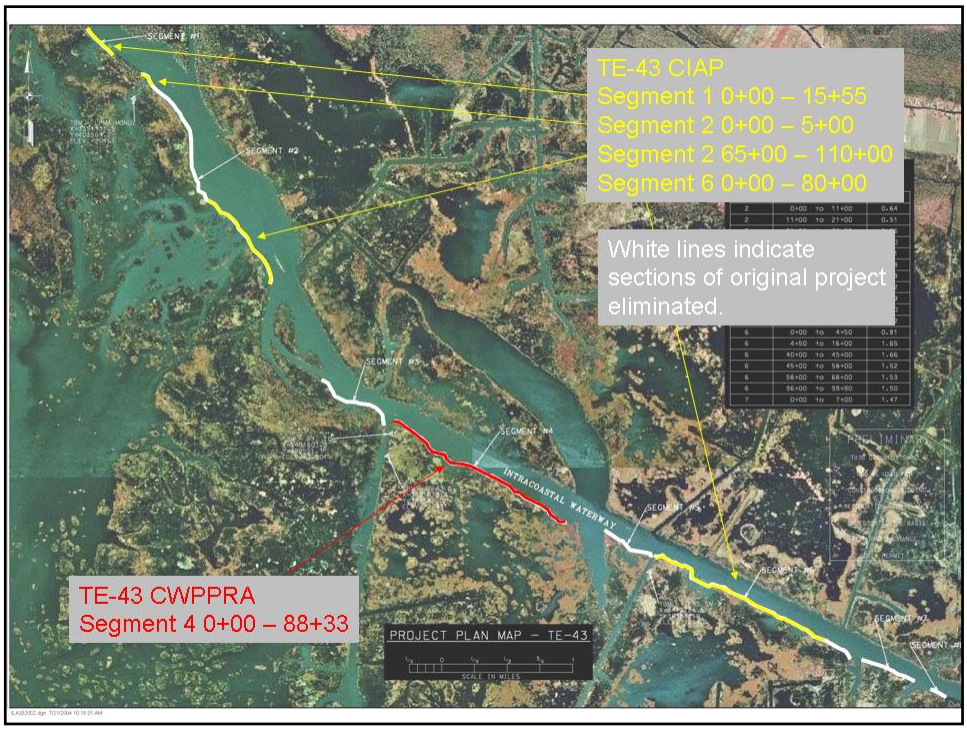
Project Location: Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, south bank of the GIWW from mile marker 80 to mile marker 70.

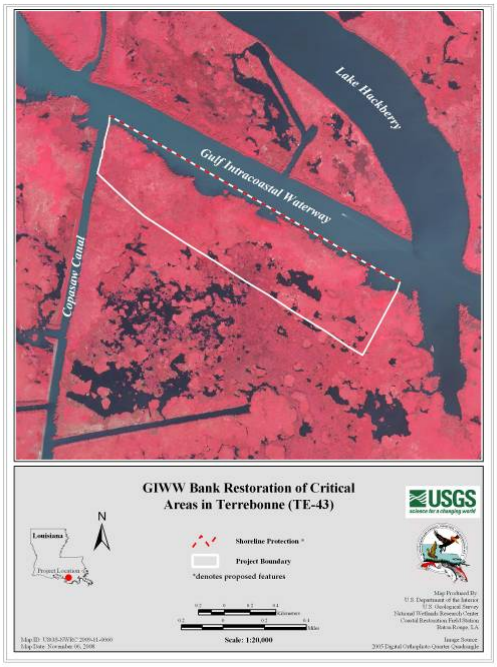
Problem: Deterioration of the southern bankline of the GIWW threatens fragile floating marshes of Penchant Basin and short-circuits freshwater conveyance to the east.

Goals:

1) Stop bankline erosion into the fragile floating marshes.
2) Maintain freshwater conveyance function of the GIWW.


Original Project Map
Shell Canal
Cocodrie Lake
Bayou Black
Hackberry Lake
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway
Company Canal
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)
Shoreline Protection
Project Boundary
USGS
science for a changing world
Louisiana
Project Location
N
1 0 1 Miles
1 0 1 Kilometers
Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery
Map Date: August 27, 2003
Map ID: 2002-11-347
Data accurate as of: April 4, 2003


TE-43 CIAP
Segment 1 0+00 – 15+55
Segment 2 0+00 – 5+00
Segment 2 65+00 – 110+00
Segment 6 0+00 – 80+00
White lines indicate sections of original project eliminated.
TE-43 CWPPRA
Segment 4 0+00 – 88+33
PROJECT PLAN MAP – TE-43
SCALE IN MILES
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
SEGMENT #1
SEGMENT #2
SEGMENT #3
SEGMENT #4
SEGMENT #5
SEGMENT #6
SEGMENT #7



Project Features Overview

- **Installation of approximately 8,833 lf of shoreline protection along the southern bank of the GIWW by constructing a foreshore rock rip-rap dike and in places of poor soil bearing capacities using composite rock rip-rap with lightweight core aggregate.**

- **The foreshore rock dike will be situated along the –1.0-ft NAVD 88 contour in approximately 2.0 ft to 3.0 ft of water, stage dependant. The dike crown will be constructed to an elevation of +3.5 NAVD88 and have a width of 3.0 ft. The dike will have front and back side-slopes of 2.5:1.**

Project Benefits & Costs

- **Total Area Benefited:** 355 acres
- **Net acres after 20 yrs:** 65 acres
- **Prioritization Score:** 34.2
- **Project Costs:**
  - **Fully Funded Phase II** $13,568,940
  - **Phase II, Increment 1** $11,359,135
  - **Total Fully Funded** $15,304,923

Why Should You Fund this Project Now?

- Unique opportunity to partner with another program (CIAP)
- CWPPRA is being asked to construct only 38% of the project to complete the objective
- The project will help to accomplish the regional strategy of improving Atchafalaya River water conveyance to central and east Terrebonne marshes
- Help restore/protect Penchant Basin floating marshes

Questions?


COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

November 17, 2008

Mr. Thomas A. Holden
Deputy District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

RE: Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Project (TE-47)
Request for Phase II Construction Authorization

Dear Mr. Holden;

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Louisiana Coastal Restoration and Protection Authority (CPRA), hereby request approval to begin construction of the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Project (TE-47). This project was authorized January 2002 by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (Task Force) under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). This is the fourth submittal for Phase II funding for this project. This request is submitted in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual (SOP).

Enclosed please find all of the information required for Phase II construction funding request and approval, pursuant to Appendix C of the SOP. If you have any questions or need additional information about this project, please feel free to contact me at 214-665-6608, or Brad Crawford 214-665-7255.

Sincerely,

Tim Landers

Timothy Landers
Chief
Marine & Coastal Section

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Darryl Clark, USFWS
Mr. Britt Paul, NRCS
Mr. Kirk Rhinehart, CPRA
Mr. Richard Hartman, NMFS
Ms. Melanie Goodman, USACE
Mr. Kevin Roy, USFWS
Mr. John Jurgensen, NRCS
Ms. Kelley Templet, CPRA
Ms. Rachel Sweeney, NMFS

Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Project (TE-47)
Information for Phase II Funding Request
November 2008

Phase I project description – Phase 1 was authorized by the CWPPRA Task Force on January 16, 2002, as part of Priority Project List 11. The candidate project included mining and placing Ship Shoal sand from the Minerals Management Service (MMS) Block 88 by cutterhead or hopper dredge to rebuild the west flank of Whiskey Island, a distance of about 8-10 miles. The area to be restored included 57 acres of dunes, 7 feet high and 150 feet wide, 114 acres of supratidal habitat at 4 feet in elevation, 208 acres of intertidal habitat at a 2 foot elevation, and 8 acres of subtidal habitat from 0 to minus 1.5 feet in elevation. All areas would be planted and sand fencing placed to trap wind-blown sediment. The original Phase 1 fact sheet, map are attached. See Attachment I.

Original Estimate - Phase I:	
Estimated Engineering and Design:	$2,040,111
Estimated Easements and Land Rights:	$10,609
Estimated Pre-Construction Monitoring:	$24,198
Estimated Federal Supervision & Administration:	$497,562
Estimated LDNR Supervision & Administration:	$424,360
Corps Project Management:	$2,120
Total Estimated Phase I Costs	$2,998,960
Phase II :	
Estimated Construction:	$27,776,268
Contingency:	$6,944,067
Estimated Supervision & Inspection:	$293,259
Estimated Land Rights Coordination:	$0
Estimated EPA Supervision & Administration:	$520,979
Estimated LDNR Supervision & Administration:	$444,331
Corps Project Management:	$752
Estimated Monitoring Costs:	$324,302
Total Estimated Phase II Costs:	$36,303,963
Total Fully Funded Phase I & Phase II Cost:	$39,302,923

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues – LDNR contracted with the company of DMJM Harris for the Engineering and Design (E&D). DMJM Harris conducted the following tasks:

- Delineated a borrow area on Ship Shoal by conducting a geophysical investigation.
- Surveyed the project area.
- Applied the appropriate modeling to optimize the cross section and to ensure the project does not have a negative impact on adjacent areas.
- Developed project Plans, Specifications, Permit Drawings and Design Report.

Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is being addressed in two separate tracks. To address potential impacts to the dredging borrow site, the MMS completed an Environmental Assessment (EA) dated April 2004 addressing both this project and the Morganza to the Gulf Levee project. That EA included information regarding cultural resources obtained from the remote sensing survey completed by EPA in December 2003. NEPA compliance regarding the island fill site is being addressed in a separate EA developed by EPA. The Draft EA was posted along with the 95% E&D documents, and the NEPA documentation was completed with the issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact dated December 1, 2005. LDNR and EPA investigated the potential for cultural resource areas and determined there are not any in the delineated borrow area or the project footprint.

The project site was affected by hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. EPA and LDNR surveyed the island via aerial flights after each event and LDNR and EPA re-surveyed the island in August 2006. While the storms disturbed the existing sediments, the quantities were not significantly affected. However, the cost estimates based on current market conditions have been revised. The original fact sheet and project map are provided in Attachment I.

Description of Phase II Candidate project – The overall project objectives as enumerated in the 95% E&D report are:

I. Demonstrate the feasibility of moving Ship Shoal sand to the Isles Dernieres for future restoration projects;
II. Restore the integrity of the West Flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function;
III. Add offshore sediment to the West Flank of Whiskey Island from Ship Shoal to increase sediment supply and strengthen island formation;
IV. Rebuild the natural structural framework within the coastal ecosystem to provide for separation of the gulf and the estuary;
V. Create a continuous protective barrier for back bays and inland marshes;
VI. Reduce wave energies thereby helping to reduce land loss;
VII. Strengthen the longshore transport system of sediment for continuous island building;
VIII. Provide a unique and sustainable barrier island habitat for numerous biological species; and,
IX. Restore roughly 500 acres of barrier island habitat on the island's West Flank.

The proposed restoration template would restore the west flank of Whiskey Island through the direct creation of approximately 415 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 134 acres of subtidal habitat. Information gathered during the initial phase of this project indicated the project may concentrate over-wash toward existing marsh. Based on this information, it was decided to extend the dune feature to protect this existing marsh. The project extension to the east will create approximately 85 acres of additional new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 69 acres of additional subtidal habitat. The preferred alternative (Alternate "B" Extended) will create 500 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 203 acres of subtidal habitat. The estimated volume of sand needed, based on fill

B. A cooperative agreement between EPA Region 6 and the State of Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was initially executed in January,27, 2003, then revised February 25, 2004. The agreement remains in full force and effect.

C. The project property is owned by the State of Louisiana and is managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). A landrights agreement between the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was sign and approved on October 26, 2005. See Attachment III

D. A favorable 30% design review was held on November 8, 2004, in Baton Rouge. Attendees included representatives from state and federal CWPPRA agencies and other interested parties. All comments and questions were addressed in the 95% design report. In an email dated January 12, 2005, EPA and LNDR informed the Technical Committee of the results of the 30% E&D and our intent to move forward with this project. See Attachment IV.

E. A favorable 95% design review was held on September 28, 2005. Attendees included representatives from state and federal CWPPRA agencies and other interested parties. All attendee comments and questions were addressed during the meeting. See Attachment IV.

F. The NEPA documentation was completed with the issuance of a "Finding of No Significant Impact" dated December 1, 2005. See Attachment V.

G. The final ER was posted as required prior to the 95% Design review. The document stated the following:

> *Based on information gathered from similar restoration projects, engineering designs and related literature, the proposed strategies in the Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration project will likely achieve all of the desired goals. It is therefore recommended that this project progress towards construction following a favorable 95% Design Review. However, prior to construction the following needs to be addressed.*
>
> > *It is believed that the sandy material used to create the back barrier marsh component will experience minimal settlement and consolidation over the life of the project. However, a settlement analysis may be useful to determine how long the restored area will remain at the intertidal target elevation range of 1.0-2.0 feet NAVD-88.*

1. *Answer: The mash construction elevation ranges from +2' NAVD 88 to a +1' NAVD. Instantaneous settlement of this high quality sand will occur prior to construction being complete. If the material settles beyond the range of marsh elevation more material can be placed to offset this settlement. Other barrier island processes such as island rollover and cross shore sediment transport will far out weigh settlement of the underlying materials. The question concerning settlement was raised after the field data was collected. The design team did not feel the cost to remobilize equipment out weighted the benefits from the data. Permitting and regulations prevent LDNR from constructing marsh platforms at significantly higher elevations than +2' in the anticipation of settlement of the underlying materials. Also, with no money for maintenance or re-nourishment, settlement of the marsh can not be addressed once it settles out of the healthy marsh range. Based on the quality of material being placed, and the minimal amount of material being placed (less than 2' on average) the design team did not feel a geotechnical investigation on the marsh platform was warranted.*

H. A 404 permit was issued on July 18, 2007. See Attachment VI

I. EPA and LDEQ databases were reviewed to determine the potential for hazardous material sites within the project area. No hazardous material sites were found along the project area or alternative alignments, including the borrow area. Based on this information, EPA Region 6 has determined that a Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste (HTRW) assessment is not needed for this project.

J. This project is consistent with the requirements of Section 303(e) of CWPPRA. The Commander of the USACE New Orleans District granted section 303e approval on November 27, 2006. See Attachment VII.

K. In a letter dated August 26, 2005, NRCS concluded that overgrazing is not of concern in this area. See Attachment VIII.

L. A revised fully funded cost estimate of $52,140,861 has been reviewed and approved by the economic work group. See Attachment IX.

M. *A* revised WVA was completed by EPA and reviewed by the Environmental Work Group. As a result of that effort, EPA received revised benefit numbers from the chairman of the Environmental Work Group in an email dated August 25, 2005. See Attachment X

N. The following Prioritization Criteria scores were reviewed and agreed upon by Engineering and Environmental Work Groups in December 2007 (revised November 2008). See Attachment XI

Criterion	Weight	Score	Weighted Score
I Cost-Effectiveness	2.0	1.0	2.0
II Area of Need	1.5	10.0	15.0
III Implementability	1.5	10.0	15.0
IV Certainty of Benefits	1.0	7.0	7.0
V Sustainability	1.0	1.0	1.0
VI HGM Riverine Input	1.0	0.0	0.0
VII HGM Sediment Input	1.0	10.0	10.0
VIII HGM Structure and Function	1.0	10.0	10.0
Total			60

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT I

ORIGINAL FACT SHEET AND PROJECT MAP

Project Name - Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategy - Regional Ecosystem Strategy #14: Restore and maintain the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain.

Project Location - Region 3 - Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, west spit area Whiskey Island.

Problem - The Isles Dernieres Chain, which has been considered one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the U.S., is losing its structural framework functions for the coastal/estuarine ecosystem including storm buffering capacity and protection for inland bays, estuary and wetlands, human populations and infrastructure. Chain breakup has resulted from both major storm actions and from loss of nourishing sediment from the natural system due to human alterations. Whiskey Island changes from 1978 to 1988 include loss of 31.1 acres per year.

Goals - 1) restore the integrity of the west flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function to the coastal/estuary ecosystem; 2) add new offshore prime quality sediment into the west flank; 3) initially restore approximately 387 acres of barrier island habitat to the western flank.

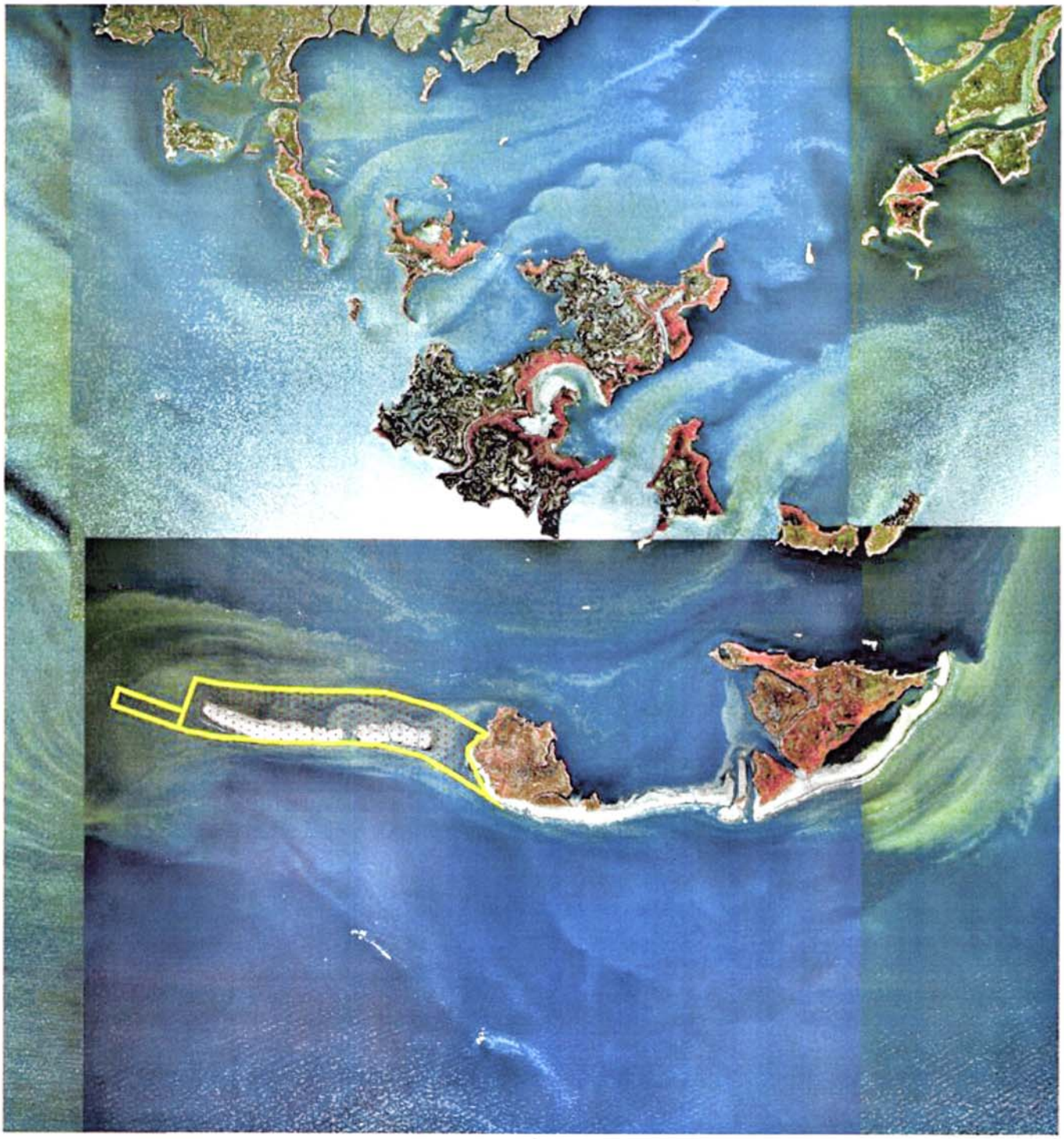
Proposed Solution - The project entails mining and placing Ship Shoal sand from the Minerals Management Service Block 88 by cutterhead or hopper dredge to rebuild the west flank of Whiskey Island, a distance of about 8 miles. The area to be restored includes 57 acres of dunes 7 feet high and 150 feet wide, 114 acres supratidal habitat at 4 feet in elevation, 208 acres intertidal habitat at a 2-foot elevation, and 8 acres subtidal habitat from 0 to minus 1.5 feet in elevation. All areas would be planted and sand fencing placed to trap wind-blown sediment.

Project Benefits - Benefits include prevention of loss of sediment from the system into deeper Gulf waters or into bayside deeper water. The project would benefit a total of 398 acres of barrier island and shallow water. At the end of 20 years, there would be a net of 182 acres of island over the without-project condition.

Project Costs - The fully funded first cost is $38,985,100 and the total fully funded cost is $39,302,900.

Risk/Uncertainty and Longevity/Sustainability - There is a moderate degree of risk associated with this project due to greater storm effects in this area of the coast and difficulty in engineering and construction. Benefits should continue for more than 20 years due to the high quality and compatibility of Ship Shoal sand.

Sponsoring Agency/Contact Persons - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Jeanene Peckham (225) 389-0736; peckham.jeanene@epa.gov
Wes Mcquiddy (214) 665-6722; mcquiddy.david@epa.gov
Brad Crawford (214) 665-7255; crawford.brad@epa.gov



N

0.2 0 0.2 0.4 Miles

0.3 0 0.3 0.6 Kilometers

Project area

Data Source:

U.S.Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
LA Department of Natural Resources

1998 DOQQS

Map Date: October 10, 2001

Map ID: 2002-04-027

CWPPRA PPL11 Nominee:
Region 3

Whiskey Island West Flank Extension (TE-14-1b)

II

REVISED FACT SHEET AND PROJECT MAP

Project Name - Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration

Coast 2050 Strategy - Regional Ecosystem Strategy #14: Restore and maintain the IslesDernieres barrier island chain.

Project Location - Region 3 - Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, west spit area Whiskey Island.

Problem - The Isles Dernieres Chain, which has been considered one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the U.S., is losing its structural framework functions for the coastal/estuarine ecosystem including storm buffering capacity and protection for inland bays, estuary and wetlands, human populations and infrastructure. Chain break up has resulted from both major storm actions and from loss of nourishing sediment from the natural system due to human alterations. Whiskey Island changes from 1978 to 1988 include loss of 31.1 acres per year.

Goals - 1) Demonstrate the feasibility of moving Ship Shoal sands to the Isles Dernieres for future restoration projects; 2) Restore the integrity of the West Flank of Whiskey Island to retain its structural function; 3) Add offshore sediment to the West Flank of Whiskey Island from Ship Shoal to increase sediment supply and strengthen island formation; 4) Rebuild the natural structural framework within the coastal ecosystem to provide for separation of the gulf and the estuary; 5) Create a continuous protective barrier for back bays and inland marshes; 6) Reduce wave energies thereby helping to reduce land loss; 7) Strengthen the long shore transport system of sediment for continuous island building; 8) Provide a unique and sustainable barrier island habitat for numerous biological species; and, 9) Restore roughly 500 acres of barrier island habitat into the island's West Flank.

Proposed Solution - The proposed conceptual restoration template would restore the west flank of Whiskey Island through the direct creation of approximately 415 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 134 acres of subtidal habitat. In order to control flow training effects on the western most existing marsh lobe, the project footprint includes an extension the dune feature eastward. The project extension to the east would create approximately 85 acres of additional new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 69 acres of additional subtidal habitat. Therefore, the total acreage created for the preferred alternate (Alternate "B"-Extended) would be 500 acres of new intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat plus 203 acres of subtidal habitat.

Project Benefits - Benefits include evaluation of the feasibility of using Ship Shoal sand for coastal restoration as well as, adding sediment to the longshore transport system. The project would benefit a total of 703 acres of barrier island and shallow water. At the end of 20 years, there would be a net of 195 acres of island over the without-project condition.

Project Costs - The fully funded first cost is $51,683,571 and the total fully funded cost is $51,853,787.

Risk/Uncertainty and Longevity/Sustainability - There is a moderate degree of risk associated with this project due to greater storm effects in this area of the coast and difficulty in construction. Benefits should continue for more than 20 years due to the high quality and compatibility of Ship Shoal sand.

Sponsoring Agency/Contact Persons - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Brad Crawford, P.E., (214) 665-7255; crawford.brad@epa.gov
Kenneth Teague (214) 665-6687: teague.kenneth@epa.gov
Brad Miller (225)342-4122

Project.....

FWOP

Variable		TY		TY		TY	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune						
V2	% Supratidal						
V3	% Intertidal						
V4	% Vegetative Cover						
V5	% Woody Cover						
V6	Interspersion Class 1 Class 2 Class 3 Class 4 Class 5	%		%		%	
V7	Beach/surf Zone						
		HSI =		HSI =		HSI =	

WETLAND VALUE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY MODEL
Barrier Island

Project: Ship Shoal - Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

Condition: Future With Project

Variable		TY 0		TY 1		TY 2	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune	0	0.10	7	1.00	7	1.00
V2	% Supratidal	30	1.00	30	1.00	30	1.00
V3	% Intertidal	70	1.00	63	1.00	63	1.00
V4	% Vegetative Cover	33	0.56	24	0.43	29	0.50
V5	% Woody Cover	15	1.00	11	1.00	11	1.00
V6	Interspersion	%	0.72	%	0.69	%	0.70
	Class 1	44		24		26	
	Class 2						
	Class 3	26		73		70	
	Class 4	30		3		4	
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
		HSI =	0.742	HSI =	0.840	HSI =	0.854

Project..... Ship Shoal - Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47)
FWP

Variable		TY 3		TY 5		TY 10	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune	7	1.00	7	1.00	5	1.00
V2	% Supratidal	30	1.00	30	1.00	29	1.00
V3	% Intertidal	63	1.00	64	1.00	65	1.00
V4	% Vegetative Cover	30	0.51	45	0.72	46	0.73
V5	% Woody Cover	12	1.00	12	1.00	12	1.00
V6	Interspersion	%	0.70	%	0.82	%	0.75
	Class 1	27		40		30	
	Class 2			30		30	
	Class 3	68		30		25	
	Class 4	5				15	
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
		HSI =	0.858	HSI =	0.917	HSI =	0.909

Project.....

FWP

Variable		TY 20		TY		TY	
		Value	SI	Value	SI	Value	SI
V1	% Dune	0	0.10				
V2	% Supratidal	28	1.00				
V3	% Intertidal	72	0.94				
V4	% Vegetative Cover	29	0.50				
V5	% Woody Cover	10	1.00				
V6	Interspersion	%	0.66	%		%	
	Class 1						
	Class 2	45					
	Class 3	40					
	Class 4	15					
	Class 5						
V7	Beach/surf Zone	1	1.00				
		HSI =	0.713	HSI =		HSI =	

AAHU CALCULATION

Project: Ship Shoal - Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

Future Without Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	1041	0.742	772.92	
1	1007	0.742	747.68	760.30
10	758	0.731	554.30	5854.69
20	437	0.624	272.73	4077.80
			AAHUs =	**534.64**

Future With Project			Total	Cummulative
TY	Acres	x HSI	HUs	HUs
0	1041	0.742	772.92	
1	1249	0.840	1048.84	907.51
2	1216	0.854	1039.00	1044.00
3	1181	0.858	1012.71	1025.87
5	1114	0.917	1021.76	2035.80
10	946	0.909	860.35	4704.19
20	608	0.713	433.41	6358.02
			AAHUs	**803.77**

NET CHANGE IN AAHU'S DUE TO PROJECT	
A. Future With Project AAHUs =	803.77
B. Future Without Project AAHUs =	534.64
Net Change (FWP - FWOP) =	**269.13**

CWPPRA
Ship Shoal: Whiskey Island West Flank Restoration (TE-47) Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 3, 2008

New Orleans, LA

CPRA
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana

Project Overview

Project Location: Region 3 - Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish, Isles Dernieres Barrier Islands Refuge, western spit of Whiskey Island.

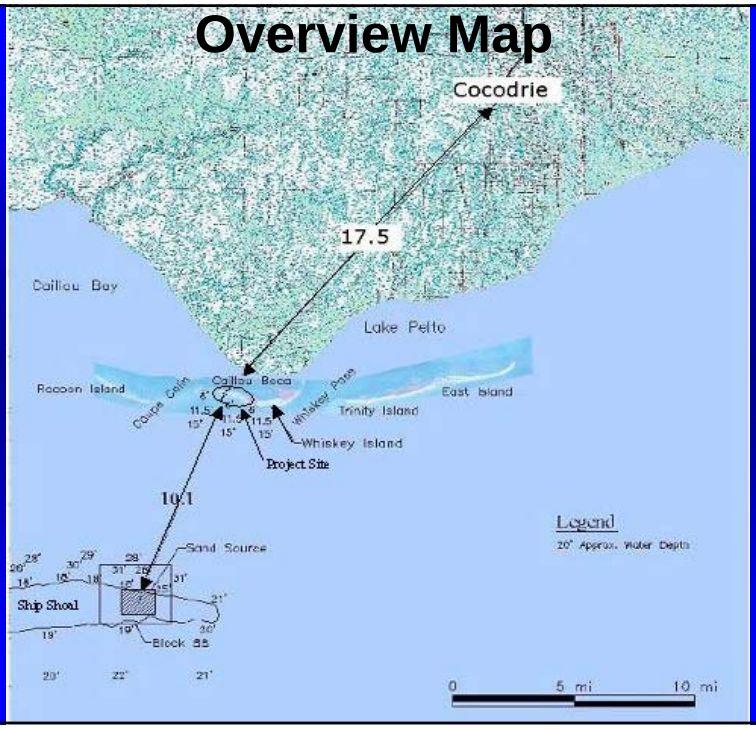
Problem: The Isles Dernieres, considered one of the most rapidly deteriorating barrier shorelines in the US, is losing its structural framework functions for the coastal/estuarine ecosystem including storm buffering capacity and protection for inland bays, estuaries and wetlands, human populations, and infrastructure. Island breakup is due to both storm action and loss of nourishing sediment from the natural system. Whiskey Island changes from 1978 to 1988 include loss of 31.1 acres per year.

Project Overview

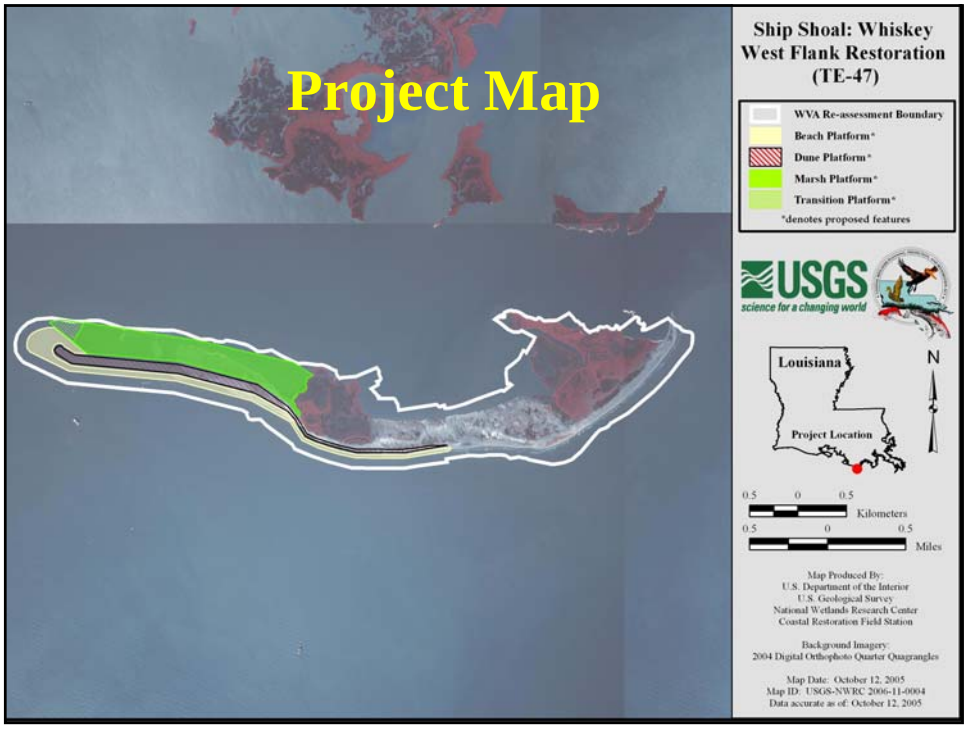
Goals:

- Demonstrate feasibility of mining Ship Shoal
- Restore the integrity of the West Flank
- Add offshore sediment
- Rebuild the natural structural framework
- Create a continuous protective barrier
- Reduce wave energies
- Enhance long-shore sediment transport
- Provide sustainable barrier island habitat
- Restore roughly 500 acres of barrier island

Overview Map



Project Map



Project Features

West Flank –
- 415 Acres of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat
- 134 Acres of subtidal habitat.

Project Extension -
- 85 Acres of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat
- 69 Acres of subtidal habitat

Total Acreage -
- 500 Acres of intertidal, supratidal, and dune habitat
- 203 Acres of subtidal habitat
- 3.85 million cubic yards of sand, in place

Project Benefits & Costs

- Benefits include evaluation of the feasibility of using Ship Shoal sand for coastal restoration.
- The project would benefit a total of 703 acres of barrier island and shallow water habitat.
- At the end of 20 years, there would be a net of 195 acres of island habitat over the without-project condition.
- Wetland Value Assessment: 269 Net AAHUs
- The Fully Funded Cost for the project is: $52,140,861
  Phase 2 request is: $48,237,343
- The Prioritization Score is: 60

Why Should We Fund This Project Now?

- Barrier Islands are first line of defense against storm surge
- Potential use of Ship Shoal sand for future restoration projects
- Infuses new sediment into system
- Rapidly changing shoreline of the Isles Dernieres
- Limited Plans and Specifications shelf life

Questions?

Brad Crawford
US Environmental
Protection Agency
(214) 665 - 7255

Brad Miller
LA Coastal Restoration
and Protection Authority
(225) 342 - 4122

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

(318) 473-7751
Fax: (318) 473-7626

November 19, 2008

Mr. Thomas Holden, Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Holden:

RE: South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project (BA-41)
Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area
Phase Two Authorization Request

By this letter, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Louisiana Office of Coastal Restoration and Protection request Phase Two Authorization for the South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project (BA-41), Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area, consisting of approximately 63 acres of marsh creation and 14 acres of marsh nourishment, within an area that is roughly parallel to, and east of, the Barataria Bay Waterway (Dupre Cut) in the vicinity of Enbridge, Plains All American, and Central Crude pipelines in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

Pursuant to Revision 14.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Appendix C, a document entitled "Information Required in Phase Two Authorization Request" is provided as Attachment A.

Pursuant to Revision 14.0 of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Appendix C, Section 6.j. (2), a project estimate and spending schedule based on the 5 budget subcategories is provided as Attachment B.

If you or any members of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, Technical Committee or Task Force have any questions regarding this matter, please call Quin Kinler (225) 382-2047.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
ASTC/WR & RC&D

Attachments

cc: (via email only):

Kirk Rhinehart, OCPR Technical Committee Member
Darryl Clark, USFWS Technical Committee Member
Rick Hartman, NMFS Technical Committee Member
Tim Landers, EPA, Technical Committee Member
Melanie Goodman, P&E Subcommittee Chair
Kelly Templet, OCPR P&E Subcommittee Member
Kevin Roy, USFWS P&E Subcommittee Member
Rachel Sweeney, NMFS P&E Subcommittee Member
Brad Crawford, EPA P&E Subcommittee Member
John Jurgensen, NRCS P&E Subcommittee Member
Garrett Graves, CPRA Chairman
Anne Gallagher, USCOE Contractor
Quin Kinler, Project Manager, NRCS
Dustin White, Project Manager, OCPR
Michael Trusclair, District Conservationist, NRCS
Ronnie Faulkner, Design Engineer, NRCS
Randolph Joseph, Jr., AC, NRCS

ATTACHMENT A

Information Required for Phase Two Authorization Request

South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project (BA-41)
Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area

Revised December 1, 2008

Description of Phase One Project

The South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project (BA-41) as selected for Phase One consisted of an estimated 11,900 linear feet of shoreline protection (about 1,000 feet of concrete pile and panel wall and about 10,900 feet of rock protection) along the south Shore of The Pen. Additionally, at the time of Phase One approval, the marsh creation and nourishment areas were envisioned to be about 180 acres in total, with marsh creation located in relatively distinct open water areas surrounded by a band of marsh nourishment. See Figure 1.

The objective of the project was to eliminate shoreline erosion along the south shore of The Pen and to create and nourish marsh located between The Pen and Barataria Bay Waterway.

The WVA predicted that the project would yield 116 net acres over the 20 year project life and produce 51 Average Annual Habitat Units. At the time of Phase One approval, the cost estimate was as follows:

Phase One Engineering & Design	897,986
Phase One Easements & Land Rights	26,409
Phase One S&A	385,346
Phase One Monitoring	0
Phase One Corps Project Management	1,405
Total Phase One	1,311,146
Phase Two S&A	291,314
Phase Two Construction (includes S&I and contingency)	12,530,093
Phase Two Monitoring	113,938
Phase Two O&M	3,247,872
Phase One Corps Project Management	19,416
Total Phase Two	16,202,633
Total Fully Funded Cost	17,513,779

Overview of Phase One Tasks, Process and Issues

Environmental Compliance Tasks.

The South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project (BA-41) Environmental Assessment was completed in April 2008.

Water Quality Certification was granted February 13, 2008. CZM Consistency Determination was granted February 26, 2008. The draft final Section 404 permit was signed by the permit applicant and return to the Corps of Engineers on October 28, 2008, for final signature.

The December 12, 2007, Ecological Review concludes that BA-41 will likely achieve its ecological goals and recommends that the project be considered for Phase II authorization.

Engineering Tasks.

The results of the Engineering Tasks up to the 95% Design Review Conference are presented in the November 2007 Design Report which has previously been made available to all CWPPRA agencies. Minor revisions were made to the Design Report as a result of the 95% Design Review Conference.

Landrights Tasks.

By letter dated August 8, 2008, the Louisiana CPRA certified to NRCS that that landrights are complete.

Description of the Phase Two Candidate Project

In November 2007, the CWPPRA Task Force approved a project scope change to increase the area of marsh creation and nourishment. A map of the current BA-41 project is provided in Figure 2.

In February 2008, the CWPPRA Task Force approved Phase II for the shoreline protection component of BA-41.

Additionally, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has requested that the northern marsh creation / nourishment site of BA-41 be transferred to USACE as a Risk Reduction project, authorized by the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery of 2006 (P.L. 109-234, Title II, Chapter 3, Investigations), commonly known as the “Fourth Supplemental”.

Assuming CWPPRA construction of shoreline protection and USACE construction of the northern marsh creation / nourishment component, NRCS and the Louisiana OCPR have agreed

to pursue CWPRRA Phase II funding for the remaining project feature – the southern marsh creation (approximately 63 acres) / nourishment (approximately 14 acres) component (Figure 3).

The southern marsh creation and nourishment area will be encircled with approximately 11,400 feet of containment dike, built to an elevation of approximately 5 feet NAVD88. Approximately 800,000 cubic yards of material will deposited at an initial fill height of 3.1 feet. Target elevation for marsh creation is 1.3 feet NAVD88 at five years post construction.

The revised Phase II fully-funded cost estimate for BA-41 Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area, generated by the Economic Work Group, is $9,682,932. The current fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II, Increment 1 of BA-41 Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area is $9,682,932.

A revised WVA for the Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area only, completed in October 2008, predicts that the project would yield 55 net acres over the 20 year project life and produce 27.17 Average Annual Habitat Units. The "Prioritization Fact Sheet" has been updated (November 2008), and it yielded a total prioritization score of 45.5.

Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Objectives. The objective of BA-41 Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area is to create approximately 63 acres and nourish approximately 14 acres of marsh.
B. Cost Sharing Agreement for Phase One. The Cost Sharing Agreement for Phase One of BA-41 was executed between DNR and NRCS on December 7, 2005.
C. Landrights Notification. By letter dated August 8, 2008, the Louisiana CPRA certified to NRCS that that landrights are complete.
D. Favorable Preliminary Design Review. A favorable 30% Design Review was conducted on October 19, 2007.
E. Final Project Design Review. The 95% design review was conducted on December 12, 2007, with favorable results.
F. Environmental Assessment. The BA-41 Environmental Assessment was completed in April 2008.
G. Findings of Ecological Review. The December 12, 2007, Ecological Review concludes that the project will likely achieve its ecological goals and recommends that the project be considered for Phase II authorization.
H. Water Quality Certification was granted February 13, 2008. CZM Consistency Determination was granted February 26, 2008. The draft final Section 404 permit was signed by the permit applicant and return to the Corps of Engineers on October 28, 2008, for final signature.
I. HTRW Assessment. NRCS procedures do not call for an HTRW assessment on this project.
J. Section 303e Approval. Section 303e approval was granted by the Corps Real Estate Division on November 27, 2007.
K. Overgrazing Determination. NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not, and is not anticipated to be, a problem in the project area.

L. The revised Phase II fully-funded cost estimate for BA-41 Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area, generated by the Economic Work Group, is $9,682,932. The current fully-funded cost estimate for Phase II, Increment 1 of BA-41 Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area is $9,682,932. The required spreadsheet is enclosed.
M. Wetland Value Assessment. A revised WVA for the Southern Marsh Creation / Nourishment Area only was completed in October 2008.
N. Prioritization Criteria ranking score. The Prioritization Fact Sheet was updated in November 2008.

Criteria	Score	Weight Factor	Contribution to Total Score
Cost Effectiveness	1	2	2
Area of Need, High Loss Area	5	1.5	7.5
Implementability	10	1.5	15
Certainty of Benefits	7	1	7
Sustainability of Benefits	4	1	4
Increasing riverine input	0	1	0
Increased sediment input	0	1	0
Maintaining landscape features	10	1	10
TOTAL SCORE			45.5

Figure 1. Original (Phase One) project area map for South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project (BA-41).

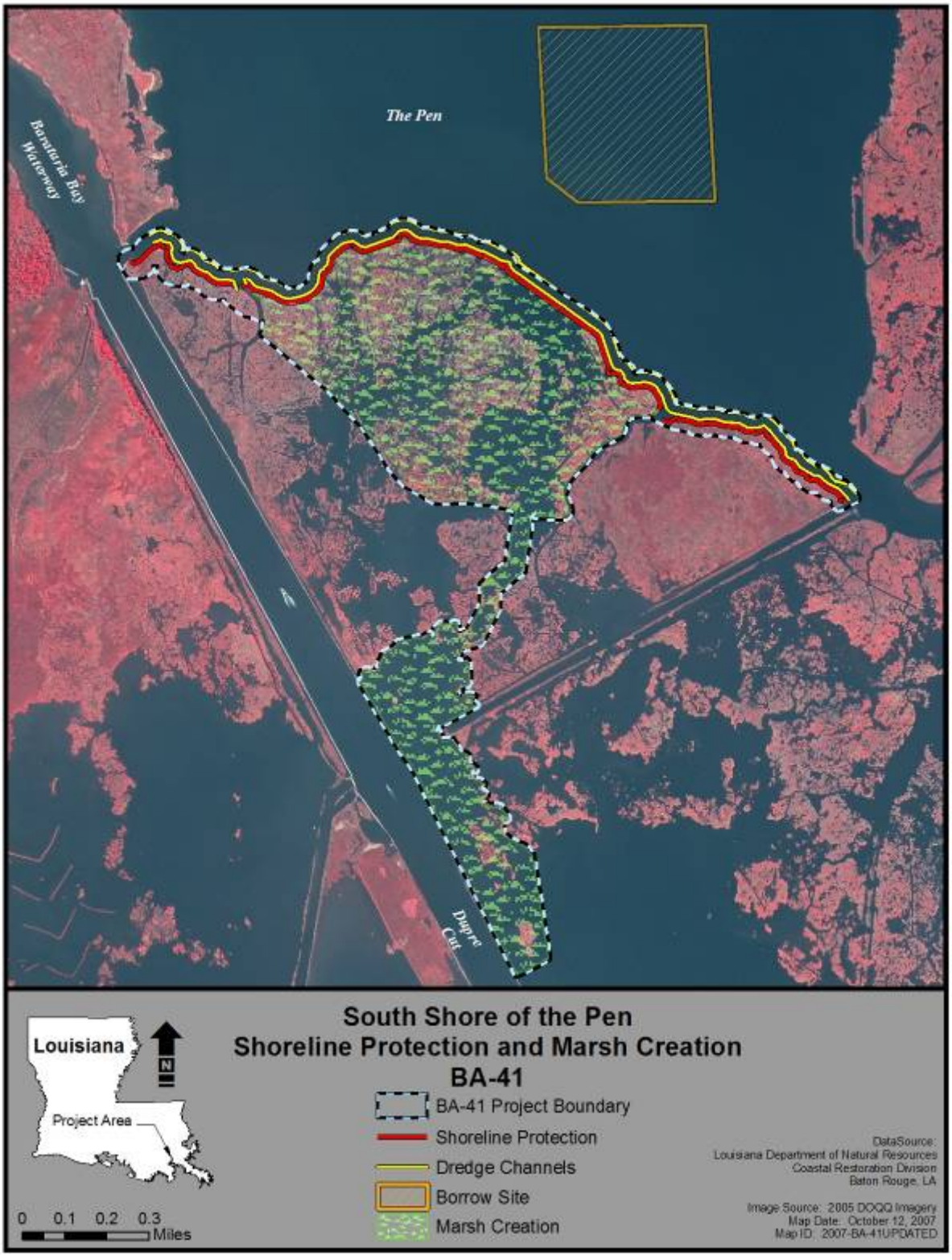


Figure 2. Current project map for South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project (BA-41).

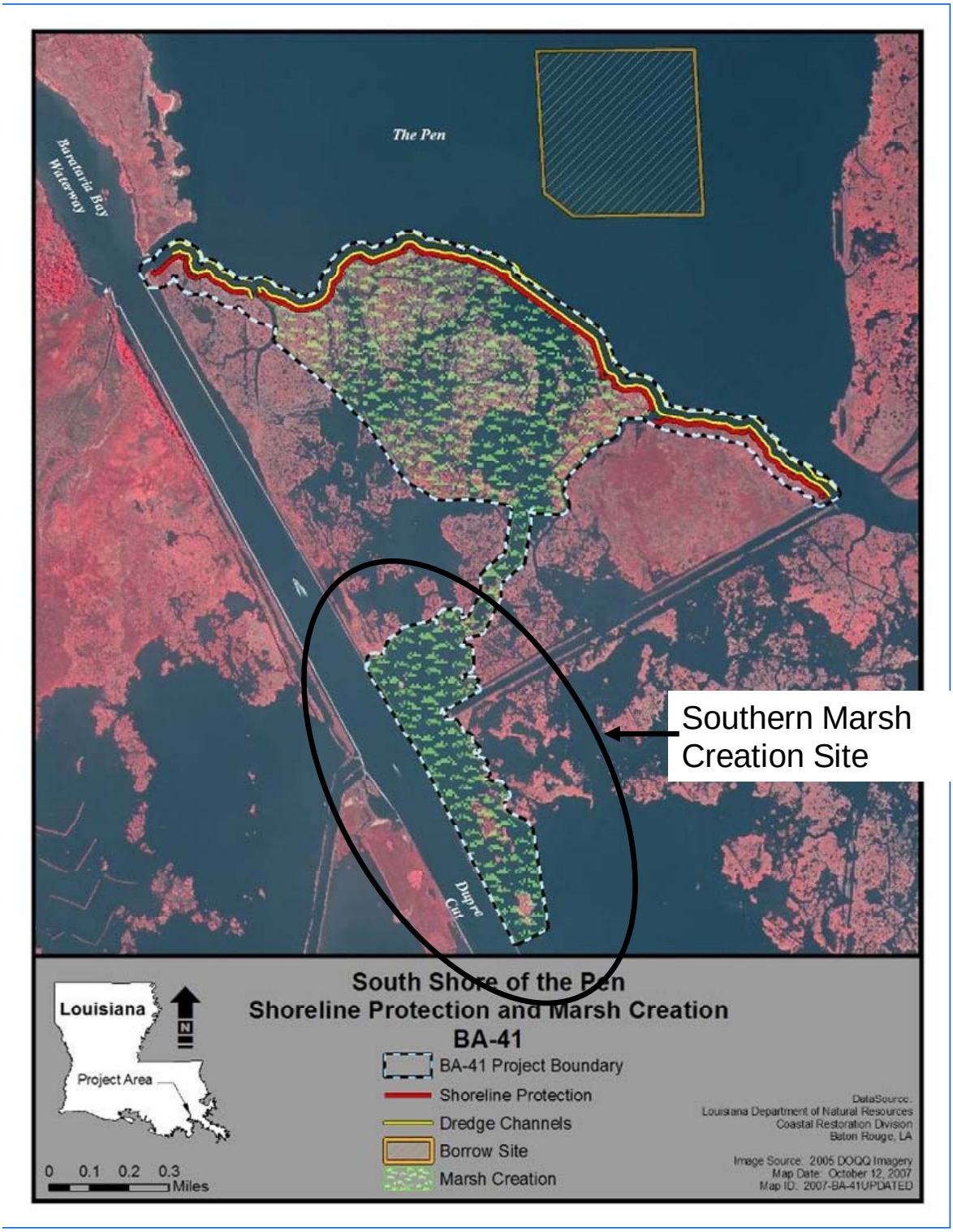


Figure 3. Phase II Request map for Southern Marsh Creation and Nourishment Area of South Shore of The Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation Project (BA-41).

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan
BA-41 South Shore of the Pen CU#2 - South Unit Marsh Creation
PPL11 - Phase II Approval Request 2009

Project Construction Years:	0	Total Project Years	20
Interest Rate	4.625%	Amortization Factor	0.07771
Fully Funded First Costs	$9,682,297	Total Fully Funded Costs	$9,682,297

Total Charges	Present Worth	Average Annual
First Costs	$9,628,898	$748,272
Monitoring	$0	$0
State O & M Costs	$0	$0
Other Federal Costs	$0	$0
Average Annual Cost	$748,272	$748,272
Average Annual Habitat Units	0	
Cost Per Habitat Unit	#DIV/0!	
Total Net Acres	0	

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

SOUTH SHORE OF THE PEN SHORELINE PROTECTION AND MARSH CREATION PROJECT (BA-41)

SOUTHERN MARSH CREATION SITE

PHASE II APPROVAL

CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
December 3,2008

SOUTH SHORE OF THE PEN SHORELINE PROTECTION AND MARSH CREATION PROJECT (BA-41)

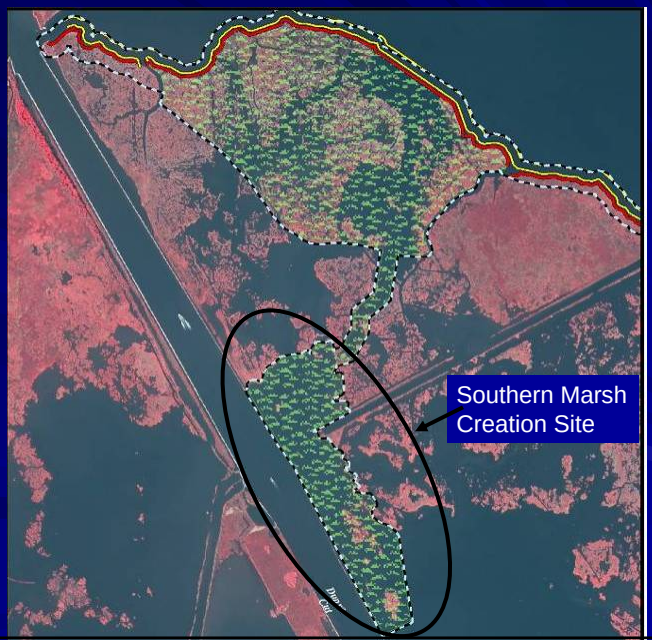
SOUTHERN MARSH CREATION SITE

Project Location: Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson Parish, south shore of The Pen.

Problem: Site is 82% open water. Marsh loss rate of 1.7% per year.

Goal: Create 63 acres and nourish 14 acres of emergent marsh.

SOUTH SHORE OF THE PEN SHORELINE PROTECTION AND MARSH CREATION PROJECT (BA-41)



SOUTH SHORE OF THE PEN SHORELINE PROTECTION AND MARSH CREATION PROJECT (BA-41)

Project Features

63 acres of marsh creation and 14 acres of marsh nourishment.

Target elevation is 1.3 feet NAVD88 at about year 5 .

BARATARIA BASIN LANDBRIDGE PHASE 3 (BA-27c) CONSTRUCTION UNIT 7

Benefits and Cost

Total Area Benefited:	77 Acres
Net Acres after 20 years:	55 Acres
Prioritization Score:	45.5 Pts.
Fully Funded Phase II Total:	$9,682,932
Fully Funded Phase II Increment 1:	$9,682,932


•Site is 82% open water, with significant marsh loss
•Help protect community of Lafitte
•Phase I “Problem-free” – completed in 2.5 years
•Part of widely touted Barataria Basin Landbridge
CWPPRA Education Document
December 2006 Watermarks

November 19, 2008

Mr. Thomas A. Holden
Deputy District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

RE: East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21)
Request for Phase II Construction Authorization

Dear Mr. Holden:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration (OCPR) hereby request approval to begin Phase II construction of the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21). This project was authorized on Priority Project List 14 in February 2005 by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). This request is submitted in accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual (SOP).

Enclosed please find all of the information required for Phase II construction funding request and approval, pursuant to Appendix C of the SOP. If you have any questions or need additional information about this project, please feel free to contact me at 214-665-6608.

Sincerely,

Tim Landers

Timothy Landers
Chief
Marine & Coastal Section

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Darryl Clark, USFWS
Mr. Britt Paul, NRCS
Mr. Kirk Rhinehart, OCPR
Ms. Rachel Sweeney, NMFS
Ms. Melanie Goodman, USACE
Mr. Kevin Roy, USFWS
Mr. John Jurgensen, NRCS
Mr. Richard Hartman, NMFS
Ms. Kelley Templet, OCPR

Enclosure 1

1. Description of Phase I Project – The East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21), located in Iberia Parish, Louisiana on the east end of the Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge, southeast of Lake Sand. This project was authorized by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force as part of the 14th Priority Project List. Approval to proceed with Phase I engineering and design was granted at the February 17, 2005 Task Force meeting and funding was approved for this project at the July 27, 2005 Task Force meeting. EPA was designated as the lead federal sponsor for Phase I engineering and design. The OCPR Coastal Engineering Division was selected by EPA to perform engineering and design for the project. Funds for the project were provided through the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (Public Law 101-646) and the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation Trust Fund provided the local cost share. The original project provided for the creation of approximately 189 acres and the nourishment of approximately 189 acres of brackish marsh and open water as indicated in the enclosed map below. Marsh nourishment would be achieved by hydraulically dredging sediment from East Cote Blanche Bay and transporting the sediment via pipeline to fill open water areas and nourish existing marsh areas. After construction, the project area would be planted with native vegetation such as smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) and marshhay cordgrass (*Spartina patens*).

Original Cost Estimates:

Phase I	
Estimated Engineering and Design:	$749,369
Estimated Easements and Land Rights:	$15,721
Estimated Pre-Construction Monitoring:	$0
Estimated Federal Supervision & Administration:	$285,282
Estimated OCPR Supervision & Administration:	$142,537
Corps Project Management:	$697
Total Estimated Phase I Costs	$1,193,606
Phase II	
Estimated Construction:	$11,764,695
Contingency:	$2,941,174
Estimated Supervision & Inspection:	$316,282
Estimated Land Rights Coordination:	$0
Estimated NRCS &EPA Supervision & Administration:	$294,117
Estimated OCPR Supervision & Administration:	$76,718
Corps Project Management:	$719
Estimated Monitoring Costs:	$0
Total Estimated Phase II Costs:	$15,393,705
Total Fully Funded Phase I & Phase II Cost:	$16,587,311


8
10
9
Lake Sand
1
3
7
2
4
5
6
Gulf of Mexico

Enclosure 2

2. Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues – The project team, consisting of members from EPA, NRCS, OCPR and Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, performed a kick-off meeting on June 6, 2006. Based on that meeting, a plan was developed to identify and address all of the project requirements. Topographic, bathymetric, magnetometer and average marsh elevation surveys were performed within the proposed marsh creation areas by Fenstermaker and Associates, Inc. and were completed in August 2007. Geotechnical investigation of these areas was also conducted in August 2007. Borrow area surveys were conducted by Coastal Planning and Engineering, Inc. and the surveys were then used to designate the borrow area. Additional bathymetric, side-scan sonar, high resolution seismic, and magnetometer surveys were completed for the borrow area by Odom Hydrographic Systems, Inc. in August 2007.

As a result of these Phase I activities, the approved Phase 0 project has undergone project area modifications. The Phase 0 project included creating approximately 189 acres of marsh. It was also anticipated that an additional 189 acres of marsh would be nourished as a result of hydraulic dredging for marsh creation without containment dikes. From the geotechnical analysis and engineering design considerations, it was determined that an unconfined design approach would result in the borrow material not being distributed appropriately throughout the project area and would therefore not result in an adequate marsh elevation height. The environmental/ecological implications of this change were considered and discussed among the interagency project team, and a revised WVA for the modified marsh creation area was conducted and approved by the CWPPRA Environmental Work Group. Additionally, it was concluded that from an engineering standpoint, the addition of an earthen plug at the southern end of the north-south oriented oil canal would help reduce scour and tidal movement and provide a connection for the existing spoil banks of the canal.

A 30% Design Review Conference was held on August 26, 2008 at the OCPR office in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Comments and recommendations from the 30% Design Review were addressed and discussed with the CWPPRA agencies at the November 3, 2008, 95% Design Review Conference.

The project area is located on the east end of the Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge, southeast of Lake Sand. Upon the evaluation completed by the CPRA Land Section, no title coverage is needed for the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project. The State of Louisiana owns the lands (Marsh Island Wildlife Management Area and Game Preserve) and water bottoms (surrounding bays and Gulf of Mexico/three mile limit). Pipelines and utilities in the project area were identified and ownership was verified. Agreements for the two pipeline owners, Exxon and Williams/Texas Gas, are being reviewed or have already been completed. No problems have been encountered with respect to landrights.

It was determined that no oyster leases exist in the marsh creation areas or borrow area. The SHPO has also confirmed that the TV-21 project will not affect any known historic properties or archaeological sites. A draft EA/FONSI, pursuant to NEPA, was developed and issued for public comment on November 18, 2008.

Enclosure 3

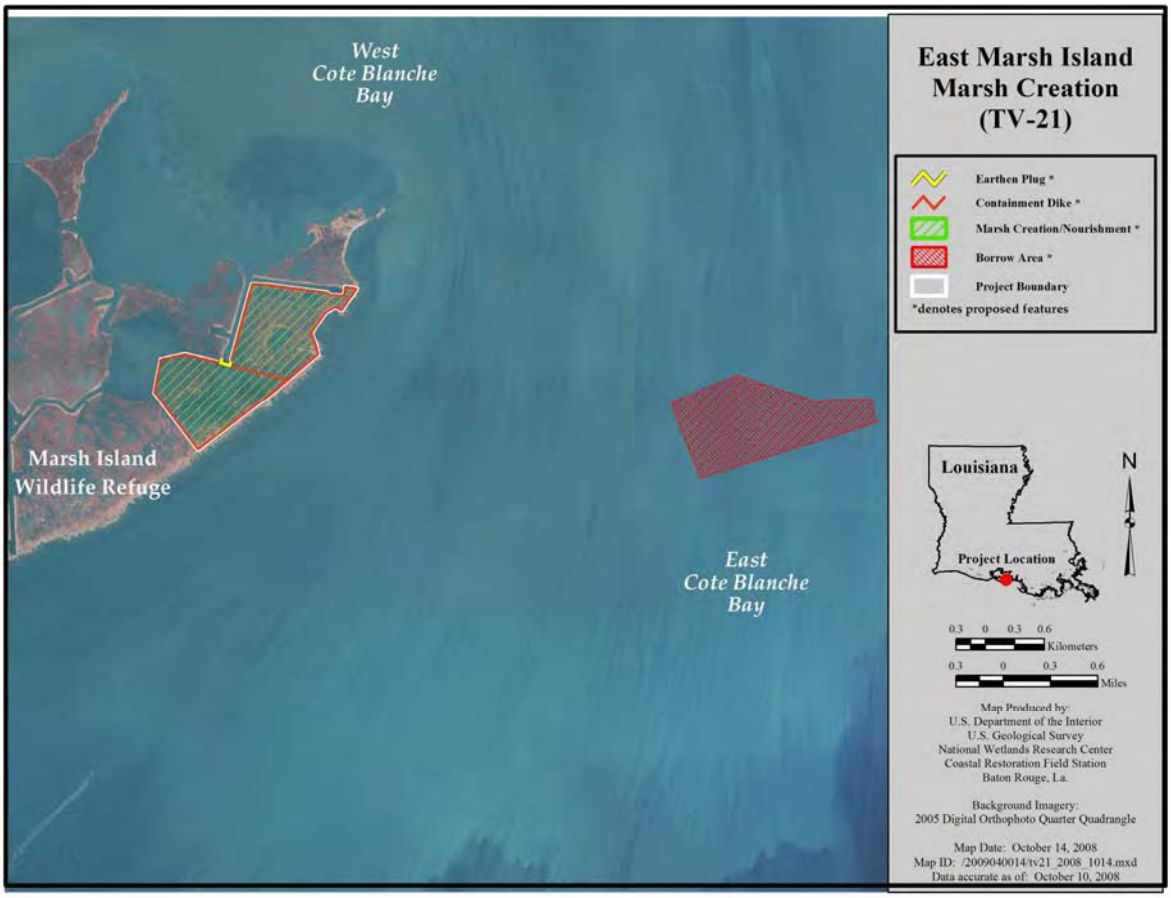
3. Description of Phase II Candidate Project – The TV-21 project consists of 165 acres of marsh creation and 197 acres of nourishment on the eastern end of Marsh Island using sediment from East Cote Blanche Bay. Survey data was collected for the proposed project site and the optimum marsh creation height was determined to be +1.8 ft NAVD88. To ensure the project area will reach the healthy marsh creation height level, the required in-place marsh fill volume was estimated to be approximately 2.82 million cubic yards. The hydraulically dredged material is proposed to be pumped as a mud slurry into the contained marsh creation area's open water ponds and mud flats.

Containment dikes are needed for construction of the marsh creation site and will be constructed from in situ material borrowed from within the project area. From a geotechnical investigation completed by Aquaterra Engineering, the containment dikes for the marsh creation were recommended to be built with a crown elevation of +4.5 ft NAVD88, a crown width of 5 ft and side slopes of 1(V):4(H) to maintain a factor of safety of 1.3. For marsh creation, a lower factor of safety is acceptable because dikes are easily maintained. Because of this, the final dike parameters were a crown elevation of +4.5 ft NAVD88 and side slopes of 1(V):4(H). The crown width of 5 ft remained unchanged. After construction, settlement of the containment dikes is estimated to be approximately 1 ft within the first year and 1.9 ft over the 20 year project life. Based on this assessment, the interior containment dikes will be fully degraded prior to demobilization. If the newly placed material permits, the exterior containment dikes will be strategically gapped immediately following construction. The remaining exterior dikes will be fully degraded approximately one year after construction as part of a planned O&M event.

An added feature to this project is the construction of an earthen plug at the southern end of the north-south oriented oil canal. Early in the project development, consideration was given to filling the adjacent oil field canals. However, after review, it was determined that land rights issues would prevent the filling of the oil field canals in the project plans. In this area, the adjacent marsh has undergone significant scour and excess tidal movement into the interior marsh areas. To address this concern, an earthen plug has been designed to connect the existing spoil banks of the canal. The plug will be constructed of in situ material and will be built to a crown elevation of +6.0 ft NAVD, settling to +2.2 ft NAVD88 at the end of the 20 year project life. The crown width is recommended to be approximately 20 ft, consistent with adjacent spoil banks. Based on recommendations provided by Aquaterra Engineering, 1(V):5(H) side slopes were determined necessary to maintain an adequate factor of safety of 1.3.

After construction of the marsh creation site, native vegetation (i.e., Smooth Cordgrass, *Spartina alterniflora*, Marshhay Cordgrass, *Spartina patens*, and saltgrass, *Distichlis spicata*) will be planted on the newly created marsh platform to conserve the newly placed material. Two vegetation planting phases are planned to allow for the dewatering of ponding areas. The first phase of planting will take place immediately after construction in areas that are most susceptible to wave energies and erosion. Approximately six months after phase one is complete, phase two of the plantings will be completed as necessary in the large interior areas of the marsh platform.

As was discussed in Enclosure 2, a revised Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) was conducted in


West
Cote Blanche
Bay
Marsh Island
Wildlife Refuge
East
Cote Blanche
Bay
East Marsh Island
Marsh Creation
(TV-21)
Earthen Plug *
Containment Dike *
Marsh Creation/Nourishment *
Borrow Area *
Project Boundary
*denotes proposed features
Louisiana
Project Location
N
0.3 0 0.3 0.6
Kilometers
0.3 0 0.3 0.6
Miles
Map Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La.
Background Imagery:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle
Map Date: October 14, 2008
Map ID: /2009040014/tv21_2008_1014.mxd
Data accurate as of: October 10, 2008

June 2007

East Marsh Island Marsh Creation (TV-21)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2005 **Project Area:** 378 acres
Approved Funds: $1.2 M **Total Est. Cost:** $16.8 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 189 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Marsh Creation

Location

The project is located in the Teche/Vermilion Basin at the east end of Marsh Island Wildlife Refuge southeast of Lake Sand in Iberia Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

Substantial areas of interior emergent marsh on Marsh Island have been converted to open water, primarily because of Hurricane Lili (2002). Areas targeted under this project are those with the greatest historical land loss and within close proximity to East Cote Blanche Bay.

Restoration Strategy

This project is designed to re-create brackish marsh habitat in the open water areas of the interior marsh primarily caused by hurricane damage. Based on 2007 aerial photography analysis, approximately 197 acres of marsh will be nourished and 165 acres of open water will be restored to interior emergent marsh habitat. The loss rates for the interior ponded areas are estimated to be reduced by 50 percent. This project provides a synergistic effect with CWPPRA's Marsh Island Hydrologic Restoration (TV-14), a project constructed in December 2001.

Aerial view of the east end of Marsh Island where material dredged from East Cote Blanche Bay will be deposited to fill in open ponds and nourish marsh.

Progress to Date

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force approved funding for engineering and design at their February 2005 meeting. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, working through the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, are currently coordinating engineering and design of the project.

This project is on Priority Project List 14.

For more project information, please contact:

Federal Sponsors:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Dallas, Tex.
(214) 665-7255

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Alexandria, La.
(318) 473-7756

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

Enclosures 4A & 4B

4A. List of Project Goals and Strategies -

Goal Statement: Create approximately 165 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 197 acres by dredging suitable sediment from the East Cote Blanche Bay.

Strategy Statement: Marsh creation and nourishment will be achieved by hydraulically dredging sediment from East Cote Blanche Bay and transporting it via pipeline to fill open water and deteriorated marsh in the project area. The newly created marsh platform will be planted with native wetland species in two phases. The first phase will take place upon construction completion and will target the areas most susceptible to wave energies and erosion. A second phase of plantings will be completed in the large interior areas of the marsh platform after dewatering.

Strategy-Goal Relationship: Approximately 2.82 million cubic yards of sediment will be dredged from East Cote Blanche Bay and pumped via pipeline into the project's marsh creation area. The hydraulically dredged material is proposed to be pumped as a mud slurry into the contained marsh creation area's open water ponds and mud flats. Based on marsh elevation surveys, the 362 acre marsh creation and nourishment site will be constructed to a +3.5 ft NAVD88 slurry height, settling over the 20 year life of the project to +1.8 ft NAVD88, the marsh height determined to support healthy marsh vegetation. Containment dikes are needed for construction of the marsh creation site and will be constructed from in situ material to a crown elevation of +4.5 ft NAVD88, a crown width of 5 ft and side slopes of 1(V):4(H). The interior containment dikes will be fully degraded prior to demobilization. The exterior containment dikes will be strategically gapped as the newly placed material permits immediately following construction. The dikes will be fully degraded approximately one year after construction as part of an O&M event. An added feature to this project is the construction of an earthen plug at the southern end of the north-south oriented oil canal. The earthen plug is designed to connect the existing spoil banks of the canal and reduce scour and excess tidal movement into the interior marsh areas. After construction of the marsh creation site, native vegetation (i.e., Smooth Cordgrass, *Spartina alterniflora*, Marshhay Cordgrass, *Spartina patens*, and saltgrass, *Distichlis spicata*) will be planted on the marsh platform.

4B. Cost Sharing Agreement - A cooperative agreement between EPA Region 6 and the State of Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was initially awarded on April 1, 2009. The agreement remains in full force and effect until March 31, 2011.

Enclosure 4C

4C. Landrights - No significant landrights acquisition problems are anticipated. In the enclosed letter dated July 25, 2008, CPRA stated that no title coverage is needed for the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21). However, a letter agreement between the LDWF and CPRA and a Grant of Particular Use between the NRCS and the State Land Office will be needed. CPRA is confident that the agreements for the TV-21 project will be finalized in a reasonable time after Phase II approval.

July 25, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brad Miller, CPRA Project Manager

FROM: V.J. Marretta, CPRA Land Section

RE: Project Landrights 30% Design Report
East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project TV-21
Iberia Parish, Louisiana

No title coverage is needed for the above-referenced project. The state owns the lands (Marsh Island Wildlife Management Area and Game Preserve) and water bottoms (surrounding bays and Gulf of Mexico/three mile limit) of same. A letter agreement between the DWF and the CPRA and a Grant of Particular Use between the NRCS and the State Land Office will be needed, pending resolution of the project features (i.e., types and locations), including the borrow area. Communications with the pipeline companies and/or operators is also pending resolution of same.

Ownership: State of Louisiana/DWF

Pipelines: Exxon - Potentially multiple pipelines and/or flowlines in the vicinity of the project
Williams/Texas Gas - Potential for impact, pending borrow area resolution

Oyster Leases: Should not be impacted

Please let me know if you have any questions or wish to discuss this matter further.

c: TV-21 Project File

State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

SCOTT A. ANGELLE
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF COASTAL RESTORATION AND ~~MANAGEMENT~~

November 8, 2006

Date: 11-29-06
No known archaeological sites or historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. This effect determination could change should new information come to our attention.
Pam Breaux: Pam Breaux
State Historic Preservation Officer

Ms. Cheraki D. Williams
Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
Division of Archaeology
1051 N. Third Street, Rm 405
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4247

Re: Determination of cultural resources survey requirements for **East Marsh Island Marsh Creation (TV-21)** coastal restoration project

Dear Ms. Williams,

Thank you for taking the time on November 6, 2006 to speak with our project team regarding our East Marsh Island Marsh Creation (TV-21) coastal restoration project in Iberia Parish. As mentioned in the meeting, the goals of the project are to dredge material from East Cote Blanche Bay and use the material to restore a severely degraded area of marsh on the eastern portion of Marsh Island. The attached map shows the area where we will be conducting our sediment search. Our borrow area will be a fraction of the size of the search area shown on the attached map. We plan on dredging to a depth no greater than 10 feet below the current mud line to obtain this material.

The maps in your office show no know cultural resources in the area. This letter serves as a formal request to determine if a cultural resources survey is required for our project. If a full survey is necessary, please notify us at your earliest convenience so that we can initiate that task as soon as possible. Feel free to contact me at (225) 342-4122 or brad.miller@la.gov should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Brad Miller
Project Manager

cc: Dain Gillen, Project Engineer
Syed Khalil, DNR Geologist
Maury Chatellier, Engineer Supervisor

NOV 8 2006

COASTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
P. O. BOX 44027 • BATON ROUGE, LA 70804-4027 • 617 N. THIRD STREET • 10TH FLOOR • BATON ROUGE, LA 70802
PHONE (225) 342-7308 • FAX (225) 342-9417 • WEB http://www.dnr.state.la.us
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Enclosure 4D

4D. Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level) - A favorable 30% Design Review meeting was held on August 26, 2008, in Baton Rouge, LA. Attendees included representatives from State and Federal CWPPRA agencies and other interested parties. All comments and questions were addressed and incorporated in the 95% design report. In the enclosed letter dated September 16, 2008, EPA and OCPR informed the Technical Committee of the results of the 30% Design Review meeting and our intent to move forward with this project.

Chris Williams
<Chris.Williams@LA.GOV>
09/16/2008 09:03 AM

To Timothy Landers/R6/USEPA/US@EPA
cc Kirk Rhinehart <Kirk.Rhinehart@LA.GOV>, Brad Miller <Brad.Miller@LA.GOV>, Melanie Magee/R6/USEPA/US@EPA
bcc
Subject RE: EMI 30% Letter of Concurrence

Thanks Tim

The State, as the local sponsor, is also in agreement that the project does have merit and should progress to final design.

Chris Williams, P.E.
Administrator, Project Management Branch
LA CPRA OCPR
225-342-7549

-----Original Message-----
From: Landers.Timothy@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Landers.Timothy@epamail.epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 10, 2008 2:50 PM
To: Chris Williams
Cc: Kirk Rhinehart; Brad Miller; Magee.Melanie@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: EMI 30% Letter of Concurrence

Chris:

As you know we recently completed the 30% Engineering and Design (E&D) review as required by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The 30% E&D review meeting was held on August 26, 2008. While there were a few issues noted as a result of that effort, we have concluded that the project is still viable and recommend that the project move forward to 95% E&D.

Section 6(e)(2) of the CWPPRA SOP states, "After the conference, the Federal Sponsor shall forward a letter (or email) to the Technical Committee with a copy to the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee along with the revised estimate, a description of project revisions from the previously authorized project, and a letter of concurrence from the Local Sponsor, informing them of the agreement to continue with the project." We look forward to your official concurrence in completing this requirement of the SOP.

We will continue to work with your staff in providing the required information to the Technical Committee and Task Force in preparation for our Phase 2 authorization request. If you have any questions or need additional information about the TV-21 project, please feel free to contact me.

Tim Landers
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
Chief, Marine & Coastal Section (6WQ-EC)
Water Quality Protection Division
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733
TEL (214) 665-6608
FAX (214) 665-6689

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

SEP 1 6 2008

Mr. Thomas A. Holden Jr., P.E.
Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Holden:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (LA CPRA) are requesting initiation of fax vote procedures by both the Technical Committee and Task Force for a change in scope for the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21). The project was authorized for Phase One (Engineering and Design) in July 2005 for a total fully funded cost of $16.8 M. In working to prepare for the 30% Design Review meeting, held on August 26, 2008, we have determined that the preliminary construction cost estimate for the TV-21 project exceeds the original authorized construction estimate by just over 25%. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to report out to the agencies, pursuant to Section 6(e)(3) of the CWPPRA SOP, the details of the change in scope for this project.

As outlined in the 30% Design Report, the TV-21 project entails using sediment from East Cote Blanche Bay to create approximately 165 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 197 acres on East Marsh Island. Additionally, an earthen plug design feature was added to help prevent tidal scour. After construction, the containment dikes will be degraded and the project area will be planted with native vegetation.

In 2005, the original authorized cost estimate plus contingency was determined to be $14.7 M and the current estimated preliminary construction cost estimate is approximately $18.4 M. Project cost increases for the TV-21 project can be attributed to a number of factors. These include higher project costs primarily due to increases for mobilization/demobilization and other general cost increases since 2005.

The project benefits have been re-evaluated by the Environmental Workgroup and have changed only slightly since the initial estimate. The construction template has also changed to restore areas affected by hurricane damage. In comparing the original and current Wetland Value Assessment figures, the reduction in net acres benefited is estimated to be approximately 10%.

This project plays an important role in helping to stabilize an area that has historically been impacted by significant land loss effects. The change in scope for the TV-21 project is fully

consistent with ongoing interagency efforts to more effectively manage Louisiana and Gulf coast sediment resources and has the full support of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, who own and manage East Marsh Island. If the CWPPRA Technical Committee concurs, we recommend this issue be put before the Task Force for a fax vote at your earliest convenience. I appreciate your consideration of this project scope change. If you have any questions, please do note hesitate to contact me at 214-665-6608.

Sincerely Yours,

Tim Landers

Tim Landers
Chief
Marine and Coastal Section

Enclosures

Cc: Mr. Mike Carloss, LDWF
Mr. Britt Paul, NRCS
Mr. Kirk Rhinehart, LA CPRA

Enclosure 4E

4E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level) - A favorable 95% Design Review meeting was held on November 3, 2008, in Baton Rouge, LA. Attendees included representatives from State and Federal CWPPRA agencies and other interested parties. All comments and questions were addressed during the meeting. In the enclosed letter dated November 12, 2008, OCPR indicated they were in agreement with EPA to proceed with implementation of the TV-21 project.

CPRA
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana

State of Louisiana

BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR

November 12, 2008

Mr. Timothy Landers
Chief
Marine and Coastal Section
Environmental Protection Agency
1445 Ross Avenue (6WQ-EC)
Dallas, Texas 75202

Re: 95% Design Review for East Marsh Island Marsh Creation (TV-21), Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Mr. Landers:

We are in receipt of the Environmental Protection Agency's November 12, 2008 e-mail regarding the captioned project. In that correspondence you indicated that EPA has concluded the project is still viable and recommends advancing the project to construction.

Based on our review of the technical information compiled to date, the Ecological Review, the preliminary land ownership investigation, and the preliminary designs, we, as local sponsor, are in concurrence with proceeding to construction.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence along with the revised project cost estimate to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee.

Please do not hesitate to call if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Knotts, P. E.
Chief, Engineering and Operations

CPK:BJM:dpg

cc: David Fruge, Chief, Planning and Project Management
Chris Williams, Project Management Administrator
Brad Miller, Project Manager

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Melanie
Magee/R6/USEPA/US
11/12/2008 02:58 PM

To BradM@dnr.state.la.us
cc Dain.Gillen@LA.GOV
bcc
Subject Letter of Concurrence for TV-21

Brad,

On Monday, November 3, 2008, the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation (TV-21) project held a 95% Design Review Meeting. EPA would like to recommend that this project proceed to final design. In accordance with the CWPPRA SOP Section 6 (h), Final Engineering and Design, the Local Sponsor is required to submit a letter indicating their willingness to continue with project following the 95% Design Review Meeting. We would like to request your written concurrence to proceed with the referenced project.

Thanks,
Melanie

Melanie Magee
EPA Region 6 WQ-EC
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 665-7161
(214) 665-6689 (FAX)
Magee.Melanie@epa.gov

Enclosure 4F

4F. National Environmental Policy Act - An Environmental Assessment (EA) of the project was prepared and the enclosed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed by EPA Region 6 on November 18, 2008. A public notice was also published on November 18, 2008, and the EA/FONSI was distributed for 30-day review and comment by agencies and other interested parties.

4G. Ecological Review Summary of Findings - The following is a paragraph from the Recommendations Section of the November 2008 OCPR Ecological Review:

Based on the evaluation of available ecological, geological, and engineering information, as well as scientific literature and environmental data, and a review of similar restoration projects, the proposed strategies of the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation (TV-21) project will likely achieve the desired ecological goals. Therefore, it is recommended that this project progress towards Phase 2 authorization pending a favorable 95% design review.

4H. Permits - A joint State/Federal permit application for the TV-21 project was submitted for processing on November 10, 2008.

4I. HTRW - EPA and LDEQ databases were reviewed to determine the potential for hazardous material sites within the TV-21 project area. No hazardous material sites were found along the project area, pipeline alignments or borrow area. Based on this information, EPA Region 6 has determined that a Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste (HTRW) assessment is not needed for this project.

Enclosure 4J

4J. Section 303(e) Approval – Marsh Island Wildlife Management Area is State land owned by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). The borrow area is also located in State waters. Therefore, as stated above, there are no land rights concerns associated with this project. All of the necessary project information required for a CWPPRA Section 303(e) approval determination was provided to the Corps on October 23, 2008, via the enclosed letter below. As of this time, coordination and approval from the Corps is in process.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

OCT 23 2008

Col. Alvin B. Lee
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
ATTN: CEMVN-OC
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

RE: CWPPRA Section 303(e) Approval Request for the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21)

Dear Col. Lee:

In accordance with Section 303(e) of the Coastal Wetlands, Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration (OCPR) are seeking approval that the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation 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."

The project entails restoration efforts on Marsh Island managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). EPA is enclosing for use in your Section 303(e) approval the following documents:

1. Letter Agreement between LDWF and LDNR
2. Overgrazing Determination from the Natural Resources Conservation Service
3. CWPPRA Fact Sheet and Map

Thank you for your efforts in regard to the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project. Please feel free to contact me at 214-665-6608 if you have any questions concerning this request.

Sincerely,

Tim Landers

Timothy Landers
Chief
Marine & Coastal Section

Enclosures

Enclosure 4K

4K. Overgrazing Determination – The enclosed overgrazing determination was received from the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service on August 1, 2008. There are currently no livestock grazing in the area and no potential for grazing once the project is constructed.

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

(318) 473-7773
Fax: (318) 473-7747

August 1, 2008

Mr. Tim Landers
Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-EMC)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Dear Mr. Landers:

RE: East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21)

I am in receipt of your request for an overgrazing determination for the East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21). I contacted our local district conservationist and our state grazing lands specialist to discuss the grazing in the project area. Currently, livestock are not grazing in the area, nor do we anticipate a problem from domestic livestock once the project is installed. Therefore, it is our opinion, overgrazing is not a problem in this project area. If you have any questions please let me know.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist
for Water Resources and Rural Development

cc: Randolph Joseph, Area Conservationist, NRCS, Lafayette, Louisiana
Charles Stemmans, District Conservationist, NRCS, New Iberia, Louisiana
Johanna Pate, State Grazing Lands Specialist, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana
John Jurgensen, Civil Engineer, NRCS, Alexandria, Louisiana

Enclosure 4L

4L. Fully Funded Cost Estimate - A revised fully funded cost estimate has been reviewed and approved by the Engineering and Economic Work Groups. The revised Total Fully Funded Cost of the TV-21 project is $23,025,450. The specific Phase II Increment 1 funding request is $21,418,082 and is detailed in the enclosed spreadsheet.

Enclosures 4M & N

4M. Wetland Value Assessment - The Wetland Value Assessment (WVA) for the TV-21 project was revised in advance of the 95% Design Review meeting and approved in October 2008, by the CWPPRA Environmental Work Group. As a result of this WVA, it was determined the TV-21 project would restore/create approximately 169 net acres of marsh over the 20-year project life, for a total of 106 AAHUs. A copy of the revised WVA is still available on the OCPR server at ftp://ftp.dnr.state.la.us/pub/CED%20Engineering/.

4N. Prioritization Criteria - The following final Prioritization Criteria scores were reviewed by the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups in October 2008.

Criteria	Score	Weight	Points
I. Cost Effectiveness	1	2	2
II. Area of Need	2.5	1.5	3.75
III. Implementability	10	1.5	15
IV. Certainty of Benefits	7	1	7
V. Sustainability	6	1	6
VI. Riverine Input	0	1	0
VII. Sediment Input	0	1	0
VIII. Landscape Features	0	1	0
TOTAL			**33.75**

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21)

PPL 14 (Phase II)

Project Construction Years:	0	Total Project Years	20
Interest Rate	4.625%	Amortization Factor	0.07771
Fully Funded First Costs	$21,215,936	Total Fully Funded Costs	$23,025,451

Total Charges	Present Worth	Average Annual
First Costs	$21,244,633	$1,650,943
Monitoring	$68,375	$5,313
State O & M Costs	$1,290,901	$100,317
Other Federal Costs	$100,978	$7,847
Average Annual Cost	$1,764,421	$1,764,421
Average Annual Habitat Units	106	
Cost Per Habitat Unit	$16,645	
Total Net Acres	169	

CWPPRA
East Marsh Island Marsh Creation Project (TV-21)
Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 3, 2008

New Orleans, LA

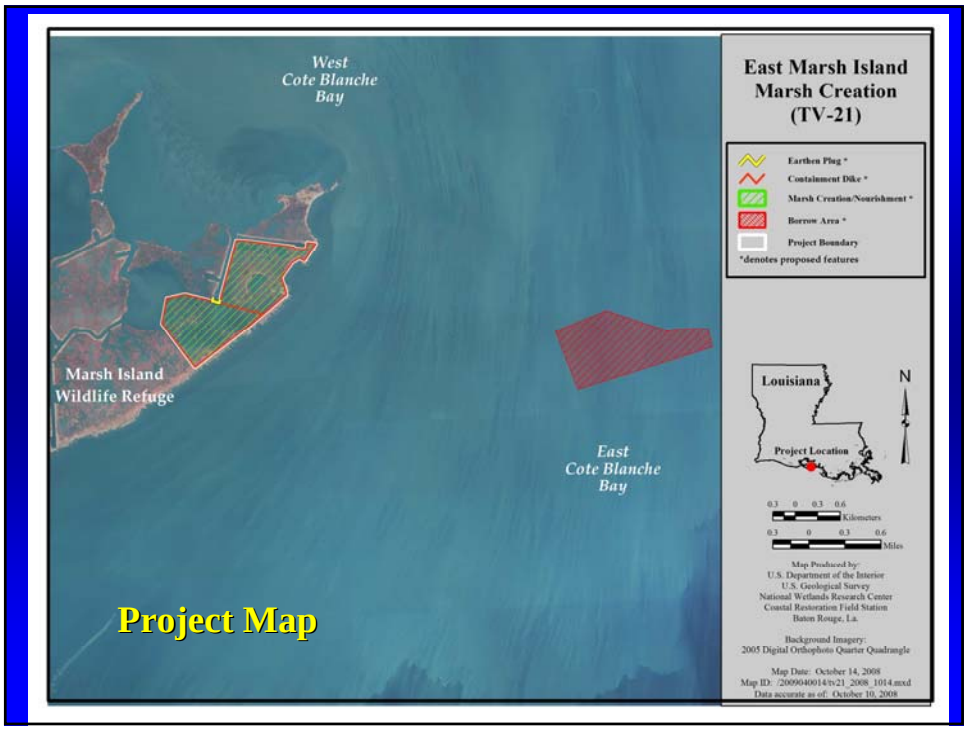
Project Overview

Project Location: Region 3 – Vermilion Basin, Iberia Parish, Marsh Island, on the east end of Marsh Island State Wildlife Refuge, Southeast of Lake Sand.

Problem: Substantial areas of interior emergent marsh on Marsh Island have been converted to open water, primarily due to hurricane damage. Since Hurricane *Lili*, additional factors such as excess tidal scour and subsidence have continued to contribute to the poor health of the marsh.

Goal: Create approximately 165 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 197 acres to reinforce the northeast tip of the island and prevent future breaches or excess tidal scour.

Marsh Island, Louisiana



Project Features Overview

• Create approximately 165 acres of brackish marsh and nourish an additional 197 acres in an area that is currently mostly open water.

• A target post-construction marsh elevation of +1.8 ft NAVD88 was determined to be conducive to maintaining healthy intertidal marsh elevation over as long a period of time within the 20-year project life.

• Perimeter of the marsh platform will be planted with native wetland species upon construction completion. A second planting will be evaluated to provide 100% coverage of marsh platform.

Project Features Overview

• Temporary containment dikes will be required around the perimeter of the marsh creation area to an elevation of +4.5 ft NAVD88 with 1(V):4(H) side slopes.

• An earthen plug will be added to the southern end of the north-south oriented oil canal to reduce scour and tidal movement into the interior marsh areas.

• Dikes will be degraded after 6 months to 1 year after construction and degraded to marsh elevation after dewatering.

Project Benefits & Costs

- In total, the project will benefit 362 acres of brackish marsh and open water habitat.
- At the end of 20 years, there will be 169 net acres of marsh over the without-project condition.
- Wetland Value Assessment: 106 Net AAHUs
- The Total Fully Funded Cost for the project is: $23,025,451
  Phase 2 request is: $ 21,418,082
- The Prioritization Score is: 36.8

Why Should We Fund This Project Now?

- Helps immediately restore valuable estuary and associated wetlands by reducing scour impacts and increasing elevation of interior marsh areas.
- Repairs hurricane damage and stabilizes the project area.
- Area serves as a sanctuary for migratory birds and a multitude of fish and wildlife populations.

Questions?

Tim Landers
US Environmental
Protection Agency
(214) 665 - 6608

Brad Miller
LA Office of Coastal
Protection and Restoration
(225) 342 - 4122

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

November 18, 2008

Mr. Thomas Holden, Chairman
CWPPRA Technical Committee
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Mr. Holden:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority would like to submit the Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation Project (BA-42) for Phase 2 approval. That project was approved for Phase 1 funding by the CWPPRA Task Force as part of the 15th Priority Project List. The enclosed packet includes all information required for a Phase 2 authorization request, per Section 6.j. of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures manual. This Phase 2 authorization request was also sent electronically to all CWPPRA Technical Committee and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee members.

If you have any questions regarding this submittal, please contact Mr. Kevin Roy of this office at (337) 291-3120.

Sincerely,

James F. Boggs
Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office

Enclosures

cc: Andrew Beall, LA-CPRA, Baton Rouge, LA

Phase II Authorization Request
Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation
BA-42

Description of Phase I Project

The BA-42 Project was approved for Phase I funding on the 15th Priority Project List. The following figure illustrates the project features and project boundary at the time of Phase I authorization.

At the time of Phase 1 authorization, project features included:

1) Dredging riverine sediments to create approximately 593 acres of marsh. Containment dikes would be constructed as necessary. Dredged material would be placed to a fill height of +2.5 ft NAVD88. Jacking and boring under LA Highway 23 would be required for placement of the dredge pipeline;

2) Approximately 6,200 linear feet of rock dike would be constructed at the -2 ft contour along the eastern Lake Hermitage shoreline. The settled height of the rock dike would be +2.5 ft. A maintenance event is scheduled for target year (TY) 5. A floatation channel would be dredged to access the site;

3) Approximately 25,000 linear feet of terraces (16 acres subaerial) would be constructed to reduce fetch and turbidity and promote submerged aquatic vegetation. The terraces would be 500 feet long, have an 8 ft crown width, an initial height of +3.5 ft, side slopes of 4:1, 50-ft gaps between terraces, and terrace rows would be 350 feet apart. The terraces would be planted using plugs, 6 rows per terrace, with a 5-ft spacing;

4) An earthen, armored plug would be constructed on an oil and gas canal to return tidal exchange to natural waterways within the project area. A maintenance event is scheduled for TY5.

The Wetland Value Assessment conducted for the Phase 0 project estimated a benefited area of 1,384 acres, net benefits of 191 Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs), and the net creation/protection of 436 acres of marsh at the end of the project life.

At the time of Phase I approval, the fully-funded project cost was $32,673,329. That figure included $1,197,590 for Phase I and $31,475,739 for Phase II. The cost breakdown for Phases I and II is presented in the following table.

Task Name	Phase I Costs	Phase II Costs
Engineering and Design	$762,103	
Land Rights	$80,053	
DNR Administration	$138,758	$83,412
FWS Administration	$213,474	$176,919
Monitoring	$0	$0
Corps Project Management	$3,202	$20,454
Construction		$22,913,107
Contingency		$5,728,277

Supervision and Inspection		$333,083
Operations and Maintenance		$2,220,487
Total	**$1,197,590**	**$31,475,739**

Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

The following tasks were completed during Phase I:

1) Interagency kickoff meeting and field trip
2) Final Cost Share Agreement executed between U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and DNR
3) Preliminary landrights
4) Topographic and bathymetric surveys of the borrow and fill sites
5) Magnetometer survey
6) Geophysical survey of the borrow site
7) Geotechnical investigation of the borrow and fill sites
8) 30% design review
9) 95% design review
10) Construction cost estimate
11) Cultural resources clearance
12) Draft Ecological Review
13) HTRW assessment
14) Overgrazing determination
15) Draft Environmental Assessment
16) Section 404 permit application will be submitted to the Corps of Engineers in December 2008
17) Request for Section 303e approval was sent to the Corps of Engineers on October 16, 2008

Engineering and Design Tasks

Topographic, bathymetric, and magnetometer surveys were performed in the project area to facilitate the design of the marsh creation cells, shoreline restoration feature, and terraces. A geophysical, bathymetric, and magnetometer survey was performed in the Mississippi River to delineate the borrow site, determine the available quantity of sediment, and verify existing pipelines and detect any unknown and/or abandoned pipelines or other underwater obstructions.

In order to determine the suitability of the soils in the BA-42 project area for the various proposed marsh creation and shoreline restoration features, a geotechnical investigation was performed which included collection of soil borings, laboratory tests to determine soil characteristics, and stability analyses on the borrow areas. A total of thirteen (13) subsurface borings were drilled in the project area and within the borrow site. Analyses performed include; 1) a general subsurface evaluation, 2) a slope stability analysis for the containment dikes and shoreline restoration alternatives, and 3) a settlement analysis to determine the target fill elevation.

A wind/wave analysis was also conducted to determine a design elevation for the shoreline restoration feature.

A pre-application meeting was held on April 29, 2008 at the Corps of Engineers-New Orleans District to discuss the project features, borrow site design, and alternatives for crossing the Mississippi River flood protection levee. Additional meetings were held with navigation industry stakeholders including a Mississippi River Maintenance Forum meeting on June 4, 2008 and a Maritime Navigation Safety Meeting on June 25, 2008.

Design review meetings were held at the 30% (August 26, 2008) and 95% (November 3, 2008) levels.

Landrights, Cultural Resources, Environmental Compliance and Other Tasks

Preliminary landrights work has proceeded smoothly and no problems are anticipated in acquiring final landrights.

The Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism has indicated no objections to project implementation as no historic properties are found within the project area.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has not yet applied for a Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit. However, it is anticipated that a permit application will be submitted in early December 2008.

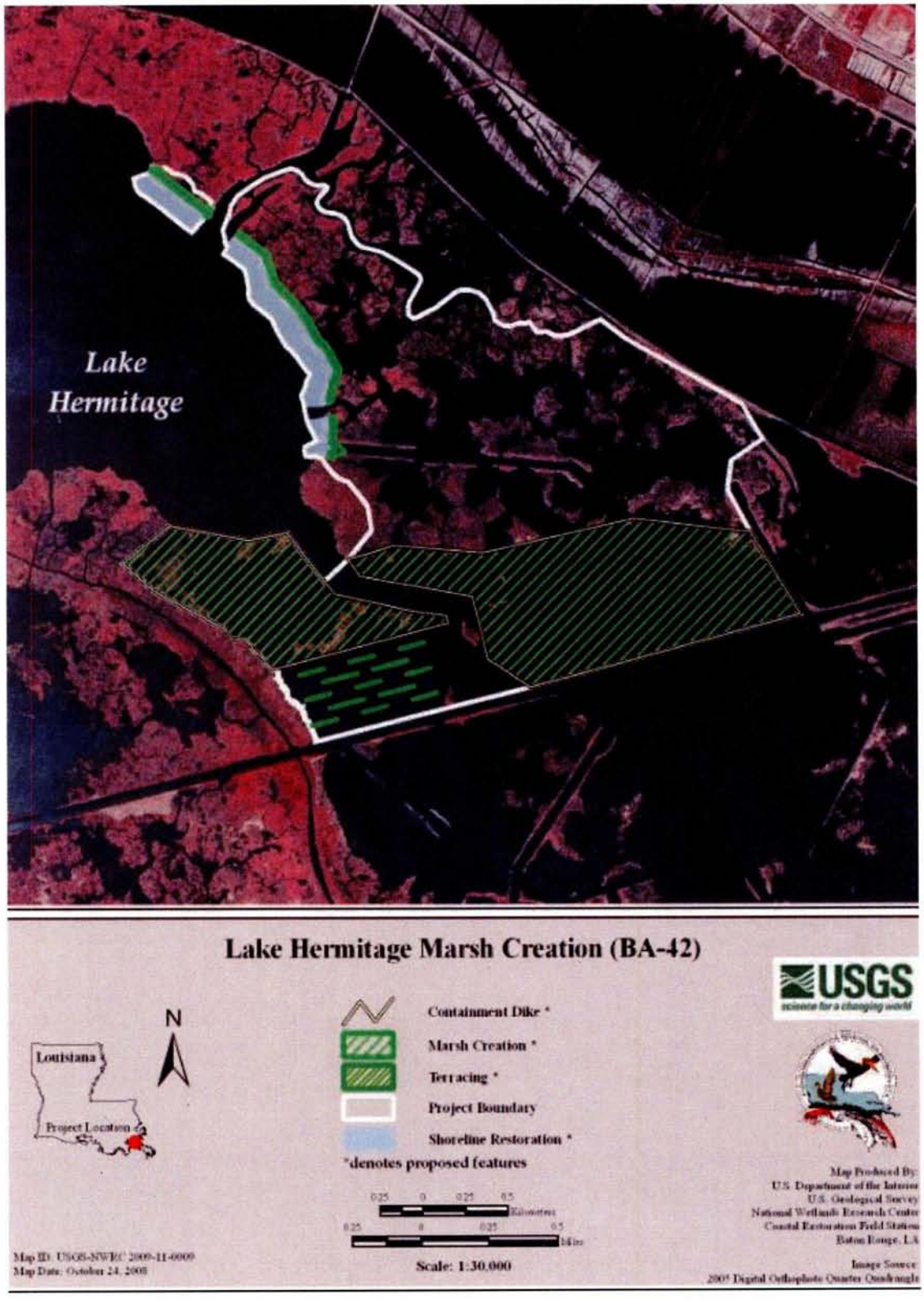
An overgrazing determination provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service indicated that overgrazing is not a problem in the project area. A request for Section 303e approval was sent to the Corps of Engineers on October 16, 2008. As of November 18, 2008, the Service has not received a response from the Corps regarding 303e approval.

An HTRW assessment conducted by the Lafayette Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that no HTRW materials should be encountered during project implementation.

A draft Ecological Review is available and a draft Environmental Assessment was issued for public comment on November 19, 2008.

Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

The following figure illustrates the currently proposed project features and project boundary.



Project Features

1. Riverine sediments will be hydraulically dredged and pumped via pipeline to create/nourish approximately 549 acres of marsh in the project area. Containment dikes will be constructed as necessary. The proposed design is to place the dredged material to a fill height of +2.0 ft NAVD88. Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments should produce marsh elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh and within the intertidal range. Jacking and boring will required under LA Highway 23 for placement of the dredge pipeline.

2. Approximately 7,300 linear feet of terraces (6.5 acres subaerial) will be constructed. The terraces will be 500 to 700 feet long, have a 20 ft crown width, an initial height of +3.5 ft NAVD88, side slopes of 1(V):3(H), and 300 to 500-ft gaps between terraces. Terrace rows will be 250 feet apart. The terrace slopes will be planted with three rows (17,000 plugs) of smooth cordgrass, on 2.5-ft centers. The perimeter of the terrace crowns will be planted with one row (4,000 four-inch containers) of seashore paspalum on 5-ft centers.

3. Approximately 7,400 linear feet (52 acres created) of shoreline will be restored with dredged material from the Mississippi River. In addition, this feature consists of a sand fill template with a 50-ft crown width, a lakeside slope of 1(V):50(H), a marshside slope of 1(V):25(H), and a crown elevation of +4.0ft NAVD88. A minimum crown elevation of +2.2 ft NAVD88 will be maintained throughout the project life. Natural bayous along the shoreline will remain open. The shoreline slope will be planted with 4 rows (11,000 plugs) of smooth cordgrass on 2.5-ft centers. The shoreline crown will be planted with 5 rows (7,400 four-inch containers) of seashore paspalum on 5-ft centers.

Updated Assessment of Benefits

A revised WVA was reviewed and approved by the Environmental Workgroup. Net AAHUs for the project increased from 191 to 211. Net acres increased from 438 to 447.

Modifications to the Phase 1 Project

As a result of Phase 1 activities, the approved Phase 0 project has undergone a few minor modifications. The Phase 0 project included 593 acres of marsh creation and nourishment. The Phase 1 project includes 549 acres of marsh creation. Additionally, the Phase 0 project included a 300-acre terrace field with approximately 16 subaerial acres. A 182-acre portion of that terrace field was replaced with a marsh creation cell to reestablish the southern shoreline of Lake Hermitage. The Phase 1 terrace field consists of 107 acres with approximately 6.5 subaerial acres. The foreshore rock dike proposed at Phase 0 has been replaced with the shoreline restoration/sand fill feature which will create 52 acres of marsh. In addition, the earthen armored plug proposed at the mouth of an oil/gas canal has been replaced by the shoreline restoration feature which will be constructed across the mouth of the canal.

Current Cost Estimate

The revised fully-funded cost prepared by the CWPPRA Economics Work Group is $38,040,158.

Checklist of Phase Two Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies.

Specific goals of the project are: 1) Create 456 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 93 acres; 2) Restore 7,400 linear feet (52 acres of shoreline marsh created) of the eastern Lake Hermitage shoreline, and 3) Create 6.5 acres of emergent habitat by constructing 7,300 linear feet of earthen terraces.

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

A Cost Share Agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources was executed on March 26, 2006.

C. Notification from the State or the Corps that landrights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase 2 approval.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has received notification from the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) in their November 18, 2008, letter, that landrights will be finalized in a relatively short time after Phase 2 approval.

D. A favorable Preliminary Design Review (30% Design Level). The Preliminary Design shall include completion of surveys, borings, geotechnical investigations, data analysis review, hydrologic data collection and analysis, modeling (if necessary), and development of preliminary designs.

A 30% design review meeting was held on August 26, 2008, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. The Service and the CPRA agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

A 95% design review meeting was held on November 3, 2008, and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with minor modifications. The Service and the CPRA agreed on the project design and to proceed with project implementation.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act must be submitted thirty days before the request for Phase 2 approval.

A draft EA was issued for public comment on November 19, 2008.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review.

The following paragraph is from the Recommendations section of the November 3, 2008, draft 95% Ecological Review:

Based on the evaluation of available ecological, geological, and engineering information, and a review of scientific literature and similar restoration projects, the proposed strategies of the Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation project will likely achieve the desired ecological goals. At this time, it is recommended that this project be considered for Phase 2 authorization. However, the following recommendations should improve project success:

> *o Consider plantings around perimeter of the marsh creation areas.*
> *o A planting scheme needs to be developed that will allow plantings sufficient time to become established prior to periods of high wave action. This scheme could apply to both the shoreline berm and terraces.*

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits. If a permit has not been received by the agency, a notice from the Corps of when the permit may be issued.

The Service will apply for a Section 404 permit from the Corps of Engineers in early December 2008.

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

An HTRW assessment/contaminants screening was conducted by the Service's Lafayette Field Office. It was concluded that implementation of the project's features should not encounter any of the known wells or associated facilities. No resuspension of contaminants from sediment disturbance is expected.

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

The Service's Lafayette Field Office requested Section 303(e) approval from the Corps of Engineers via letter dated October 16, 2008. As of November 18, 2008, no response has been received from the Corps of Engineers.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

An overgrazing determination was issued on October 8, 2008 by the NRCS and indicated that overgrazing would not be a problem in the project area.

L. Revised cost estimate of Phase 2 activities, based on the revised project design.

Funding/Budget information:

1.) - Specific Phase Two funding request (updated construction cost estimate, three years of monitoring and O&M, etc.)

2.) - Fully funded, 20-year cost projection with anticipated schedule of expenditures

The specific Phase 2 funding request (updated construction estimate and three years of monitoring and O&M) is $36,678,120. The revised fully-funded cost of the project is $38,040,158. The revised budget sheets, with the anticipated schedule of expenditures, are provided in Attachment 1.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

A revised WVA (dated November 14, 2008) was reviewed and approved by the Environmental Workgroup. Net AAHUs for the project increased from 191 to 211. Net acres increased from 438 to 447.

N. A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.

The following Prioritization Criteria scores were reviewed and approved by the Environmental and Engineering Workgroups.

Criteria	Score	Weight	Points
I. Cost Effectiveness	2.5	2	5
II. Area of Need	5	1.5	7.5
III. Implementability	10	1.5	15
IV. Certainty of Benefits	7	1	7
V. Sustainability	4	1	4
VI. Riverine Input	0	1	0
VII. Sediment Input	5	1	5
VIII. Landscape Feature	5	1	5
TOTAL			**48.5**

Attachment 1

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan

Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation (BA-42)

PPL 15 (Phase II)

Project Construction Years:	0	Total Project Years	20
Interest Rate	4.625%	Amortization Factor	0.07771
Fully Funded First Costs	$37,852,164	Total Fully Funded Costs	$38,040,158

Total Charges	Present Worth	Average Annual
First Costs	$38,051,530	$2,957,025
Monitoring	$0	$0
State O & M Costs	$39,044	$3,034
Other Federal Costs	$55,882	$4,343
Average Annual Cost	$2,964,402	$2,964,402
Average Annual Habitat Units	1,652	
Cost Per Habitat Unit	$1,794	
Total Net Acres	646	

30 July 2008

Project:	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation (BA-42)	Date:	2-Oct-08	Revised:	22-Oct-08
Computed by:	Rudy Simoneaux, E.I.	*PPL 15 (Phase II)*			
Item No.	**Work or Material**	**Quantity**	**Unit**	**Unit Cost**	**Amount**
1	Mobilization/Demobilization	1	LS	$2,763,251	$2,763,251
2	Construction Surveys	1	LS	$300,000	$300,000
3	Grade Stakes and Flagging	84	EACH	$500	$42,000
4	Hydraulic Dredging for Marsh Creation	3,725,784	CY	$6.17	$22,988,090
5	Hydraulic Dredging for Shoreline Restoration	278,496	CY	$5.92	$1,648,696
6	Shaping Grading/Earthwork-Shoreline Restoration	1	LS	$100,000.00	$100,000
	Vegetative Plantings for Shoreline Restoration				
7	Smooth cordgrass	11,000	EACH	$3.00	$33,000
8	Seashore paspalum	7,400	EACH	$5.50	$40,700
9	Earthen Containment Dikes	34,268	LF	$28.62	$980,750
10	Earthern Terraces	7,300	LF	$45.18	$329,814
	Vegetative Plantings for Earthen Terraces				
11	Smooth cordgrass	17,000	EACH	$3.00	$51,000
12	Seashore paspalum	4,000	EACH	$5.50	$22,000
13	Marsh Fill Settlment Plates	4	EA	$2,500.00	$10,000
14	Jack and Bore Highway	150	LF	$600	$90,000

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST **$29,399,301**

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION + 15% CONTINGENCY **$33,809,196**

TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS

PHASE I

Federal Costs

Engineering and Design:

Engineering	$500,000				
Geotechnical Investigation	$114,000				
Hydrologic Modeling	$0				
Data Collection (Bath., Topo., And Mag. Survey)	$100,000				
Cultural Resources	$0				
	$0				
	$0				
				SubTotal:	$714,000

	USFW	**NRCS**	**Other**	**Actual**
Supervision and Administration (includes NEPA Compliance)	$200,000			$200,000
Corps Administration				$3,300

State Costs

Supervision and Administration				$130,000
Ecological Review Costs				$0
Easements and Land Rights				
Oyster Issues (# of Leases)	0 Leases	$0		
Land Rights		$75,000		
			SubTotal:	$75,000
Monitoring				
Monitoring Plan Development	$0			
Monitoring Protocal Cost *	$0			
			SubTotal:	$0

* *Monitoring is now done through CRMS except on projects that an agency requests project specific monitoring and projects such as Barrier Island projects and Demo projects.*

Total Phase I Cost Estimate: **$1,122,300**

PHASE II

Federal Costs

Estimated Construction Cost +25% Contingency		$33,809,196		
Oyster Issues (# of Leased Acres)	0 Leased AC	$0		
Land Rights		$0		
			SubTotal:	$33,809,196
Inspection Surveys	0 days @	$0.00	per day	$0
Supervision and Inspection	300 days @	$1,450.00	per day	$435,000
Supervision and Administration				$100,000
Corps Administration - reconcile Project First Costs				$816

State Costs

Supervision and Administration	$75,000

Total Phase II Cost Estimate: **$34,420,012**

TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT FIRST COST **$35,542,312**

Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation (BA-42) Phase II Request

Technical Committee Meeting

December 3, 2008

New Orleans, LA

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CPRA
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana

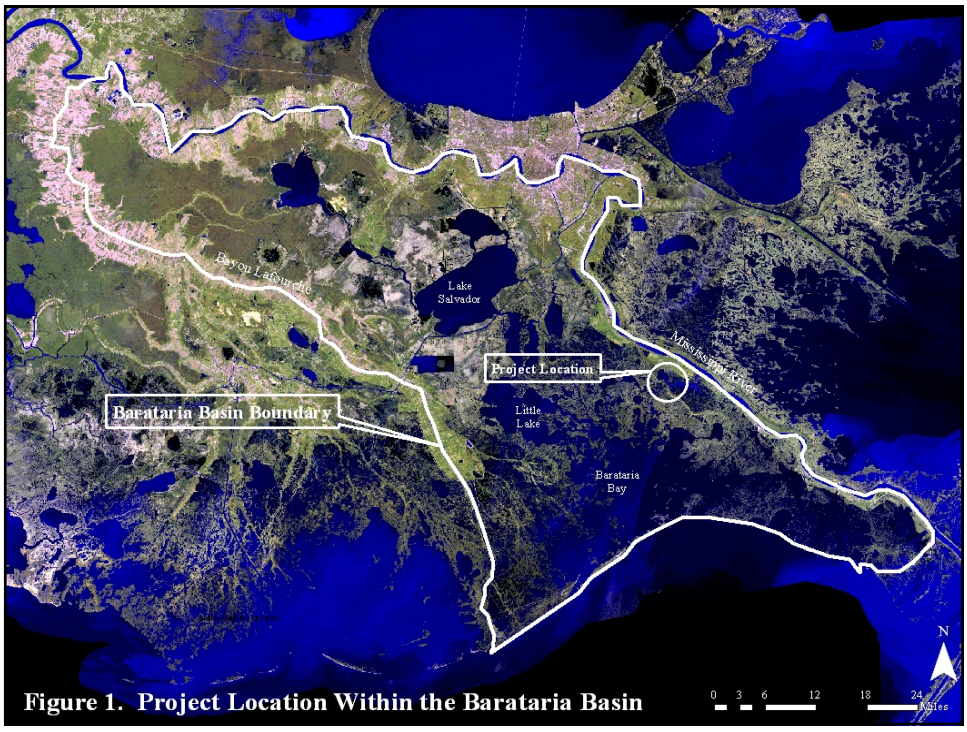


Figure 1. Project Location Within the Barataria Basin

Project Overview

Project Location: Region 2, Barataria Basin, Plaquemines Parish, east and south of Lake Hermitage

Problem: Interior loss rate of -1.6%/yr; shoreline erosion rates as high as 16 ft/yr along the eastern Lake Hermitage shoreline; eastern lake shoreline has deteriorated considerably with multiple breaches and a low-lying marsh rim; southern lake rim is almost non-existent

Goals:

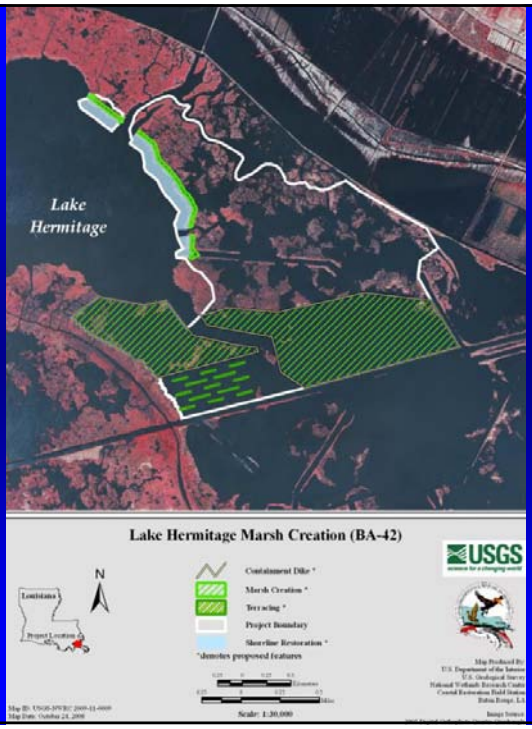
1) Create/nourish 549 acres of marsh in open water areas
2) Restore the eastern Lake Hermitage shoreline by rebuilding the shoreline rim
3) Create 6.5 acres of emergent habitat by constructing 7,300 ft of terraces

Project Features Overview

- 549 acres of marsh creation/nourishment; 456 acres of open water and 93 acres of degraded marsh will be filled with sediments from the Mississippi River; initial target height is +2.0 ft NAVD88

- Approximately 7,400 feet of the eastern Lake Hermitage shoreline will be restored using sediments from the Mississippi River; a lakeshore rim with an initial elevation of +4.0 ft will be constructed; total area restored encompasses 52 acres; crown and lakeside slope will be planted with vegetation

- Approximately 7,300 feet of terraces will be constructed; 6.5 acres of emergent habitat will be created; terrace crowns and side slopes will be planted with vegetation

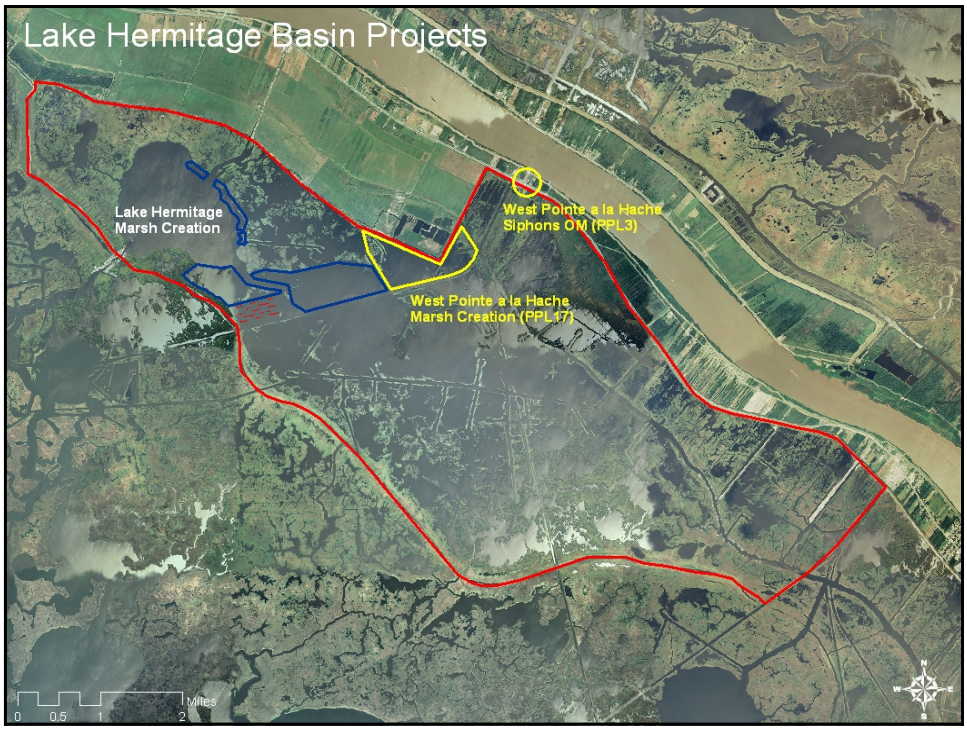


Project Benefits & Costs

- **In total, the project will benefit 1,600 acres of marsh and open water habitat; 447 net acres of marsh at the end of the 20-year project life**
- **Wetland Value Assessment: 211 Net AAHUs**
- **The Fully Funded Cost is: $38,040,158**
  Phase 2 Request is: $36,678,120
- **The Prioritization Score is: 48.5**

Why Should We Fund This Project Now?

- The eastern Lake Hermitage shoreline continues to deteriorate and additional breaches occur with each passing storm making future restoration efforts more expensive
- Habitat restored in this area will have the added benefit of fresh water, sediments, and nutrients delivered via the West Pointe a la Hache Siphons; an authorized CWPPRA project (BA-04c) will ensure consistent operation of the siphons
- This project works in conjunction with the recently (PPL17) authorized West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation Project (BA-47) to restore additional habitat in the area



Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation
BA-42

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CPRA
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

REQUEST FOR PROJECT SCOPE CHANGE FOR PPL 16 - ALLIGATOR BEND MARSH RESTORATION AND SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT (PO-34)

For Discussion/Decision:

The National Resources Conservation Service in coordination with the State of Louisiana will request a change in the project scope of the Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection Project because the landowner is proceeding to establish a wetland mitigation bank in the same area as the CWPPRA project. The scope change would eliminate marsh creation and nourishment in the interior marsh and include shoreline protection along approximately 26,700 feet of shoreline using a foreshore rock dike and approximately 21,700 feet of shoreline using earthen terraces and vegetative plantings.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Technical Committee recommends Task Force approval of the requested scope change for the Alligator Bend Project.

Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection (PO-34)
Change in Project Scope
Report to the Technical Committee
December 3, 2008

The original Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection Project (PO-34) consisted of an approximately 410 acres of marsh creation and nourishment and 38,140 feet of vegetative plantings along the Lake Borgne shoreline (Figure 1).

NRCS, USACE, and the Louisiana OCPR have been informed that the landowner (Marsh Holdings, LLC) is proceeding with the establishment of a mitigation bank in the proposed project area, consisting of marsh creation / nourishment in the same area as the original PO-34 project. The landowner has secured Permit No. MVN-2007-210-MJ from the Department of the Army for the mitigation bank. The landowner reports that the work is expected to be completed by the summer of 2009. Therefore, the mitigation bank eliminates the need for the marsh creation / nourishment component of PO-34..

As a result, NRCS, USACE and the Louisiana OCPR concluded that the PO-34 project should be revised in scope to provide more comprehensive shoreline protection in the area.

Based on a site visit by the Project Team and subsequent discussions of project alternatives, the Project Team reached consensus that the shoreline protection measures should extend from Unknown Pass to the western end of Alligator Point, terminating at the southern end of Lake Borgne CIAP project. The proposed revised project would protect approximately 26,700 feet of shoreline using a foreshore rock dike and approximately 21,700 feet of shoreline using earthen terraces and vegetative plantings (Figure 2).

The draft revised WVA predicts that the revised project would produce 62 AAHUs and result in 121 net acres at the end of 20 years. The preliminary revised fully funded cost estimate of the revised project is $ 29,891,722. The revised estimates of benefits and costs are presently being reviewed by the appropriate CWPPRA Work Groups.

	Original Project	Revised project	%Change
Fully-funded Cost	$19,620,813	$ 29,891,722	+66%
Net Acres @year 20	330	121	-37%
AAHUs	166	62	-37%

If approved, this Change in Project Scope will also result in an official project name change to “Alligator Bend Shoreline Protection Project (PO-34)”.

See page 4 of this report for Local Sponsor statement endorsing the change in scope.

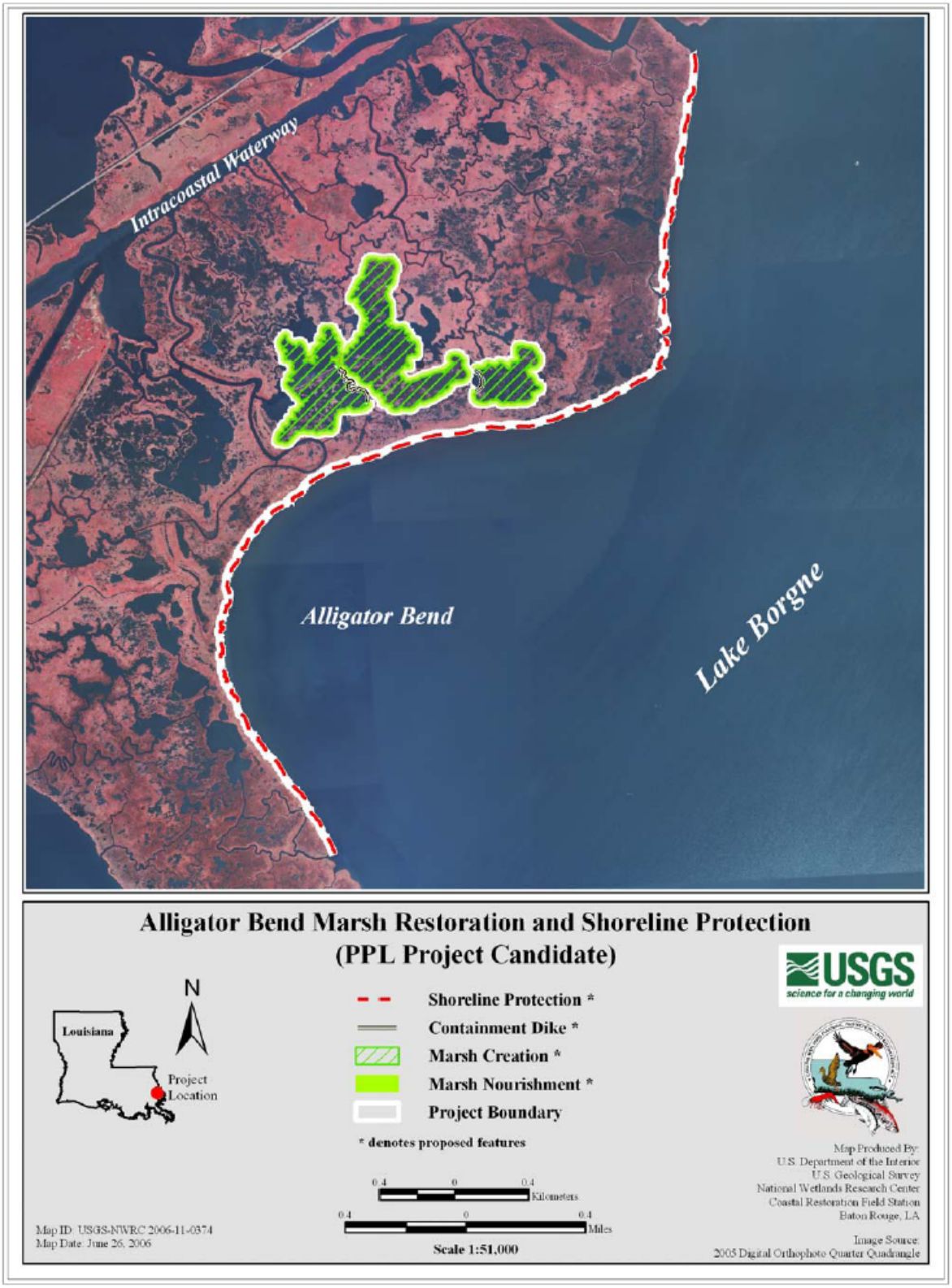


Figure 1. Original Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection Project (PO-34).

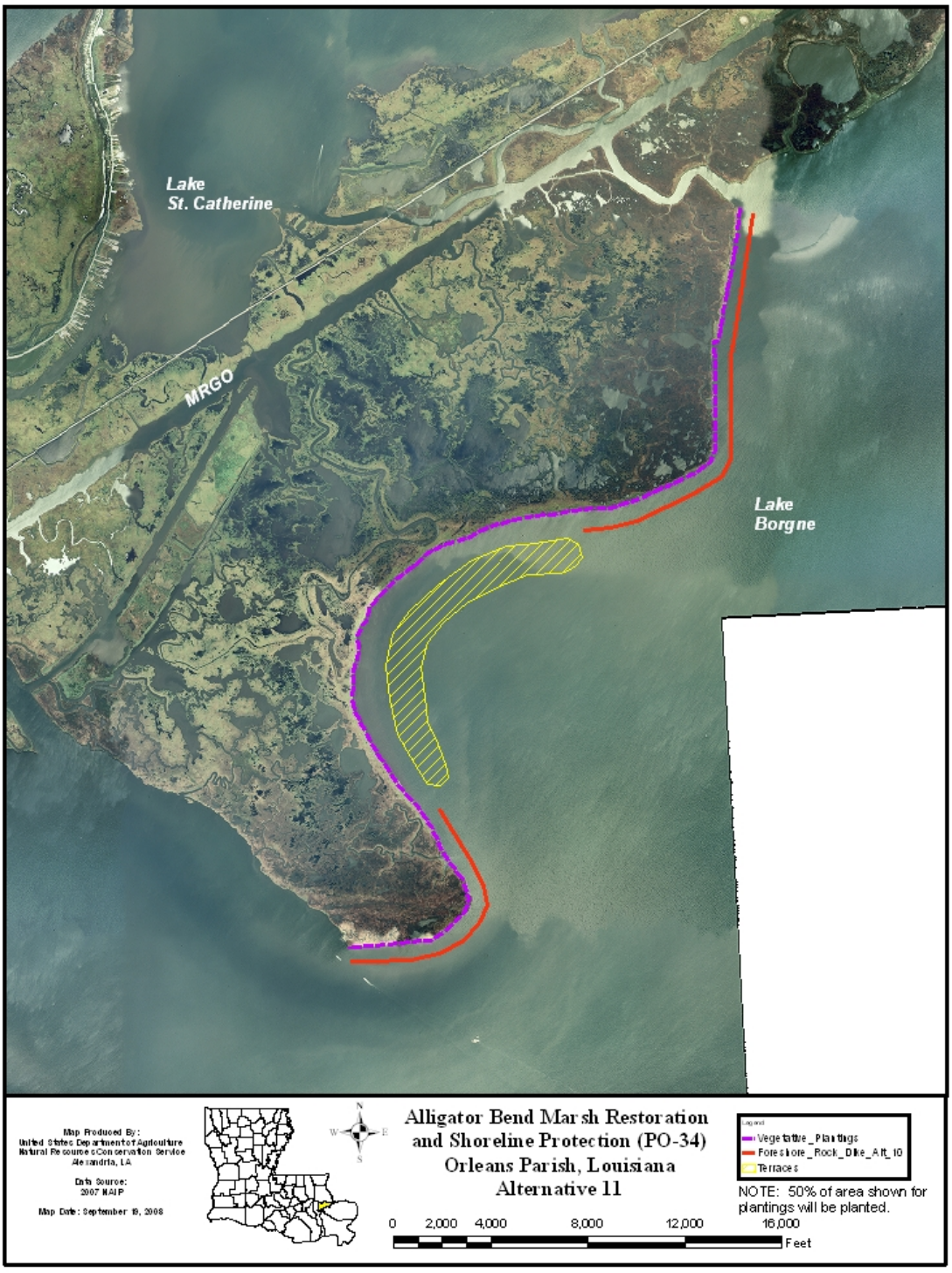


Figure 2. Proposed revised Alligator Bend Shoreline Protection Project (PO-34).

Kinler, Quin - Baton Rouge, LA

From: Dona Ours [Dona.Ours@LA.GOV]

Sent: Monday, November 17, 2008 1:12 PM

To: Kinler, Quin - Baton Rouge, LA

Cc: Kelley Templet; Sapp, Dexter - Alexandria, LA; Paul, Britt - Alexandria, LA; Jurgensen, John - Alexandria, LA; Chris Williams

Subject: RE: PO-34 Alligator Bend Scope Change

Quin,
OCPR has reviewed the proposed Scope Change Report for the Alligator Bend Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project (PO-34). We have no comments on the Change Report and concur with its' submission to the CWPPRA Tech Committee, subject to approval of a revised WVA and cost estimate.

Thanks,
Dona Ours
OCPR Project Manager

Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan
PO-34 Alligator Bend Shoreline Protection Project Alternative 11
Nov 2008 Scope Change Request

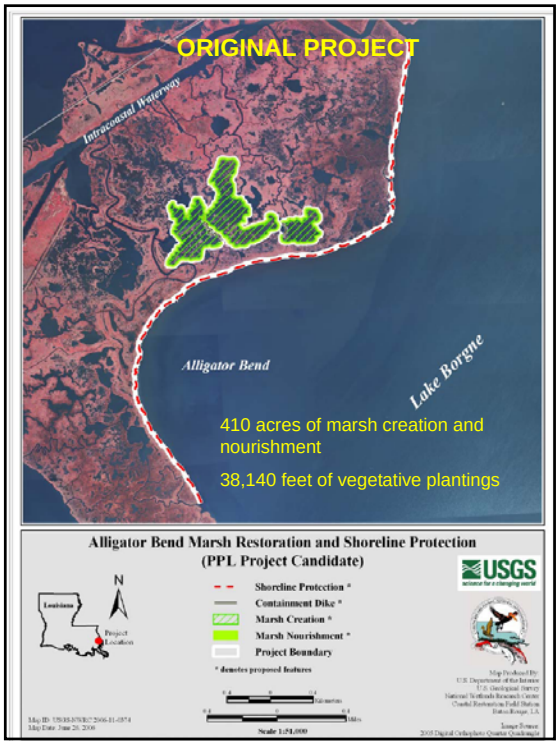
Project Construction Years:	0	Total Project Years	20
Interest Rate	4.625%	Amortization Factor	0.07771
Fully Funded First Costs	$17,371,093	Total Fully Funded Costs	$29,891,722

Total Charges	Present Worth	Average Annual
First Costs	$17,547,490	$1,363,634
Monitoring	$0	$0
State O & M Costs	$8,188,964	$636,373
Other Federal Costs	$201,336	$15,646
Average Annual Cost	$2,015,653	$2,015,653
Average Annual Habitat Units	0	
Cost Per Habitat Unit	#DIV/0!	
Total Net Acres	0	

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

Change in Project Scope

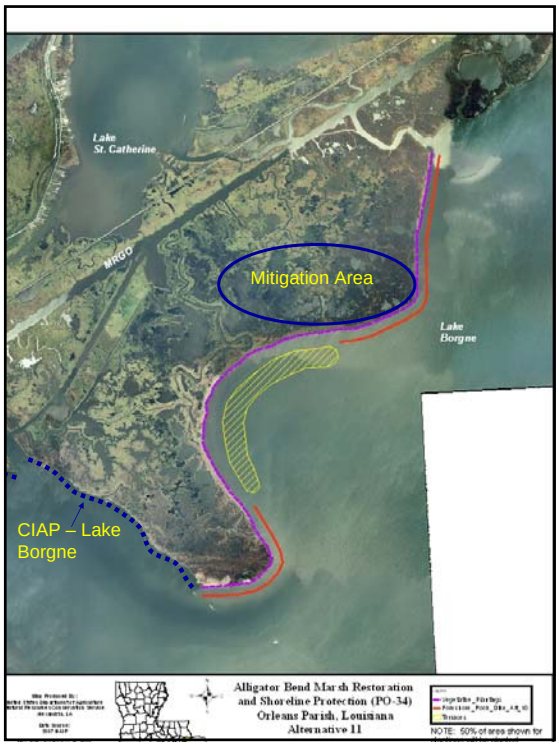
CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
December 3, 2008



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

Change in Project Scope

	Original Project	Revised Project	% Change
Fully Funded Cost	$19.6 M	$29.9M	+52%
Net Acres	330	121	-63%
AAHUs	166	62	-63%


Lake
St. Catherine
MRGO
Mitigation Area
Lake
Borgne
CIAP – Lake
Borgne
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration
and Shoreline Protection (PO-34)
Orleans Parish, Louisiana
Alternative 11

Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor

From: Jurgensen, John - Alexandria, LA [john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2008 9:29 AM
To: Jurgensen, John - Alexandria, LA; Napolitano, Matthew P MVN; Petitbon, John B MVN
Cc: Goodman, Melanie L MVN; Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor; Kinler, Quin - Baton Rouge, LA; Sapp, Dexter - Alexandria, LA; kelley.templet@la.gov; DainG@dnr.state.la.us; Patrick Williams; Kevin_Roy@fws.gov; Broussard, Loland - Lafayette, LA; crawford.brad@epa.gov
Subject: RE: PO-34 Alligator Bend

One more thing I should have pointed out. The Engineering Estimate for this generated a new Phase 1 cost. We are not however, requesting a change in our Phase 1 Funding. The Fully Funded Estimate was revised for Phase 2 costs only.

If you have any questions please let me know.

John Jurgensen, P.E.
Civil Engineer
Water Resources Office
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Louisiana
* Office: (318) 473-7694
* Fax: (318) 473-7747
* Email: john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov

From: Jurgensen, John - Alexandria, LA
Sent: Tuesday, November 25, 2008 8:49 AM
To: Napolitano, Matthew P MVN; 'Petitbon, John B MVN'
Cc: 'Goodman, Melanie L MVN'; Anne.E.Gallagher@mvn02.usace.army.mil; Kinler, Quin - Baton Rouge, LA; Sapp, Dexter - Alexandria, LA; kelley.templet@la.gov; DainG@dnr.state.la.us; Patrick Williams; Kevin_Roy@fws.gov; Broussard, Loland - Lafayette, LA; crawford.brad@epa.gov
Subject: PO-34 Alligator Bend

Please find attached the Engineer Estimate and Fully Funded Estimate for PO-34 Alligator Bend. We intend to request a Scope Change for this project. Please review these estimates and let me know if you concur.

One item of note, I ignored the Phase 0 Engineering Monitoring. We will discuss that further with OCPR to see how we would accomplish that or if it is included in the construction costs, E&D , etc. For this estimate it was not incorporated simply because it totally screws up the Econ Spreadsheet if we try to add a year 0, and I don't understand what exactly they meant by that particular year, and I'm out of time. Also, it is a minor cost that can be revised as this project approaches 30% level.

John Jurgensen, P.E.
Civil Engineer
Water Resources Office

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Louisiana
* Office: (318) 473-7694
* Fax: (318) 473-7747
* Email: john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

CHANGE IN CWPPRA STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) TO REMOVE PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

Discussion/Decision:

The Technical Committee voted to revise the CWPPRA SOP by removing the requirement for the Engineering Workgroup to develop prioritization scores for each project. The recommended change would modify several sections in the SOP, including but not limited to Appendices A, C, and F. The Task Force will consider and make a decision on the Technical Committee's recommendation.

CWPPRA SOP
Changes updating PPL 19 process and eliminating Prioritization Process
January 7, 2009

Page	Revisions/Changes
i	Eliminated "Revision 14" and revised to "Revision 15." Changed date from "July 21, 2008" to read "January 21, 2009."
ii	Eliminated page numbers 5, 15, and 17 and changed to 6, 16, and 18.
iii	Eliminated page numbers 24, 26, 29, 8, 30, 32, 35 and changed to 25, 27, 30, 36, 37. Eliminated "Selection of 18th Priority Project List" and changed to read "Selection of 19th Priority Project List." Changed "18th Priority List Project Development Schedule (dates subject to change)" to read "19th Priority List Project Development Schedule (dates subject to change)."
iv	Eliminated page numbers 36, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 57, 58 and changed to 38, 40, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 54. Eliminated "Appendix F Prioritization Criteria for Unconstructed Projects" section. Changed "Appendix G" to read "Appendix F." Changed "Appendix H" to read "Appendix G."
v	Eliminated page numbers 62, 64 and changed to 54, 56. Changed "Appendix I" to read "Appendix H."
12	Eliminated section reading "Beginning with PPL13, and then on all subsequent priority lists, candidate projects will be assigned a Prioritization Criteria ranking score as part of the Phase 0 analysis."
19	Eliminated certain punctuations. Eliminated section reading "and 5) an updated prioritization score, reviewed/approved by the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups."
20	Eliminated section reading " and a breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed to by all agencies."
29	Eliminated "Appendix I" and changed to "Appendix H."
30	Formatted Appendix A to the left. Formatted bullets and numbering.
31	Formatted bullets and numbering.
32	Formatted bullets and numbering.
33	Formatted bullets and numbering.

34 Formatted bullets and numbering.

35 Eliminated section reading “Priority List 18 Selection Process Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Guidelines for Development of the 18th Priority Project List.”

40 Eliminated the section reading “A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.”

43 Formatted bullets and numbering.

49 Eliminated the section “Prioritization Criteria Prioritization Criteria for Unconstructed Projects March 14, 2007” about cost effectiveness and Alternate Net Acres for Swamps.

53 Formatted bullets and numbering.

55 Formatted bullets and numbering.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

(CWPPRA)

PROJECT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES MANUAL

Revision 15

January 21, 2009

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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.

Deleted: Beginning with PPL13, and then on all subsequent priority lists, candidate projects will be assigned a Prioritization Criteria ranking score as part of the Phase 0 analysis.

(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 ranking[3]. Spending

3 Note the previously designated complex projects from PPL 9 are considered candidate projects and may be evaluated in

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

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

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

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

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

h. FINAL ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

(1) 95% Design Review: A "95% Design Review Conference", shall be held at least four weeks prior to the Technical Committee meeting by the Local Sponsor and the Federal Sponsor to review and mutually agree to a Final Design Report. The Final Design Report shall include: 1) a revised project cost estimate (fully-funded, approved by the Economic Work Group); 2) a Wetland Value Assessment (WVA), reviewed/approved by the Environmental Workgroup; 3) constructability; 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

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Deleted: , and 5) an updated prioritization score, reviewed/approved by the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups

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.

Deleted: ; and a breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed to by all agencies

(5) A statement that the Cost Sharing Agreement between the Federal Sponsor and the Local Sponsor has been executed.

(6) A statement that:

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

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

PRIORITY LIST 19 SELECTION PROCESS

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Guidelines for Development of the 19th Priority Project List

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I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA PL 1-18; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Feasibility Study, Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities 1135, 204, 206; and State only projects). Also, indicate net acres at the end of 20 years for each CWPPRA project.

B. DNR/USGS staff prepares basin maps indicating:

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1) Boundaries of the following projects types (PL 1-18; LCA Feasibility Study, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only).
2) Locations of completed projects,
3) Projected land loss by 2050 with freshwater diversions at Caernarvon and Davis Pond and including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through January 2009.
4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

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II. Areas of Need and Project Nominations

A. The four Regional Planning Teams (RPTs) meet, examine basin maps, discuss areas of need

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

B. One coast-wide RPT voting meeting will be held after the individual RPT meetings to vote for nominees (including demonstration project nominees). The RPTs will select three projects in the Terrebonne, Barataria, and Pontchartrain Basins based on the high loss rates (1985-2006) in those basins. Two projects will be selected in the Breton Sound, Teche/Vermilion, Mermentau, Calcasieu/Sabine, and Mississippi River Delta Basins. Because of low land loss rates, only one project will be selected in the Atchafalaya Basin. If only one project is presented at the Regional Planning Team Meeting for the Mississippi River Delta Basin, then an additional nominee would be selected for the Breton Sound Basin. A total of up to 20 projects could be selected as nominees. Each officially designated parish representative in the basin will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote. The RPTs will also select up to six demonstration project nominees at this coast-wide meeting. Selection of demonstration project nominees will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, officially designated representatives from all coastal parishes will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote.

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

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

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

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

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

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

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

IV. Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

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

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

V. Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

A. Sponsoring agency coordinates site visits for each project. A site visit is vital so each

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) updated Project Information Sheets;

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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).

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3) qualitative discussion of supporting partnerships and public support; and

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

VI. Selection of 19th Priority Project List

A. The selection of the 19th PPL will occur at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings.

B. Technical Committee meets and considers matrix, Project Information Sheets, and pubic comments. The Technical Committee will recommend up to four projects for selection to the 19th PPL. The Technical Committee may also recommend demonstration projects for the 19th PPL.

C. The CWPPRA Task Force will review the TC recommendations and determine which projects will receive Phase 1 funding for the 19th PPL.

19th Priority List Project Development Schedule (dates subject to change)

December 2008 Distribute public announcement of PPL19 process and schedule

December 3, 2008 Winter Technical Committee Meeting, approve Phase II New Orleans)

January 21, 2009 Winter Task Force Meeting (New Orleans)

January 27, 2009 Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Rockefeller Refuge)

January 28, 2009 Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)

January 29, 2009 Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)

February 18, 2009 Coast-wide RPT Voting Meeting (Baton Rouge)

February 19-

March 13, 2009 Agencies prepare fact sheets for RPT-nominated projects

March 24-25, 2009 Engineering/ Environmental work groups review project features, benefits & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)

March 26, 2009 P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates and benefits

April 15, 2009 Spring Technical Committee Meeting, select PPL19 candidate projects (New Orleans)

May/June/July	Candidate project site visits
June 3, 2009	Spring Task Force Meeting (Lafayette)
July/August/ September	Env/Eng/Econ work group project evaluations
September 9, 2009	Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations (Baton Rouge)
October 14, 2009	Fall Task Force meeting, O&M and Monitoring approvals, announce PPL 19 public meetings (New Orleans)
October 14, 2009	Economic, Engineering, and Environmental analyses completed for PPL19 candidates
November 17, 2009	PPL 19 Public Meeting (Abbeville)
November 18, 2009	PPL 19 Public Meeting (New Orleans)
December 2, 2009	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, recommend PPL19 and Phase II approvals (New Orleans)
January 20, 2010	Winter Task Force Meeting, select PPL19 and approve Phase II requests (New Orleans)

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Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act¶
Guidelines for Development of the 18th Priority Project List ¶
Final¶
<#>Development of Supporting Information¶
A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA PL 1-17; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Feasibility Study, Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities 1135, 204, 206; and State only projects). Also, indicate net acres at the end of 20 years for each CWPPRA project.¶
B. DNR/USGS staff prepares basin maps indicating: ¶
<#>Boundaries of the following projects types (PL 1-17; LCA Feasibility Study, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only). ¶
<#>Locations of completed projects, ¶
<#>Projected land loss by 2050 with freshwater diversions at Caernarvon and Davis Pond and including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through October 2007.¶
<#>Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included. ¶
<#>Areas of Need and Project Nominations¶
A. The four Regional Planning Teams (RPTs) meet, examine basin maps, discuss areas of need and Coast 2050 strategies, and accept nomination of projects by hydrologic basin. Nominations for demonstration projects will also be accepted at the four RPT meetings. The RPTs will not vote at their individual regional meetings, rather voting will be conducted during a separate coast-wide meeting. At these initial RPT meetings, parishes will be asked to identify their official parish representative who will vote at the coast-wide RPT meeting.¶
B. One coast-wide RPT voting meeting will be held after the individual RPT meetings to present and vote for nominees (including demonstration project nominees). The RPTs will choose no more than two projects per basin, except that three projects may be selected from Terrebonne and Barataria Basins because of the high loss rates in those basins. A total of up to 20 projects could be selected as nominees. Selection of the projects nominated per basin will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, each officially designated parish representative in the basin will hav ... [3]

E. Final Project Design Review (95% Design Level). Upon completion of a favorable review of the preliminary design, the Project plans and specifications shall be developed and formalized to incorporate elements from the Preliminary Design and the Preliminary Design Review. Final Project Design Review (95%) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Technical Committee approval.

F. A draft of the Environmental Assessment of the Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act, must be submitted two weeks before the Technical Committee meeting at which Phase 2 approval is requested.

G. A written summary of the findings of the Ecological Review (See APPENDIX B).

H. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits at least two weeks before the Technical Committee meeting at which Phase 2 approval is requested.

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

J. Section 303(e) approval from the Corps.

K. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).

L. Revised fully funded cost estimate, reviewed and approved by the Engineering Work Group prior to fully funding by the Economic Work Group, based on the revised Project design and the specific Phase 2 funding request as outlined in below spreadsheet.

M. A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

Deleted: <#>A breakdown of the Prioritization Criteria ranking score, finalized and agreed-upon by all agencies during the 95% design review.¶

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

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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

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PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA FOR UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECTS¶
March 14, 2007¶
¶
<#>Cost-effectiveness¶
Scoring for this criterion should be based on the current estimated total fully-funded project cost and the net acres created/protected/restored at Target Year (TY) 20. The fully-funded cost estimate (100%) must be reviewed and approved by the Engineering and Economics Workgroups. Monitoring costs should be removed from the fully funded cost estimate, unless the project has a project-specific monitoring cost. The net acreage figure must be derived from the official WVA conducted for the project and any new figures must be reviewed and approved by the Environmental Workgroup.¶
¶
. . Less than $11,500/ net acre . . . 10¶
. . Between $11,500 and $42,000/net acre . . 7.5¶
. . Between $42,000 and $85,000/net acre . . 5¶
. . Between $85,000 and $140,000/net acre . . 2.5¶
. . More than $140,000/net acre . . . 1¶
¶
Alternate Net Acres for Swamps: The "cost/net acre" approach used above does not work for swamp projects because the wetland loss rates estimated for Louisiana coastal wetlands using historical and recent aerial photography have not detected losses for swamps. However, future loss rates for swamps have been estimated by Coast 2050 mapping unit. This information, combined with other information regarding project details/benefits can be used to provide an "alternate net acres" estimate for swamp projects. Attachment 1 contains a description of how alternate net acres will be derived for the purposes of assessing the cost-effectiveness of swamp projects, along with the assessment of alternate net acres for two listed swamp projects.¶
<#>Address area of need, high loss area¶
The purpose of this criterion is to encourage the funding of projects that are located in areas undergoing the greatest loss. Additionally, projects should be located, to the maximum extent practicable, in localized "hot spots" of loss where they are likely to substantially reduce or reverse that loss. The scoring category should be based on the project's Future Without Project (FWOP) lo ... [4]

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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

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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).

APPENDIX F

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA FOR UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECTS

March 14, 2007

I. Cost-effectiveness

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

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

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

II. Address area of need, high loss area

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

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

Scoring Categories for Interior and Shoreline Erosion Rates

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

III. Implementability

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

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

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

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

The project has no obvious issues affecting implementability
10 pts

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

IV. Certainty of benefits

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

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

Certainty of Benefits Scores by Project Type

Inland shoreline protection - chenier plain	10
River diversions- deltaic plain	9
Terracing - chenier plain	8
Inland shoreline protection - deltaic plain	8
Marsh creation - chenier plain	7
Marsh creation - deltaic plain	7
Barrier island projects *	7
Gulf shoreline protection - chenier plain**	6
Gulf shoreline protection - deltaic plain**	5

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

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

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

V. Sustainability of benefits

This criterion should be scored as follows:

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

Shoreline protection structures would only provide full protection until the next projected maintenance event would be necessary (i.e., FWP conditions would continue from TY20 until the next maintenance event would be required). For shoreline protection projects in the Deltaic Plain, effectiveness will be reduced by 50% from the year the next scheduled maintenance event is required until TY30. For shoreline protection projects in the Chenier Plain, effectiveness will be reduced by 25% from the year the next scheduled maintenance event is required until TY30. The effectiveness of shoreline protection projects utilizing concrete panels will be reduced by 10%. A 50% reduction in effectiveness will also be applied to barrier island projects using rock shoreline protection. Vegetative plantings used for

shoreline protection return to FWOP erosion rates after TY20. For all shoreline protection projects, it is critical that information be provided to substantiate when the next projected maintenance event would occur.

Sustainability Scoring Categories

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

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

A. DELTAIC PLAIN PROJECTS

Deltaic Plain Projects	
Scoring Criteria	**score**
The project would significantly increase direct riverine input into the benefited wetlands (structure capable of diverting ≥ 2,500 cfs)	10
The project would result in the direct riverine input of between 2,500 and 1000 cfs into the benefited wetlands	7
The project would result in some minor increases of direct riverine flows into the benefited wetlands (structure or diversion <1,000 cfs)	4
The project would result in some minor increases of direct riverine flows into the benefited wetlands (structure or diversion <1,000 cfs)	2
The project will not result in increases in riverine flows	0

B. CHENIER PLAIN PROJECTS

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

VII. Consistent with hydrogeomorphic objective of increased sediment input

The purpose of this criterion is to encourage projects that bring in sediment from exterior sources (i.e., Atchafalaya River north of the delta, Mississippi River, Ship Shoal, or other exterior sources). Therefore, for projects to score on this criterion, they must have some outside sediment sources as project components. Large river diversions similar to Benny's Bay (i.e. >-12 ft bottom elevation) and large marsh creation projects (i.e. ≥ 5 million cubic yards) can be expected to input a substantial amount of sediment into areas of need and should rank higher than diversions and marsh creation projects of smaller magnitude. Quantities of sediment deposited by river diversions must be reviewed and approved by the Engineering Workgroup. Mining sediment from outside systems should receive emphasis. Large scale mining of river sediments such as proposed in the Sediment Trap project represents a major input of sediment from outside the system. Major mining of Ship Shoal for use on barrier islands should also be considered to be more beneficial than dredging minor volumes of sediment for placement on barrier islands. Mining ebb tidal deltas should also receive less emphasis than major mining of Ship Shoal due to the limited quantity of high quality sand available from ebb tidal deltas. Ebb tidal deltas are sediment sinks disconnected from input into the system and should be emphasized over flood tidal deltas or other similar interior bay borrow sites. In all cases, to receive any points, the source of the sediment should be considered to be exterior to, and have no natural sediment input into, the basin in which the project is located. Because of the recognized differences in logistics between river-source marsh creation projects/diversions and barrier island projects, a separate scoring category is used for barrier island projects. Projects which do not supply sediment from external sources cannot receive points for this criterion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the project includes features which protect or create one of the above landscape features, then a determination should be made as to how critical or how important that feature is. Certain features are considered by most coastal scientists, project planners, and agencies as **critical** landscape features which form an important part of the skeletal framework of the coastal zone. Those features are seen as the first line of defense against storms in reducing storm surges and reducing wave energy to interior marsh. Those features include barrier islands, barrier headlands, the gulf shoreline, and forested coastal ridges which are located along the gulf shoreline. Projects which significantly protect or create any of those features shall receive a score of “10”.

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

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

IX. Criteria Scoring

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

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

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

Attachment 1

COST / "ALTERNATE NET ACRES" (SWAMP)

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

EXAMPLES

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

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

811 acres of swamp and 2 acres of fresh marsh will be lost in 20 years without the project. With the project, we assume none of this will be lost. In addition, this project will restore 200 acres of existing open water to swamp (U.S. EPA 2000), for a total "alternate net acres" for this project of 1,013 acres. COST / "ALTERNATE NET ACRES" is equal to the project cost estimate, $7,913,519, divided by 1,013 = $7,812. This then would fall within the "Less than $20,000 / net acre" category for a score of 10.

REFERENCES

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

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

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

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

STATUS OF UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECTS

For Discussion:

Mr. Kirk Rhinehart will provide a status on the Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

STATUS OF THE PPL 8 - SABINE REFUGE MARSH CREATION PROJECT, CYCLE 2 (CS-28-2)

For Report/Discussion:

Mrs. Fay Lachney will provide a status on the changes to the Plans and Specifications and schedule for advertising the construction contract for the Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, permanent pipeline feature.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

16 JAN 2009

CEMVN-PM-OR

MEMORANDUM FOR Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force

SUBJECT: Recommendation to increase the approved funding for the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2)

1. The US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) are requesting the balance of the funds available in the project budget approved by the Task Force by fax vote on 18 June 2008, in the amount of $2,939,649.

2. There is an immediate need for the funding increase for Cycle 2 according to the revised scope approved by the Task Force on 5 November 2008.

3. On behalf of Corps, USFWS, and CPRA, we request a fax vote from the Task Force (in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures, Revision 14, page 20) regarding the recommended increase in construction funds. Please consider the following motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to increase the approved funding for the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2) in the amount of $2,939,649.

4. We have included a copy of correspondence from the Corps requesting the funding approval for the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2) (Encl 1).

5. Please use the enclosed facsimile transmittal form to submit your vote (Encl 2). Please fax your completed form to the US Army Corps of Engineers at (504) 862-1892 or email a scanned copy to Melanie.L.Goodman@usace.army.mil by COB Tuesday, 20 January 2009.

6. If you have any questions concerning this request please contact Ms. Melanie L. Goodman, CWPPRA Program Manager, at (504) 862-1940 or Fay Lachney, Project Manager, at (504) 862-2309.

FOR ALVIN B. LEE
Colonel, EN
Commanding

2 Encls
1. Corps and OCPR Fax Vote Request
2. Fax Vote Form

CEMVN-PM-OR
SUBJECT: Recommendation to increase the approved funding for the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2)

CF via email (w/encl):
Mr. Garret Graves, LA Office of the Governor
Mr. William Honker, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Jim Boggs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Kevin Norton, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Mr. Chris Doley, National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration
Mr. Darryl Clark, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Kirk Rhinehart, LA Department of Natural Resources
Mr. Rick Hartman, National Marine and Fisheries Service
Ms. Tim Landers, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Britt Paul, Natural Resource Conservation Service

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM USDA-NRCS	Kevin D.Norton	318-473-7751	318-473-7626
TO USACE	Melanie L. Goodman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-1940	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/Time	Releaser's Signature
		1	12/15/2008	Melanie Goodman

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The Corps of Engineers is requesting a Task Force Vote to increase the approved funding for the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2). The Task Force previously approved a budget increase and funding for a portion of that budget increase. The request is for the remaining funds be approved for use.

Please check one of the following:

☑ I approve the motion as stated above.

☐ I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Kevin D. Norton

1/20/2009
Date

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM			
U.S. EPA	Bill Hunter	214-665-3187	214-665-7373
TO			
USACE	Melanie L. Goodman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-1940	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1	12/15/2008	Melanie Goodman

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The Corps of Engineers is requesting a Task Force Vote to increase the approved funding for the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2). The Task Force previously approved a budget increase and funding for a portion of that budget increase. The request is for the remaining funds be approved for use.

Please check one of the following:

[X] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed:

Task Force Member Name

01/20/09
Date

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM NOAA Fisheries	Christopher Doley	(301) 713-0174	(301) 713-0184
TO USACE	Melanie L. Goodman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-1940	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1	12/15/2008	Melanie Goodman

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The Corps of Engineers is requesting a Task Force Vote to increase the approved funding for the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2). The Task Force previously approved a budget increase and funding for a portion of that budget increase. The request is for the remaining funds be approved for use.

Please check one of the following:

[X] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Christopher D. Doley

1/16/2008

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM			
USFWS	Jim Boggs	[redacted]	[redacted]
TO			
USACE	Melanie L. Goodman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-1940	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1	12/15/2008	Melanie Goodman

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The Corps of Engineers is requesting a Task Force Vote to increase the approved funding for the PPL 8 - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS-28-2). The Task Force previously approved a budget increase and funding for a portion of that budget increase. The request is for the remaining funds be approved for use.

Please check one of the following:

[XXXXXXXX] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed

[redacted] 1/14/09

[redacted]

Wandell, Scott F MVN

From: Goodman, Melanie L MVN
Sent: Thursday, January 15, 2009 9:27 AM
To: britt.paul@la.usda.gov; Darryl Clark; Holden, Thomas A MVN; kirk.rhinehart@la.gov; Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov; Tim Landers (landers.timothy@epa.gov); Bren Haas (Bren.Haase@LA.GOV); Crawford.Brad@epamail.epa.gov; Goodman, Melanie L MVN; Jerome Zeringue (jzee@tlcd.org); John Jurgensen; Kelley.Templet@LA.GOV; Kevin_Roy@fws.gov; rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov; renee.sanders@la.gov
Cc: Lachney, Fay V MVN; Creel, Travis J MVN; Wandell, Scott F MVN; Constance, Troy G MVN; Burdine, Carol S MVN; Gunter, Jackie P MVN; Hawkins, Gary L MVN; Lee, Alvin B COL MVN
Subject: CWPPRA, Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2, Request for Task Force Fax Vote for funding approval

Technical Committee, the Corps of Engineers wishes to request Task Force Fax Vote funding approval of the remaining approved budget for the CWPPRA, Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2 Project. The Task Force previously approved (by Fax Vote in June 2008) a budget increase and funding for a portion of that budget increase. We are requesting that the remaining budgetted funds be approved for use. The Task Force also approved a project scope change on November 5, 2008. Detailed information on the project budget, funding and scope change approvals is in the Nov 5, 2008 binders and was previously provided by email.

Please provide your agency's concurrence and/or comments to this request for Technical Committee approval to request a Task Force FAX vote by COB Friday, January 16, 2008.

Please contact me if you need additional information.

Very Respectfully,

Melanie Goodman
CWPPRA Program Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
Restoration Branch

Office: 504-862-1940
FAX: 504-862-1892

Wandell, Scott F MVN

From: Landers.Timothy@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Thursday, January 15, 2009 2:35 PM
To: Goodman, Melanie L MVN
Cc: Lee, Alvin B COL MVN; Crawford.Brad@epamail.epa.gov; Bren.Haase@LA.GOV; britt.paul@la.usda.gov; Burdine, Carol S MVN; Darryl Clark; Lachney, Fay V MVN; Hawkins, Gary L MVN; Gunter, Jackie P MVN; John Jurgensen; Jerome Zeringue (jzee@tlcd.org); Kelley.Templet@LA.GOV; Kevin_Roy@fws.gov; kirk.rhinehart@la.gov; Goodman, Melanie L MVN; rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov; renee.sanders@la.gov; Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov; Wandell, Scott F MVN; Holden, Thomas A MVN; Creel, Travis J MVN; Constance, Troy G MVN; Watson.Jane@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: Re: CWPPRA, Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2, Request for Task Force Fax Vote for funding approval

Melanie,
EPA concurs with the recommendation to request a Task Force fax vote regarding the Sabine project.

"Goodman, Melanie L MVN" <Melanie.L.Goodman@usace.army.mil>

01/15/2009 09:27 AM

To <britt.paul@la.usda.gov>, "Darryl Clark" <darryl_clark@fws.gov>, "Holden, Thomas A MVN" <Thomas.A.Holden@usace.army.mil>, <kirk.rhinehart@la.gov>, <Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov>, Timothy Landers/R6/USEPA/US@EPA, <Bren.Haase@LA.GOV>, Brad Crawford/R6/USEPA/US@EPA, "Goodman, Melanie L MVN" <Melanie.L.Goodman@usace.army.mil>, "Jerome Zeringue (jzee@tlcd.org)" <jzee@la.gov>, "John Jurgensen" <john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov>, "Kelley.Templet@LA.GOV" <kelley.templet@la.gov>, <Kevin_Roy@fws.gov>, <rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov>, <renee.sanders@la.gov>

cc "Lachney, Fay V MVN" <Fay.V.Lachney@usace.army.mil>, "Creel, Travis J MVN" <Travis.J.Creel@usace.army.mil>, "Wandell, Scott F MVN" <Scott.F.Wandell@usace.army.mil>, "Constance, Troy G MVN" <Troy.G.Constance@usace.army.mil>, "Burdine, Carol S MVN" <Carol.S.Burdine@usace.army.mil>, "Gunter, Jackie P MVN" <jackie.p.gunter@usace.army.mil>, "Hawkins, Gary L MVN" <Gary.L.Hawkins@usace.army.mil>, "Lee, Alvin B COL MVN" <Alvin.B.Lee.Col@usace.army.mil>

Wandell, Scott F MVN

From: Richard Hartman [Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, January 15, 2009 9:45 AM
To: Goodman, Melanie L MVN; Cecelia Linder
Subject: Re: CWPPRA, Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2, Request for Task Force Fax Vote for funding approval

NMFS concurs.

Rick

Goodman, Melanie L MVN wrote:
> Technical Committee, the Corps of Engineers wishes to request Task
> Force Fax Vote funding approval of the remaining approved budget for
> the CWPPRA, Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2 Project. The Task
> Force previously approved (by Fax Vote in June 2008) a budget increase
> and funding for a portion of that budget increase. We are requesting
> that the remaining budgetted funds be approved for use. The Task
> Force also approved a project scope change on November 5, 2008.
> Detailed information on the project budget, funding and scope change
> approvals is in the Nov 5, 2008 binders and was previously provided by
> email.
>
> Please provide your agency's concurrence and/or comments to this
> request for Technical Committee approval to request a Task Force FAX
> vote by COB Friday, January 16, 2008.
>
> Please contact me if you need additional information.
>
> Very Respectfully,
>
> Melanie Goodman
> CWPPRA Program Manager
> US Army Corps of Engineers
> New Orleans District
> Restoration Branch
>
> Office: 504-862-1940
> FAX: 504-862-1892
>
>

Wandell, Scott F MVN

From: Darryl_Clark@fws.gov
Sent: Thursday, January 15, 2009 6:19 PM
To: Goodman, Melanie L MVN
Cc: Lee, Alvin B COL MVN; Bren.Haase@LA.GOV; britt.paul@la.usda.gov; Burdine, Carol S MVN; Crawford.Brad@epamail.epa.gov; Lachney, Fay V MVN; Hawkins, Gary L MVN; Gunter, Jackie P MVN; John Jurgensen; Jerome Zeringue (jzee@tlcd.org); Kelley.Templet@LA.GOV; Kevin_Roy@fws.gov; kirk.rhinehart@la.gov; landers.timothy@epa.gov; rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov; renee.sanders@la.gov; Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov; Wandell, Scott F MVN; Holden, Thomas A MVN; Creel, Travis J MVN; Constance, Troy G MVN; Robert_Dubois@fws.gov; Jim_Boggs@fws.gov
Subject: Re: CWPPRA, Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2, Request for Task Force Fax Vote for funding approval

The FWS, as project co sponsor, concurs with this request to recommend that the Task Force approve the remainder of the original $5 M budget increase for Sabine Marsh Creation Cycle 2.

Darryl

"Goodman, Melanie L MVN" <Melanie.L.Goodman@usace.army.mil>

01/15/2009 09:27 AM

To <britt.paul@la.usda.gov>, "Darryl Clark" <darryl_clark@fws.gov>, "Holden, Thomas A MVN" <Thomas.A.Holden@usace.army.mil>, <kirk.rhinehart@la.gov>, <Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov>, <landers.timothy@epa.gov>, <Bren.Haase@LA.GOV>, <Crawford.Brad@epamail.epa.gov>, "Goodman, Melanie L MVN" <Melanie.L.Goodman@usace.army.mil>, "Jerome Zeringue (jzee@tlcd.org)" <jzee@la.gov>, "John Jurgensen" <john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov>, "Kelley.Templet@LA.GOV" <kelley.templet@la.gov>, <Kevin_Roy@fws.gov>, <rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov>, <renee.sanders@la.gov>

cc "Lachney, Fay V MVN" <Fay.V.Lachney@usace.army.mil>, "Creel, Travis J MVN" <Travis.J.Creel@usace.army.mil>, "Wandell, Scott F MVN" <Scott.F.Wandell@usace.army.mil>, "Constance, Troy G MVN" <Troy.G.Constance@usace.army.mil>, "Burdine, Carol S MVN" <Carol.S.Burdine@usace.army.mil>, "Gunter, Jackie P MVN" <jackie.p.gunter@usace.army.mil>, "Hawkins, Gary L MVN" <Gary.L.Hawkins@usace.army.mil>,

Wandell, Scott F MVN

From: Goodman, Melanie L MVN
Sent: Tuesday, January 20, 2009 12:11 PM
To: Goodman, Melanie L MVN; 'bill honker'; Browning, Gay B MVN; 'Cece Linder'; 'Chris Doley'; Constance, Troy G MVN; Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor; 'garret graves'; 'garret graves'; 'gsteyer@usgs.gov'; Habbaz, Sandra P MVN; 'Harrel Hay'; Hawes, Suzanne R MVN; 'jim boggs'; 'kevin norton'; Lee, Alvin B COL MVN; Podany, Thomas J MVN; 'Scott Wilson'; britt.paul@la.usda.gov; Darryl Clark; Holden, Thomas A MVN; kirk.rhinehart@la.gov; Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov; Tim Landers (landers.timothy@epa.gov); Bren Haas (Bren.Haase@LA.GOV); Crawford.Brad@epamail.epa.gov; Jerome Zeringue (jzee@tlcd.org); John Jurgensen; Kelley.Templet@LA.GOV; Kevin_Roy@fws.gov; rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov; renee.sanders@la.gov
Cc: Burdine, Carol S MVN; Hawkins, Gary L MVN; Gunter, Jackie P MVN; Burdine, Carol S MVN; Podany, Thomas J MVN; Wandell, Scott F MVN; Browning, Gay B MVN; Lachney, Fay V MVN; 'Chris.Williams@LA.GOV'
Subject: RE: CWPPRA, Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2, Request for Task Force Fax Vote for funding approval

Task Force Members, we have received affirmative votes to approve the subject request.

Thanks everyone for expediting this decision.

Melanie Goodman
CWPPRA Program Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
Restoration Branch

Office: 504-862-1940
FAX: 504-862-1892

-----Original Message-----
From: Goodman, Melanie L MVN
Sent: Friday, January 16, 2009 12:20 PM
To: bill honker; Browning, Gay B MVN; Cece Linder; Chris Doley; Constance, Troy G MVN; Gallagher, Anne E MVN-Contractor; garret graves; garret graves; gsteyer@usgs.gov; Habbaz, Sandra P MVN; Harrel Hay; Hawes, Suzanne R MVN; jim boggs; kevin norton; Lee, Alvin B COL MVN; Podany, Thomas J MVN; Scott Wilson; britt.paul@la.usda.gov; Darryl Clark; Holden, Thomas A MVN; kirk.rhinehart@la.gov; Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov; Tim Landers (landers.timothy@epa.gov); Bren Haas (Bren.Haase@LA.GOV); Crawford.Brad@epamail.epa.gov; Goodman, Melanie L MVN; Jerome Zeringue (jzee@tlcd.org); John Jurgensen; Kelley.Templet@LA.GOV; Kevin_Roy@fws.gov; rachel.sweeney@noaa.gov; renee.sanders@la.gov
Cc: Burdine, Carol S MVN; Hawkins, Gary L MVN; Gunter, Jackie P MVN; Burdine, Carol S MVN; Podany, Thomas J MVN; Wandell, Scott F MVN; Browning, Gay B MVN; Lachney, Fay V MVN; 'Chris.Williams@LA.GOV'
Subject: FW: CWPPRA, Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2, Request for Task Force Fax Vote for funding approval

Task Force Members,

Please see the attached memorandum from the Chairman of the Task Force requesting a fax vote for approval of the Technical Committee's recommendation to increase funding in the amount of $2,939,649 for the Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project, Cycle 2 (CS 28-2). The funding increase is within the current approved project budget.

The below and attached emails include the funding request from the Corps and Technical Committee concurrence. Please contact me if you have any questions or need additional information related to the request.

Please fax your completed form to the US Army Corps of Engineers at (504) 862-1892 or

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

EPA AND LOUISIANA OCPR REQUEST FOR TASK FORCE FAX VOTE TO INCREASE THE PHASE 2 CONSTRUCTION BUDGET FOR PPL13-WHISKEY ISLAND BACK BARRIER MARSH CREATION PROJECT (TE-50)

For Discussion:

The Technical Committee voted by email to recommend Task Force approval of a budget increase request by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration (OCPR). The Task Force approved the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the requested increase of the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13-Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50) by $2,500,000 to insure that project funds are sufficient to cover approved construction and vegetative planting elements, plus a small (5%) contingency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEC 16 2008

CEMVN-PM-OR

MEMORANDUM FOR Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force

SUBJECT: Recommendation to increase the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13-Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50)

1. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration (OCPR) are requesting to increase the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13-Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50) by $2,500,000 to insure that project funds are sufficient to cover approved construction and vegetative planting elements, plus a small (5%) contingency. The Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50) was authorized on the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Priority Project List 13 and construction was approved by the Task Force in February 2008. Construction bid opening for this project was conducted on December 9, 2008. There is a potential estimated immediate shortfall of $1,322,400 due to recent bid overruns.

2. On behalf of EPA and OCPR, I request a fax vote from the Task Force (in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures, Revision 14, page 20) regarding the recommended increase in funds for the construction. Please consider the following motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to increase the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13-Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50) by $2,500,000 to insure that project funds are sufficient to cover approved construction and vegetative planting elements, plus a small (5%) contingency.

3. We have included a copy of correspondence from EPA requesting to increase Phase 2 construction budget to insure that project funds are sufficient to cover approved construction and vegetative planting elements, plus a small (5%) contingency (Encl 1).

4. Please use the enclosed facsimile transmittal form to submit your vote (Encl 2). Please fax your completed form to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at (504) 862-1892 or email a scanned copy to Melanie.L.Goodman@usace.army.mil by COB Wednesday, 9 January 2009.

CEMVN-PM-OR
SUBJECT: Recommendation to increase the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13-Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50)

5. If you have any questions concerning this request please contact Ms. Melanie L. Goodman, CWPPRA Program Manager, at (504) 862-1940.

Alvin B. Lee

ALVIN B. LEE
Colonel, EN
Commanding

2 Encls
1. EPA and OCPR Fax Vote Request and supporting information
2. Fax Vote Form

CF via email (w/encl):
Mr. Garret Graves, LA Office of the Governor
Mr. William Honker, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Jim Boggs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Kevin Norton, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Mr. Chris Doley, National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration
Mr. Darryl Clark, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Kirk Rhinehart, LA Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration
Mr. Rick Hartman, National Marine and Fisheries Service
Mr. Tim Landers, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Britt Paul, Natural Resource Conservation Service

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM NOAA Fisheries	Christopher Doley	(301) 713-0174	(301) 713-0184
TO USACE	Melanie L. Goodman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-1940	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1	12/15/2008	Melanie Goodman

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to increase the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13-Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50) by $2,500,000 to insure that project funds are sufficient to cover approved construction and vegetative planting elements, plus a small (5%) contingency.

Please check one of the following:

[✓] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Christopher Doley

12-18-2008

12/18/2008

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM			
EPA	William K. Honker	214-665-3187	214-665-7373
TO			
USACE	Melanie L. Goodman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-1940	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1	12/15/2008	Melanie Goodman

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to increase the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13-Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50) by $2,500,000 to insure that project funds are sufficient to cover approved construction and vegetative planting elements, plus a small (5%) contingency.

Please check one of the following:

[XXX] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

W K Honker — Task Force Member Name

12/18/08 — Date

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM			
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
TO			
USACE	Melanie L. Goodman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-1940	(504) 862-1892

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature
		1	12/15/2008	Melanie Goodman

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to increase the Phase 2 construction budget for PPL13-Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation Project (TE-50) by $2,500,000 to insure that project funds are sufficient to cover approved construction and vegetative planting elements, plus a small (5%) contingency.

Please check one of the following:

[XXXXXXXX] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

[redacted]

12/17/08

[redacted]

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

STATUS OF THE PPL 1 – WEST BAY SEDIMENT DIVERSION PROJECT (MR-03)

For Report:

The Corps of Engineers will provide a status on the West Bay Project and efforts to develop a Work Plan with CPRA/OCPR to address the overall induced shoaling issue as directed by the Task Force at their November 5, 2008 meeting.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

ANNOUNCEMENT: PRIORITY PROJECT LIST 19 REGIONAL PLANNING TEAM MEETINGS

January 27, 2009	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Rockefeller Refuge)
January 28, 2009	Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)
January 29, 2009	Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)
February 18, 2009	Coast-wide RPT Voting Meeting (Baton Rouge)

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

ANNOUNCEMENT: DATE AND LOCATION OF UPCOMING TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Announcement:

The Technical Committee meeting will be held April 15, 2009 at 9:30 a.m. at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 7400 Leake Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana in the District Assembly Room (DARM).

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

ANNOUNCEMENT: SCHEDULED DATES OF FUTURE PROGRAM MEETINGS

Announcement:

		2009	
January 27, 2009	1:00 p.m.	RPT Region IV	Rockefeller Refuge
January 28, 2009	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region III	Morgan City
January 29, 2009	9:00 a.m.	RPT Region II	New Orleans
January 29, 2009	1:00 p.m.	RPT Region I	New Orleans
February 18, 2009	9:30 a.m.	Coast-wide RPT Voting	Baton Rouge
April 15, 2009	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans

* Dates in **BOLD** are new or revised dates.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

DECISION: ADJOURN MEETING

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

January 21, 2009

DECISION: ADJOURN MEETING