

CWPPRA

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA

December 5, 2019, 9:30 a.m.

Location:

Tulane River and Coastal Center
1370 Port of New Orleans Place
New Orleans, Louisiana

Documentation of Technical Committee meetings (including minutes, attendance records, PowerPoint Presentations, and meeting binders) may be found at:

<http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/CWPPRA.aspx>

Tab Number

Agenda Item

1. **Meeting Initiation 9:30 a.m. to 9:55 a.m.**
 - a. Introduction of Technical Committee or Alternates
 - b. Opening remarks of Technical Committee Members
 - c. Request for Agenda Changes/Additional Agenda Items/Adoption of Agenda
2. **Report: Status of CWPPRA Program Funds and Projects (Jernice Cheavis, USACE) 9:55 a.m. to 10:05 a.m.** Ms. Jernice Cheavis will provide an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs.
3. **Decision: Deauthorization of Caminada Headland Back Barrier Marsh Creation, Increment 2, Project (BA-193) (Karen McCormick, EPA) 10:05 a.m. to 10:10 a.m.** EPA and CPRA, as the Lead Agency and Local Sponsor respectively, request the initiation of formal deauthorization procedures for the CWPPRA Caminada Headland Back Barrier Marsh Creation, Increment 2, (BA-193) Project. Because the benefit areas associated with the BA-193 project were combined with the Caminada Headland Back Barrier Marsh Creation, Increment 1, (BA-171) project, the BA-193 project number is no longer needed.
4. **Decision: Transfer of the Bayou Grand Cheniere Ridge and Marsh Creation Project (BA-173) from CPRA and FWS to the State (Brian Lezina, CPRA) 10:10 a.m. to 10:15 a.m.** CPRA and FWS request to approve final transfer of the Bayou Grand Cheniere Ridge and Marsh Creation Project (BA-173) to the State to be implemented through an alternate funding source. Written comments will be accepted until December 13th. The Technical Committee will vote to recommend approval to finalize transfer of BA-173 contingent upon any written comments.
5. **Decision: Request for a Change in Scope for the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195) (Quin Kinler, NRCS) 10:15 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.** NRCS and CPRA request the Technical Committee recommend approval of a change in scope for the Barataria

Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195). The current ratio of total cost per net acres and the current ratio of the Average Annual Cost (AAC) per Average Annual Habitat Unit (AAHU) vary by 36.5% and 33.5%, respectively, from Phase I values.

6. Report/Decision: 29th Priority Project List (Kevin Roy, FWS) 10:30 a.m. to 11:10 a.m.

The Environmental Workgroup Chairman will present an overview of the eleven PPL 29 candidate projects. The Technical Committee will vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force for selecting PPL 29 projects for Phase I Engineering and Design.

Region	Basin	PPL 29 Candidates	Agency
1	Pontchartrain	St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	EPA
2	Breton Sound	North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing	NMFS
2	Breton Sound	Phoenix Marsh Creation – East Increment	FWS
2	Barataria	Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension	NRCS
2	Barataria	Fifi Island Marsh Creation	FWS
3	Terrebonne	Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration	FWS
3	Terrebonne	West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation	NMFS
3	Terrebonne	East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	FWS
4	Mermentau	Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief	NRCS
4	Mermentau	Southeast Pecan Island Restoration	NRCS
4	Calcasieu-Sabine	Mud Lake South Marsh Creation	EPA

7. Report/Decision: Request for Phase II Authorization and Approval of Phase II

Increment 1 Funding (Brad Inman, USACE) 11:10 a.m. to 11:40 a.m. The Technical Committee will consider requests for Phase II authorization and approval of Increment 1 funding for cash flow projects for recommendation to the Task Force. Due to limited funding, the Technical Committee will recommend a list of projects for Task Force approval within available program construction funding limits. Each project listed in the following table will be discussed individually by its sponsoring agency. Following presentations and discussion on individual projects, the Technical Committee will rank all projects to aid in deciding which to recommend to the Task Force for Phase II authorization and funding.

Agency	Project No.	PPL	Project Name	Phase II, Increment 1 Request	Fully-Funded Phase 1 Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost incl O&M	Total Fully Funded Cost Est.	Net Benefit Acres	Total Cost per Acre
NRCS	PO-75	19	Labranche East Marsh Creation	\$31,440,221	\$2,571,273	\$32,385,939	\$34,957,212	644	\$54,281
NRCS	BA-195	25	Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation	\$25,527,081	\$2,693,708	\$26,603,176	\$29,296,884	226	\$129,632
NMFS	TE-134	24	West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Nourishment	\$26,319,998	\$3,201,929	\$27,292,219	\$30,494,148	290	\$105,152

8. **Additional Agenda Items (Brad Inman, USACE) 11:40 a.m. to 11:40 a.m.**
9. **Request for Public Comments (Brad Inman, USACE) 11:40 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.**
10. **Announcement: Priority Project List 30 Regional Planning Team Meetings (Brad Inman, USACE) 11:45 a.m. to 11:50 a.m.**

February 4, 2020	10:00 a.m.	Region IV Planning Team Meeting	Lake Charles
February 5, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Region III Planning Team Meeting	Morgan City
February 6, 2020	10:00 a.m.	Region I & II Planning Team Meeting	Lacombe
February 20, 2020	10:30 a.m.	Coastwide Electronic Voting	<i>(via email, no meeting)</i>

11. **Announcement: Date of Upcoming CWPPRA Program Meeting (Brad Inman, USACE) 11:50 a.m. to 11:55 a.m.** The Task Force meeting will be held January 29, 2020 at 9:30 a.m. at the LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA in the Louisiana Room.

12. **Announcement: Scheduled Dates of Future Program Meetings* (Brad Inman, USACE) 11:55 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.**

January 29, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
February 4, 2020	10:00 a.m.	Region IV Planning Team Meeting	Lake Charles
February 5, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Region III Planning Team Meeting	Morgan City
February 6, 2020	10:00 a.m.	Region I & II Planning Team Meeting	Lacombe
April 2, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee Meeting	Baton Rouge
May 7, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
September 3, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee Meeting	Baton Rouge
October 29, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 3, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee Meeting	Baton Rouge

*subject to change

13. **Decision: Adjourn**

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

MEETING INITIATION

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

STATUS OF CWPPRA PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

For Report:

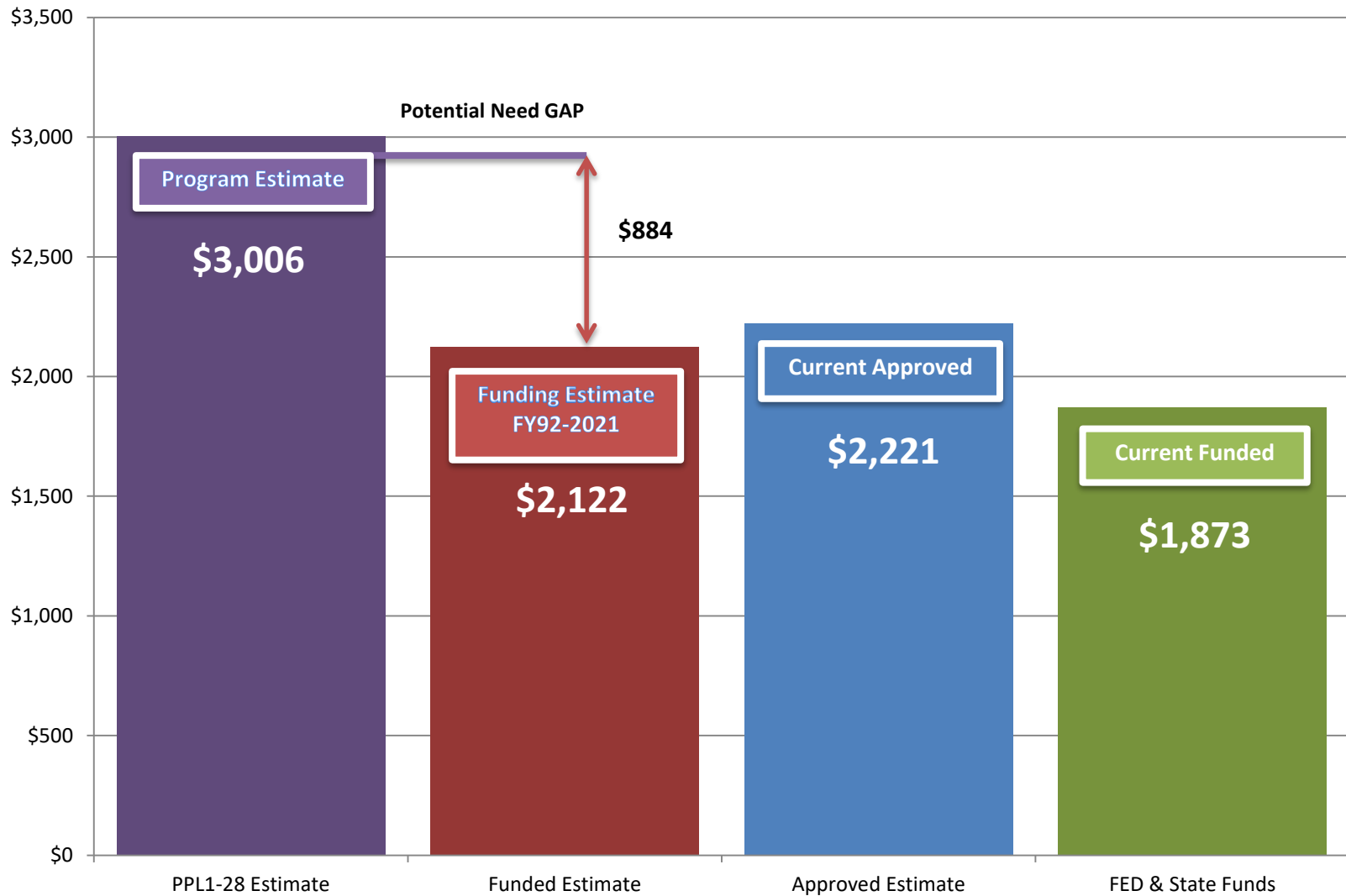
Ms. Jernice Cheavis will provide an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs.

Status of CWPPRA Program Funds & Projects

Jernice P. Cheavis

December 5, 2019

CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM



Millions

CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Changes to Available Funding (since May 2019)

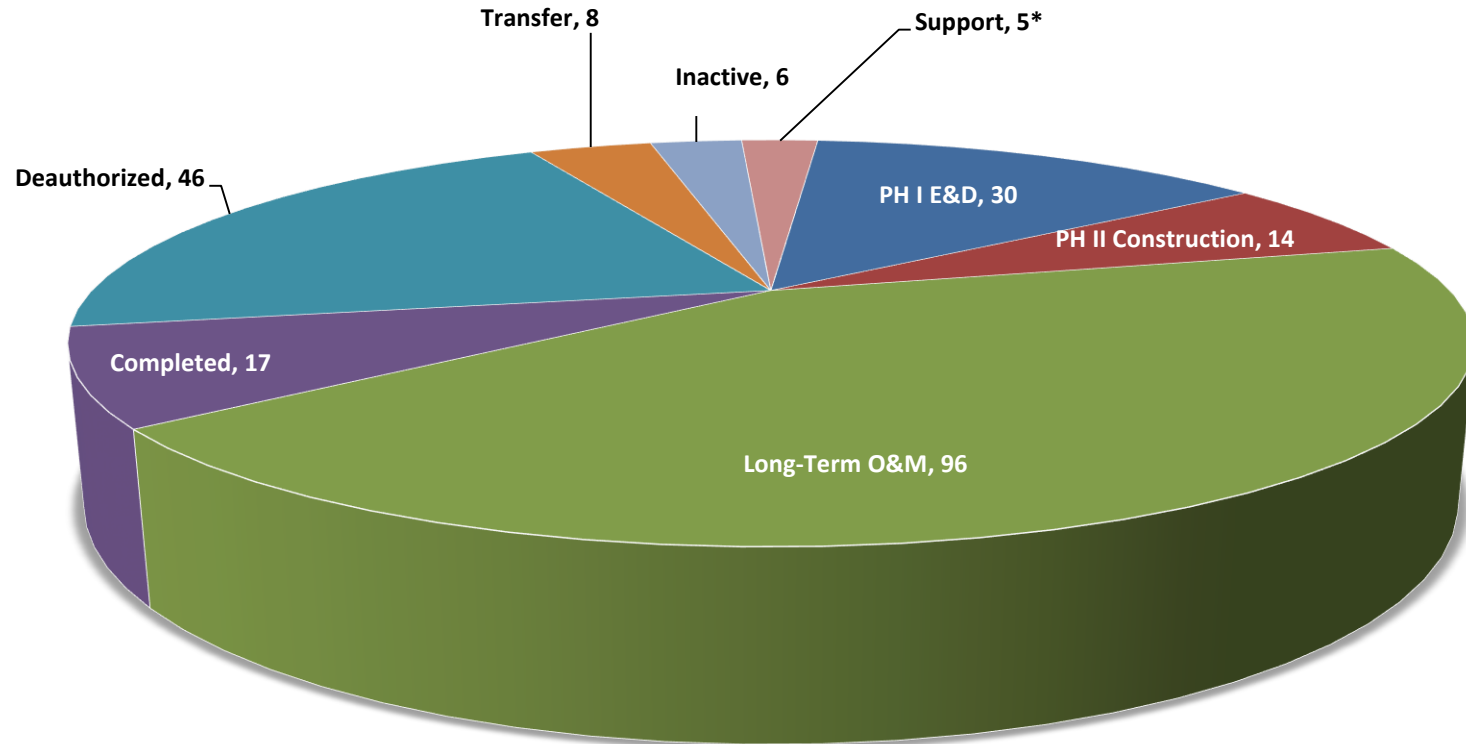
\$	11,328,246.00	May 2019 Task Force Meeting Carryover
\$	82,181,566.00	June 2019 DOI FY20 Estimate
\$	(5,000,000.00)	FY20 Planning Funds
\$	(12,863,893.00)	TF Approved October 2019 Funding Requests
\$	<u>1,291,553.00</u>	November 2019 DOI FY20 Estimate <i>(Increase to previously reported DOI Estimate)</i>
\$	76,937,472.00	Available Funding December 2019



CWPPRA PROJECT STATUS

TOTAL CWPPRA PROJECTS: 222

ACTIVE PROJECTS: 140



*(1) CRMS (2) Monitoring Contingency Fund (3) Storm Recovery Procedures (4) Construction Program Technical Support (5) Wetland Conservation Plan

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

**DEAUTHORIZATION OF CAMINADA HEADLAND BACK BARRIER MARSH
CREATION, INCREMENT 2, PROJECT (BA-193)**

For Decision:

EPA and CPRA, as the Lead Agency and Local Sponsor respectively, request the initiation of formal deauthorization procedures for the CWPPRA Caminada Headland Back Barrier Marsh Creation, Increment 2, (BA-193) Project. Because the benefit areas associated with the BA-193 project were combined with the Caminada Headland Back Barrier Marsh Creation, Increment 1, (BA-171) project, the BA-193 project number is no longer needed.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 6
1201 ELM STREET, SUITE 500
DALLAS, TEXAS 75270

November 19, 2019

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

RE: Caminada Headland Back Barrier Marsh Creation, Increment 2, (BA-193) Project
Deauthorization Request

Dear Mr. Wingate:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA), as the Lead Agency and Local Sponsor respectively, request the initiation of formal deauthorization procedures for the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Caminada Headland Back Barrier Marsh Creation, Increment 2, (BA-193) Project. As you may recall, the benefit areas associated with the BA-193 project were combined with the Caminada Headland Back Barrier Marsh Creation, Increment 1, (BA-171) project earlier this year. Because the benefit areas of both projects are now included under the BA-171 project, the BA-193 project number is no longer needed.

Please consider this letter as the formal request from EPA and CPRA to initiate deauthorization of BA-193 in accordance with the CWPPRA Standard Operation Procedures Manual. Thank you for your assistance in this effort. Please direct questions regarding this matter to the EPA Project Manager, Patty Taylor, taylor.patricia-a@epa.gov, 214-665-6403.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Karen McCormick", is written over the "Sincerely," and extends into the name block below.

Karen McCormick
Marine, Coastal and Non-Point Source Section Chief
CWPPRA EPA Tech Committee Representative

cc: Patrick William, NMFS
Britt Paul, NRCS
Jason Kroll, NOAA
Darryl Clark, USFWS
Brian Lezina, CPRA

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

**TRANSFER OF THE BAYOU GRAND CHENIERE RIDGE AND MARSH CREATION
PROJECT (BA-173)**

For Decision:

CPRA and FWS request to approve final transfer of the Bayou Grand Cheniere Ridge and Marsh Creation Project (BA-173) to the State to be implemented through an alternate funding source. Written comments will be accepted until December 13th. The Technical Committee will vote to recommend approval to finalize transfer of BA-173 contingent upon any written comments.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
7400 LEAKE AVE
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70118-3651

NOV 13 2019

Programs and Project Management Division
Projects and Restoration Branch

The Honorable John Kennedy
United States Senate
416 Russell Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force is initiating procedures to transfer the Bayou Grand Cheniere Ridge and Marsh Creation (BA-173) project from the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Program to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) of Louisiana. This transfer is being considered based on the request from the Non-Federal Sponsor, CPRA, on September 6, 2019 and with concurrence of the project's Federal Sponsor, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The BA-173 project is expected to be implemented by other funding sources through CPRA. The transfer of the BA-173 project from CWPPRA to CPRA allows any unused CWPPRA funds to be returned to the CWPPRA program for other use. This 23rd Priority Project List project is located in Plaquemines Parish, west of the Mississippi River near West Pointe a la Hache. Specifically, the project features are south of Lake Hermitage and along the eastern side of Bayou Grande Cheniere.

The Task Force will consider the request to transfer the BA-173 project contingent upon any written comments received. Written comments should be provided within 30 days of the date of this letter to the following address:

Colonel Stephen F. Murphy
District Commander
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

If you need further information, please contact Mr. Mark Wingate, Deputy District Engineer, at (504) 862-2204 or Mr. Brad Inman, Projects and Restoration Branch Chief, at (504) 862-2124.

Sincerely,



Stephen F. Murphy
Colonel, U. S. Army
District Commander

Cc:

Cc:

Mr. Chip Kline
Executive Director
Coastal Protection and Restoration
Authority
150 Terrace Avenue
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Mr. Charles W. Maguire
Deputy Director
Water Quality Protection Division
Environmental Protection Agency Region 6
1201 Elm Street, Suite 500
Dallas, Texas 75270-2102

Mr. Jeff Weller
Field Supervisor
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Louisiana Field Office
200 Dulles Drive
Lafayette, LA 70506

Mr. Britt Paul
State Conservationist
Natural Resource Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302

Mr. Christopher Doley
Director
National Oceanic
and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
1315 East-West Highway, Room 14853
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

The Honorable Bill Cassidy
United States Senate
520 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable John Kennedy
United States Senate
416 Russell Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Steve Scalise
United States House of Representatives
2049 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Christopher J. Leopold
Louisiana House of Representatives
1500 Woodland Hwy.
Suite A
Belle Chasse, Louisiana 70037

The Honorable John A. Alario, Jr.
Louisiana Senate
1063 Muller Parkway
Westwego, Louisiana 70094-5616

The Honorable Norbert N. Chabert
Louisiana Senate
P.O. Box 2417
Houma, Louisiana 70361

The Honorable Stuart J. Bishop
Louisiana House of Representatives
P.O. Box 80993
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

Mr. John Helmers
Plaquemines Parish, Director of Coastal
Restoration
333 F Edward Hebert Blvd.
Building 100, Suite 212
Belle Chasse, Louisiana 70037

Mr. Bradish Johnson
Camille Jones Strachan Attorney, LLC (land
manager)
1113 St. Andrew Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Mr. Raymond J. Brandt
Captain Zach's Myrtle Grove Properties,
LLC
3233 8th Street, Suite 300
Metairie, Louisiana 70002

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

**REQUEST FOR A CHANGE OF SCOPE FOR THE BARATARIA BAY RIM MARSH
CREATION PROJECT (BA-195)**

For Decision:

NRCS and CPRA request the Technical Committee recommend approval of a change in scope for the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195). The current ratio of total cost per net acres and the current ratio of the Average Annual Cost (AAC) per Average Annual Habitat Unit (AAHU) vary by 36.5% and 33.5%, respectively, from Phase 1 values.



Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation
(BA-195)

SCOPE CHANGE REQUEST

CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting
December 5, 2019



Original Project

Three fully contained
marsh creation cells

One semi-contained marsh
creation cell

251 acres of marsh
creation

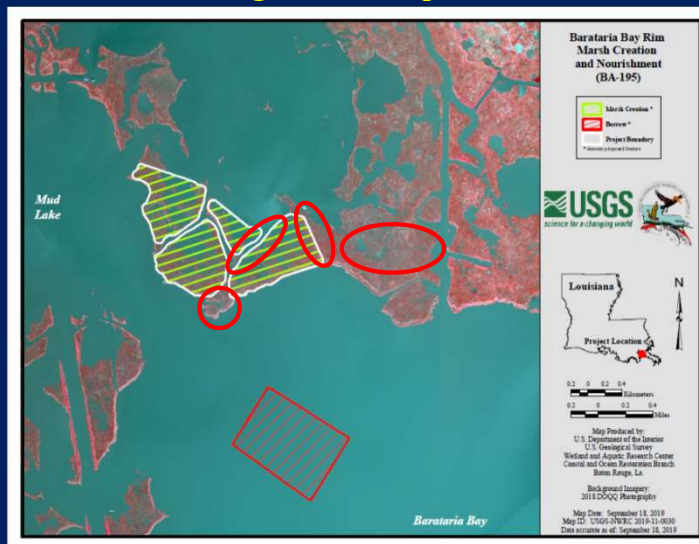
266 acres of marsh
nourishment

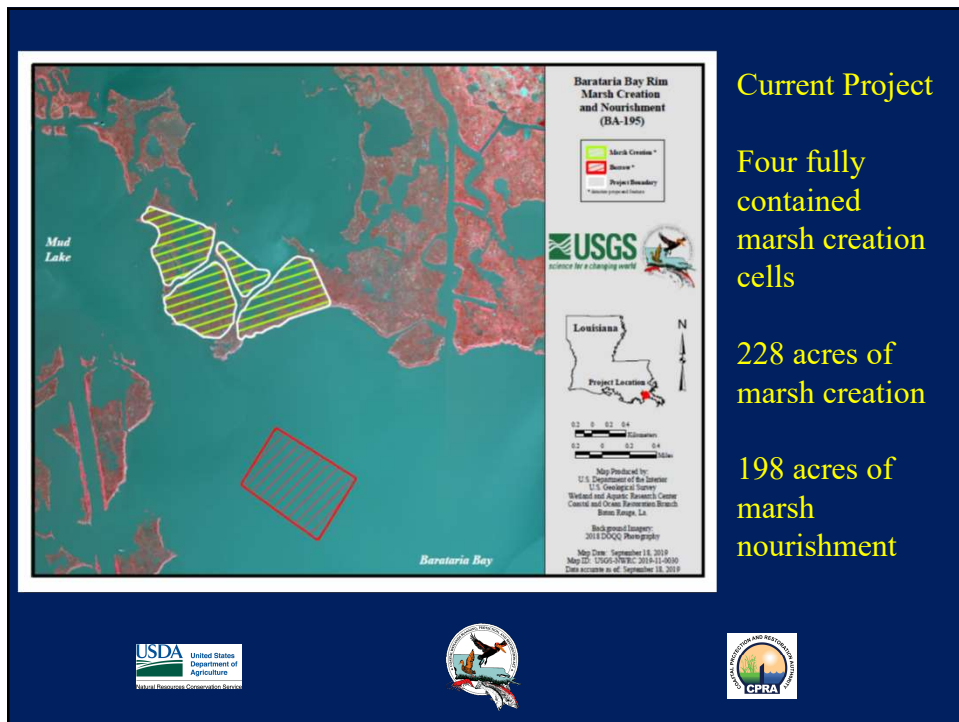


Pipelines



Changes due to Pipelines





Primary Project Changes Leading to Scope Change Request

- Realignment of Marsh Creation Boundaries Due to Pipelines
 - Reduced Marsh Creation and Nourishment Acres
 - Increased Containment Dike Length and Cost
- Need for Segments of Sheetpile Where Containment Dikes Cross Deeper Open Water
- O&M Increased for Removal of Sheetpile and Potential Need for Vegetative Plantings
- Increased Estimate for Oyster Lease Acquisition and Landrights



Original Versus Current Project

	Phase 0	95% Design Estimate	Percent Change
Phase I Fully Funded Cost	\$2,693,708	\$2,693,708	0
Phase II Fully Funded Cost	\$21,145,197	\$26,603,176	25.8%
Total Fully Funded Cost	\$23,838,905	\$29,296,884	22.9%
Average Annual Cost (AAC)	\$1,562,085	1,860,541	19.1%
Total Acreage of MC/MN	517	426	-17.4%
Net Acres at Year 20	251	226	-10%
Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs)	158	141	-11%
Total Cost per Net Acre	\$94,796	\$129,632	36.5%
AAC per AAHU	\$9,886.61	\$13,195.33	33.5%



NRCS and CPRA request the Technical Committee to recommend approval of a change in project scope for the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195)



Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195)

Change in Project Scope

Report to the Technical Committee

November 7, 2019

The Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195) is located within the in the Barataria Basin, approximately 12 miles south of Myrtle Grove, along the northwest rim of Barataria Bay, in Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, Louisiana. The original (Phase 0) project consisted of three fully-contained and one semi-contained marsh creation / marsh nourishment cells totaling approximately 516 acres (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Phase 0 project map.

During Phase I, due to numerous pipelines in the project area, the semi-contained cell has been eliminated and one of the fully-contained cell has been split into two cells (Figure 2). The currently proposed project consists of restoring 426 acres of saline marsh by hydraulically dredging in-situ material from Barataria Bay and placing it into four fully-contained cells within the interior marsh.

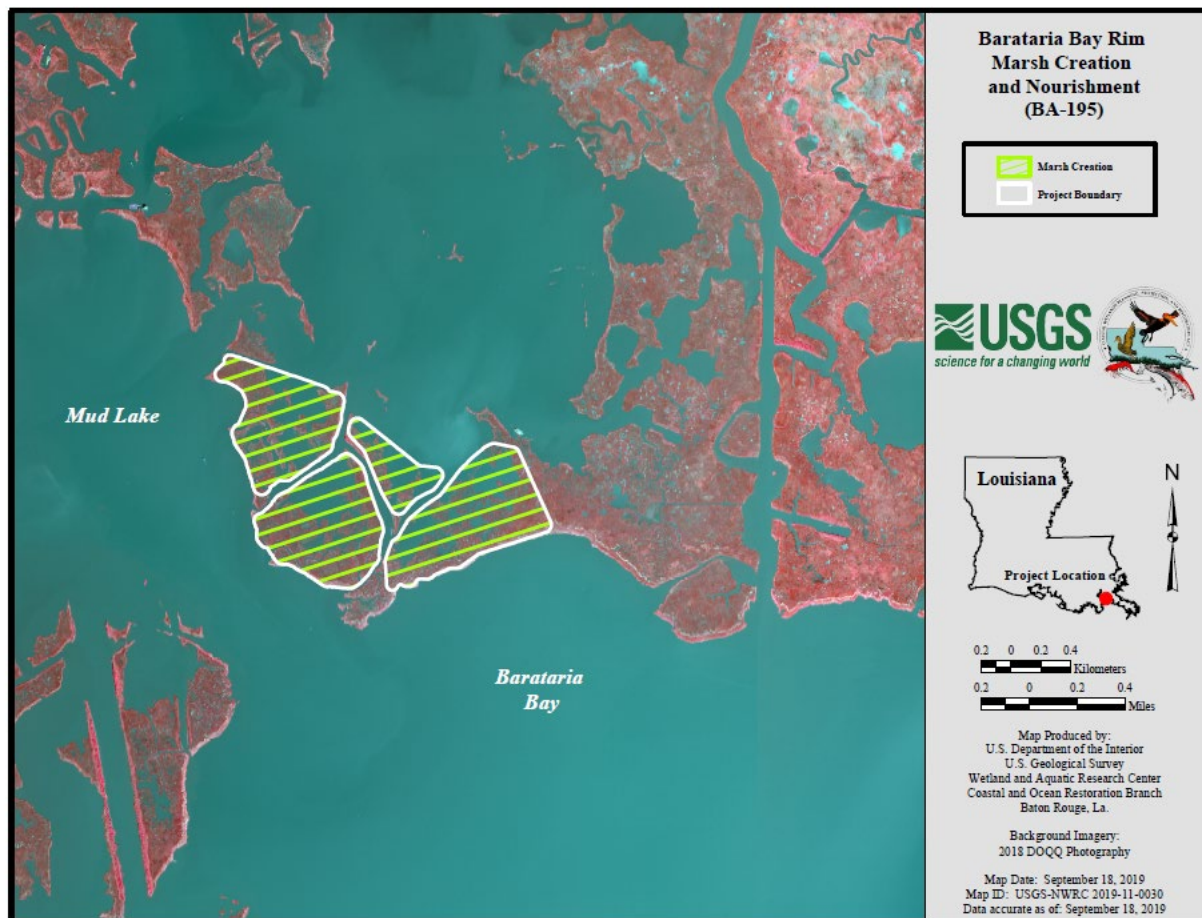


Figure 1. Current project map.

This revision, along with increases to estimated construction, operation and maintenance, monitoring, and oyster lease acquisition costs, has resulted in changes to project cost and benefits as summarized in the following table:

	Phase 0	95% Design Estimate	Percent Change
Phase I Fully Funded Cost	\$2,693,708	\$2,693,708	0
Phase II Fully Funded Cost	\$21,145,197	\$26,603,176	25.8%
Total Fully Funded Cost	\$23,838,905	\$29,296,884	22.9%
Average Annual Cost (AAC)	\$1,562,085	1,860,541	19.1%
Total Acreage of MC/MC	516	426	-17.4%
Net Acres at Year 20	251	226	-10%
Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs)	158	141	-11%
Total Cost per Net Acre	\$94,796	\$129,632	36.5%
AAC per AAHU	\$9,886.61	\$13,195.33	33.5%

While the current total project cost, net acres, and total AAHU's independently do vary more than 25% from the Phase I values, the current ratio of total cost per net acres and the current ratio of AAC per AAHU vary by 36.5% and 33.5%, respectively, from the Phase I values.

Therefore, NRCS and CPRA request the Technical Committee to recommend approval of, and request the Task Force to approve, a change in project scope for the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195).

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

29TH PRIORITY PROJECT LIST

For Report/Decision:

The Environmental Workgroup Chairman will present an overview of the eleven PPL 29 candidate projects. The Technical Committee will vote to make a recommendation to the Task Force for selecting PPL 29 projects for Phase I Engineering and Design.

Region	Basin	PPL 29 Candidates	Agency
1	Pontchartrain	St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	EPA
2	Breton Sound	North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing	NMFS
2	Breton Sound	Phoenix Marsh Creation – East Increment	FWS
2	Barataria	Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension	NRCS
2	Barataria	Fifi Island Marsh Creation	FWS
3	Terrebonne	Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration	FWS
3	Terrebonne	West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation	NMFS
3	Terrebonne	East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	FWS
4	Mermentau	Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief	NRCS
4	Mermentau	Southeast Pecan Island Restoration	NRCS
4	Calcasieu-Sabine	Mud Lake South Marsh Creation	EPA

CWPPRA PPL 29 Technical Committee VOTE

5-Dec-19

Region	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score
2	North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing	1	5		4	6	4	5	20
2	Phoenix Marsh Creation - East Increment		6	5	3	3		4	17
3	East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	2			6	5	3	4	16
3	Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration	4	3		5	1		4	13
2	Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension		4	1	1		5	4	11
1	St Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	5		6			1	3	12
3	West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation	6	2			4		3	12
2	Fifi Island Marsh Creation	3			2	2		3	7
4	Southeast Pecan Island Restoration			3			6	2	9
4	Mud Lake South Marsh Creation		1	4				2	5
4	Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief			2			2	2	4

CWPPRA PPL 29 Technical Committee VOTE

5-Dec-19

Region	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score
1	St Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	5						0	0
2	North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing	1						0	0
2	Phoenix Marsh Creation - East Increment							0	0
2	Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension							0	0
2	Fifi Island Marsh Creation	3						0	0
3	Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration	4						0	0
3	West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation	6						0	0
3	East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection	2						0	0
4	Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief							0	0
4	Southeast Pecan Island Restoration							0	0
4	Mud Lake South Marsh Creation							0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		check	21	21	21	21	21	36	126

RUN MACRO FROM "SORT-Final Vote" WORKSHEET

The following voting process will be used to recommend projects under PPL 29 to the Task Force:

1. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will be provided one ballot for voting.
2. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will cast weighted votes for 6 projects. All votes must be used.
3. Each agency will vote for their top projects, hand-written on the above ballot form.
4. A weighted score will be assigned (6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1), to be used in the event of a tie. (6 highest...1 lowest).
5. Initial rank will be determined based upon the number of votes received for a project (unweighted).
6. The Technical Committee will vote on "up to four" projects for recommendation to the Task Force.
7. In the event of a tie at the cutoff (up to 4), the weighted score may be used as a tie-breaker (if the Technical Committee decides to break the tie).
8. The tied projects will be ranked based upon a sum of the weighted score.

B. S. J.

CWPPRA PPL 29 Technical Committee VOTE

5-Dec-19

Region	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score
1	St Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection							0	0
2	North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing		5					0	0
2	Phoenix Marsh Creation - East Increment		6					0	0
2	Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension		4					0	0
2	Fifi Island Marsh Creation							0	0
3	Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration		3					0	0
3	West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation		2					0	0
3	East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection							0	0
4	Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief							0	0
4	Southeast Pecan Island Restoration							0	0
4	Mud Lake South Marsh Creation		1					0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		check	21	21	21	21	21	36	126

RUN MACRO FROM "SORT-Final Vote" WORKSHEET

The following voting process will be used to recommend projects under PPL 29 to the Task Force:

1. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will be provided one ballot for voting.
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3. Each agency will vote for their top projects, hand-written on the above ballot form
4. A weighted score will be assigned (6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1), to be used in the event of a tie. (6 highest...1 lowest).
5. Initial rank will be determined based upon the number of votes received for a project (unweighted).
6. The Technical Committee will vote on "up to four" projects for recommendation to the Task Force.
7. In the event of a tie at the cutoff (up to 4), the weighted score may be used as a tie-breaker (if the Technical Committee decides to break the tie).
8. The tied projects will be ranked based upon a sum of the weighted score.

B. L. L.
12/5/19

CWPRA PPL 29 Technical Committee VOTE

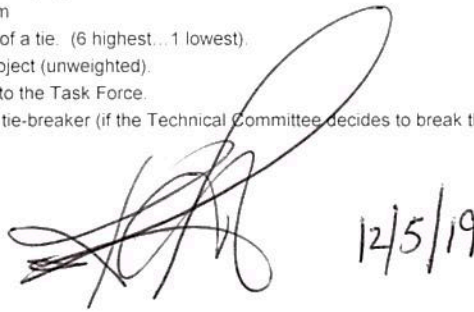
5-Dec-19

Region	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score
1	St Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection			46				0	0
2	North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing							0	0
2	Phoenix Marsh Creation - East Increment			5				0	0
2	Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension			1				0	0
2	Fifi Island Marsh Creation							0	0
3	Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration							0	0
3	West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation							0	0
3	East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection							0	0
4	Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief			20				0	0
4	Southeast Pecan Island Restoration			3				0	0
4	Mud Lake South Marsh Creation			4				0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		check	21	21	21	21	21	36	126

RUN MACRO FROM "SORT-Final Vote" WORKSHEET

The following voting process will be used to recommend projects under PPL 29 to the Task Force:

1. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will be provided one ballot for voting.
2. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will cast weighted votes for 6 projects. All votes must be used.
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4. A weighted score will be assigned (6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1), to be used in the event of a tie. (6 highest... 1 lowest).
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6. The Technical Committee will vote on "up to four" projects for recommendation to the Task Force.
7. In the event of a tie at the cutoff (up to 4), the weighted score may be used as a tie-breaker (if the Technical Committee decides to break the tie).
8. The tied projects will be ranked based upon a sum of the weighted score.



CWPPRA PPL 29 Technical Committee VOTE

5-Dec-19

Region	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score
1	St Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection							0	0
2	North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing				4			0	0
2	Phoenix Marsh Creation - East Increment				3			0	0
2	Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension				1			0	0
2	Fifi Island Marsh Creation				2			0	0
3	Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration				5			0	0
3	West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation							0	0
3	East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection				6			0	0
4	Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief							0	0
4	Southeast Pecan Island Restoration							0	0
4	Mud Lake South Marsh Creation							0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		check	21	21	21	21	21	36	126

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D. Clark
12-5-2019

CWPPRA PPL 29 Technical Committee VOTE

5-Dec-19

Region	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score
1	St Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection							0	0
2	North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing					6		0	0
2	Phoenix Marsh Creation - East Increment					3		0	0
2	Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension							0	0
2	Fifi Island Marsh Creation					2		0	0
3	Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration					1		0	0
3	West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation					4		0	0
3	East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection					5		0	0
4	Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief							0	0
4	Southeast Pecan Island Restoration							0	0
4	Mud Lake South Marsh Creation							0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		check 21	21	21	21	21	21	36	126

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CWPPRA PPL 29 Technical Committee VOTE

W. M.
5-Dec-19

Region	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score
1	St Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection						1	0	0
2	North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing						4	0	0
2	Phoenix Marsh Creation - East Increment							0	0
2	Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension						5	0	0
2	Fifi Island Marsh Creation							0	0
3	Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration							0	0
3	West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation							0	0
3	East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection						3	0	0
4	Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief						2	0	0
4	Southeast Pecan Island Restoration						6	0	0
4	Mud Lake South Marsh Creation							0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		check 21	21	21	21	21	21	36	126

RUN MACRO FROM "SORT-Final Vote" WORKSHEET

The following voting process will be used to recommend projects under PPL 29 to the Task Force:

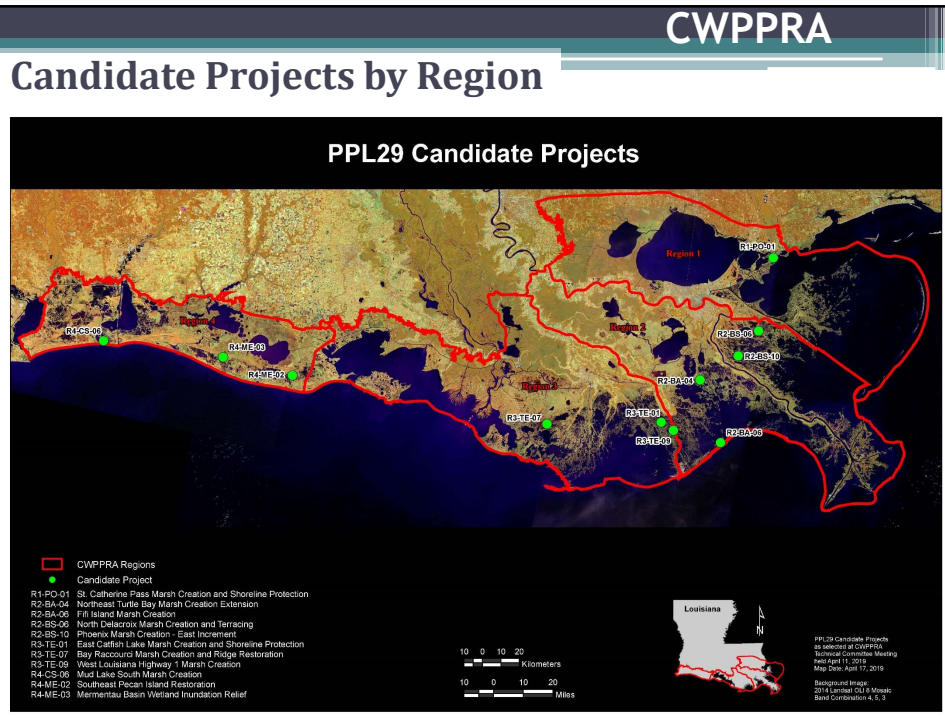
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CWPPRA PPL 29 Candidates

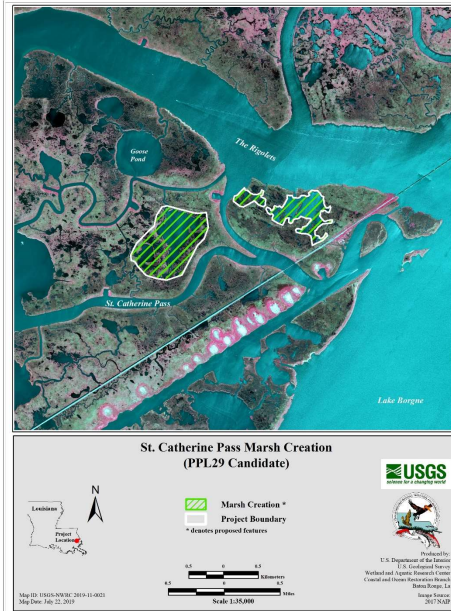
Technical Committee Meeting



New Orleans
December 5, 2019



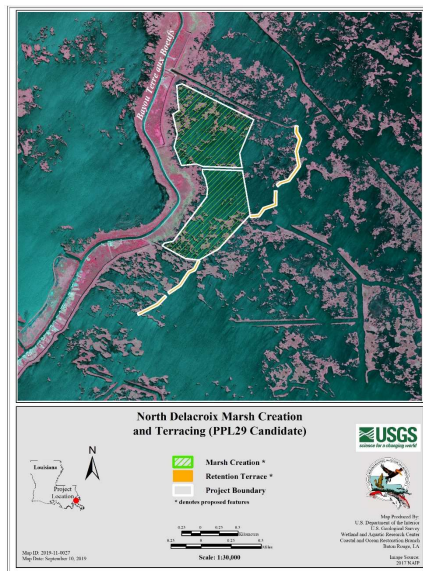
St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation



- 195 acres of marsh creation
- 88 acres of marsh nourishment
- Lake Borgne borrow site
- New Orleans Landbridge location
- 188 net acres
- \$26,726,853



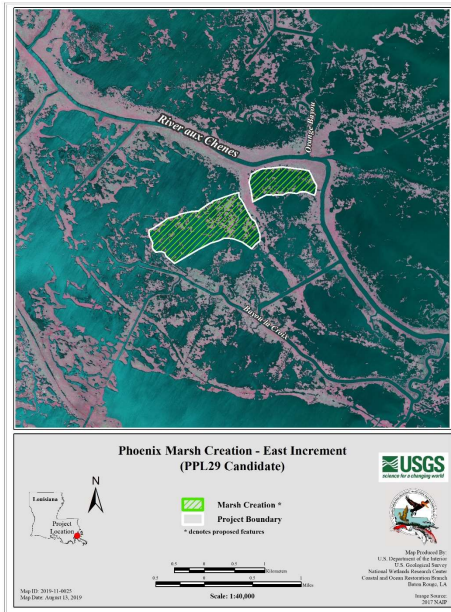
North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing



- 322 acres of marsh creation
- 67 acres of marsh nourishment
- Lake Lery borrow site
- 8,548 LF of terraces
- East Delacroix project to the south
- 294 net acres
- \$35,521,865



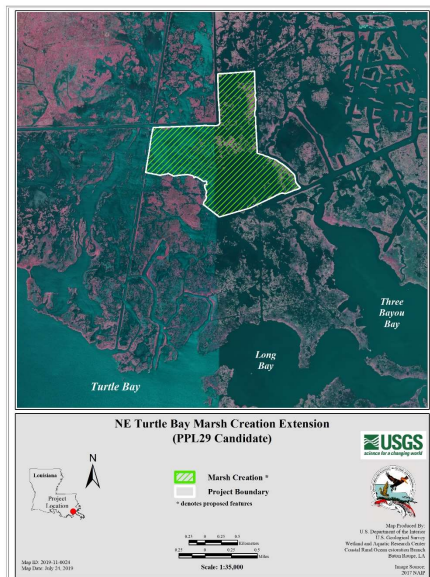
Phoenix Marsh Creation



- 314 acres of marsh creation
- 78 acres of marsh nourishment
- Mississippi River borrow site
- Extension of Breton Landbridge
- 297 net acres
- \$41,683,037



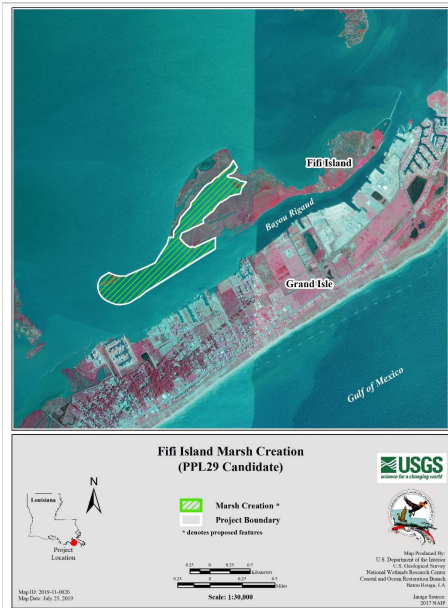
Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension



- 541 acres of marsh creation
- 68 acres of marsh nourishment
- Turtle Bay borrow site
- Barataria Basin Landbridge location
- 506 net acres
- \$47,909,554



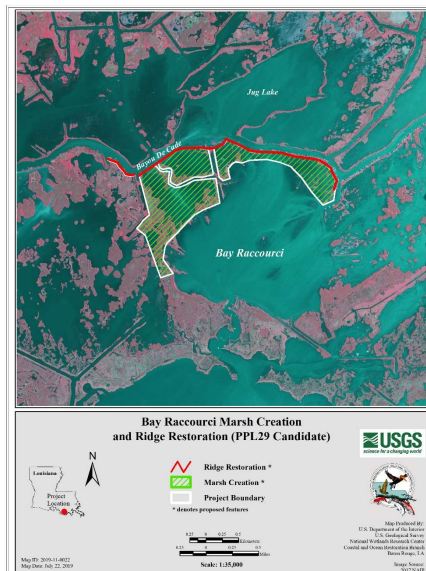
Fifi Island Marsh Creation



- 160 acres of marsh creation
- 14 acres of marsh nourishment
- Caminada Bay borrow site
- Existing rock protection
- 143 net acres
- \$19,995,400



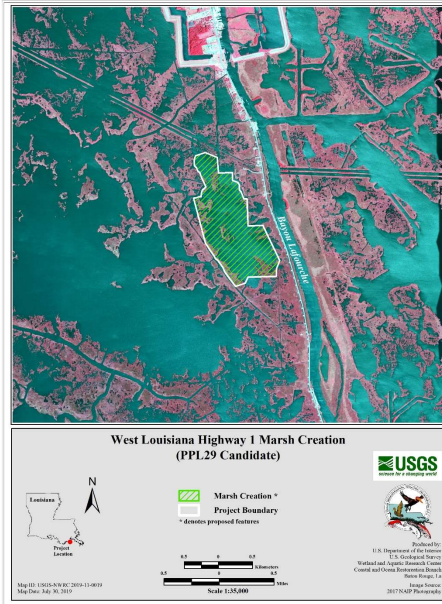
Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration



- 341 acres of marsh creation
- 103 acres of marsh nourishment
- Lake Mechant borrow site
- 16,350 LF of forested ridge
- Framework around Bay Raccourci
- 343 net acres
- \$39,837,121



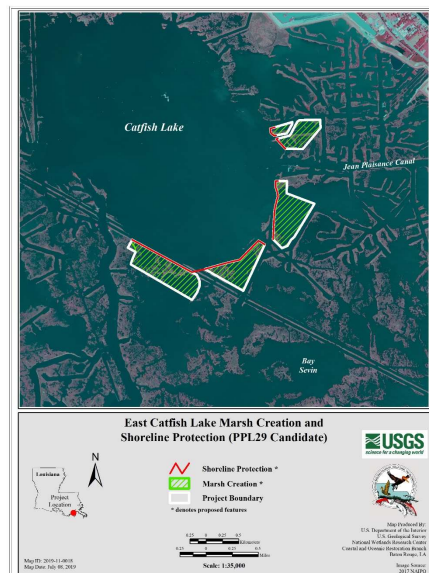
West LA Highway 1 Marsh Creation



- 260 acres of marsh creation
- 53 acres of marsh nourishment
- Catfish Lake borrow site
- Adjacent to LA 1 corridor
- 242 net acres
- \$32,721,200



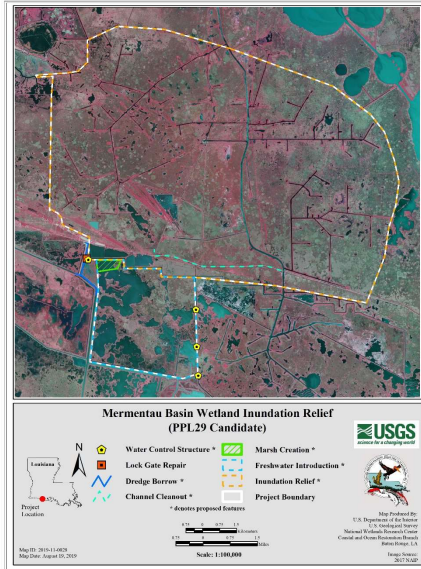
East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation & Shoreline Protection



- 235 acres of marsh creation
- 71 acres of marsh nourishment
- Catfish Lake borrow site
- 12,479 LF of shoreline protection
- Framework around Catfish Lake
- 248 net acres
- \$42,277,142



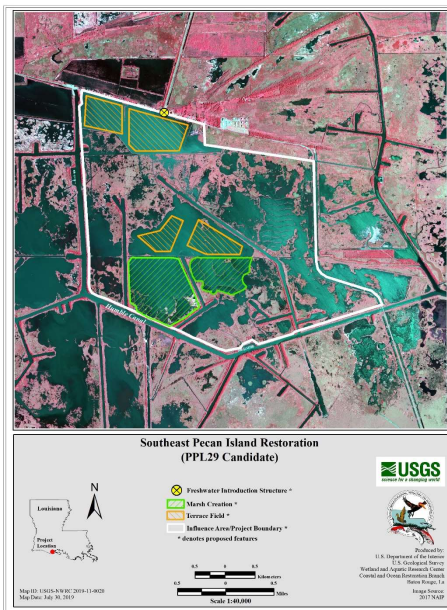
Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief



- East End Lock repair and additional gated structure
- Cleaning of drainage lateral along Hwy 82
- Two freshwater introduction structures on Unit 4
- North Island Canal structure
- 105 acres of marsh creation
- Borrow from Joseph's Harbor Canal
- 279 net acres
- \$25,232,677



Southeast Pecan Island Restoration



- Freshwater introduction structure at Front Ridge
- Utilizes excess fresh water from Mermentau Basin
- 347 acres of marsh creation
- 25 acres of marsh nourishment
- Gulf of Mexico borrow site
- 23,100 LF of terraces
- 403 net acres
- \$34,173,140



Mud Lake South Marsh Creation



- 267 acres of marsh creation
- 54 acres of marsh nourishment
- Gulf of Mexico borrow site
- 6.5 acres of tidal creeks and ponds
- Oyster Bayou project (CS-59) to the east
- 246 net acres
- \$24,480,653



PPL29 Candidate Project Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Region	Parish	Project Area (acres)	Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU)	Net Acres	Total Fully Funded Cost	Fully-Funded Phase I Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost incl O&M	Average Annual Cost (AAC)	Cost Effectiveness (AAC/AAHU)	Cost Effectiveness (Cost/Net Acre)
St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation	1	Orleans	283	98	188	\$26,726,853	\$2,836,520	\$23,890,333	\$1,601,708	\$16,344	\$142,164
North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing	2	St Bernard	411	134	294	\$35,521,865	\$3,714,166	\$31,807,699	\$2,139,129	\$15,964	\$120,823
Phoenix Marsh Creation	2	Plaquemines	392	107	297	\$41,683,037	\$3,393,064	\$38,289,973	\$2,506,528	\$23,425	\$140,347
Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension	2	Jefferson	609	267	506	\$47,909,554	\$4,500,433	\$43,409,121	\$2,914,561	\$10,916	\$94,683
Fifi Island Marsh Creation	2	Jefferson	174	75	143	\$19,995,400	\$2,015,213	\$17,980,187	\$1,188,676	\$15,849	\$139,828
Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration	3	Terrebonne	461	135	343	\$39,837,121	\$3,447,902	\$36,389,219	\$2,415,778	\$17,895	\$116,143
West La Hwy 1 Marsh Creation	3	Lafourche	313	134	242	\$32,721,200	\$3,183,330	\$29,537,870	\$1,963,599	\$14,654	\$135,212
East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation & SP	3	Lafourche	306	132	248	\$42,277,142	\$3,376,249	\$38,900,893	\$2,453,314	\$18,586	\$170,472
Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief	4	Cameron	36,855	148	279	\$25,232,677	\$2,745,274	\$22,487,403	\$1,386,483	\$9,368	\$90,440
Southeast Pecan Island Restoration	4	Vermilion	3,281	176	403	\$34,173,140	\$3,816,094	\$30,357,046	\$2,003,134	\$11,381	\$84,797
Mud Lake South Marsh Creation	4	Cameron	321	119	246	\$24,480,653	\$2,755,313	\$21,725,340	\$1,466,588	\$12,324	\$99,515

Priority Project List 29

Candidate Projects



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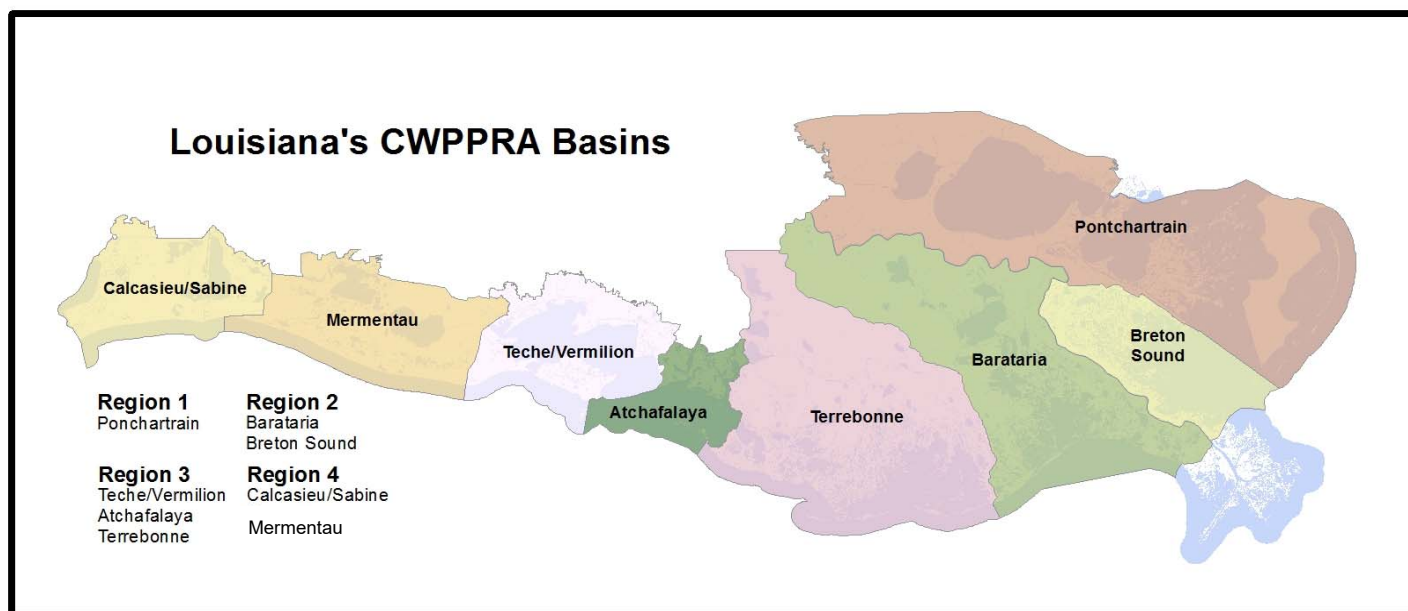


Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

Priority Project List (PPL) Selection Process

Project Nominations

The 4 Regional Planning Teams (RPTs), consisting of representatives from the CWPPRA agencies and the coastal parishes located in those regions, will meet to propose projects to be included on the new PPL. Project nominations will be accepted in all the hydrologic basins below. *All proposals must be consistent with the 2017 State Master Plan to be considered as possible nominees; therefore, those wishing to propose projects are encouraged to work with representatives of the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority prior to the RPT meetings to develop projects that are consistent.* A lead agency will be assigned to each nominated project to prepare preliminary project support information (factsheet, maps, and potential designs, and benefits).



- Project nominations that provide benefits or construct features in more than one basin shall be presented in the basin receiving the majority of the project's benefits.
- Multi-basin projects can be broken into multiple projects to be considered individually in the basins which they occur.
- Coastwide Projects
 - Proposed technique applicable across the coast; refer to Appendix F of the CWPPRA Standard Operation Procedures for coastwide project guidelines
 - Project nominations that are legitimate coastwide applications will be accepted separate from the 8 basins at any of the 4 RPT meetings.
- Demonstration Projects
 - Demonstrates a technology which can be transferred to other areas in coastal Louisiana
 - Refer to Appendix E of the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures for demonstration project guidelines

If similar projects are proposed within the same area, the RPT representatives, including the CWPPRA agencies and *only* the parishes located within the project's basin, will determine if those projects are sufficiently different to allow each of them to move forward. If not sufficiently different, such projects will be combined into one project nominee and a federal sponsor will be determined. This decision to either combine similar projects or allow each to move forward will be made at the RPT meeting where the similar projects are proposed. If a mutually agreeable position on sponsorship cannot be determined by overlapping sponsors, voting by the RPT representatives (including agencies and only the parishes within the project's basin) will occur to determine sponsorship at the RPT meeting. For non-overlapping projects, a federal sponsor does not have to be identified prior to the coastwide vote.

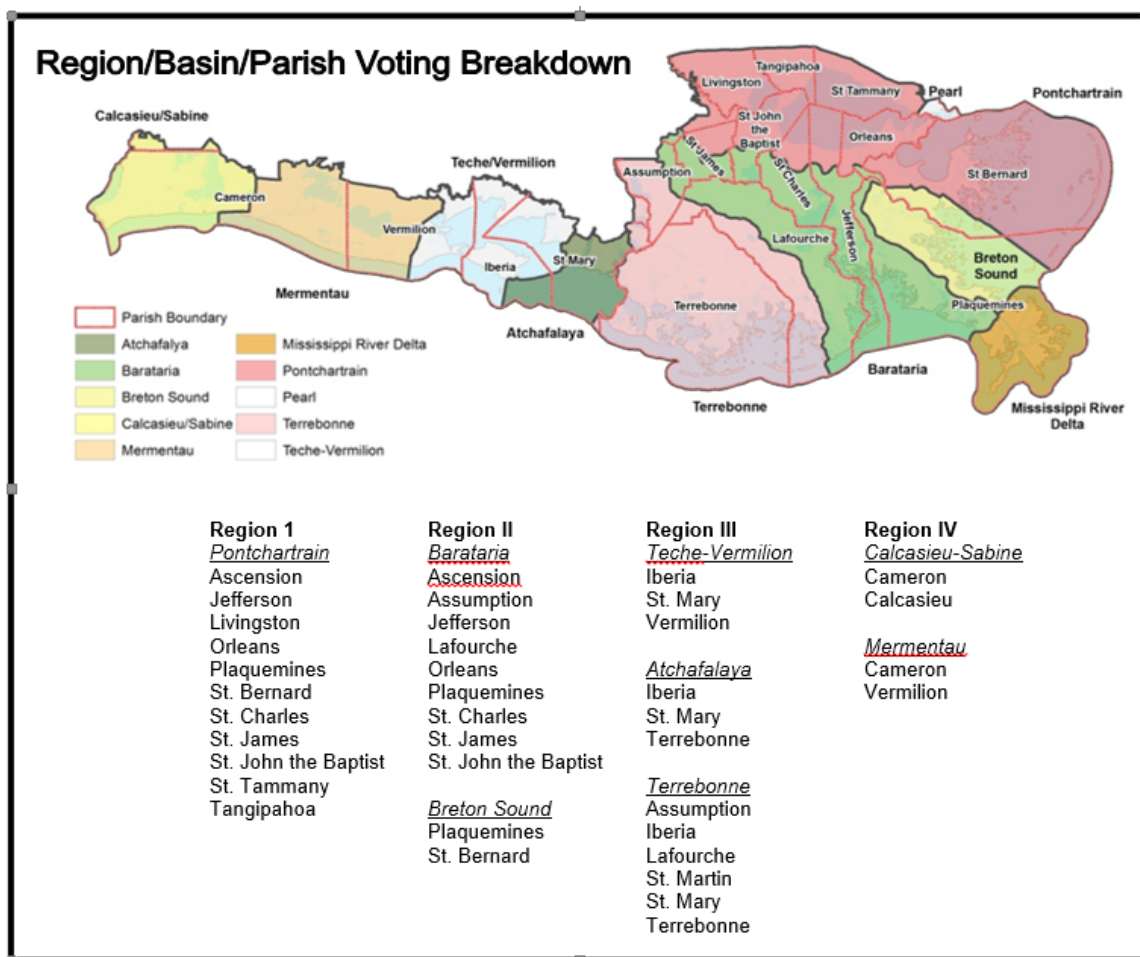
Prior to voting on project nominees, the Environmental Work Group (EnvWG) and Engineering Work Group (EngWG) will screen coastwide project and demonstration project nominations to ensure that each qualifies for its respective category as set forth in the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

Nominees	Basin
4	Barataria
4	Terrebonne
3	Breton Sound
3	Pontchartrain
2	Mermentau
2	Calcasieu/Sabine
2	Teche/Vermilion
1	Atchafalaya
1	Coastwide
22	TOTAL

Coastwide Electronic Vote

The RPTs will vote after the individual RPT meetings via email to select nominee projects. The RPTs will select projects per basin based on land loss rates (see table on left) and up to 6 demonstration projects.

During the RPT meetings, all CWPPRA agencies and parishes will be required to provide the name and contact information for the official representative who will vote to select nominee projects. Each officially designated parish representative in the basin will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote.



Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

Agencies, parishes, landowners, and other individuals will informally confer to further develop projects. The lead agency designated for each nominated project will prepare a brief project description that discusses possible features. Factsheets will also be prepared for demonstration project nominees.

During this preliminary assessment, the EngWG and EnvWG meet to review project features, discuss potential benefits, and estimate preliminary fully funded cost ranges for each project. The Work Groups also review the nominated demonstration projects. If it is determined that a demonstration project is unlikely to be utilized in restoration or has been evaluated previously, the Work Groups may recommend to the Technical Committee that these projects not move forward.

The P&E Subcommittee prepares a matrix of cost estimates and other pertinent information for nominees and demonstration project nominees.

Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

The selection of the Phase 0 candidate projects occurs at the spring Technical Committee meeting. The Technical Committee meets to consider the project costs and potential wetland benefits of the nominees. They will select 10 candidate projects regardless of basin and may select up to 3 demonstration project candidates for detailed assessment by the EngWG, EnvWG, and Economic Work Group (EcoWG).

Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

During Phase 0 analysis, the EngWG, EnvWG and Academic Advisory Group meet to refine project features and develop boundaries for the project and extended boundaries for estimating land loss.

The sponsoring agencies coordinate site visits for each project to observe the conditions in the project area. There will be no site visits conducted for demonstration projects. The sponsoring agencies develop draft WVAs and prepare Phase 1 engineering and design cost estimates and Phase 2 construction cost estimates, using formats approved by the applicable work group. Demonstration project candidates will be evaluated as outlined in Appendix E of the SOP.

The EngWG reviews and approves Phase 1 and 2 cost estimates, the EcoWG reviews cost estimates and develops annualized (fully funded) costs, and the EnvWG reviews and approves all draft WVAs.

The Corps of Engineers staff prepares an information package for Technical Committee review and public distribution consisting of:

- 1) Updated project factsheets;
- 2) A matrix that lists projects, fully funded cost, average annual cost, WVA results in net acres and Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs), and cost effectiveness (average annual cost/AAHU);
- 3) A qualitative discussion of supporting partnerships and public support.

Selection of the PPL

The selection of the PPL will occur at the winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. The Technical Committee meets and considers matrix, project factsheets, and public comments, then recommends up to 4 projects and up to one demonstration project for selection to the PPL. The Task Force will review the Technical Committee recommendations and determine which projects will receive Phase 1 (design) funding for the PPL.

Once a project completes Phase I, Phase II (construction) funding must be requested from the Task Force and much of the evaluation is updated using additional information gained since original analysis.



Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

PPL 29 Schedule

January 2019	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Grand Chenier)
January 2019	Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)
February 2019	Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (Lacombe)
February 2019	Coastwide RPT Electronic Vote
March/April 2019	Agencies prepare factsheets for RPT-nominated projects
March/April 2019	Engineering/Environmental Work Groups review project features, benefits, & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)
April 2019	P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates and benefits
April 2019	Spring Technical Committee Meeting, select PPL 28 candidate projects (New Orleans)
May/June 2019	Candidate project site visits
May 2019	Spring Task Force Meeting (Lafayette)
July/August/ September 2019	Eng/Eng/Econ Work Group project evaluations
September 2019	Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations (Baton Rouge)
October 2019	Fall Task Force Meeting, O&M and Monitoring approvals (New Orleans)
October 2019	Economic, Engineering, and Environmental analyses completed for PPL 28 candidates
December 2019	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, recommend PPL 28 and Phase I and II approvals (Baton Rouge)
January 2020	Winter Task Force Meeting, select PPL 28 and approve Phase II requests (New Orleans)

****DATES SUBJECT TO CHANGE****

Visit www.lacoast.gov/calendar for up-to-date information regarding meetings dates, times, & locations.

Candidate Projects Located in Region 1

PPL29 St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation

Project Location:

The project is located on the easternmost side of the New Orleans landbridge near Rabbit Island and adjacent to Lake St. Catherine in Region 1, Pontchartrain Basin, Orleans Parish.

Problem:

The landfall of Hurricane Katrina in southeast Louisiana destroyed thousands of acres of marsh and other coastal habitats in the Lake Pontchartrain basin. The hurricane weakened large areas of interior marsh habitat which were either lost or damaged near the Rigolets. In addition to enduring impacts from storm surge and hurricanes, the area is suffering from ongoing subsidence. Without continued sediment input, marshes cannot maintain viable elevations. Restoring the marsh in this area would protect and maintain resources vital to nearby communities.

Goals:

The primary goal of this project is to restore degraded marsh habitat and provide increased protection from storm surge and flooding. The specific goals of the project are 1) to create approximately 195 acres of marsh, 2) nourish an additional 88 acres of marsh, 3) create 5.6 acres of tidal creeks and ponds and 4) plant 141 acres with appropriate marsh plant species. Material will be dredged from Lake Borgne.

Proposed Solution:

Sediment will be hydraulically dredged from Lake Borne and pumped via pipeline to create 195 acres of marsh and nourish 88 acres of marsh. The open water containment portions of the dikes will be gapped no later than three years post construction. The target fill elevation is 0.95 feet. Tidal creeks and ponds (5.6 acres) and vegetative plantings (141 acres) will be included in the project. The proposed project will maintain the marshes on the New Orleans landbridge, separating Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne. The landbridge, along with the Biloxi Marsh area and the Chandeleur Islands, provides protection and improves local community resiliency for the New Orleans area. Infrastructure, such as a rail line and US Hwy 90, will indirectly benefit from this project. The proposed project is designed to work synergistically with the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation (PO-169).

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 188 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

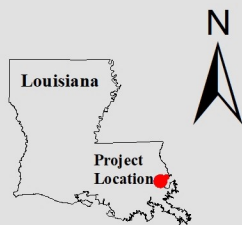
The total fully-funded cost is \$26,726,853.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Sharon L. Osowski, Ph.D.; EPA; (214) 665-7506; osowski.sharon@epa.gov
Adrian Chavarria, EPA; (214) 665-3103, chavarria.adrian@epa.gov



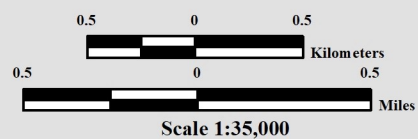
St. Catherine Pass Marsh Creation (PPL29 Candidate)



Marsh Creation *

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2019-11-0021
Map Date: July 22, 2019



Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
Coastal and Ocean Restoration Branch
Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
2017 NAIP

Candidate Projects Located in Region 2

PPL29 North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Basin, St. Bernard Parish

Problem:

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused the majority of wetland loss in the project area. Wind erosion and saltwater intrusion have resulted in loss of marsh vegetation and wetland soils. Marsh loss has increased exposure of Delacroix to flooding from the east/southeast. The 1984 to 2019 USGS loss rate is -1.41%/year (yr) for the extended project boundary area.

Goals:

The project goal is to create and nourish approximately 389 acres (ac) of marsh (322 ac creation 67 ac nourishment) and construct approximately 8,548 linear feet (ft) of terraces (approximately 12 ac) utilizing a layout to help protect the community of Delacroix.

Proposed Solution:

Sediment would be hydraulically dredged from Lake Lery and placed in two confined disposal areas creating 322 ac of marsh and nourishing 67 ac of existing marsh. Two creation cells allow a channel for drainage. Approximately 8,548 ft of earthen terraces would be constructed. The terraces would be strategically placed east of the northern marsh creation cell and south of the southern cell. Dewatering of the marsh creation cells into areas adjacent to the terraces would take advantage of sediment laden water trapping the particulates to create additional marsh. Terraces would be planted with appropriate bare root plants 2.5 ft apart in one row per side and crown. Created marsh will not be planted. Containment dikes will be gapped no later than three years after construction. Two additional areas of deteriorating marsh south and east of the proposed project will be investigated should the project be considered for further evaluation. Therefore, data acquisition for engineering and design would include an additional 349 ac to allow robustness for these additive or alternate features during Phase 1.

Project Benefits:

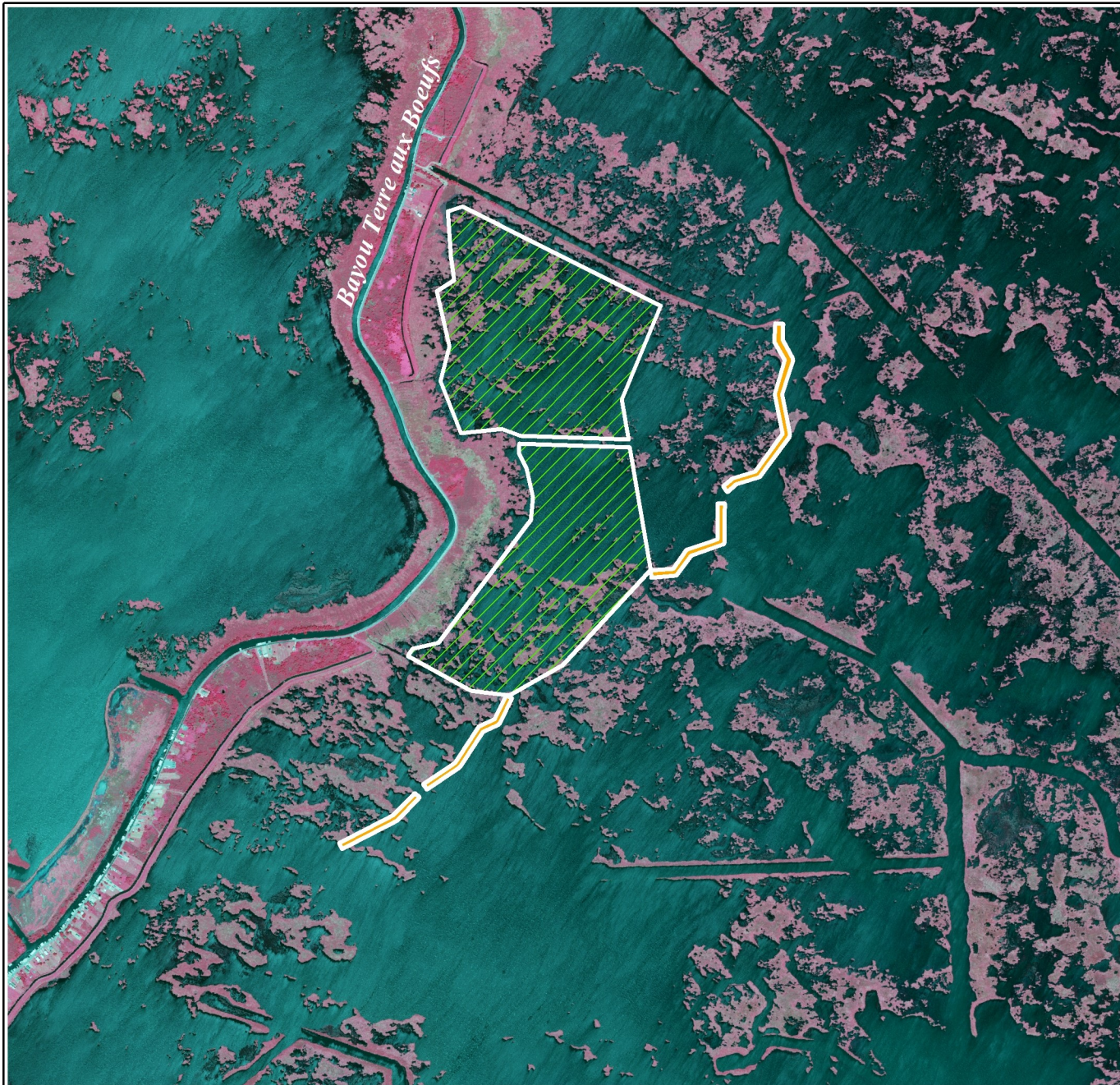
The project would result in approximately 294 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

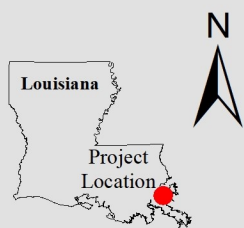
The total fully-funded cost is \$35,521,865.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Brandon Howard, NOAA Fisheries, Brandon.Howard@noaa.gov, 225-380-0050



North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing (PPL29 Candidate)



Marsh Creation *

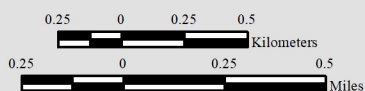


Retention Terrace *



Project Boundary

** denotes proposed features*



Scale: 1:30,000

Map ID: 2019-11-0027
Map Date: September 10, 2019

Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
Coastal and Ocean Restoration Branch
Baton Rouge, LA

Image Source:
2017 NAIP

PPL29 Phoenix Marsh Creation – East Increment

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Sound Basin, Plaquemines Parish

Problem:

The two major causes of wetland loss for this area are sediment deprivation and saltwater intrusion. Altered hydrology and oil/gas development have exacerbated this loss. Much of the fresh and intermediate marsh that once existed earlier in this century has either converted to more saline habitats or has become open water as a result of oil/gas canals, subsidence, and a lack of sediment deposition. The 1984 to 2019 USGS land change rate is -0.78% per year.

Goals:

The project goal is to restore 392 acres of marsh in the open water areas between Bayou la Croix and River aux Chênes through the placement of dredged material via hydraulic dredging. This project will work synergistically with projects to the east by creating continuity with the Breton Landbridge Marsh Creation (West) Project (BS-38) and the Mid Breton Landbridge Marsh Creation and Terracing Project (BS-32). This proposed first increment would extend the reach of the Breton Landbridge and is part of an overall, long-range, restoration goal to create/nourish 1,000 to 2,000 acres of intermediate marsh across 5 miles of the Breton Sound Basin from River aux Chênes to the Mississippi River.

Service goals include restoration/protection of habitat for threatened and endangered species and other at-risk species. This project would restore habitat potentially utilized by the black rail, which is proposed for listing as a threatened species. The project could also benefit other species of concern including the saltmarsh topminnow and seaside sparrow.

Proposed Solution:

Sediment will be hydraulically dredged from the Mississippi River to create 314 of marsh and nourish an additional 78 acres. The dredged riverine sediments will be pumped via pipeline into two semi-confined disposal areas. Where feasible, existing marsh will be used as containment instead of containment dikes. Vegetative plantings are not proposed in the marsh creation areas, and containment dikes will be gapped no later than three years post construction.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in 297 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

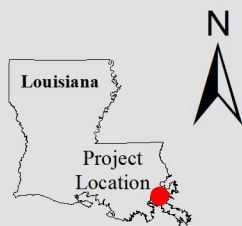
The total fully-funded cost is \$41,683,037.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Kevin Roy, USFWS, kevin_roy@fws.gov, 337-291-3120



Phoenix Marsh Creation - East Increment (PPL29 Candidate)

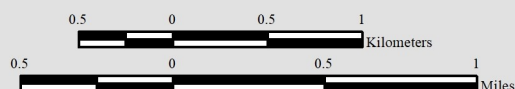


Marsh Creation *



Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:40,000

Map ID: 2019-11-0025
Map Date: August 13, 2019

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

Image Source:
2017 NAIP

PPL29 Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson Parish

Problem:

Historic wetland loss in the Perot/Rigolettes mapping unit of the Barataria Basin has been caused by subsidence, sediment deprivation, and construction of access and pipeline canals. The Barataria Waterway has also allowed salt water and higher tidal energies to enter the area causing marsh loss. Interior ponds have expanded and coalesced as a result of subsidence and increased tidal energies. As ponds expand increased wave fetch exacerbates interior shoreline erosion. Based on analysis conducted by USGS, loss rates in the project extended boundary are estimated to be -0.76% per year for the period 1984 to 2019.

Goals:

The goal of the project is to create approximately 541 acres and nourish approximately 68 acres of low salinity brackish marsh (609 acres total) with dredged material from Turtle Bay. This project is part of an overall, long-range, restoration goal which would create/nourish 7,400 acres of low salinity brackish and intermediate marsh on the east shore of Little Lake and Turtle Bay (2017 Coastal Master Plan No. 002.MC.04a, Lower Barataria Marsh Creation – Component A).

Proposed Solution:

The proposed project will create approximately 541 acres and nourish approximately 68 acres of marsh using sediment dredged from Turtle Bay. At this time, it is expected that the area will be fully contained with containment dike borrow from both inside and outside of the marsh creation cell. Containment dikes will be degraded as necessary to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands. In case the area does not re-vegetate on its own, the maintenance cost estimate includes funds to plant 25% of the created marsh at Year 3.

Project Benefits:

The project will result in approximately 506 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

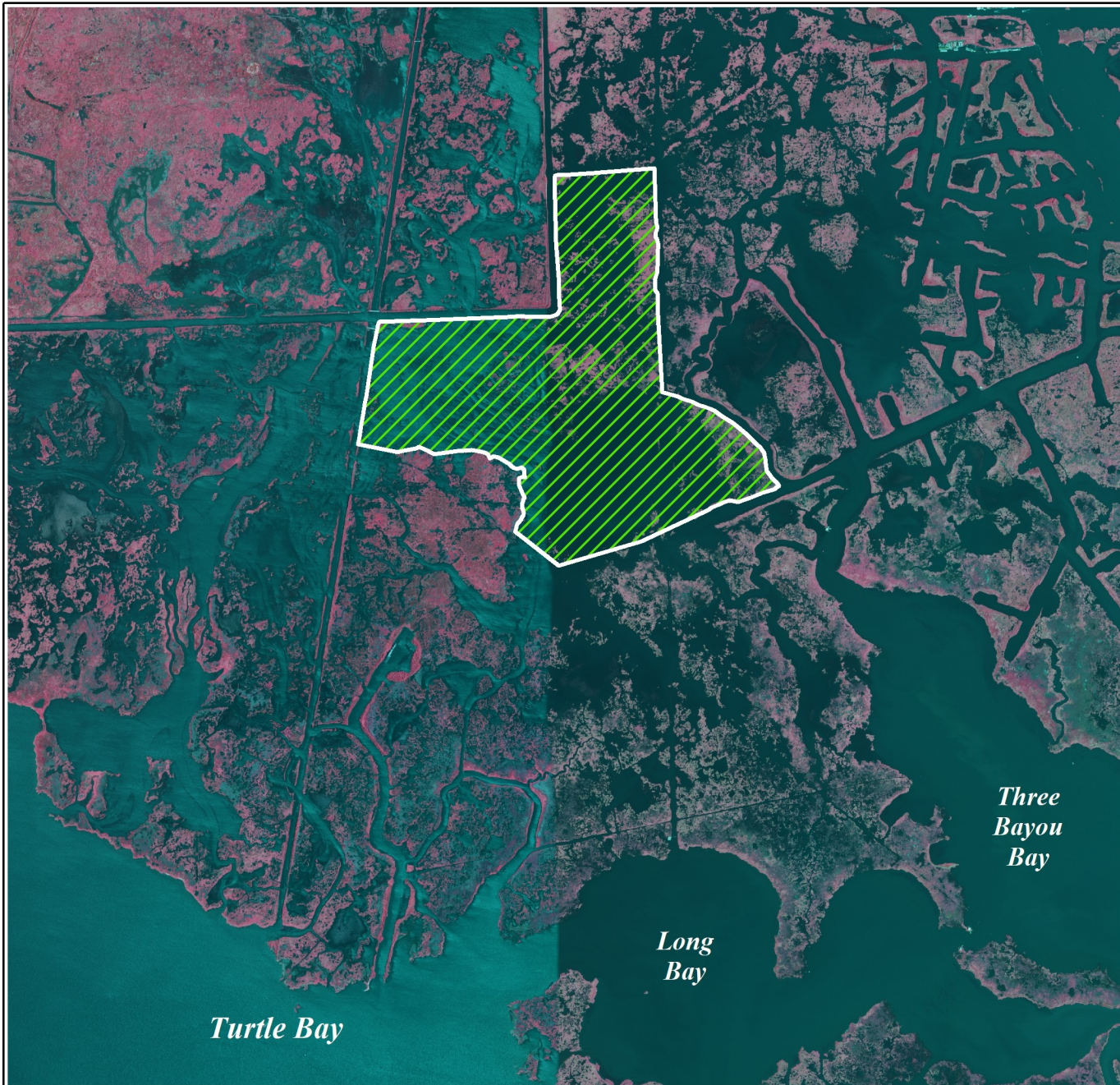
The total fully-funded cost is \$47,909,554.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

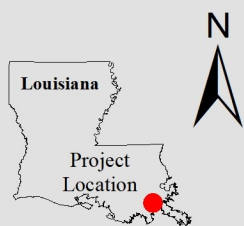
Quin Kinler, USDA-NRCS, 225-271-2403, Quin.Kinler@usda.gov

Angela Trahan, USDA-NRCS, 337-291-3142, Angela.Trahan@usda.gov

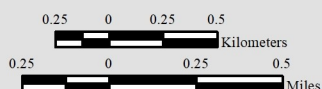
Eric Whitney, USDA-NRCS, 337-291-3069, Eric.Whitney@usda.gov



NE Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension (PPL29 Candidate)



-  **Marsh Creation ***
-  **Project Boundary**
- * denotes proposed features**



Scale: 1:35,000

Map ID: 2019-11-0024
Map Date: July 24, 2019

Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
Coastal and Ocean Estimation Branch
Baton Rouge, LA

Image Source:
2017 NAIP

PPL29 Fifi Island Marsh Creation

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson Parish

Problem:

Fifi Island has undergone significant land loss from storms, subsidence, and wave erosion due to its northern exposure to Bay Des Ilettes. Since the early 2000s, several restoration efforts have taken place on the island. The island has experienced periods of land gain due to the deposition of dredged material from the maintenance dredging of Bayou Rigaud. The latest dredging event was in 2010. The Grand Isle Independent Levee District has also been instrumental in several island restoration projects. A rock dike now provides protection to wave energy along the northern island shoreline. Additional rock dikes have also been constructed along the southern shoreline adjacent to Bayou Rigaud. Based on the hyper-temporal analysis conducted by USGS for the extended project boundary, the land loss rate in the project area is -1.21% per year for the period 1984 to 2019.

Goals:

The primary goal of this project is to restore marsh habitat in the open water areas on Fifi Island. The specific goals of this project are; 1) create 160 acres of marsh and 2) nourish 14 acres of marsh.

Service goals include restoration of habitat for threatened and endangered species and other at-risk species. This project would restore habitat potentially utilized by the black rail, which is proposed for listing as a threatened species. The project could also benefit other species of concern including the saltmarsh topminnow and seaside sparrow.

Proposed Solution:

Sediments from Caminada Bay will be hydraulically dredged and pumped via pipeline to create/nourish 174 acres of marsh. Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments should produce elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh and within the intertidal range. Containment dikes will be constructed around each marsh creation cell. Containment dikes will be gapped at the end of construction or by TY3.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 143 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$19,995,400.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Kevin Roy, FWS, Kevin_Roy@fws.gov, 337-291-3120



Fifi Island Marsh Creation (PPL29 Candidate)

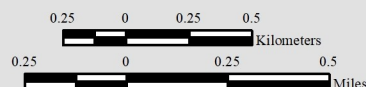


Marsh Creation *



Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:30,000

Map ID: 2019-11-0026
Map Date: July 25, 2019

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

Image Source:
2017 NAIP

Candidate Projects Located in Region 3

PPL29 Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration

Project Location:

Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish

Problem:

High saline waters from Lake Mechant have directly contributed to the loss and/or conversion of much of the historically intermediate marshes to low salinity brackish marshes north of Lake Mechant. Subsidence, canal dredging and storm damage have also contributed significantly to the loss of marsh in the area. The zone of intermediate marsh (transition zone between fresh and brackish marshes) is located just north of Lake Mechant. High salinity water entering Bay Raccourci via Bayou Raccourci/Lake Mechant effectively short circuits the TE-44 project and flows unimpeded into lower salinity marshes surrounding Bay Raccourci. The 1984 to 2016 USGS loss rate is -0.32%/yr for the extended boundary area.

Goals:

The primary goals of this project are; 1) restore marsh habitat in the open water and degraded marsh areas via marsh creation and 2) restore forested ridge habitat along Bayou Decade.

Specific goals of the project are: 1) Create approximately 444 acres (341 acres of creation; 103 acres of nourishment) of marsh with dredged material from Lake Mechant; 2) create 16,350 linear feet (17 acres) of forested ridge habitat.

Proposed Solution:

The project would have 341 acres of marsh creation and 103 acres of marsh nourishment via confined disposal in three disposal areas of sediments dredged from Lake Mechant. The proposed design is to place the dredged material to a fill height of +1.17 ft NAVD88. Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments should produce elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh and within the intertidal range. Containment dikes will be gapped at the end of construction.

The northern containment dike would be built to a height of +4.0 feet NAVD88 with a 10 feet wide crown and would also serve as a ridge. Material for the ridge would be bucket dredged from both Bayou de Cade and from within the marsh creation cell. The entire 16,350 linear feet (17 acres) of ridge would be planted with saplings and bare root seedlings on the crown and smooth cordgrass along the bayou side slopes.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 343 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

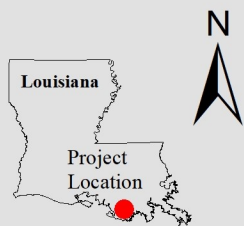
The total fully-funded cost is \$39,837,121.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

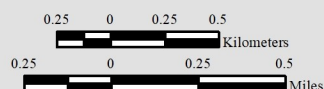
Robert Dubois, FWS, Robert_Dubois@fws.gov, 337-291-3127



Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration (PPL29 Candidate)



-  Ridge Restoration *
 -  Marsh Creation *
 -  Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:35,000

Map ID: 2019-11-0022
Map Date: July 22, 2019

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

Image Source:
2017 NAIP

PPL29 West Louisiana Highway 1 Marsh Creation

Project Location:

Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Lafourche Parish

Problem:

The Terrebonne Basin is an abandoned delta complex, characterized by a thick section of unconsolidated sediments that are undergoing dewatering and compaction, contributing to high subsidence, and a network of old distributary ridges extending southward from Houma. Historically, subsidence and numerous oil and gas canals and pipelines in the area have contributed significantly to wetland losses. Since 1932, the Terrebonne Basin has lost approximately 20% of its wetlands. Current loss rates range from approximately 4,500 to 6,500 acres/year. This loss amounts to up to 130,000 acres during the next 20 years. One-third of the Terrebonne Basin's remaining wetlands would be lost to open water by the year 2040. The wetland loss rate for the project area is -0.86% per year based on USGS hyper temporal data from 1984 to 2019.

Goals:

The project goal is to create and/or nourish 313 acres of emergent saline marsh.

Proposed Solution:

The proposed project's primary feature is to create and/or nourish approximately 313 acres of emergent marsh (260 acres of marsh creation and 53 acres of marsh nourishment). In order to achieve this, sediment will be hydraulically pumped from a borrow source in Catfish Lake. Containment dikes will be constructed around the marsh creation area to retain sediment during pumping. The containment dikes will be degraded and/or gapped no later than three years post construction. The project will include planting smooth cordgrass plugs installed in strategic locations based on 10% of the acreage.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 242 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$32,721,200.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Dawn Davis, NOAA-Fisheries, Dawn.Davis@noaa.gov, (225) 380-0041

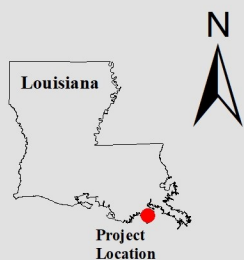


West Louisiana Highway 1 Marsh Creation (PPL29 Candidate)



Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
Coastal and Ocean Restoration Branch
Baton Rouge, La

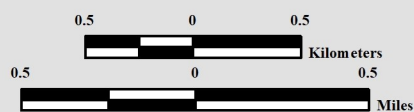
Image Source:
2017 NAIP Photography



Marsh Creation *

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



Scale 1:35,000

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2019-11-0019
Map Date: July 30, 2019

PPL29 East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection

Project Location:

Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Lafourche Parish

Problem:

Significant marsh loss has occurred east and south of Catfish Lake. Causes of marsh loss include the construction of numerous oil/gas canals, subsidence, and sediment deprivation. Between Catfish Lake and the Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Levee, very little marsh remains after the construction of an extensive network of oil/gas canals. Much of the remaining land in this area consists of spoil banks and isolated patches of marsh. From examination of aerial photography, the majority of this loss occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. Based on the hyper-temporal analysis conducted by USGS for the extended project boundary, the land loss rate in the project area is -0.86% per year for the period 1984 to 2019. Shoreline erosion rates (1998-2017) range from 10 ft/yr along the eastern lake shoreline to 22 ft/yr along the southern lake shoreline.

Goals:

The primary goals of this project are; 1) restore marsh habitat in the open water areas east and south of Catfish Lake, and 2) restore and protect the eastern and southern Catfish Lake shoreline. The specific goals of this project are; 1) create 235 acres of marsh, 2) nourish 71 acres of marsh, 3) protect the marsh creation cells from shoreline erosion.

Service goals include restoration/protection of habitat for threatened and endangered species and other at-risk species. This project would restore habitat potentially utilized by the black rail, which is proposed for listing as a threatened species. The project could also benefit other species of concern including the saltmarsh topminnow and seaside sparrow.

Proposed Solution:

Sediments from Catfish Lake will be hydraulically dredged and pumped via pipeline to create/nourish 306 acres of marsh. Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments should produce elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh and within the intertidal range. Containment dikes will be constructed around each marsh creation cell. Where practicable, material will be borrowed from perimeter oil/gas canals. Containment dikes will be gapped at the end of construction or by TY3. Approximately 2,566 linear feet of sheet pile wall will also be installed as a containment feature. Approximately 12,479 linear feet of shoreline protection (gabion mattresses) will be installed along the lakeside boundary of the marsh creation cells on the constructed containment dikes.

Project Benefits:

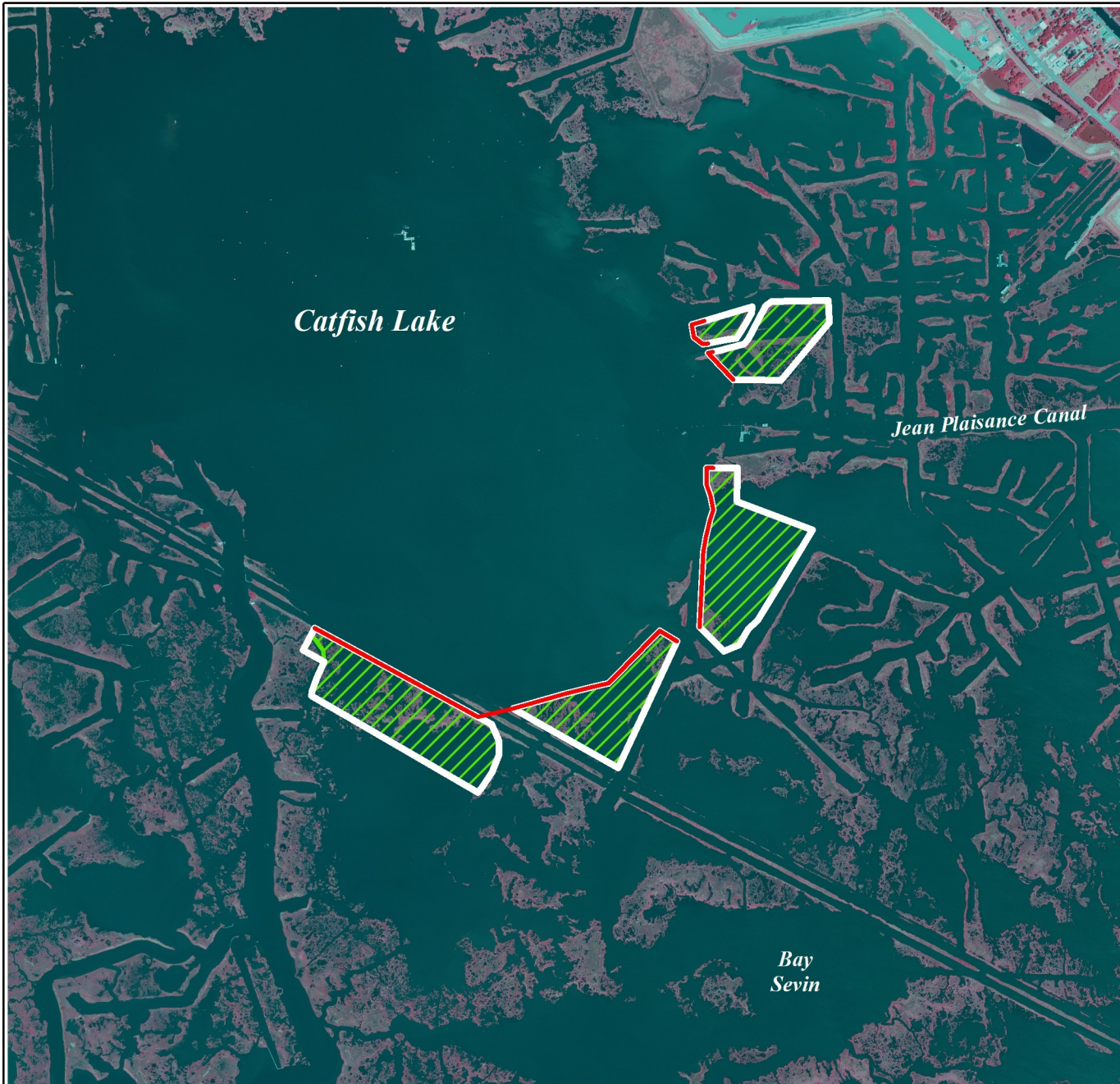
The project would result in approximately 248 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

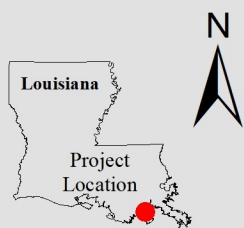
The total fully-funded cost is \$42,277,142.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

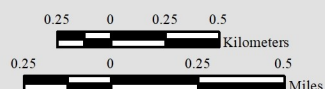
Kevin Roy, FWS, Kevin_Roy@fws.gov, 337-291-3120



East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (PPL29 Candidate)



-  Shoreline Protection *
 -  Marsh Creation *
 -  Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:35,000



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

Image Source:
2017 NAIPQ

Map ID: 2019-11-0018
Map Date: July 08, 2019

Candidate Projects Located in Region 4

PPL29 Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief

Project Location:

Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Cameron Parish, Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge

Problem:

Construction of Louisiana Highway 82 restricts drainage of local communities and marshes north of the highway to outlets located on Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge. That restriction can result in prolonged periods of inundation during high rainfalls and flooding events. A modified system including the East End Lock system along with additional structures will aid with the increase volume flow to the 8 outlets at the Gulf of Mexico. This will reduce prolonged periods of ponding over thousands of acres of wetlands.

Goals:

The goals of this project are to reduce prolonged periods of inundation to relieve flooding stress and restore the function, value, and sustainability to thousands of acres of marsh. The proposed project will also allow Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge to accommodate additional water flow during flooding events to relieve flooding of local communities. The project will create marsh and divert water into marsh areas that will benefit from the freshwater, nutrients and sediment.

Proposed Solution:

The proposed project would construct additional drainage structures that would allow for an increase in flow from the upper basin. The current lock system is over 40 years old, in desperate need of repair, and cannot adequately relieve flooding in much of the Mermentau Basin. In addition to the lock and outflow structures, modifications at LA Hwy 82, including cleaning of drainage laterals and connection of flow through outlets to main canals, will improve flow and increase drainage. Reduced inundation of marsh is predicted to increase marsh production over the 35,000-acre project area, providing an estimated 64 net acres (SIProd Model preliminary run at 1.53% reduction in inundation). Another 126 net acres are expected from the diversion of some of the water through Unit 4 (NSD2 Model). In addition, 105 acres of marsh will be created/nourished from beneficial use of hydraulically dredged material from nearby canals.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 279 net acres over the 20-year project life.

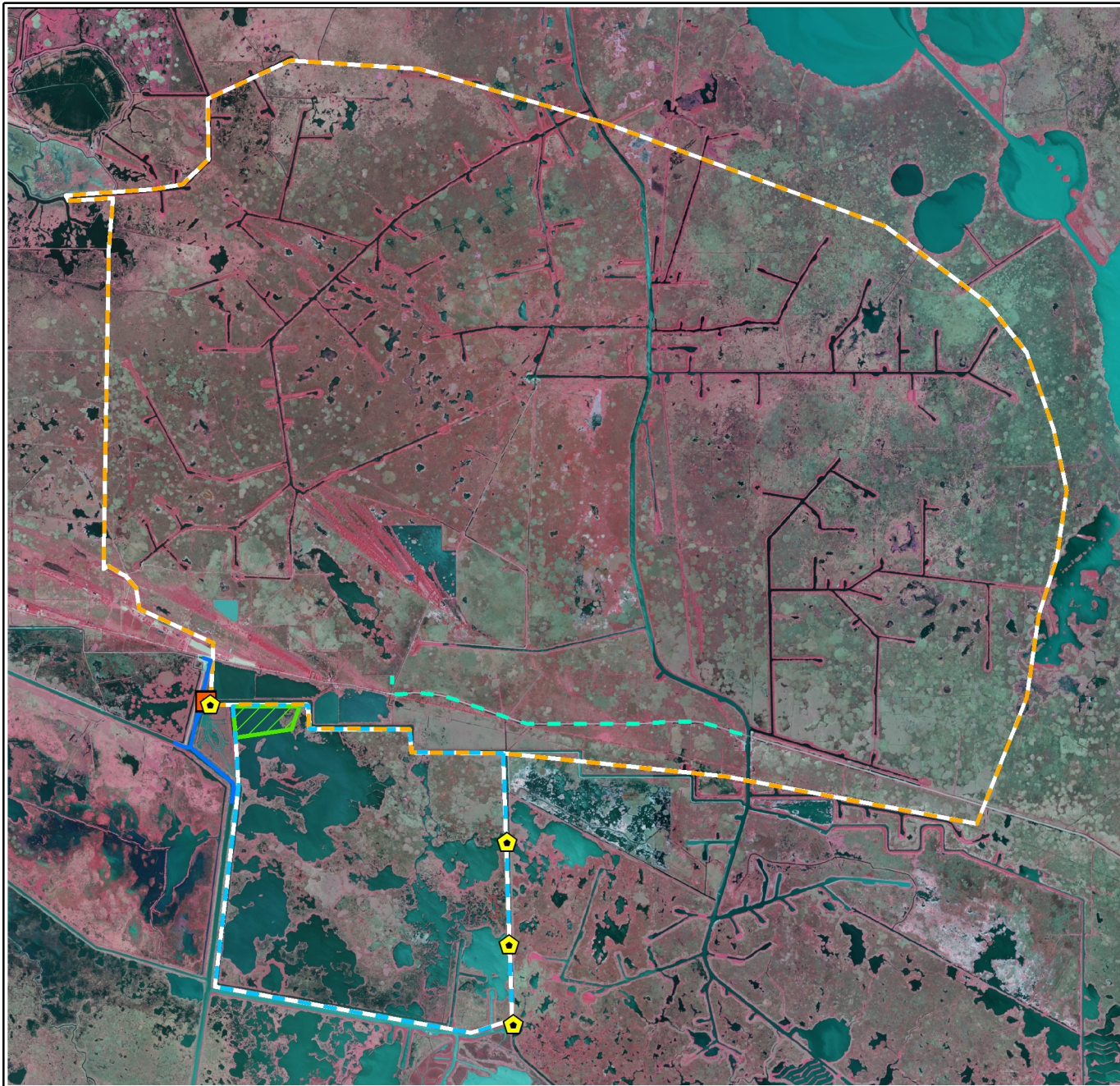
Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$25,232,677.

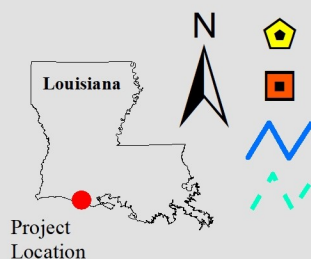
Preparers of Fact Sheet:

Ron Boustany, Biologist, USDA-NRCS, ron.boustany@usda.gov, 337-291-3067

Eric Whitney, Engineer, USDA-NRCS, eric.whitney@usda.gov, 337-291-3069

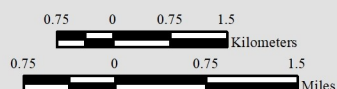


Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief (PPL29 Candidate)



- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | Water Control Structure * | | Marsh Creation * |
| | Lock Gate Repair | | Freshwater Introduction * |
| | Dredge Borrow * | | Inundation Relief * |
| | Channel Cleanout * | | Project Boundary |

* denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:100,000

Map ID: 2019-11-0028
Map Date: August 19, 2019

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

Image Source:
2017 NAIP

PPL29 Southeast Pecan Island Restoration

Project Location:

Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Vermilion Parish, south of Highway 82 and southeast of Pecan Island

Problem:

Louisiana (LA) Highway 82 separates the Lakes Subbasin to the north from the marshes to the south. Low spots between cheniers historically allowed drainage from the Lakes Subbasin south into the Chenier Subbasin. Virtually all of the project area marshes have become isolated from the movement of freshwater from the upper basin and therefore experience increased tidal exchange, saltwater intrusion, and reduced freshwater retention. Consequently, these marshes are highly deteriorated and considered a priority for restoration in the State's Coastal Master Plan. Based on the hyper-temporal analysis (1984-2018) conducted by USGS, loss rates are estimated to be -0.76% per year.

Goals:

The project goals are to restore/improve hydrologic conditions and promote the expansion of emergent marsh vegetation throughout the project area, create marsh via hydraulic dredging of material borrowed from the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) and create terraces in large expanses of shallow open water. The proposed freshwater introduction feature would restore/improve hydrologic conditions by allowing water from the Lakes Subbasin to drain south across LA Highway 82 into the Chenier Subbasin. The marsh creation and terrace features would create new wetland habitat, restore degraded marsh, and reduce wave erosion.

Proposed Solution:

The project would construct approximately 372 acres of marsh and 23,100 linear feet of terraces in the most degraded location of the project area. Material will be borrowed from the Gulf for marsh creation. A freshwater introduction structure will be constructed at Front Ridge to connect the Lakes Subbasin to the project area marshes to allow for import of freshwater, nutrients, and sediment. Most of the necessary infrastructure already exists and would require only minimal improvement/cleanout for conveyance of freshwater.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 403 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$34,173,140.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

Ron Boustany, Biologist, USDA-NRCS, ron.boustany@usda.gov, 337-291-3067

Eric Whitney, Engineer, USDA-NRCS, eric.whitney@usda.gov, 337-291-3069

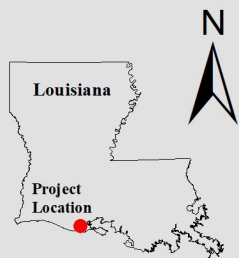


Southeast Pecan Island Restoration (PPL29 Candidate)

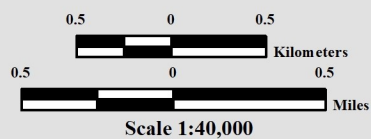


Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
Coastal and Ocean Restoration Branch
Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
2017 NAIP



- Freshwater Introduction Structure *
 - Marsh Creation *
 - Terrace Field *
 - Influence Area/Project Boundary *
- * denotes proposed features



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2019-11-0020
Map Date: July 30, 2019

PPL29 Mud Lake South Marsh Creation

Project Location:

Region 4, Calcasieu/Sabine Basin, Cameron Parish

Problem:

The project area has experienced substantial wetland loss due to anthropogenic and natural causes in the past century. Approximately 28% of wetlands in the Calcasieu-Sabine Basin were lost to open water from 1932 to 2010 due to subsidence, saltwater intrusion, and hurricane damage. Particularly high losses occurred from Hurricanes Rita (2005) and Ike (2008). Anthropogenic activity, such as the construction of the Calcasieu Ship Channel and LA Highway 27, has also disrupted the natural hydrologic regime of the area, limiting natural wetland building and maintenance processes, and in turn, exacerbating marsh breakup. Oil and gas extraction may be responsible for increased subsidence in the region. Land change analysis at Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) sites between 2005 and 2015 indicate land loss at 37% of CRMS sites in the Calcasieu/Sabine Basin, which is the highest percentage coast wide.

Goals:

The primary goals of this project are to restore degraded wetland habitat and provide increased protection from storm surge and flooding. Specific objectives are to 1) create 267 acres of emergent marsh, 2) nourish 54 acres of emergent marsh, 3) create 6.5 acres of tidal creeks and ponds, and 4) plant 160 acres with appropriate brackish marsh species.

Proposed Solution:

This project would create 267 acres of marsh and nourish 54 acres of existing fragmented marsh near Mud Lake in areas that were historically marshland but are now largely open water. The initial target fill elevation is +1.70 feet (NAVD88). Constructed containment dikes would be gapped as needed by year 3 to provide tidal exchange after fill materials settle and consolidate. Vegetative plantings tidal creeks/ponds will be included in project construction. The proposed project features will help maintain the marshes adjacent to and separating Mud Lake and Mud Pass and will provide support as a barrier marsh to the Gulf of Mexico shoreline. Infrastructure such as LA Hwy 27 and Gulf Beach Hwy will benefit from this project. The proposed project would be synergistic with the following projects: adjacent Oyster Bayou Marsh Creation and Terracing (CS-59), Oyster Lake Marsh Creation and Nourishment (CS-79), East Mud Lake Marsh Management (CS-20), and Holly Beach Sand Management (CS-31).

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 246 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

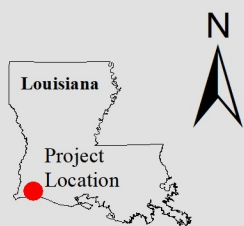
The total fully-funded cost is \$24,480,653.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

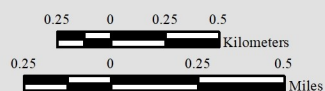
Sharon L. Osowski, Ph.D.; EPA; (214) 665-7506; osowski.sharon@epa.gov
Brad Crawford, P.E., EPA; (214) 665-7255; Crawford.brad@epa.gov



Mud Lake South Marsh Creation (PPL29 Candidate)



-  Marsh Creation *
-  Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:35,000

Map ID: 2019-11-0023
Map Date: July 23, 2019

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

Image Source:
2017 NAIP

PPL29 Candidate Project Evaluation Matrix

11/6/2019

Project Name	Region	Parish	Project Area (acres)	Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU)	Net Acres	Total Fully Funded Cost	Fully-Funded Phase I Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost incl O&M	Average Annual Cost (AAC)	Cost Effectiveness (AAC/AAHU)	Cost Effectiveness (Cost/Net Acre)
St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation	1	Orleans	283	98	188	\$26,726,853	\$2,836,520	\$23,890,333	\$1,601,708	\$16,344	\$142,164
North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing	2	St Bernard	411	134	294	\$35,521,865	\$3,714,166	\$31,807,699	\$2,139,129	\$15,964	\$120,823
Phoenix Marsh Creation	2	Plaquemines	392	107	297	\$41,683,037	\$3,393,064	\$38,289,973	\$2,506,528	\$23,425	\$140,347
Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension	2	Jefferson	609	267	506	\$47,909,554	\$4,500,433	\$43,409,121	\$2,914,561	\$10,916	\$94,683
Fifi Island Marsh Creation	2	Jefferson	174	75	143	\$19,995,400	\$2,015,213	\$17,980,187	\$1,188,676	\$15,849	\$139,828
Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration	3	Terrebonne	461	135	343	\$39,837,121	\$3,447,902	\$36,389,219	\$2,415,778	\$17,895	\$116,143
West La Hwy 1 Marsh Creation	3	Lafourche	313	134	242	\$32,721,200	\$3,183,330	\$29,537,870	\$1,963,599	\$14,654	\$135,212
East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation & SP	3	Lafourche	306	132	248	\$42,277,142	\$3,376,249	\$38,900,893	\$2,453,314	\$18,586	\$170,472
Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief	4	Cameron	36,855	148	279	\$25,232,677	\$2,745,274	\$22,487,403	\$1,386,483	\$9,368	\$90,440
Southeast Pecan Island Restoration	4	Vermilion	3,281	176	403	\$34,173,140	\$3,816,094	\$30,357,046	\$2,003,134	\$11,381	\$84,797
Mud Lake South Marsh Creation	4	Cameron	321	119	246	\$24,480,653	\$2,755,313	\$21,725,340	\$1,466,588	\$12,324	\$99,515

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Technical Committee Meeting Announcement

Date: December 5, 2019

Time: 9:30 a.m.

Location: Tulane River and Coastal Center
1370 Port of New Orleans Place
New Orleans, LA

Special Note: Limited parking available on site. Additional parking is available in Convention Center Lot J. Early bird rate is \$5/car before 10am. Food and drink are prohibited at the Tulane River and Coastal Center.

Technical Committee Meeting

The evaluation results will be presented for all the PPL 29 candidate projects. The public is invited to attend and provide comments on the candidate projects. The Technical Committee will vote & recommend projects for PPL 29 selection. The Technical Committee will also consider requests for construction (Phase II) approvals.



Written comments may be provided no later than November 21, 2019 to the CWPBRA Task Force by mail or email to:

Colonel Stephen Murphy
District Engineer, New Orleans
c/o: Brad Inman
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Email:

Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

Letters of Support

JOE DUPONT
PRESIDENT

DARRYL FARQUE
VICE PRESIDENT

DARRELL WILLIAMS
SECRETARY/ ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

KATIE ARMENTOR
TREASURER



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PAL
inmar

DISTRICT 1
MAGNUS MCGEE
DISTRICT 2
ANTHONY HICKS
DISTRICT 3
KIRK QUINN
DISTRICT 4
TERRY BEARD
DISTRICT 5
DAVY L. DOXEY
DISTRICT 6
JOE DUPONT
DISTRICT 7
DARRYL FARQUE
DISTRICT 8
LAWRENCE FAULK, JR.

RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. 1097

STATE OF LOUISIANA PARISH OF CAMERON

WHEREAS, Cameron Parish is participating in the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Project Priority List 29 process, and

WHEREAS, the Cameron Parish Police Jury has reviewed all submitted projects according to the goals and objectives of the Cameron Parish Comprehensive Plan for Coastal Restoration & Protection, and

WHEREAS, each of the prioritized projects are vital to the recovery, protection, and sustainability of our coastal wetlands in Cameron Parish, and

WHEREAS, the Cameron Parish Police Jury hereby acknowledges the proposed Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief and Mud Lake South Marsh Creation projects are of great importance to our residents and landowners and hereby requests these projects to be moved forward toward engineering & design, and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Cameron Parish Police Jury on this 17th day of May 2019, that the Secretary is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to forward this Resolution of support to the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Technical Committee and Task Force for the following projects:

- Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief
- Mud Lake South Marsh Creation

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Technical Committee, through this Resolution, are requested to support the engineering and design funding for this project.

THUS DONE AND ADOPTED by a the following votes of the Cameron Parish Police Jury, in regular session convened on this May 17, 2019.

YEAS: Joe Dupont, Darryl Farque, Davy Doxey, Anthony Hicks, Terry Beard, Kirk Quinn, Magnus McGee, and Lawrence Faulk

NAYS: None

ABSENT: None

APPROVED:

[Signature]
JOE DUPONT, PRESIDENT

ATTEST:

[Signature]
DARRELL WILLIAMS, SECRETARY

Received By
CEMVN-EX
US Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District

MAY 29 2019



November 19, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

*RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection -
CWPPRA Priority Project List 29*

Dear Mr. Inman and CWPPRA Task Force Members:

Since Hurricane Katrina, the MRGO Must Go Coalition (Coalition) has advocated for restoration of the ecosystem impacted by the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet. Today, we are writing to express our support for the St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project proposed for PPL 29 Phase I funding. The St. Catherine's Pass project will restore 283 acres of marsh on the imperiled New Orleans East Landbridge, consistent with the 2017 Coastal Master Plan and the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation's Comprehensive Habitat Management Plan, which were approved by the Louisiana Legislature and EPA, respectively.

The New Orleans East Landbridge is a priority restoration area for the Coalition because it serves as a critical buffer between Lake Pontchartrain and the Gulf of Mexico. Without action, this buffer will essentially disappear in the next 50 years, leaving the City of New Orleans and many other communities at severe risk for storm surge flooding. The landbridge is also important habitat for fish and wildlife, including sturgeon and migratory birds. Our Coalition's restoration goals on the landbridge are exemplified in the St. Catherine's Pass project, which aims to restore eroding and degraded marsh on the landbridge, improving wildlife habitat and increasing protection from flooding.

In addition, this project will repair a portion of the damage caused by the MRGO, which is a high priority for the State of Louisiana, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the communities and conservation organizations that have advocated for restoration in this area. As part of the MRGO Ecosystem Area, this project area has enjoyed strong public support over the last several years and continues to be a prominent area visited on boat tours and flyover along the coast. Tens of thousands of people have commented in support of a suite of restoration projects along the MRGO, which include restoration of the New Orleans East Landbridge.

Thank you for your consideration. We support this project to receive Phase I funding for Engineering and Design.

Sincerely,

MRGO Must Go Coalition

American Rivers

Citizens Against Widening the Industrial Canal

Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana

Environmental Defense Fund

Global Green

Gulf Restoration Network

Holy Cross Neighborhood Association

Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation

Levees.org

Louisiana Environmental Action Network

Louisiana Wildlife Federation

Lower Mississippi Riverkeeper

Lower Ninth Ward Center for Sustainable Engagement and Development

Mary Queen of Vietnam Community Development Corporation

National Audubon Society

National Wildlife Federation

Sierra Club – Delta Chapter

Additional signers:

A Community Voice

lowernine.org



4876 Highway 1 • Mathews, LA 70375
P.O. Box 425 • Mathews, LA 70375
985.537.7603 • 800.794.3160 • Fax 985.532.8292

James B. Cantrelle, Parish President

Lafourche Parish Office of Coastal Zone Management

November 20, 2019

Colonel Stephen Murphy
District Engineer, New Orleans District
c/o: Brad Inman
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

RE: Support of CWPPRA PPL 29 Project Candidates
Phase I Funding Request:
East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection
West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation
Phase II Funding Request:
West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment

Dear Colonel Murphy:

Lafourche Parish Government would like to respectfully submit our support for several projects that will be requesting Phase I and Phase II funding at the CWPPRA Technical Committee meeting on December 5, 2019. These projects include the East Catfish Lake Shoreline Protection and the West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation and the projects (Phase I funding) and the West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment project (Phase II funding). Please accept and consider these comments in support of the above-named projects when making your decisions for recommendations to the Task Force.

Phase I funding:

Lafourche Parish is in full support of the East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project sponsored by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The area around Catfish Lake has been a focus and priority of Lafourche Parish because it recognizes the significance and function that the adjacent marsh provides to its critical flood protection infrastructure in the south Lafourche area, namely the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection levee. This area historically has very high land loss and shoreline erosion rate that is contributing to the degradation of this critical habitat, and the parish has been focused on getting projects implemented in this area to reestablish the rim of Catfish Lake and the surrounding marsh habitat.

James B. Cantrelle	Parish President	Craig Jaccuzzo	District 5
Jerry Jones	District 1	Corey Perrillieux	District 6
Luci Sposito	District 2	Armand Autin	District 7
Michael Gros	District 3	Jerry LaFont	District 8
Aaron "Bo" Melvin	District 4	Daniel Lorraine	District 9

The parish is actively involved in partnerships with CPRA, Ducks Unlimited, ConocoPhillips, and other public and private entities to construct synergistic projects in this area, including several terracing and small-scale marsh creation projects. These ongoing public/private partnerships, along with the CWPPRA North Catfish Lake Marsh Creation that is currently underway in engineering and design, is creating a comprehensive restoration effort to reestablish this entire area. The East Catfish Lake is now being proposed to address the southern rim of Catfish Lake which remains exposed. This project is the last major “piece of the puzzle” to reestablishing and fortifying the habitat and shoreline of Catfish Lake, and we cannot over-emphasize the necessity of completing this work while it is still feasible to do so.

Lafourche Parish would also ask for the Tech Committee’s support of the West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation project sponsored by NMFS. Any efforts that are made to protect the unelevated portion of Hwy 1 from Golden Meadow to Leeville need to be taken very seriously given that this one piece of infrastructure provides a “one way in, one way out” road to Port Fourchon, which services over 90% of the Gulf of Mexico’s deepwater oil production, and provides a transportation route of up to 1,200 trucks and cars per day. It will always remain a parish priority to reinforce the natural buffer of adjacent marsh that surrounds Hwy 1, given the necessity of protecting the infrastructure that supports the huge economic impact that Port Fourchon provides to Louisiana, as well as the rest of the United States (approximately \$3.4 billion into the Louisiana economy and \$4.5 billion into the US Treasury). The footprint of the West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation project falls within the Belle Pass to Golden Meadow Marsh Creation (03a.MC.07) project area in the 2017 Master Plan, and moving this project forward will mean that a major component of this Master Plan project can be implemented to achieve these high-stake objectives of protecting Hwy 1.

Phase II funding:

The West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment project sponsored by NFMS is receiving Lafourche Parish’s full support to receive the Phase II funding available. This project provides a direct benefit to not only the infrastructure that supports Port Fourchon but to the Port itself. The footprint of this project includes creating and nourishing 614 acres of emergent marsh and black mangrove habitat directly west of the Port. The area that this project is proposing to address is significant because its geography allows it to act as the last buffer against storm surge before reaching Bayou Lafourche and then the Port. The high land loss experienced in this area and the continuing degradation has caused this western side to become increasingly vulnerable. The parish recognizes that similarly to the West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation Project, this project would reestablish the critical habitat that would not only preserve its natural function as a wetland, but also as a layer of protection of a critical economic driver of Louisiana and the U.S.

We sincerely appreciate your consideration of these projects for Phase I and Phase II funding at the upcoming CWPPRA Tech Committee meeting. Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Amanda M. Voisin, CFM
Coastal Zone Management Administrator
Lafourche Parish Government

November 19, 2019

Colonel Stephen Murphy
District Engineer, New Orleans District
c/o: Brad Inman
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Dear Colonel Murphy:

Please find my comments on the CWPPRA PPL29 proposed projects, attached. In general, the proposed projects are somewhat better than the original list from which they were selected in February. However, to a considerable extent, this list remains very similar to the types of projects that CWPPRA eventually came to focus on in the late 1990s and since: marsh creation by digging large, deep holes in small, shallow water bodies, terraces, and “ridge restoration”.

For all practical intents, CWPPRA has become a slave to this former technique, which clearly has a mixed impact on the environment. Negative impacts of dredging large, deep holes in shallow water bodies are ignored by CWPPRA, and by the individual Federal and State agencies. Marsh creation by digging large holes in open water, largely within marsh systems represents a poor approach to the problems of the Mississippi River Deltaic Plain and Mississippi River Marginal Deltaic Plain (Chenier Plain). I fear that it may lead to calls in the future for restoration of the water bodies via filling the borrow holes, such as is seen in other coastal areas today.

However, not all borrow areas are equally bad options. Some are worse than others. The Mississippi River, if approached correctly, is the best possible borrow site, due to the sustainable, renewable, sediment load. The Gulf of Mexico, if dredging occurs sufficiently far offshore, is probably the potential sediment borrow source with the next least negative environmental impact. Borrow sites located in large, open bay systems, such as Lake Borgne are better places to dig large holes than those located in small interior lakes, such as Lake Lery or Catfish Lake. Based on this then, I would strongly recommend all CWPPRA participants with a vote in the process, to preferentially support marsh creation projects proposing to use sediment from the Mississippi River or Gulf of Mexico.

The reasons for this are that the smaller and more “internal” a water body is, within the deltaic plain or marginal deltaic plain, the greater the risk that creating large, deep holes will result in low DO and negative impacts to the surrounding marsh, or to the local sediment budget. There is little or no scientific analysis of these likely/potential impacts, nor has the independent scientific community been asked to comment on them. CWPPRA should not fund any more marsh creation projects without committing to a modest environmental monitoring program on the borrow holes, focusing on DO in bottom water during critical periods (June-September), filling rates, nature of fill, and potential effects on surrounding water body bathymetry and sediment budgets of nearby marshes.

Another very popular approach to coastal restoration in CWPPRA now seems to be “ridge restoration”. This approach too, is not really based on science. Very little scientific research has been done on the importance of ridges to the Mississippi River Deltaic Plain and Marginal Deltaic Plain ecosystems, and to efforts to restore the latter. Nor have the views of independent research scientists been solicited, regarding whether restoring ridges is really a priority. In addition, there is no research on which to base techniques for restoring ridges. Thus, it hardly seems appropriate for this restoration “technique” to be so widely accepted by CWPPRA.

One of the most obvious omissions from this list, is any proposal involving canal backfilling. This approach is well founded scientifically, and is very cost-effective. Its exclusion cannot be defended. Avoidance of oil and gas canal backfilling as a coastal restoration technique by CWPPRA, simply represents a gift from the CWPPRA program, and the individual Federal and State agencies involved, to the oil and gas industry. This avoidance is highly unethical.

In addition to this, there are many potential coastal restoration projects that would be better than those proposed, but which were not included in the “Master Plan”. Thus, the Master Plan is a tool that is limiting effective restoration under CWPPRA, and ties the hands of the Federal agencies. In reality, restoration of the Mississippi River Deltaic Plain and Marginal Deltaic Plain is probably not achievable given current and rising sea level, and reduced sediment supply of the Mississippi River. This serious limitation notwithstanding, the difficulty of the massive changes in use of the coastal environment, which would be required to make a serious effort to restore these environments, and the clear unwillingness to do so, ensure that there will not be a serious effort to restore the Mississippi River Deltaic Plain and Marginal Deltaic Plain. If such political will did exist, the appropriate approach would be to restore a natural connection of the Mississippi River to its delta, massive efforts to restore the barrier island system, and serious efforts to eliminate the effects of deep navigation channels and oil and gas canals on coastal hydrology and salinity regimes. A massive program of backfilling oil and gas canals should be undertaken. Obviously, the entire coastal restoration effort is far removed from such an approach, and CWPPRA certainly is.

Finally, while risks of contaminated sediments may (Do we really even know?) be low for many of the proposed borrow sites, as an environmental restoration program, given the extensive reliance on dredged material by the program, and given the long history of oil and gas production and transportation throughout coastal Louisiana, and the recent Deepwater Horizon oil spill, it is advisable that all sediments proposed for marsh creation be tested prior to dredging, as per the Inland Testing Manual, to ensure they are sufficiently free of contaminants to be used for marsh creation. If a particular sediment has not been tested, you really don't know whether it should be disturbed, or not.

If you have any questions, please call.

Sincerely,
Kenneth G. Teague, PWS (emeritus), Certified Senior Ecologist
Austin, TX
214-202-4988

Kenneth Teague
Comments on CWPPRA PPL29 Proposed Projects

Region 1

- **St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection**
 - The only information provided regarding the source of the sediment necessary to create the proposed wetlands is: "...using sediment dredged from the Lake Borgne". To evaluate the proposed project properly, the sponsor needs to identify the area to be dredged, and how deep it is proposed to be dredged.
 - The proposed project would almost certainly increase the risk of low dissolved oxygen in bottom waters at the proposed dredge site, which is unknown. This would violate EPA's goal to protect water quality. Any possible water quality benefits of the proposed created wetlands would be much less than the known risk of increased low DO at the dredge site. This is one of the reasons that EPA in the past had a stated goal of no dredging in inshore waters, except for mining of Mississippi River sediment.
 - While there are no known contaminated sediments in the area, it is advisable to test the sediments prior to dredging as per the Inland Testing Manual.
 - The proposal doesn't say what kind of marsh is proposed to be created. I recommend all proposals to create wetlands state what type of wetlands they are proposing to create.
 - The marsh is to be planted.
- **North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing**
 - Terraces don't seem to have much of an effect, except for maximizing edge effect for fishery organisms.
 - The proposed sediment borrow area is from yet another "internal" coastal lake, where low dissolved oxygen in bottom waters is likely to result from digging yet another deep hole. Similarly, the proposed borrow location, from an interior coastal lake, is likely to have implications for the local sediment budget. I don't support the proposed location for digging a giant hole to restore a nearby marsh.
 - The proposal does not specify what type of marsh it is proposing.
 - Created marsh will not be planted. Terraces will be planted.
 - While there are no known contaminated sediments in the area, it is advisable to test the sediments prior to dredging as per the Inland Testing Manual.
- **Phoenix Marsh Creation (East Increment)**
 - Proposed use of sediment from the Mississippi River is vastly superior to proposals to dredge sediment from small wetland lakes.
 - A diversion would probably be superior to marsh creation, as it would be for other proposed marsh creation projects.
 - The "landbridge concept" was coined by Sherwood Gagliano, but has not really been used much by other scientists in coastal Louisiana. It has, however, been aggressively adopted by the CWPPRA program, and by the coastal parishes. Without further scientific validation, I'm not sure the strong support of CWPPRA for a focus on this concept is warranted. It is used to justify virtually any proposed marsh creation effort connecting two points in space.

- It is my impression that the bridgeable concept does not convey any particular advantage vs any other proposed marsh creation. Similarly, in this specific case, I don't think it conveys any advantage to the proposed project vs any other proposal to create marsh in any other location.
- The proposal does not specify the marsh type.
- Planting is not proposed.
- If dredged material is predominantly sand then testing is not necessary. Otherwise testing as per the Inland Testing Manual is recommended.
- **Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension**
 - The proposed borrow area, Turtle Bay, is a smaller, inland water body connected to Barataria Bay. It may not be the worst area to dig a large, deep hole, but it isn't the best place either.
 - The apparently tepid commitment to degrading containment (“as necessary”), is of some concern.
 - If necessary, up to 25% of the marsh could be planted.
- **Fifi Island Marsh Creation**
 - Given the site's proximity to the Gulf, this proposed project should obtain sediment from the Gulf, far enough offshore to avoid impacting Grand Isle.
 - Apparently, marsh would not be planted.
- **East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection**
 - Given the obvious intensity of oil and gas production in Catfish Lake, sediments should be tested as per the Inland Testing Manual prior to permitting dredged material disposal. A better approach would be to test sediments prior to expending other funds, in the event they are too contaminated to be used for marsh creation. Note that other agency staff have previously pointed to the high risk of contaminated sediments in this area.
 - The proposal to dredge sediment from nearby oil and gas canals is contrary to coastal restoration and should not be supported by CWPPRA. While this intensively degraded wetland landscape, largely due to oil and gas production, is too degraded to support backfilling of the canals, the canals should be filled with sediment from another source, rather than being further deepened and widened using Federal funds from a coastal ecological restoration program.

- **Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration**

- Lake Merchant is a relatively small, shallow, internal water body, although it is larger than some other borrow areas proposed by other projects on this list. As such, risk of the proposed borrow site resulting in low DO, negative impact to nearby marshes, and impacts to local sediment budgets, is significant (although less than some others on this list).
- Apparently marsh proposed to be created would not be planted with vegetation.
- “Ridge Restoration” is not a scientifically evaluated restoration tool. As such, it is not clear it warrants CWPPRA support.
- No guidelines exist for how to properly restore natural levees of historic distributaries of the Mississippi River (e.g. ridges). “Winging it” is common in CWPPRA, but should not be acceptable.
- The degradation of the ridge is probably about what one might expect for an abandoned distributary of the Mississippi River, in an advanced stage of natural degradation. It may not be reasonable to expect this ridge to last forever. If new ridges are desired, perhaps a more appropriate response might be to initiate a new episode of delta-building in this area.
- How is the restoration of only the southern bank of the ridge acceptable? This seems like a very incomplete ecological restoration proposal. Why is such limited scope acceptable? Rather than ecological restoration of a distributary ridge of the Mississippi River, “restoration” of only one bank of a ridge looks more like levee construction.

- **West Louisiana Highway 1 Marsh Creation**

- The problem statement avoids full disclosure of the importance of oil and gas production as a primary cause of wetland loss in portions of this area.
- Catfish Lake is a small, interior water body. As such, it represents a poor sediment borrow area. The proposed borrow area will result in a high risk of low DO and potential negative impacts on nearby marshes.
- Catfish Lake sediments may have an elevated risk of contaminants. Even more than other proposed borrow sites, this one should be tested as per the Inland Testing Manual.
- Up to 10% of the marsh could be planted.

- **Southeast Pecan Island Restoration**

- Have the similar freshwater introduction projects that have been constructed function as planned, as this one is proposed to? If not, do not support the proposed project. If so, then this project should be supported.
- Terraces have limited benefits, but they also aren't very environmentally damaging.
- The commitment to use the Gulf as the borrow area means this proposed project is one of the least environmentally damaging of any proposed in PPL29. This is another reason to support this project.
- Oil and gas canals near the site should be backfilled/filled.
- It is not clear whether containment would be used, and if so, whether it would be degraded.
- Apparently the created marsh would not be planted.

- **Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief Project**
 - First, do not support this proposed project unless data are presented that document the assertions regarding excessive flooding on the north side of Hwy 82, and evidence supporting the idea that Hwy 82 is the cause.
 - Based on the assertions provided, if the problem statement is accurate, this would seem to be the responsibility of LDOT and local drainage districts. CWPPRA should not be asked to mitigate for state road projects, nor should it be asked to fund ongoing maintenance of drainage features under the jurisdiction of local drainage districts.
 - If data is provided supporting the assertions, and if the problem isn't the responsibility of LDOT and local drainage districts, then the proposed project may be supportable as a CWPPRA project.
 - If the project is selected for CWPPRA funding, a required first step should be development of a hydrologic model to confirm that the proposed project will actually benefit wetlands. CWPPRA should not fund drainage for human infrastructure concerns.
- **Southeast Pecan Island Restoration**
 - This proposal neglected to mention oil and gas production as an important cause of wetland loss. The high density of oil and gas canals here suggests that oil and gas production may have been responsible for much of the subsidence here. In addition, areas such as these were almost certainly lost due to drainage for pastureland, followed by soil oxidation, which caused subsidence, followed by flooding.
 - Terraces don't provide much benefit, but they don't do much harm either.
 - Oil and gas canals in the area should be backfilled, where there is sufficient marsh remaining surrounding the canal/spoil banks. These canals are a significant cause of the problems here. It doesn't make sense to build new marsh where canals can then cause those new marshes problems.
 - Since the Gulf of Mexico is proposed to be the sediment borrow source, this proposed project would have less negative environmental impacts than many other PPL29 proposed projects.
 - This site is impounded on several different spatial scales. The project should include efforts to restore hydrology to created marshes. It makes no sense to create marshes in impounded areas. Wetlands need variable hydrology. Constant flooding kills marshes.
 - Planting of created marsh is not mentioned.
- **Mud Lake South Marsh Creation**
 - This area very strongly resembles the landscape signature of areas that have subsided due to faulting. Usually, such faulting is due to oil and gas withdrawal. Somebody needs to determine if this is what likely caused marsh loss here. If so, somebody needs to determine the risk of continued subsidence into the future. If the risk of future subsidence due to oil and gas withdrawal is significant, it may not make sense to spend large amounts of Federal funds to fill here. In addition, somebody needs to evaluate the risk of future subsidence due to ongoing oil and gas withdrawal. If this is significant, either the mineral owners should commit to cease oil and gas production, or this project should not be funded.,
 - The proposed borrow area, the Gulf of Mexico, is among the least environmentally damaging sediment borrow options.
 - The apparently tepid commitment to degrading containment (“as necessary”), is of some concern.

- Apparently some planting along tidal creeks and ponds is proposed?

Kenneth Teague

Selection of the PPL

Ranking and Voting Recommendations

Based on the assumption that higher numbers represent more desirable projects

- St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (6): Basis-Large bay borrow area, planting
- North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing (3): Basis-Medium size interior lake borrow area.
- Phoenix Marsh Creation (East Increment) (11): Basis-Miss R borrow area
- Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension (5): Basis-Medium size interior bay borrow area, planting
- Fifi Island Marsh Creation (7): Basis- Large bay borrow area.
- East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (1): Basis-Small interior lake borrow area.
- Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration (4): Basis-Large interior lake borrow area.
- West Louisiana Highway 1 Marsh Creation (2): Basis-Small interior lake borrow area, cost effectiveness (relative to East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation)
- Southeast Pecan Island Restoration (10): Basis-Gulf of Mexico borrow area, hydrologic restoration
- Mermentau Basin Wetland Inundation Relief Project (8): Basis- Hydrologic restoration
- Mud Lake South Marsh Creation (9): Basis-Gulf of Mexico borrow area, some planting



DE
DD
DM
PAR-INMAN

RESOLUTION 2019

WHEREAS, marsh restoration is needed in the Calcasieu-Sabine Basin; and

WHEREAS, the Calcasieu-Sabine Basin marshes have experienced an increased inundation of saltwater due to Hurricane Rita and Hurricane Ike. It is unlikely that these marshes will recover from the losses experienced without comprehensive restoration efforts, and

WHEREAS, the Mud Lake South Marsh creation project will create 316 acres of marsh using sediment dredged from the Gulf of Mexico. Specific goals of the project are: to create 316 acres of marsh and to degrade containment dikes as necessary to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands and to plant the created marsh; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Chamber SWLA on this 15th day of April 2019, that the President is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to forward this Resolution of support for the "Mud Lake South Marsh Creation" to the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Task Force.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Task Force, through this Resolution, are requested to support the "Mud Lake South Marsh Creation" for Phase I Funding for Planning, Engineering and Design.

This Resolution was declared adopted the 15th day of April, 2019.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution duly adopted by the Chamber Southwest Louisiana Board at its meeting of April 15th, 2019, Lake Charles, Louisiana, at which a quorum was present.

Received By
CEM-VN-EX
US Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District

APR 19 2019

X

George Swift, President/CEO
SWLA Economic Development Alliance

This 15th day of April 2019 at Lake Charles, Louisiana.



4310 Ryan Street • Lake Charles, Louisiana
Mailing Address: PO Box 3110, Lake Charles, LA 70602-3110
Phone: 337.433.3632 • Fax: 337.436.3727
www.allianceswla.org



JEFFERSON PARISH

COASTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

MICHAEL S. YENNI
PARISH PRESIDENT

LAUREN E. AVERILL, P.E.
DIRECTOR

November 20, 2019

CWPPRA Task Force

RE: Letter of Support
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)
Fifi Island Marsh Creation

Dear Sir or Madam:

The Jefferson Parish Coastal Management Department is pleased to submit this letter in support of the following CWPPRA project: **Fifi Island Marsh Creation**. With historic wetland losses and sea level rise projections, this critical barrier island requires restorative intervention. As a natural component to the Barataria Basin, barrier islands promote ecosystem resiliency while protecting larger areas of land such as Grand Isle and lower Jefferson Parish.

Jefferson Parish, is committed to the complete restoration of Fifi Island, and all of its crucial habitats. In 2015 it funded the design and construction of as many breakwaters as funding allowed, and will be designing the completion of these breakwaters, as well as an added ridge footprint. This project will not only add to the stability and resiliency of this island, diversify the habitat to restore the migratory neo-tropical bird habitat, but will also protect this PPL-29 Fifi Island Marsh project that we are supporting here today.

The Coastal Management Department of Jefferson Parish strongly encourages CWPPRA to continue forward with the completion of this crucial project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lauren Averill". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Lauren" and last name "Averill" clearly distinguishable.

Lauren E. Averill, P.E.

Director

Jefferson Coastal Management Department



JEFFERSON PARISH

COASTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

MICHAEL S. YENNI
PARISH PRESIDENT

LAUREN E. AVERILL, P.E.
DIRECTOR

November 20, 2019

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration (CWPPRA) Task Force

RE: Letter of Support
Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension

Dear Sir or Madam:

The Jefferson Parish Coastal Management Department is pleased to submit this letter in support of the **Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension** CWPPRA project. The Barataria Basin is experiencing some of the highest rates of land loss in the world, having lost roughly 300,000 acres of its coastal landscape since 1932. In the next 50 years, Jefferson Parish could lose an additional 42% of its current land area, demonstrating why projects in this region are so imperative.

Jefferson Parish is focused on the programmatic restoration of the Mid-Barataria Basin Landbridge by having critical marsh creation and restoration projects ready to construct in order to maximize project footprints while reducing mobilization and demobilization costs. This method of construction has proven successful for CWPPRA and other agency projects on the eastern side of this land bridge (e.g., Bayou Dupont, Long Distance Sediment Pipeline Corridor, and others). The Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension, combined with other CWPPRA projects in this area, such as Northwest Turtle Bay (construction complete summer 2020) and Northeast Turtle Bay (in design), is an essential component to the overall restoration of this important ridge system.

The Coastal Management Department of Jefferson Parish strongly encourages CWPPRA to continue forward with this crucial project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lauren Averill".

Lauren E. Averill, P.E.
Director,
Jefferson Coastal Management Department

From: [Inman, Brad L CIV USARMY CEMVN \(USA\)](#)
To: [Kerl, Alice P CIV USARMY CEMVN \(USA\)](#); [Carriere, Kaitlyn M CIV USARMY CEMVN \(US\)](#)
Subject: FW: Support for the Mud Lake South Marsh Creation (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Friday, November 22, 2019 2:46:35 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

FYA

-----Original Message-----

From: Kara Bonsall [<mailto:kbonsall@cameronpj.org>]
Sent: Friday, November 22, 2019 2:43 PM
To: Inman, Brad L CIV USARMY CEMVN (USA) <Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] FW: Support for the Mud Lake South Marsh Creation

Good Afternoon,

Please see below written comment from landowner in support of PPL 29 project, Mud Lake South Marsh Creation.

Kara Bonsall

Coastal Zone Administrator

Certified Floodplain Manager

Cameron Parish Police Jury

Phone: 337-775-2800 Ext. 104

Fax: 337- 775-5535

kbonsall@cameronpj.org <<mailto:kbonsall@cameronpj.org>>

From: Kara Bonsall
Sent: Friday, November 22, 2019 2:39 PM
To: Ellray Henry <ejhenry@suddenlink.net>
Subject: RE: Support for the Mud Lake South Marsh Creation

Thanks Mr. Henry for this confirmation and comment regarding landowner full support of the Mud Lake South Marsh Creation project.

Kara Bonsall

Coastal Zone Administrator

Certified Floodplain Manager

Cameron Parish Police Jury

Phone: 337-775-2800 Ext. 104

Fax: 337- 775-5535

kbonsall@cameronpj.org <<mailto:kbonsall@cameronpj.org>>

From: Ellray Henry <ejhenry@suddenlink.net <<mailto:ejhenry@suddenlink.net>> >

Sent: Friday, November 22, 2019 2:35 PM

To: Kara Bonsall <kbonsall@cameronpj.org <<mailto:kbonsall@cameronpj.org>> >

Subject: Support for the Mud Lake South Marsh Creation

As manager of the C F Henry Properties, LLC I am in full support of the Mud Lake South Marsh Creation project. If you have any question please give me a call.

Thanks

EllRay Henry

337-496-2552

ejhenry@suddenlink.net <<mailto:ejhenry@suddenlink.net>>

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED



Board of Directors

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Chairwoman

G. Ben Johnson
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Joel Vilmenay
Robert A. Vosbein Jr.
Clayton White
DeWayne Williams
Jonathan A. Wilson

November 21, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

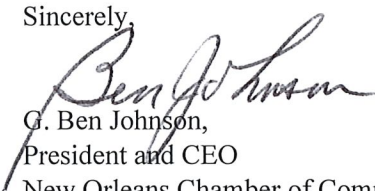
Dear Mr. Inman and CWPPRA Task Force:

I am writing to urge you to accept the St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL29 project into the CWPPRA program. As the businesses of New Orleans, we are increasingly concerned with the high rates of land loss along the coast that provide a critical buffer to my city and community. In particular, we recognize that the New Orleans Landbridge plays a critical role in protecting more than 1.5 million people here in the city and in the parishes surrounding Lake Pontchartrain. The Landbridge also provide a buffer to flooding along Chef Menteur Highway, which is an important evacuation road during storm events. I believe that this project should be included in the CWPPRA program and that Technical Committee should advance it for Phase 1 funding.

The St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project is an excellent example of a restoration project that can help achieve the vision of the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan and sustain our coast for a more resilient future. This project will work synergistically with nearby CWPPRA projects including the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation (PO-169), St. Catherine Island Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (PO-170) and Fritchie Marsh Creation and Terracing (PO-173). If funded, this project will result in increased protection from storm surges and waves, improved fish and wildlife habitat particularly for a large number of wintering birds, and increased resiliency of coastal wetlands to erosion, subsidence, and sea level rise.

We greatly appreciate your considerations of such a worthwhile restoration effort and we hope these comments underscore the importance of this project as we work together toward a sustainable coast.

Sincerely,


G. Ben Johnson,
President and CEO
New Orleans Chamber of Commerce

RESTORE

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER DELTA



MississippiRiverDelta.org

 /MississippiRiverDelta



@RestoreDelta

November 21, 2019

Colonel Stephen Murphy
District Engineer, New Orleans District
c/o: Brad Inman
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

RE: Letter of Support for Northeast Turtle Bay Extension Marsh Creation for the CWPPRA Priority Project List 29

Dear Colonel Murphy, Mr. Inman, and CWPPRA Task Force Members:

As organizations with long-standing interest in the Louisiana CWPPRA coastal projects and funding designations, we are writing to express our support for the Northeast Turtle Bay Marsh Creation Extension project that is currently being proposed for Priority Project List 29 (PPL 29) Phase I funding. The goal of this project is to create 541 acres of brackish marsh and nourish an additional 68 acres. We believe that this project will work in concert with other nearby restoration projects to provide multiple benefits to Louisiana and the Mississippi River Delta ecosystem as a whole.

The 2017 Coastal Master Plan selected two projects needed to maintain the Barataria Landbridge, Large-Scale Barataria Marsh Creation Components A and E (002.MC.04a and 002.MC.05e). The Barataria Landbridge is a vital landscape feature in the Barataria Basin, separating the freshwater wetlands in the upper part of the basin from the brackish and saltwater wetlands in the lower part of the basin. The long-term health and resiliency of the freshwater wetlands and the communities in the upper Barataria Basin rely heavily on the continued existence of this landbridge. These wetlands not only provide important habitat for the fish and wildlife of the Barataria Basin, but these wetlands also provide protection against storm surge and tidal flooding for the nearby community of Lafitte. The Northeast Turtle Bay Extension Marsh Creation project proposed for Phase I funding is within 2017 Coastal master Plan's Large-Scale Barataria Marsh Creation –Component A.

The proposed Northeast Turtle Bay Extension Marsh Creation project would benefit 609 acres and would work in concert with nearby CWPPRA projects that have been constructed (BA-27, BA-36, BA-48, BA-43, BA-39, BA-164), are in construction (BA-125) and are in engineering and design (BA-206). In addition, this proposed project is near two projects that are currently in engineering and design and are being considered for funding via the Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Program, the Large-Scale Barataria Marsh Creation (BA-207) and the Mid-Barataria Sediment Diversion (BA-0153). The benefits of the Northeast Turtle Bay Extension Marsh Creation project combined with these other restoration projects would go a long way to restoring and maintaining the Barataria Landbridge into the future.

We support this project for phase I funding. This project will work synergistically with already established projects and future projects to provide immense benefits to the coastal environment. Projects must work with



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THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER DELTA



MississippiRiverDelta.org

 /MississippiRiverDelta



@RestoreDelta

one another to effectively restore the coast and reduce future impacts predicted to occur, such as sea level rise and increased storm intensity. It is important that we, along with the government and concerned stakeholders, do everything we can to implement projects that will protect the habitat, wildlife, and people that call this region home.

We are pleased to see CWPPRA continuing their efforts to provide funding for much needed projects. This process has already advanced coastal restoration and continues to push forward projects consistent with the Coastal Master Plan. We hope these comments underscore both the importance of the proposed project, the urgency of project implementation and continuing fiscal responsibility as we work together toward a sustainable coast.

Sincerely,

Brian Moore
Vice President, Gulf of Mexico Policy
National Audubon Society

Kim Reyher,
Executive Director
Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana

Natalie Snider,
Senior Director, Coastal Resilience
Environmental Defense Fund

John Lopez, Ph.D.,
Director, Coastal Sustainability Program
Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation

David Muth
Director, Gulf Restoration Program,
National Wildlife Federation





APACHE LOUISIANA MINERALS LLC
(985) 879-3528 TEL · (985) 876-5267 FAX

Mailing Address:
Post Office Box 206, Houma, LA 70361-0206

Deliveries Only:
1913 LaTerre Court, Houma, LA 70363-7525

November 21, 2019

Colonel Stephen Murphy
District Engineer, New Orleans District
c/o: Brad Inman
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

(Sent via e-mail c/o: Brad Inman)

RE: PPL 29 Project Nominee; Bay Raccourci Marsh
Creation and Ridge Restoration, Terrebonne Parish,
Louisiana

Dear Col. Murphy:

Please allow this letter to express Apache Louisiana Minerals LLC's (ALM) support for the Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration Project in Terrebonne Parish which is coming before the CWPPRA Tech Committee for possible selection at your December meeting.

ALM, and its predecessors in title, has owned marshlands within the project area since the early 1900's. We have witnessed the conversion of a once freshwater marsh, to intermediate, then brackish marsh and eventually to open water. ALM is the landowner for the majority of the proposed project and has pledged 'landrights' to facilitate the construction of same.

Please distribute this letter of support to all members of the Tech Committee and do not hesitate to contact me for questions or further comments.

Sincerely,

APACHE LOUISIANA MINERALS LLC

Timothy J. Allen, P.L.S.
General Manager



APACHE LOUISIANA MINERALS LLC
(985) 879-3528 TEL · (985) 876-5267 FAX

Mailing Address:
Post Office Box 206, Houma, LA 70361-0206

Deliveries Only:
1913 LaTerre Court, Houma, LA 70363-7525

November 21, 2019

Colonel Stephen Murphy
District Engineer, New Orleans District
c/o: Brad Inman
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

(Sent via e-mail c/o: Brad Inman)

RE: PPL 29 Project Nominee; East Catfish Lake Marsh
Creation and Shoreline Protection, Lafourche
Parish, Louisiana

Dear Col. Murphy:

Please allow this letter to express Apache Louisiana Minerals LLC's (ALM) support for the East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection Project in Lafourche Parish which is coming before the CWPPRA Tech Committee for possible selection at your December meeting.

ALM, and its predecessors in title, has owned marshlands within the project area since the early 1900's. We have witnessed the conversion of a once freshwater marsh, to intermediate, then brackish marsh and eventually to open water. ALM is the landowner for the majority of the proposed project and has pledged 'landrights' to facilitate the construction of same.

Please distribute this letter of support to all members of the Tech Committee and do not hesitate to contact me for questions or further comments.

Sincerely,

APACHE LOUISIANA MINERALS LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Timothy J. Allen".

Timothy J. Allen, P.L.S.
General Manager



CALCASIEU PARISH POLICE JURY
GOVERNING AUTHORITY OF CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA

P.O. Drawer 3287 • 1015 Pithon Street • Lake Charles, Louisiana 70602-3287
337/721-3500 • Fax 337/437-3399
www.cppj.net

Kevin White
President

Shelly Mayo
Vice President

Bryan C. Beam
Parish Administrator

MEMORANDUM

Kevin White
District 1

Calvin Collins
District 2

Shelly Mayo
District 3

Tony Guillory
District 4

Brian Abshire
District 5

Dennis Scott
District 6

Chris E. Landry
District 7

Guy Brame
District 8

Kevin Guidry
District 9

Shalon Latour
District 10

Sandy Tremé
District 11

Judd Bares
District 12

Francis Andrepont
District 13

Hal McMillin
District 14

Les Farnum
District 15

TO: Members of CWPPRA Task Force

FROM: Kevin White, President *klc*
Calcasieu Parish Police Jury

DATE: March 27, 2019

RE: Support Long Point Bayou Marsh Creation Project

Enclosed is a certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury on March 21, 2019, wherein the Police Jury respectfully requests support for Phase I funding needed for planning, engineering and design of the Mud Lake South Marsh Creation and Cameron Meadows East Marsh Creation Projects by the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force.

Your support in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

klc

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Laurie Cormier, Division of Planning and Development

PARISH OF CALCASIEU
State of Louisiana
RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, marsh restoration is needed in the Calcasieu-Sabine Basin; and

WHEREAS, the Calcasieu-Sabine Basin marshes have experienced an increased inundation of saltwater due to Hurricane Rita and Hurricane Ike. It is unlikely that these marshes will recover from the losses experienced without comprehensive restoration efforts; and

WHEREAS, the Mud Lake South Marsh Creation Project will create 316 acres of marsh using sediment dredged from the Gulf of Mexico. Specific goals of the project are: to create 316 acres of marsh and to degrade containment dikes as necessary to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands and to plant the created marsh; and

WHEREAS, the Cameron Meadows East Marsh Creation Project will create 300 acres of marsh dredge from the Gulf of Mexico. Specific goals of the project are: to create 300 acres of marsh and to have the project work synergistically with Cameron Meadows Marsh Creation and Terracing Project (CS-66).

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE POLICE JURY OF CALCASIEU PARISH, LOUISIANA, convened in Regular Session on the 21st day of March, 2019, that it does hereby recommend the "Cameron Meadows East Marsh Creation and Mud Lake South Marsh Creation Projects" to the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Task Force.

BE IT FURTHER AND FINALLY RESOLVED that the Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Task Force, through this Resolution, are requested to support the "Cameron Meadows East Marsh Creation and Mud Lake South Marsh Creation Projects" for Phase I Funding for Planning, Engineering and Design.

BE IT FURTHER AND FINALLY RESOLVED that certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to members of CWPPRA Task Force for support in this matter.

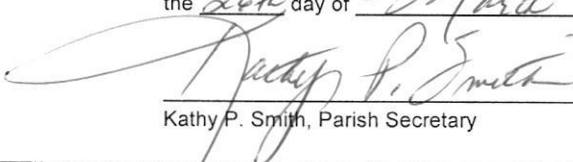
THUS DONE AND PASSED on the date above inscribed

* * * * *

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PARISH OF CALCASIEU

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution as adopted by the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury in Regular Session convened on the 21st day of March, 2019.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my official signature and the seal of the Parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana, on this the 26th day of March, 2019.


Kathy P. Smith, Parish Secretary



APACHE LOUISIANA MINERALS LLC
(985) 879-3528 TEL · (985) 876-5267 FAX

Mailing Address:
Post Office Box 206, Houma, LA 70361-0206

Deliveries Only:
1913 LaTerre Court, Houma, LA 70363-7525

November 21, 2019

Colonel Stephen Murphy
District Engineer, New Orleans District
c/o: Brad Inman
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

(Sent via e-mail c/o: Brad Inman)

RE: PPL 29 Project Nominee; West LA Hwy 1 Marsh
Creation; Lafourche Parish, Louisiana

Dear Col. Murphy:

Please allow this letter to express Apache Louisiana Minerals LLC's (ALM) support for the West LA Hwy 1 Marsh Creation Project in Lafourche Parish which is coming before the CWPPRA Tech Committee for possible selection at your December meeting.

ALM, and its predecessors in title, has owned marshlands within the project area since the early 1900's. We have witnessed the conversion of a once freshwater marsh, to intermediate, then brackish marsh and eventually to open water. ALM is the landowner for the majority of the proposed project and has pledged 'landrights' to facilitate the construction of same.

Please distribute this letter of support to all members of the Tech Committee and do not hesitate to contact me for questions or further comments.

Sincerely,

APACHE LOUISIANA MINERALS LLC

Timothy J. Allen, P.L.S.
General Manager

Lake Catherine Civic Association, Inc.



100 Hospital Road,, Rt. 6, Box 199, New Orleans, Louisiana 70129

Lakecatherineassociation@yahoo.com

CWPPRA Technical Task Force

This letter is to express continued support for PPL 29, St Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation. This project aligns with the State Master Plan and is critical to marsh, habitat, shoreline and infrastructure protection.

As longtime residents of the Lake Catherine Community, we see and live the effects of diminished coast lines and marshes. It is clear that Hurricane Katrina accelerated the destruction and devastation of nearby marsh, resulting in increased frequency and volume of flooding, even during smaller storms. This has a direct effect on the remaining marsh, wildlife, fisheries, property owners, businesses, commercial shrimpers and other natural resources.

This project can provide protection to the Lake Catherine community residents, businesses, wildlife, natural resources, infrastructure and the Highway 90 Hurricane evacuation route. It will add protection and stabilization to the shorelines of Lake Catherine, Lake Pontchartrain and to other areas outside of levee systems. The project goals include creating marsh, nourishing marsh, creating tidal creeks and ponds and planting appropriate marsh plant species.

Projects that restore, protect and create marsh will incrementally minimize wave/surge action, while protecting natural resources and wildlife. Healthy marsh acts as a buffer to storms and high waters.

The Lake Catherine land bridge is one of the last solid land barriers between Lake Pontchartrain and the open waters leading to the Gulf of Mexico. It is vital to maintain and improve the area surrounding this natural land bridge. Support to this area will provide added protection to life, land, natural habitats and resources for all parishes along the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. This project supports the goal of a sustainable Louisiana coast.

In strong support of this project,

The Lake Catherine Civic Association

RESOLUTION

NO. R-19-453

CITY HALL: November 7, 2019

**BY: COUNCILMEMBERS MORENO AND NGUYEN (BY REQUEST) BANKS,
GISLESON PALMER AND BROSSETT**

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of New Orleans strongly supports the Environmental Protection Agency's St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project and requested funding from the Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Task Force; and

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of New Orleans believes the St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection is an excellent example of a CWPPRA project that can help achieve the vision of the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan and sustain our coast for a more resilient future; and

WHEREAS, the marsh creation and shoreline protection from this project will help sustain the New Orleans Landbridge, which provides one of the last lines of defense against storm surges coming into Lake Pontchartrain and protects over 1.5 million people here in the city and in the parishes surrounding the Lake. Without action, this buffer will essentially disappear in the next 50 years, leaving the City of New Orleans and many other communities at severe risk for storm surge flooding.; and

WHEREAS, this project will also serve as a buffer to flooding along Chef Menteur Highway, which is an important evacuation road during storm events, and will directly protect the residents of the Lake Catherine neighborhood; and

WHEREAS, this project will work synergistically with nearby CWPPRA projects including St. Catherine Island Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (PO-170), New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation (PO-169), and Fritchie Marsh Creation and Terracing (PO-173); **NOW THEREFORE**

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Council of the City of New Orleans strongly supports the St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project proposed by EPA.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Council of the City of New Orleans believes that this project should be a priority for the CWPPRA program and should receive full financial support from the CWPPRA Task Force.

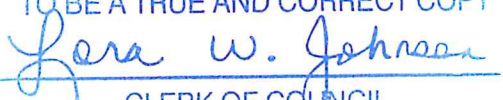
THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION WAS READ IN FULL, THE ROLL WAS CALLED ON THE ADOPTION THEREOF, AND RESULTED AS FOLLOWS:

YEAS: Banks, Brossett, Giarrusso, Gisleson Palmer, Moreno, Nguyen - 6

NAYS: 0

ABSENT: Williams - 1

AND THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED.

THE FOREGOING IS CERTIFIED
TO BE A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY

CLERK OF COUNCIL

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

Dear Mr. Inman and CWPPRA Task Force:

I am writing to urge you to accept the St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL29 project into the CWPPRA program. As a resident of New Orleans, I am increasingly concerned with the high rates of land loss along the coast that provide a critical buffer to my city and community. In particular, I recognize that the New Orleans Landbridge plays a critical role in protecting more than 1.5 million people here in the city and in the parishes surrounding Lake Pontchartrain. The Landbridge also provide a buffer to flooding along Chef Menteur Highway, which is an important evacuation road during storm events. I believe that this project should be included in the CWPPRA program and that Technical Committee should advance it for Phase 1 funding.

The St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project is an excellent example of a restoration project that can help achieve the vision of the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan and sustain our coast for a more resilient future. This project will work synergistically with nearby CWPPRA projects including the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation (PO-169), St. Catherine Island Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (PO-170) and Fritchie Marsh Creation and Terracing (PO-173). If funded, this project will result in increased protection from storm surges and waves, improved fish and wildlife habitat particularly for a large number of wintering birds, and increased resiliency of coastal wetlands to erosion, subsidence, and sea level rise.

I greatly appreciate your considerations of such a worthwhile restoration effort and I hope these comments underscore the importance of this project as we work together toward a sustainable coast.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul Paul", written in a cursive style.

New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

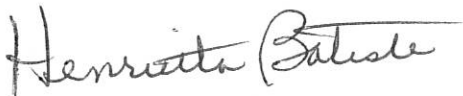
RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

Dear Mr. Inman and CWPPRA Task Force:

I am writing to urge you to accept the St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL29 project into the CWPPRA program. As a resident of New Orleans, I am increasingly concerned with the high rates of land loss along the coast that provide a critical buffer to my city and community. In particular, I recognize that the New Orleans Landbridge plays a critical role in protecting more than 1.5 million people here in the city and in the parishes surrounding Lake Pontchartrain. The Landbridge also provide a buffer to flooding along Chef Menteur Highway, which is an important evacuation road during storm events. I believe that this project should be included in the CWPPRA program and that Technical Committee should advance it for Phase 1 funding.

The St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project is an excellent example of a restoration project that can help achieve the vision of the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan and sustain our coast for a more resilient future. This project will work synergistically with nearby CWPPRA projects including the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation (PO-169), St. Catherine Island Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (PO-170) and Fritchie Marsh Creation and Terracing (PO-173). If funded, this project will result in increased protection from storm surges and waves, improved fish and wildlife habitat particularly for a large number of wintering birds, and increased resiliency of coastal wetlands to erosion, subsidence, and sea level rise.

I greatly appreciate your considerations of such a worthwhile restoration effort and I hope these comments underscore the importance of this project as we work together toward a sustainable coast.

Sincerely, 

New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

Dear Mr. Inman and CWPPRA Task Force:

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I greatly appreciate your considerations of such a worthwhile restoration effort and I hope these comments underscore the importance of this project as we work together toward a sustainable coast.

Sincerely,

PETER Koulogeorge

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Koulogeorge", written in a cursive style.

New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

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New Orleans Resident



November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

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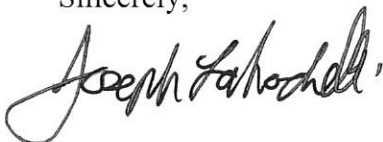
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph LaRochelle", with a stylized flourish at the end.

New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

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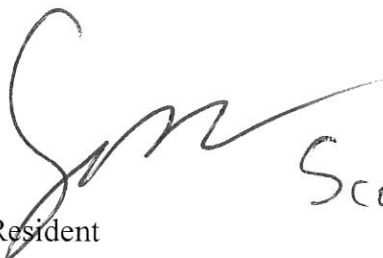
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Sincerely,

New Orleans Resident



Scott Eustis

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

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Sincerely,

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New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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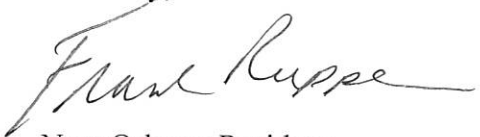
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Frank Ruspe". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "New Orleans Resident".

New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read 'Chad Wilcox', is written over the 'Sincerely,' text.

New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ryan C. Mast". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ryan" and last name "Mast" clearly legible.

New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

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New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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New Orleans Resident

LYLE MONTGOMERY
625 S. ROCHAMBEAU ST.
NEW ORLEANS LA 70119

November 9, 2019

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New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Merlin Lundy". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

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I greatly appreciate your considerations of such a worthwhile restoration effort and I hope these comments underscore the importance of this project as we work together toward a sustainable coast.

Sincerely,

 Mindi Faekowski
New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bertha Davis".

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

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New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

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Sincerely,



KAMIL FALKOWSKI
New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Margaret Ren". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Margaret" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Ren".

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

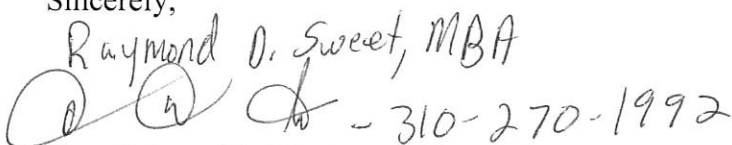
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New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lyle Edwards", written over a horizontal line.

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ann Sayas". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ann" and last name "Sayas" clearly legible.

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Angelina M. Chaek". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. B.', written in a cursive style.

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

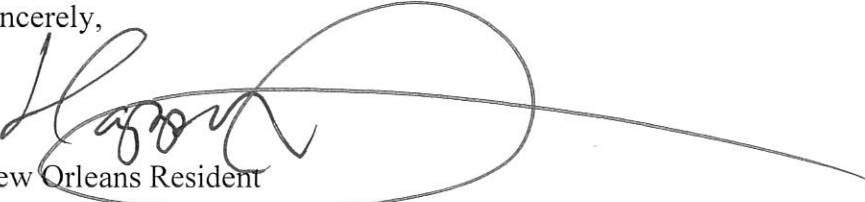
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New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Markene Collins". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Markene" being more prominent than the last name "Collins".

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

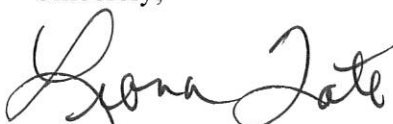
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Sincerely,



Lyona Tate
New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

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New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

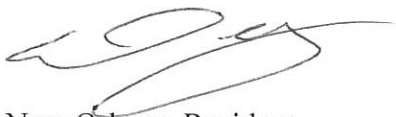
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Catherine P. [unclear]", written in a cursive style.

New Orleans Resident

November 18, 2019

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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The St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project is an excellent example of a restoration project that can help achieve the vision of the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan and sustain our coast for a more resilient future. This project will work synergistically with nearby CWPPRA projects including the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation (PO-169), St. Catherine Island Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection (PO-170) and Fritchie Marsh Creation and Terracing (PO-173). If funded, this project will result in increased protection from storm surges and waves, improved fish and wildlife habitat particularly for a large number of wintering birds, and increased resiliency of coastal wetlands to erosion, subsidence, and sea level rise.

I greatly appreciate your considerations of such a worthwhile restoration effort and I hope these comments underscore the importance of this project as we work together toward a sustainable coast.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kevin Fitzwilliam". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid, with a large 'K' and a long, sweeping 'i'.

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

Brad Inman
Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

RE: Letter of Support for St. Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection PPL 29

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joshua Lee", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

New Orleans Resident

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

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Department of the Army
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New Orleans Resident Porsche M Scrape

November 9, 2019

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Program

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
Email: Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil

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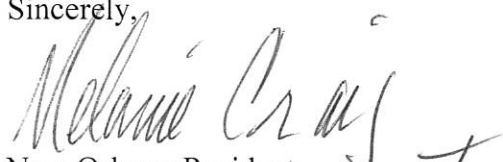
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Sincerely,


New Orleans Resident
New Orleans East

November 9, 2019

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Department of the Army
New Orleans, District, Corps of Engineers
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dwayne M. [unclear]", written in a cursive style.

New Orleans Resident



Guy McInnis
Parish President

St. Bernard Parish Government

8201 West Judge Perez Drive Chalmette, Louisiana, 70043
(504) 278-4227 Fax (504) 278-4330
www.sbpz.net

November 14, 2019

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
Technical Committee Members

Re: CWPPRA PPL 29 Project Nominee: **North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing**

Dear CWPPRA Technical Committee Member:

St. Bernard Parish Government (SBPG) is proud to have worked with our federal agency partners to nominate the above referenced project for the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Project Priority List (PPL) 29. As the below table indicates, the project has been included in various coastal restoration planning efforts for decades. Additionally, the project has a great deal of synergy with a number of adjacent completed and ongoing coastal restoration projects, including:

- *Lake Lery Marsh Creation Phase 1* (SBPG/CIAP, Completed)
- *Lake Lery Marsh Creation Phase 2* (SBPG/CPRA/RESTORE, Construction Pending)
- *Bayou Terre aux Boeufs Ridge Restoration and Armoring* (SBPG, Construction Pending)
- *East Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing* (CWPPRA/CPRA, Phase 1 Ongoing)
- *East Bank Sediment Pipeline Corridor* (SBPG/CPRA, E/D Ongoing)
- *Reggio Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration* (CWPPRA PPL 29/30 Nominee)

North Delacroix Marsh Creation and Terracing

Voted #3 Statewide by the CWPPRA Technical Committee	April 2019
Voted #3 in the Breton Basin for CWPPRA PPL 29	March 2019
Nominated for CWPPRA PPL 29	February 2019
Included in the St. Bernard 2018 Coastal Strategy Document	January 2018
Included in the 2017 CPRA Master Plan	January 2017
Included in the USACE MRGO Restoration Plan	September 2012
Included in the Biloxi Marsh Lands Corporation Restoration Plan	June 2006

The following broad base of coastal stakeholders have already endorsed the referenced project:

US Senator Bill Cassidy
US Senator John Kennedy
Louisiana State Senator Sharon Hewitt
Louisiana State Representative Ray Garafolo
St. Bernard Parish Council
St. Bernard Parish Coastal Zone Advisory Committee
Save Louisiana Coalition

We respectfully request your continued support for this project as we approach the end of the PPL 29 process. Please contact John Lane (jlane@sbpg.net) if you have any questions.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Guy McInnis
Parish President
St. Bernard Parish Government

Kerl, Alice P CIV USARMY CEMVN (USA)

From: Inman, Brad L CIV USARMY CEMVN (USA)
Sent: Thursday, November 21, 2019 3:58 PM
To: Kerl, Alice P CIV USARMY CEMVN (USA); Carriere, Kaitlyn M CIV USARMY CEMVN (US)
Subject: FW: [Non-DoD Source] CWPPRA project nominations: Comments to support PPL29 project (UNCLASSIFIED)

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

-----Original Message-----

From: Fort Pike Volunteer Fire Department [mailto:fpvfd@att.net]
Sent: Thursday, November 21, 2019 10:30 AM
To: Inman, Brad L CIV USARMY CEMVN (USA) <Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] CWPPRA project nominations: Comments to support PPL29 project

CWPPRA Task Force

This letter is to express continued support for PPL 29, St Catherine's Pass Marsh Creation. This project aligns with the State Master Plan and is critical to marsh, habitat, shoreline and infrastructure protection.

As longtime residents of the Lake Catherine Community, we see and live the effects of diminished coast lines and marshes. It is clear that Hurricane Katrina accelerated the destruction and devastation of nearby marsh, resulting in increased frequency and volume of flooding, even during smaller storms. This has a direct effect on the remaining marsh, wildlife, fisheries, property owners, businesses, commercial shrimpers and other natural resources.

This project can provide protection to the Lake Catherine community residents, businesses, wildlife, natural resources, infrastructure and the Highway 90 Hurricane evacuation route. It will add protection and stabilization to the shorelines of Lake Catherine, Lake Pontchartrain and to other areas outside of levee systems.

Projects that restore, protect and create marsh will incrementally minimize wave/surge action, while protecting natural resources and wildlife. Healthy marsh acts as a buffer to storms and high waters.

The Lake Catherine land bridge is one of the last solid land barriers between Lake Pontchartrain and the open waters leading to the Gulf of Mexico. It is vital to maintain and improve the area surrounding this natural land bridge. Support to this area will provide added protection to life, land, natural habitats and resources for all parishes along the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. This project supports the goal of a sustainable Louisiana coast.

In strong support of this project,

Fort Pike Volunteer Fire Department

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

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

For Report/Decision:

The Technical Committee will consider requests for Phase II authorization and approval of Increment 1 funding for cash flow projects for recommendation to the Task Force. Due to limited funding, the Technical Committee will recommend a list of projects for Task Force approval within available program construction funding limits. Each project listed in the following table will be discussed individually by its sponsoring agency.

Following presentations and discussion on individual projects, the Technical Committee will rank all projects to aid in deciding which to recommend to the Task Force for Phase II authorization and funding.

Agency	Project No.	PPL	Project Name	Phase II, Increment 1 Request	Fully-Funded Phase 1 Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost incl O&M	Total Fully Funded Cost Est.	Net Benefit Acres	Total Cost per Acre
NRCS	PO-75	19	Labranche East Marsh Creation	\$31,440,221	\$2,571,273	\$32,385,939	\$34,957,212	644	\$54,281
NRCS	BA-195	25	Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation	\$25,527,081	\$2,693,708	\$26,603,176	\$29,296,884	226	\$129,632
NMFS	TE-134	24	West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Nourishment	\$26,319,998	\$3,201,929	\$27,292,219	\$30,494,148	290	\$105,152

CWPPRA Technical Committee Ranking for Phase II Approval, Dec 2019

5-Dec-19

PPL	Project No.	Project	COE	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	STATE	No. of Agency Votes	Sum of Weighted Score
19	PO75	Labranche East Marsh Creation	2	2	1	1	2		5	8
24	TE-134	West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Nourishment	1	1	2	2		2	5	8
25	BA-195	Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creaton					1	1	2	2

CWPPRA Technical Committee Ranking for Phase II Approval, Dec 2019

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19	PO75	Labranche East Marsh Creation 2							0	0
25	BA-195	Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creaton							0	0
24	TE-134	West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Nourishment 1							0	0
No. of votes:			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sum of Votes:			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

The following voting process will be used to rank all projects under consideration for construction approval/Phase II Authorization:

1. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will be provided one ballot for voting.
2. Each agency represented in the Technical Committee will cast weighted votes for 3 projects. All votes must be used.
3. Weighted scores will be assigned the values of 2 and 1 with 2 being highest and 1 being the lowest ranking.
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Bl L.J.

CWPPRA Technical Committee Ranking for Phase II Approval, Dec 2019

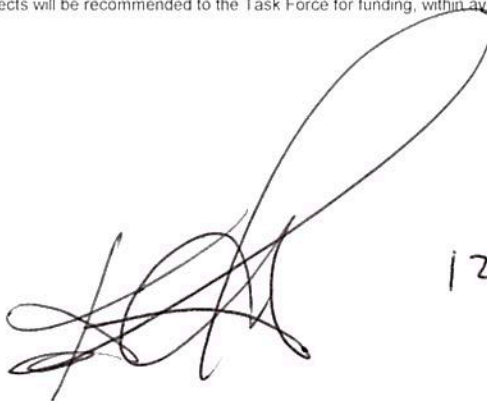
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19	PO75	Labranche East Marsh Creation		2					0	0
25	BA-195	Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation							0	0
24	TE-134	West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Nourishment		1					0	0

No. of votes: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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 12/5/19

CWPPRA Technical Committee Ranking for Phase II Approval, Dec 2019

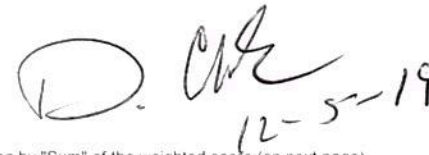
5-Dec-19

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25	BA-195	Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation							0	0
24	TE-134	West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Nourishment			2				0	0

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25	BA-195	Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation							0	0
24	TE-134	West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Nourishment				2			0	0

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Peter R. Williams

W. M.

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B. L.
12/5/19

Projects Requesting Phase 2 Funding - January 2020

11/13/2019

Project Name	Region	Parish	Project Area (acres)	Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU)	Net Acres	Phase II, Increment 1 Request*	Total Fully Funded Cost	Fully-Funded Phase I Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost incl O&M	Average Annual Cost (AAC)	Cost Effectiveness (AAC/AAHU)	Cost Effectiveness (Cost/Net Acre)
Labranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)	1	St. Charles	726	222	644	\$31,440,221	\$34,957,212	\$2,571,273	\$32,385,939	\$2,295,476	\$10,340	\$54,281
Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation (BA-195)	2	Jefferson and Plaquemines	426	141	226	\$25,527,081	\$29,296,884	\$2,693,708	\$26,603,176	\$1,860,541	\$13,195	\$129,632
West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Marsh Nourishment (TE-134)	3	Lafourche	537	176	290	\$26,319,998	\$30,494,148	\$3,201,929	\$27,292,219	\$2,012,188	\$11,433	\$105,152

* Phase II, Increment 1 Request = Phase II FF First Cost + first 3 yrs of State & Fed O&M, monitoring, S&A, admin, and inspection

**LaBranche East
Marsh Creation
PO-75**

LaBranche East Marsh Creation PO-75



COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT (CWPPRA)



PHASE II FUNDING REQUEST

CABBAGE
BUCKS
DOUGH
BREAD
BENJAMINS

FULLY FUNDED TOTAL PROJECT COST	\$34,957,212
CURRENT FULLY FUNDED PHASE II REQUEST	\$32,385,939
CURRENT PHASE II INCREMENT I REQUEST	\$31,440,221



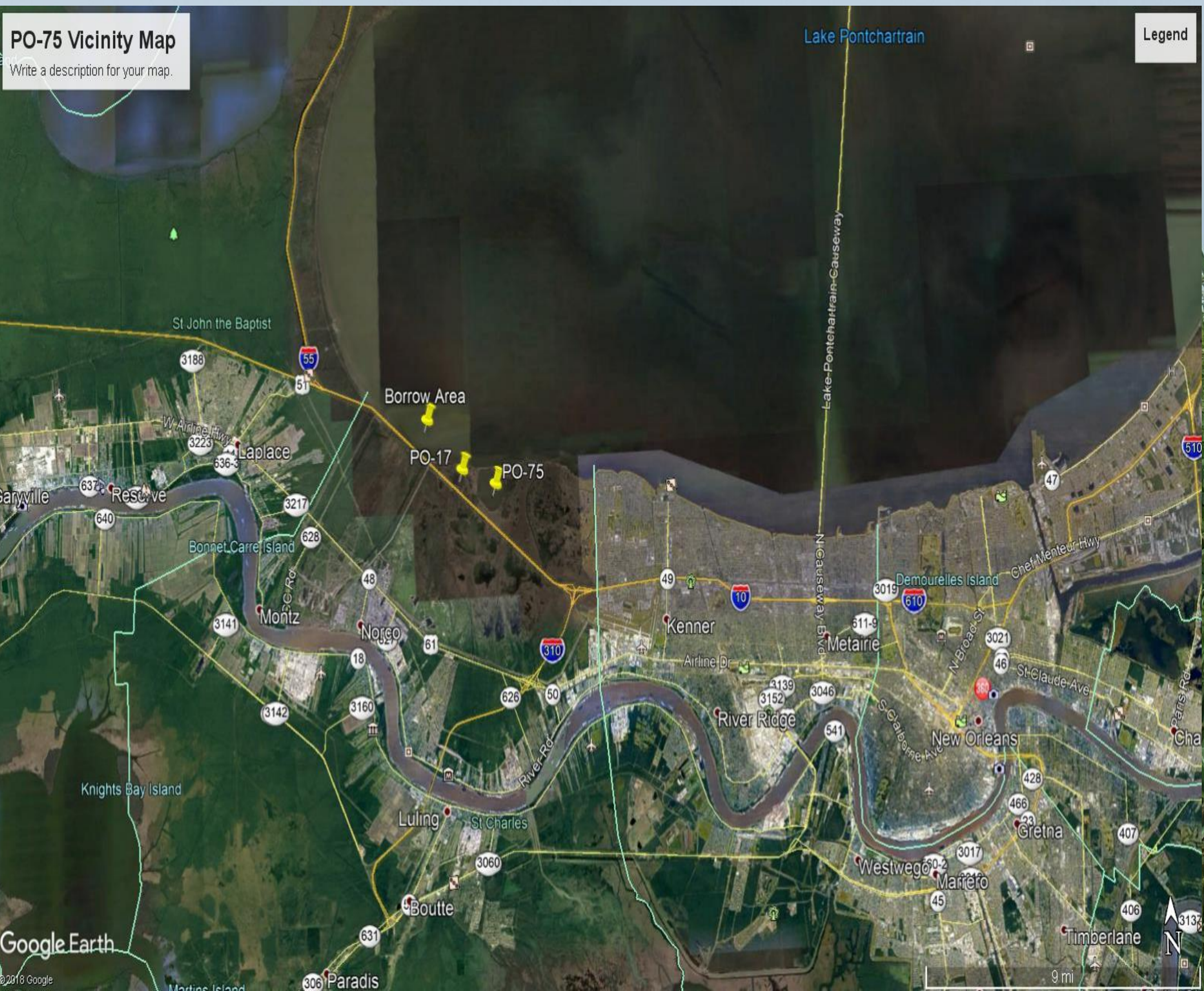
United States Department of Agriculture -
Natural Resources Conservation Service
"Helping People Help the Land"



PO-75 Vicinity Map

Write a description for your map.

Legend



Timeline

December 2009 - Approved for Phase I E&D Funding

2017/2018 - Project Design

March 2018 – 30%

October 2018 – Scope Change

October 2018 – 95%

December 2018 Phase II Construction Funding Request

December 2019 Phase II Construction Funding Request



**General Vicinity of
LaBranche East Marsh Creation
Habitat Enhancement Project
R1-PO-9
St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
1951 Tobin Aerial Photography**



LAKE

PONTCHARTRAIN

LAKE

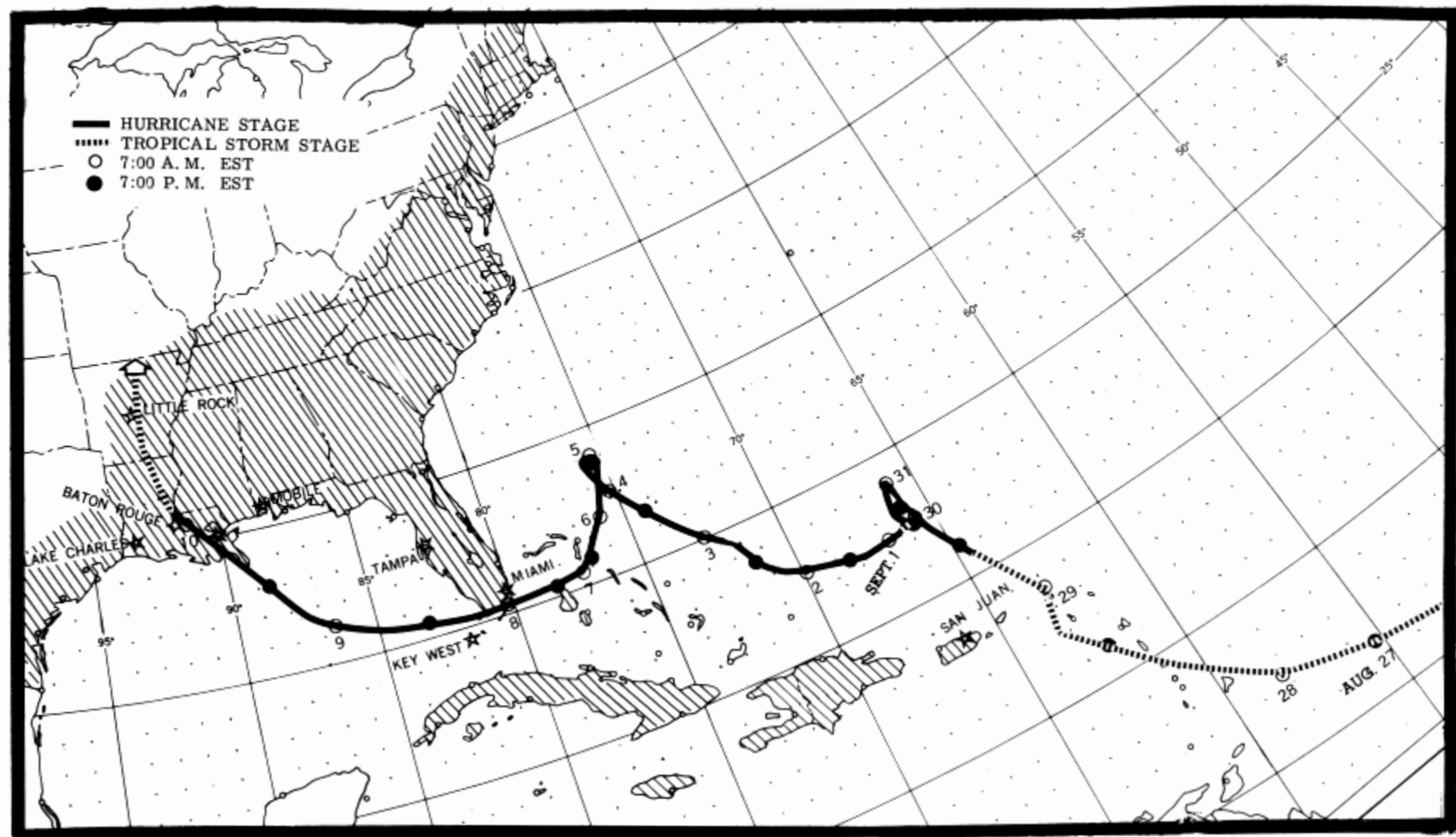
LABRANCHE

IN 78E-3



HURRICANE *Betsy* Track

Aug. 27 – Sept. 12, 1965

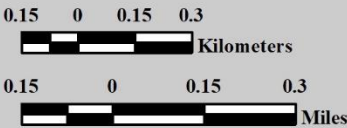




Lake Pontchartrain

LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)

- Tidal Creek *
 - Buggy Track *
 - Tidal Ponds *
 - Marsh Creation *
 - Project Boundary
- *denotes proposed features



Map Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
Coastal and Oceanic Restoration Branch
Baton Rouge, La.

Background Imagery:
2016 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Map Date: November 01, 2018
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2019-11-0002
Data accurate as of: November 01, 2018



Project Benefits

- 657 acres of created marsh
- 69 acres of nourished remnant marsh
- **Total Benefits: 644 acres (net)**



United States Department of Agriculture -
Natural Resources Conservation Service
"Helping People Help the Land"







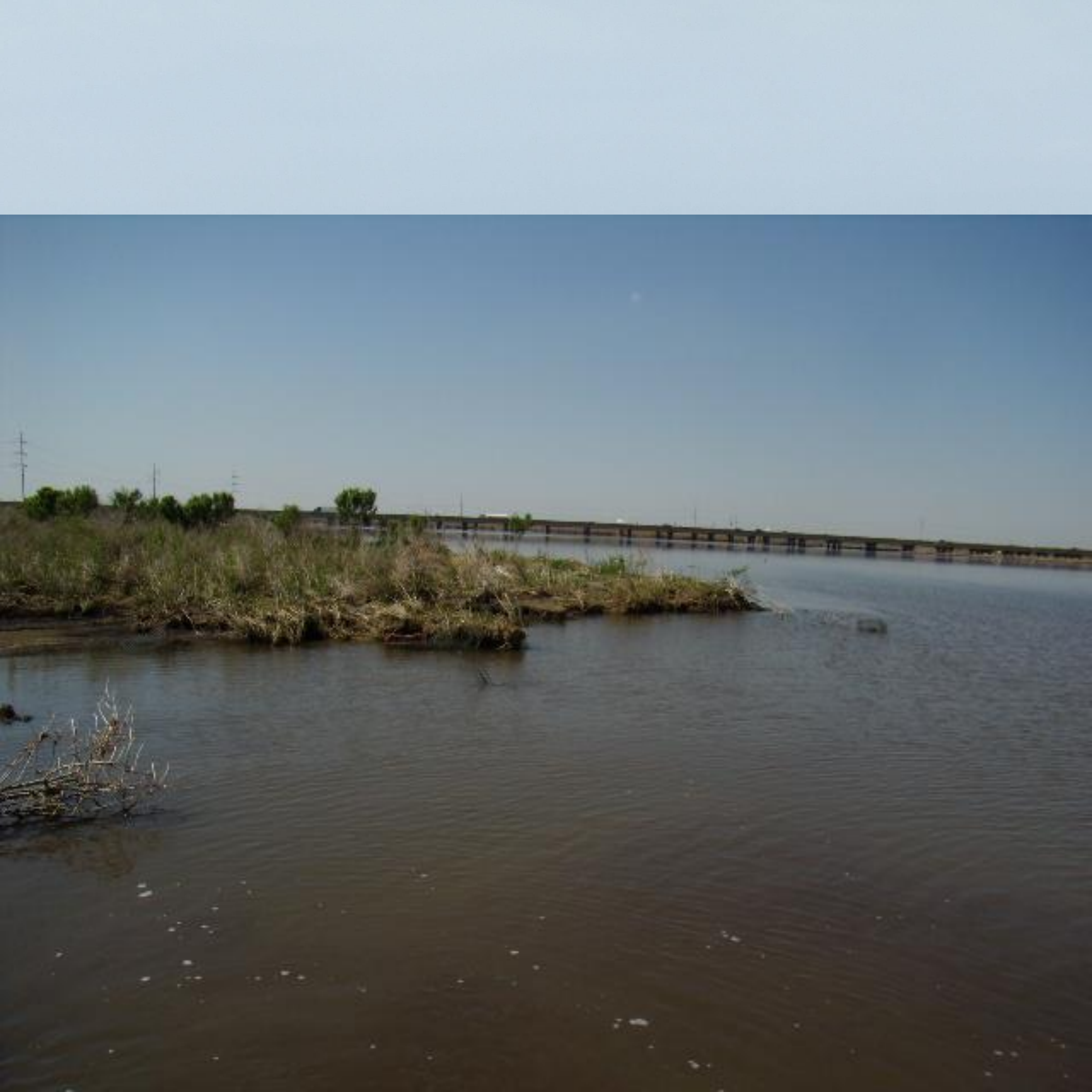
















Project Features

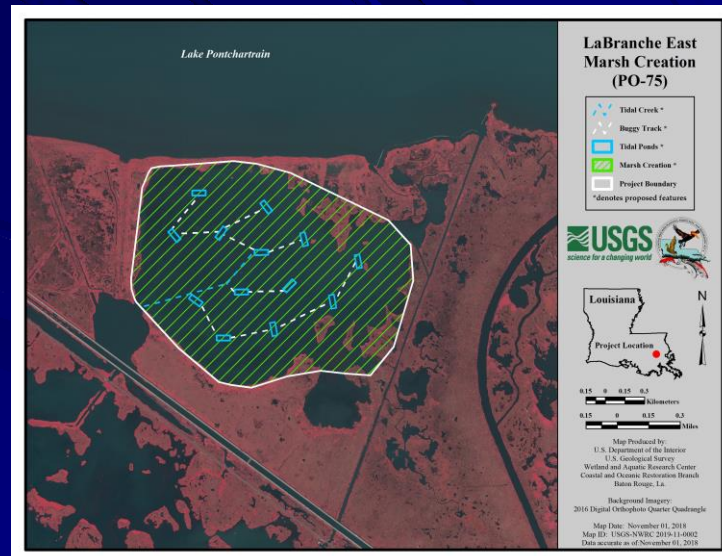
- Create 657 acres of emergent marsh.
- Nourish 69 acres of remnant marsh
- Construct a tidal creek
- Construct interior ponds
- Hydrologically link interior ponds and tidal creek



United States Department of Agriculture -
Natural Resources Conservation Service
"Helping People Help the Land"



Project Map



United States Department of Agriculture -
Natural Resources Conservation Service
"Helping People Help the Land"



Why Fund PO-75?

- Creates the largest tract of contiguous, ecologically-critical Lake Pontchartrain fringe marsh to help directly sustain one of our largest and most important estuaries.
- Exponentially increases CWPPRA benefits, especially fish and wildlife habitat quality of the LaBranche Wetlands due to its proximity to PO-17.
- **Significantly reduces the vulnerability of the LaBranche wetlands and Interstate 10 to storm surge and wave fetch**
- Location, Location, Location....restores fringe marsh of Lake Pontchartrain, exponentially increases CWPPRA benefits, increases public visibility and support (funding) for CWPPRA. The LaBranche wetlands are recognized and used by all the different types of outdoor enthusiasts. For example, the Wetland Watchers Park is very popular and used as an outdoor classroom to teach our youth about wetland conservation and outdoor activities.
- **Creates 644 net acres of emergent marsh and provides 222**
- **Average Annual Habitat Units**



United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
"Helping People Help the Land"







1LSU Tigers
(9 - 0)

46-41

5Alabama Crimson Tide
(8 - 1)



4

T

13

46

21

41

Enclosure 1
Information Required in Phase II Authorization Request
LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)

I. Description of Phase I Project

The LaBranche East Marsh Creation Project (PO-75) was approved on the 19th CWPPRA Priority Project List. Phase I was authorized by the CWPPRA Task Force in January 2010. The project is located in St Charles Parish on the southwestern shoreline of Lake Pontchartrain, west of Kenner LA and north of Interstate 10. The goal of the project is to restore open water to emergent marsh and nourish adjacent marsh.

The proposed solution consisted of the creation of 729 acres of emergent wetlands and the nourishment of 202 acres of existing marsh using dedicated dredging from Lake Pontchartrain. In addition, 10,000 linear ft of tidal creek would be created by pre-cutting water bottom before dredge material is pumped into the site. The marsh creation area would have a target elevation the same as average healthy marsh.

A summary of project costs and benefits at Phase 1 is provided below; the candidate project fact sheet and map can be found in **Attachment A**.

Fully Funded Total Project Cost	\$32 million
Net Acres at TY20	640
Average Annual Habitat Units	222

II. Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process, and Issues

Phase I activities included formation of project goals and objectives, pre-design investigations (i.e., bathymetric and topographic surveys and geotechnical sampling of the project areas), data acquisition and analyses, development and evaluation of project alternatives at the Preliminary Design (30%) level and completion of the Final Design (95%) of the preferred alternative. A pilot project consisting of a partially-contained cell and a fully-contained cell was constructed and monitored to supplement geotechnical findings and results. Other tasks included the development of the land rights work plan, the preliminary ownership report, prepared application for appropriate permits and regulatory clearances, consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office, development of the Draft Environmental Assessment, and review of updated costs and benefits by the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups.

III. Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

The LaBranche East Marsh Creation Project will create 657 acres of emergent marsh and nourish 69 acres of remnant marsh. Approximately 6.3 million cubic yards of material will be pumped from a borrow area in Lake Pontchartrain. The borrow area is located about ¼ mile from where Bonnet Carre Spillway empties into Lake Pontchartrain. About 21,000 linear feet of containment dike will be constructed around the perimeter of the project to contain the fluid borrow material while pumping the marsh platform to an elevation of 3.0 feet. Additional project features include interior marsh ponds with tidal connectivity and a main tidal creek to provide tidal exchange with Lake Pontchartrain.

A summary of current project costs and benefits is provided below, and an updated project fact sheet and map can be found in **Attachment B**.

Fully Funded Total Project Cost	\$34,957,212
Current Fully Funded Phase II Request	\$ 32,385,939
Current Phase II, Increment 1 Request	\$ 31,440,221
Net Acres at TY20	644
Average Annual Habitat Units	222

A scope change was requested by NRCS/CPRA and approved by the CWWPA Task Force in October 2018. The original PO-75 project approved in Phase 0 has been revised from a partially-contained to a fully-contained project.

IV. Checklist of Phase II Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies

The specific goals of the project are: 1) create emergent marsh to provide natural functions including fish and wildlife habitat; 2) to nourish remnant marsh within the confined project area.

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 was executed between CPRA and NRCS for Phase 1 activities on April 1, 2010 and amended January 25, 2011.

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

CPRA provided assurance on land rights completion to NRCS on September 21, 2018, **Attachment C**.

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 in March 2018 and resulted in favorable reviews of the project design with some modifications. CPRA and NRCS agreed on the project design and agreed to proceed to the 95% design level. CPRA's Letter of Concurrence to proceed to final design is included in **Attachment D**.

E. A favorable Final Design Review (95% Design Level)

The final design review meeting was held in October 2018. Representatives from NRCS, NMFS, USFWS, EPA, and USACE participated in the meeting. CPRA's letter of concurrence to proceed to Phase II request is included in **Attachment E**.

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.

NRCS submitted the Draft Environmental Assessment to the Technical Committee for review on November 21, 2018.

G. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits.

Joint permit application materials have been completed (LDNR/CMD, USACE, and LDEQ) and will be submitted if approved for Phase II funding. The landowner has signed the permit and is ready to move forward to construction (**Attachment F**).

H. 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.

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

The letter requesting Section 303(e) approval was submitted to the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on October 24, 2018. (**Attachment G**).

J. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS.

NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not a problem in the project area (**Attachment H**).

K. 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.

NRCS submitted the revised cost estimate to the Engineering Work Group in August 2019. A revised fully funded cost estimate was finalized by the Economic Workgroup in August 2019. The total fully funded cost is \$34,957,212. The Phase II funding request is provided as (**Attachment I**).

Fully Funded Total Project Cost	\$34,957,212
Current Fully Funded Phase II Request	\$ 32,385,939
Current Phase II, Increment 1 Request	\$ 31,440,221
Net Acres at TY20	644
Average Annual Habitat Units	222

L. A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

A revised WVA reflecting the final project design was completed in November 2018. The project is anticipated to result in 644 net acres and 222 AAHUs (**Attachment J**).

November 18, 2019

Attachment A
Candidate Project Factsheet



LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2010
Approved Funds: \$2 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 715 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Marsh Creation

Project Area: 931 acres
Total Est. Cost: \$2.4M

Progress to Date

This project is on Priority Project List 19. Surveying and Geotechnical scopes of work and plans are prepared.

Location

The project features are located between Lake Pontchartrain and I-10 in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. It is bounded on the west by the Fall Canal and the Bayou LaBranche Wetland Creation Project (PO-17) and the east by a pipeline canal.

Problems

Dredging of access and flotation canals for the construction of I-10 and the Illinois Central Railroad resulted in increased salinity and altered hydrology in the area that exacerbated the conversion of wetland vegetation into shallow open water bodies.

Restoration Strategy

The project's primary goal is to restore marsh that has been converted to open water. Project implementation will result in an increase of wildlife and fisheries habitat, acreage and diversity, along with improving water quality. In addition, the project will provide a storm buffer protection to I-10, the region's primary westward hurricane evacuation route, and complement hurricane protection measures in the area. Project features consist of the creation of 729 acres of marsh and the nourishment of 202 acres of existing marsh using dedicated dredging from Lake Pontchartrain. In addition, 10,000 linear feet of tidal creeks will be created. The marsh creation area will have a target elevation the same as average healthy marsh for this region. Plans are to place the dredge material in the target area with the use of low level, non-continuous retention dikes along the edge of the project area allowing overtopping of material to nourish the marsh fringe. Vegetative plantings will be utilized in the areas deemed most critical by the project team. Successful wetland restoration in the immediate area (PO-17) clearly demonstrates the suitability and stability of soil and material availability from a sustainable borrow area.



A vulnerable interstate evacuation route, I-10, sits behind an open body of water where marsh once flourished.

For more project information, please contact:



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



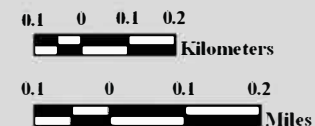
Local Sponsor:
 Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration
 Baton Rouge, LA
 (225) 342

Lake Pontchartrain

LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)

-  Tidal Creek *
 -  Marsh Creation *
 -  Marsh Nourishment *
 -  Project Boundary
- *denotes proposed features

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.

Background Imagery:
2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Map Date: June 3, 2010
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0021
Data accurate as of: February 5, 2010

November 18, 2019

Attachment B
Revised Project Factsheet



LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2010
Approved Funds: \$2 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 644 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Marsh Creation

Project Area: 726 acres
Total Est. Cost: \$32M

Progress to Date

This project is on Priority Project List 19. Surveying and Geotechnical scopes of work and plans are prepared. The preliminary design is complete and the project is ready for Phase II funding request.

Location

The project features are located between Lake Pontchartrain and I-10 in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. It is bounded on the west by the Fall Canal and the Bayou LaBranche Wetland Creation Project (PO-17) and the east by a pipeline canal.

Problems

Dredging of access and flotation canals for the construction of I-10 and the Illinois Central Railroad resulted in increased salinity and altered hydrology in the area that exacerbated the conversion of wetland vegetation into shallow open water bodies.

Restoration Strategy

The project's primary goal is to restore marsh that has been converted to open water. Project implementation will result in an increase of wildlife and fisheries habitat, acreage and diversity, along with improving water quality. In addition, the project will provide a storm buffer protection to I-10, the region's primary westward hurricane evacuation route, and complement hurricane protection measures in the area. Project features consist of the creation of 657 acres of marsh and the nourishment of 69 acres of existing marsh using dedicated dredging from Lake Pontchartrain. In addition, 3276 linear feet of tidal creeks and 10,825 linear feet of narrow, shallow tidal connections will be created to provide tidal connectivity between the interior ponds, tidal creeks, and Lake Pontchartrain. The marsh creation area will have a target elevation approximately the same as average healthy marsh for this region. Plans are to place the dredge material in the target area with the use of a dredge and sediment pipeline. Low level, continuous retention dikes along the edge of the project area will fully contain the sediment. Vegetative plantings will be utilized in the areas deemed most critical by the project team. Successful wetland restoration in the immediate area (PO-17) clearly demonstrates the suitability and stability of soil and material availability from a sustainable borrow area.



A vulnerable interstate evacuation route, I-10, sits behind an open body of water where marsh once flourished.

For more project information, please contact:



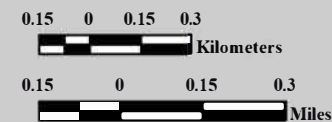
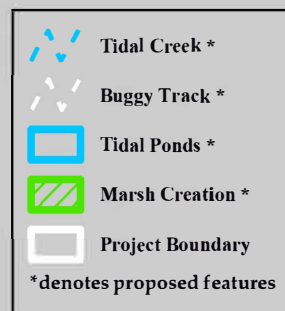
Federal Sponsor:
 Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Alexandria, LA
 (318) 473-7756



Local Sponsor:
 Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration
 Baton Rouge, LA
 (225) 342-4122

Lake Pontchartrain

LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)



Map Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
Coastal and Oceanic Restoration Branch
Baton Rouge, La.

Background Imagery:
2016 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Map Date: November 01, 2018
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2019-11-0002
Data accurate as of: November 01, 2018

November 18, 2019

Attachment C
Project Landrights



State of Louisiana

JOHN BEL EDWARDS

GOVERNOR

September 24, 2018

Michael Nichols
U. S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

Re: LaBranche East Marsh Creation Project (PO-0075)
Landrights 95% Status, Phase 2 Approval

Dear Mr. Nichols,

Appendix A, Section IV, Part C of the October 2014 Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) requires "Notification from the State or the Corps that land rights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase II approval."

The purpose of this letter is to inform the CWPPRA committees and Task Force that the process for land rights acquisition is progressing on the above reference project. All ownership investigations should be completed in approximately six to eight months. There are 2 major landowners covering the project.

At this time, no significant land rights problems are anticipated. CPRA is confident that land rights for the above referenced project will be finalized in a reasonable period of time after Phase II construction funding approval. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at (225) 342-5068.

Sincerely,

Rhett A. Desselle II
CPRA Land Specialist

Cc: William Feazel, Project Manager, CPRA
Kent Bollfrass, CWPPRA Program Manager, CPRA

November 18, 2019

Attachment D
Concurrence on 30% Design



State of Louisiana

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

June 22, 2018

Mr. Kevin D. Norton
State Conservationist
Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

Re: 30% Design Review for the LaBranche East Marsh Creation Project (PO-75)
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Mr. Norton,

The 30% Design Review meeting for the LaBranche East Marsh Creation project was held on March 29, 2018. Based on the project information compiled to date, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, as the local sponsor, concurs to proceed with the design of PO-75 to 95% Design.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee. We concur with proceeding to 95% Design level with the preferred design and revised project cost estimate and benefits.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Bill Feazel, P.E., P.L.S.
CPRA Project Manager

Cc: Mike Nichols, Project Manager, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Kent Bolfrass, CWPPRA Program Manager, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

November 18, 2019

Attachment E
Concurrence to Proceed to Phase II



State of Louisiana

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

November 1, 2018

Mr. Kevin Norton
State Conservationist
US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Society
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302

Re: 95% Design Review – Concurrence for Phase II Funding
LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)
Statement of Local Sponsor

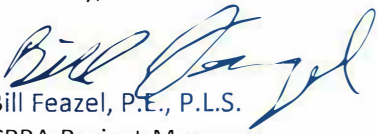
Dear Mr. Norton:

The 95% Design Review meeting was held October 10, 2018 for the subject project. Based on our review of the technical information compiled to date, the preliminary land ownership investigation, and the preliminary design, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, as the local sponsor, concurs to proceed with requesting Phase II construction funding for the project.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee.

Please do not hesitate to call me if I may be of assistance.

Sincerely,


Bill Feazel, P.E., P.L.S.
CPRA Project Manager

Cc: Mike Nichols, NRCS
Kent Bollfrass, CPRA

November 18, 2019

Attachment F
Permit Application



Joint Permit Application

For Work Within the Louisiana Coastal Zone

What is the purpose of the Joint Permit Application?

This Joint Permit Application was developed to facilitate the state and federal permit application process administered by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources/Office of Coastal Management (OCM) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) for work within the Louisiana Coastal Zone.

To simplify the permit application process, the Joint Permit Application is a multi-purpose application. It may be used to apply for a Coastal Use Permit (CUP) and/or a Department of the Army Permit under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and/or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This application may also be used to apply for a Solicitation of Views (SOV) or an OCM Request for Determination (RFD). Review the instructions below, then proceed to Step 1.

Instructions

How do I complete the Joint Permit Application?

There are two parts to the Joint Permit Application package:

1. Joint Permit Application, and
2. Maps and Drawings.

An accurate/complete application is required for processing; inaccurate/missing information may delay processing. Follow the instructions below to complete the application. Specific instructions are provided with each step.

- Type or print clearly using black or blue ink;
- Steps 1 through 16 must be completed; write "N/A" if information does not apply to your proposed project. It is not necessary to write "N/A" on the Steps that you have been asked to skip;
- When additional space is needed, include an 8½ x 11 sheet of paper identifying the Step number.

When you have questions or need assistance in completing the application package:

- Refer to the "Glossary of Terms" (See page 10.);
- Refer to "Frequently Asked Questions" (See page 11.);
- Contact the Office of Coastal Management at 1-800-267-4019 or 225-342-7591; or
- Contact your local coastal parish program (See page 11.).

(<http://dnr.louisiana.gov/CRM/coastmgt/interagencyaff/lcp/lcp.asp>)

Step 1 of 16

Who is the applicant for the proposed project?

Note: Applicants may be either the landowner, person or company that is responsible for the proposed project.

Complete the following information about the applicant.

Applicant/Company Name: William Monteleone St. Charles Land Company II, LLC et al.

Individual Person or Corporation/Company

Mailing Address:

214 Royal Street

Street Address or P.O. Box

Unit/Apartment #

New Orleans

LA

70130

City

State

Zip

Contact Information:

Name of Contact Person (not the agent)

E-Mail Address

()

Area Code Daytime Telephone Number

()

Area Code Fax Number

Step 2 of 16

Is an agent being used for the proposed project?

Note: An agent is not required.

Is an agent being used for the proposed project?

- ☐ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 3.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, complete the following information.)

Company Name: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Corporation/Company

Mailing Address: 3737 Government Street

Street Address or P.O. Box

Alexandria

City

Unit/Apartment #

LA

State

70656

Zip

Contact Information: Michael D. Nichols

Name of Contact Person

mike.nichols@camtel.net

E-Mail Address

(318) 473-7690

Area Code Daytime Telephone Number

()

Area Code

Fax Number

Step 3 of 16

What type of permit or action would you like to request?

Note: You may need the approval of other federal, state or local agencies for your project.

Note: For questions concerning the CUP, SOV or RFD, call OCM at:

• 1-800-267-4019
 or
 • 225-342-7591

Check ☒ the appropriate box(es) to indicate the type of permit or action that you would like to request.

☒ **Coastal Use Permit (CUP), Clean Water Act Permit (Section 404), Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10)**

The purpose of the CUP is to ensure that any activity affecting the Coastal Zone is completed in a manner that is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resource Program.

The purpose of the Department of the Army permit program under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act is to review and evaluate proposals for dredging, filling, and/or placement of structures in waterways and wetlands in order to determine whether a permit should be granted or denied based on expected impacts to the overall public interest.

☐ **Solicitation of Views (SOV) – OCM only**

If you wish to find out if your project is in the Coastal Zone or if you wish to determine if there are special features of the area that may impact your project design you may request a SOV. No application fee is assessed for SOV requests. The following Steps must be completed to obtain an informal determination.

- Step 1, Step 2, Step 6, Step 14, Step 16; and
- Step 13 - (Vicinity plat showing project location and extent is required; cross section and plan views are useful, if available.)

☐ **Request for Determination (RFD)**

If you wish to obtain a formal determination as to whether or not a CUP would be required for a particular activity, you may submit a RFD. The appropriate application fee will be assessed for RFD requests. The following Steps must be completed to obtain a RFD.

- Step 1, Step 2, Step 5, Step 6, Step 8, Step 10, Step 14, Step 16; and;
- Step 13 - (Vicinity plat showing project location and extent is required; cross section and plan views are useful, if available.)
- If you think that no permit is required, you must provide a statement explaining why you think a permit is not required.

Step 4 of 16

Have you participated in a Pre-Application or Geological Review Meeting or obtained a wetland determination?

Note: To schedule a Pre-Application and/or a Geological Review Meeting, call OCM at 1-800-267-4019.

Note: To apply for a wetland determination, call the COE at 504-862-1627.

a. Have you participated in a Pre-Application or Geological Review Meeting for the proposed project?

- ☐ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 4b.) (If you would like to schedule a pre-application meeting, please call 1-800-267-4019)
☐ **YES** (If YES, complete the following information.)

Date meeting was held: ____/____/____

Attendees:

Individual or Company Representative

OCM Representative

COE Representative

b. Have you obtained an official wetland determination from the COE for the project site?

- ☐ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 4c.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, include a copy with this application.)

JD Number: _____

c. Is this application a mitigation plan for another CUP?

- ☐ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 5.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, identify the permit number of the project requiring mitigation.)

OCM Permit Number: P

Continue to page 3 for step 5. 

Step 7 of 16

Who are the adjacent landowners?

Note: Adjacent landowner information is usually available through the office of the tax assessor in the parish where the project is to be developed.

Note: Additional information may be included in the area provided on page 12. Also, extra sheets may be required if there are more than eight adjacent landowners.

Complete the following information to notify adjacent landowners whose property adjoins the proposed project site.

Adjacent Landowner #1:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Address

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip

Adjacent Landowner #2:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Address

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip

Adjacent Landowner #3:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Address

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip

Adjacent Landowner #4:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Address

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip

Step 8 of 16

What is the purpose of the proposed project?

Note: We are required to review the justifications and needs for your project. Providing detailed information at the time of application may expedite processing of your proposal.

Note: Additional sheets may be required to explain why the proposed project is needed.

Complete the following information to identify the purpose and need for the proposed project.

a. Project Name and/or Title: LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)

b. Project Type: (Check ☒ the appropriate box. See the "Glossary" on page 10 for the definitions of terms.)

☐ Non-Residential

☐ Residential

c. Source of Funding ☒ Federal ☒ State ☐ Local ☐ Private

d. Check ☒ the appropriate box(es) to identify what will be done for the proposed project.

☐ Bridge/Road

☐ Drill site

☐ Pilings

☐ Riprap/Erosion Control

☐ Bulkhead/Backfill

☐ Fill

☐ Pipeline/Flow line

☐ Site Clearance

☐ Drainage Improvements

☐ Home Site/Driveway

☐ Plug/Abandon

☐ Subdivision

☐ Dredging

☐ Levee Construction

☐ Production Barge/Structure ☒ Vegetative Plantings

☐ Drill Barge/Structure

☐ Major Industrial Commercial

☐ Prop Washing

☐ Wharf/Pier/Boathouse

☐ Other

☐ Marina

☐ Remove Structures

⤵ (Please specify)

Marsh Creation

e. Why is the proposed project needed?

To restore open water to emergent marsh.

Continue to page 5 for step 9. 

Step 9 of 16

What is the status of the proposed project?

Note: Show and identify planned, in progress, completed work and dimensions for excavations and fill on the Plan View and Cross Section Drawings.

Complete the following information to indicate the start/end dates and the current status of the proposed project.

a. Proposed project start date: 6 / 1 / 2019 Proposed project completion date: 12 / 31 / 2019

b. Is any of the project work in progress?

☐ NO (If NO, proceed to Step 9c.)

☐ YES (If YES, show and identify the work in progress on the Plan View and Cross Section Drawings.)
 Please explain

c. Is any of the project work complete?

☐ NO (If NO, proceed to Step 10.)

☐ YES (If YES, show and identify the work completed on the Plan View and Cross Section Drawings.)
 Please explain

Step 10 of 16

How would you describe the proposed project?

Note: To apply for a wetland determination, call the COE at 504-862-1627.

Note: Information provided in this Step must be consistent with Maps and Drawings.

Note: For any equipment used, show the access route and construction right of way on the Maps and Drawings.

Complete the following information to describe structures, materials and methods for the proposed project.

Cubic yards are determined by using this formula. (Length (ft.) X Width (ft.) X Depth (ft.) divided by 27 = Cubic Yards)

Example: 25 ft. X 25 ft. X 5 ft. divided by 27 = 115.7 Cubic Yards

Acres are determined by using this formula. (Length (ft.) X Width (ft.) divided by 43,560 = Acres)

Example: 250 ft. X 250 ft. divided by 43,560 = 1.43 Acres

a. Excavation:

6,300,000.00

302.00

Cubic Yards

Acres

b. Fill:

6,300,000.00

657.00

Cubic Yards

Acres

c. What fill materials will be used for the proposed project?

(Check ☒ the appropriate box(es) and indicate the cubic yards for each type of fill material.)

☐ Concrete

Cubic Yards

☐ Rock (rip/rap)

Cubic Yards

☐ Crushed Stone or Gravel

Cubic Yards

☐ Sand

Cubic Yards

☒ Excavated & Placed on site

6,300,000.0

Cubic Yards

☐ Hauled in Topsoil/Dirt

Cubic Yards

☐ Excavated & Hauled off site

Cubic Yards

☐ Other (Please specify):

Cubic Yards

d. What equipment will be used for the proposed project? (Check ☒ the appropriate box(es).)

☒ Airboat

☐ Bulldozer/Grader

☒ Marsh Buggy

☒ Backhoe

☒ Dragline/Excavator

☐ Other Tracked or Wheeled Vehicles

☒ Barge Mounted Bucket Dredge

☐ Handjet

☐ Self Propelled Pipe Laying Barge

☐ Barge Mounted Drilling Rig

☐ Land Based Drilling Rig

☐ Tugboat

☒ Other (Please specify.) cutterhead dredge

Continue to page 6 for step 11. 

Step 11 of 16**What impact will the proposed project have?**

Note: You will be notified by OCM if a field investigation is required to determine if the proposed project will impact wetlands.

Note: Additional sheets may be required to adequately respond to 11b, 11c, 11d and/or 11e.

Note: Providing detailed information at the time of application may expedite processing of your proposal.

a. Total acres of wetlands and/or waterbottoms filled and/or excavated: 959.00

b. What alternative locations, methods and access routes were considered to avoid impact to wetlands and/or waterbottoms?

partially contained marsh creation
fully contained marsh creation
access through existing waterways

c. What efforts were made to minimize impact to wetlands and/or waterbottoms?

placed maximum depth on borrow area

d. How are unavoidable impacts to vegetated wetlands to be mitigated? (Please note that a willingness to perform mitigation does not relieve the applicant from adequately addressing justification for (step 8e) and alternatives to (step 11b & 11c) the proposed activity)

By creating 657 acres of emergent marsh

Landowner Rights

- The affected landowner(s) whose property may be impacted by the proposed project has (have) the option of requesting that compensatory mitigation be done on their property.
- Once OCM determines that mitigation is required, they will notify the applicant and all affected landowners of the extent and type of habitat impacted. The landowner(s) will be given thirty (30) days to formally request or waive their mitigation option. (This can cause substantial delays in processing of the application.)

Applicant Responsibilities

- Coordinate with the affected landowner(s) to develop a conceptual compensatory mitigation plan. This plan should be designed to offset the adverse impacts to vegetated wetlands which will occur from the proposed project. (This can also cause substantial delays in processing of the application.)
- To avoid delays, it is recommended that, prior to sending the application to OCM, you contact affected landowner(s) to:
 - Inform them of possible wetland impacts and discuss their compensatory mitigation rights; and
 - Ask them to indicate their intentions regarding compensatory mitigation on the form.
- Submit the Landowner Compensatory Mitigation Request/Waiver form along with your application.

Continue to page 7 for step 12. 

Step 12 of 16**What are the requirements for notification of landowners and oyster lease holders of the proposed project site?**

Note: OCM and COE both have mitigation requirements under different laws, rules and regulations; therefore, specific agency requirements may vary.

Note: If a property has multiple owners with undivided interest in the property, each person owning an interest is considered to be a landowner and must be notified.

Note: Additional sheets may be required if there are more than two landowners.

Note: Compensatory mitigation is not a monetary settlement to be used at the discretion of the landowner(s).

Note: A copy of the "Landowner Compensatory Mitigation Request/Waiver" form is included with this application. To obtain additional copies, visit the OCM website or call: •1-800-267-4019 Or •225-342-7591

Note: See our FAQ for a list of regulations that may be applicable. Be aware that this list is for example proposes and does not purport to be complete or indicate applicability in any particular situation or project. It is the applicant's responsibility to be fully aware of all regulatory requirements, to list those requirements and certify that they will be in compliance.

a. Are you applying for a Coastal Use Permit?

- ☐ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 12b.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, read the following information.)

Requirements for Notification of Landowners

It is the responsibility of the applicant to notify the landowner(s) of the property about this proposed project. Notification must include providing each impacted landowner with a copy of the permit application (form and plats) at the time the application is submitted to the Office of Coastal Management.

Requirements for Notification to Oyster Lease Holders

It is the responsibility of the applicant to notify all affected oyster lease holders about this proposed project. Notification must include providing each affected oyster lease holder with a copy of the permit application (form and plats) at the time the application is submitted to the Office of Coastal Management. The location of leases, and the name and contact information of the lessee can be obtained by contacting the LDWF Oyster Lease Survey Section at 504-284-5279. You also can use the OCM GIS interactive map on our website at http://sonris-www.dnr.state.la.us/www_root/sonris_portal_1.htm. Please note that copies of the lease holder notification letters must be included with your application packet at the time of submittal. For more information regarding notification requirements please contact the Oyster Lease Survey Section or visit our website at <http://dnr.louisiana.gov/crm/coastmgmt/permitsmitigation/oyster.asp>.

While these are legal requirements to ensure that property owners/oyster lease holders are aware of proposals which might impact their land/oyster lease, it also serves as a proactive measure to initiate communication between the applicant and the landowner(s)/lease holders, especially when mitigation might be necessary. Since mitigation can be a lengthy process, taking proactive steps early in the process may significantly reduce the time necessary to receive an authorization.

b. Are you the sole owner of the property on which the proposed activity is to occur?

- ☐ **YES** (If YES, proceed to Step 12c.)
☐ **NO** (If NO, follow the instructions below.)

Check ☒ the appropriate box(es) and complete the landowner information to attest to OCM that a copy of this application has been sent to all landowners whose property will be impacted by the project.

- ☒ The applicant is an owner of the property on which the proposed described activity is to occur.
☐ The applicant has made every reasonable effort to determine the identity and current address of the owner(s) of the land on which the proposed described activity is to occur, which included, if necessary, a search of the public records of the parish in which the proposed activity is to occur.
☐ The applicant hereby attests that a copy of the application has been distributed to the following landowners.

Landowner/Lease Holder #1:

 Name of Landowner / Lease Holder

Mailing Address:

 Street Address or P.O. Box

 Unit/Apartment #

 City

 Parish

 State

 Zip Code

Landowner/Lease Holder #2:

 Name of Landowner / Lease Holder

Mailing Address:

 Street Address or P.O. Box

 Unit/Apartment #

 City

 Parish

 State

 Zip Code

c. Does the project involve drilling, production, and/or storage of oil and gas?

- ☐ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 13.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, review and complete the certification below. You must attach a list of all state and federal laws and rules and regulations dealing with spill prevention and containment. Your signature on step 14 certifies that you are aware of the terms and conditions of each requirement and that you will remain in compliance at all times.)

I, Michael D. Nichols hereby certify that I am the agent of
 (Name of officer) (Name of Office)

William Monteleone, hereinafter referred to as the Applicant and that I have authority to
 (Full legal name of the entity seeking a permit)

act on behalf of and bind that legal entity, and by my signature below I certify that the information in the application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, that Applicant has provided a complete list of the requirements for protection of health, safety and the environment, and that Applicant is in full compliance with all applicable safety and environmental regulations as listed on the attached sheet, specifically including when applicable, LAC 43:XIX.111 Diverter Systems and Blowout Preventers.

Continue to page 8 for step 13. 

Step 13 of 16

Why are Maps and Drawings required to obtain a permit?

Note: The following websites may provide assistance in completing the Vicinity Map:

- Sonris on OCM website
- MapQuest.com
- Topozone.com

Note: For additional assistance with specific requirements, refer to the samples provided in this application package.



Quality Maps and Drawings are required to process the Joint Permit Application and for Public Notice. They must visually reflect what will be done in the proposed project and are key to the overall evaluation.

The following Maps and Drawings must be submitted with the Joint Permit Application and must show both existing and proposed conditions.

- **Vicinity Map** - Illustrates access to and the location of the proposed project relative to surrounding areas;
- **Plan View Drawing** - Illustrates an overhead view of the proposed project; and
- **Cross Section Drawing** - Illustrates a side view of the proposed project.

In general, all Maps and Drawings should be:

- Legible and clearly labeled on single sided 8½ x 11 size paper; (large drawings that are reduced in size to fit the 8½ x 11 format are not acceptable if the scale is no longer accurate and if the dimensions and details are not clear and easy to read after reproduction in the Public Notice);
- Drawn to scale with the scale identified graphically on each drawing; (if you cannot provide Maps and Drawings to scale, you may submit the dimensions of the proposed and existing features of the work area displayed);
- Black and white **ONLY** (Colored Maps and Drawings will **NOT** be accepted);
- Accurate and reproducible;
- Placement of the north arrow, title, legend and scale bar must be consistent on Maps and Drawings; and
- Information provided in Steps 1 through 12 must be consistent with the Maps and Drawings.

Inadequate or poor Maps and Drawings are the primary reason for delays in the permitting process. Sample Maps and Drawings are provided with this Joint Permit Application package for your assistance.

Link to sample plats:

<http://dnr.louisiana.gov/crm/coastmgt/cup/sampleplats.asp>

Step 14 of 16

Who needs to certify and sign this application?

Note: The application must be signed and dated by the applicant who desires to undertake the proposed activity.

Note: If an agent is being used, the applicant and agent must sign and date this application.

Read the following information. Print your name, sign and date to certify this application for processing.

- Application is hereby made for a permit or permits to authorize the work described in this application.
- To the best of my knowledge the proposed activity described in this permit application complies with and will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program.
- I certify that the information in this application is complete and accurate.
- If applicable, I also certify that the declarations in Step 12, notification to landowner(s), are complete and accurate.
- If applicable, I also certify that the declarations in Step 12c, oil spill response, are complete and accurate.
- I will abide by the conditions of the permit or license if issued and will not begin work without the appropriate authorization.
- Permission is granted to the agencies responsible for authorization of this work, or their duly authorized representative, to enter the property site during working hours for inspection purposes.
- If applicable, I authorize the agent identified in Step 2 to act in my behalf as agent for this application and the agent will furnish, upon request, information in support of this application.

William Monteleone

Clearly Print Name of Applicant

Applicant Signature

_____/_____/_____
Date

- As the agent, I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

Michael D. Nichols

Clearly Print Name of Authorized Agent

Authorized Agent Signature

_____/_____/_____
11 / 6 / 18
Date

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both.

Continue to page 9 for step 15. ➡

Step 13 of 16

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- Drawn to scale with the scale identified graphically on each drawing; (if you cannot provide Maps and Drawings to scale, you may submit the dimensions of the proposed and existing features of the work area displayed);
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Step 14 of 16

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Note: If an agent is being used, the applicant and agent must sign and date this application.

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- To the best of my knowledge the proposed activity described in this permit application complies with and will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program.
- I certify that the information in this application is complete and accurate.
- If applicable, I also certify that the declarations in Step 12, notification to landowner(s), are complete and accurate.
- If applicable, I also certify that the declarations in Step 12c, oil spill response, are complete and accurate.
- I will abide by the conditions of the permit or license if issued and will not begin work without the appropriate authorization.
- Permission is granted to the agencies responsible for authorization of this work, or their duly authorized representative, to enter the property site during working hours for inspection purposes.
- If applicable, I authorize the agent identified in Step 2 to act in my behalf as agent for this application and the agent will furnish, upon request, information in support of this application.

William Monteleone

Clearly Print Name of Applicant

Applicant Signature

11 / 11 / 18
Date

- As the agent, I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

Clearly Print Name of Authorized Agent

Authorized Agent Signature

Date

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both.

Continue to page 9 for step 15.



Step 15 of 16

What fees are required for permit processing and what methods are available for payment?

COE and Local Parish Program fees will be assessed separately at the end of the process.

Step 16 of 16

How do I submit the Joint Permit Application and Maps and Drawings for processing?

If your project is in the Galveston or Vicksburg District of the Corps of Engineers, please see page 12.

Note: Please keep a copy of the completed application for your records.

The following fees apply and must be received in order to process the application.

a. Check ☒ the appropriate box to indicate the fee type: (See the "Glossary" on page 10 for the definitions of terms.)

☐ \$100.00 - Non-Residential

☐ \$ 20.00 - Residential

- If your activity involves dredging or filling, OCM will bill you on the basis of \$.04 per cubic yards for residential uses and \$.05 per cubic yards for all other uses.
- Fees may not apply if the Joint Permit Application is being processed by the local Parish.
- Additional fees may be assessed for mitigation processing.

b. Check ☒ the appropriate box to indicate payment method:

☐ Check/Money Order

☐ Electronic Transfer

☐ Credit Card (Visa or MasterCard only)

☐ Escrow Account

- Make Check/Money Order payable to the Office of Coastal Management.
- To pay by Credit Card, Electronic Transfer or Escrow Account, call OCM at 1-800-267-4019 to provide specific account information or provide account information on a separate sheet of paper and include with application.
- Cash is not accepted.

To submit this permit application, Maps and Drawings and all supporting documentation, select an option below.



MAIL:

Office of Coastal Management
P.O. Box 44487
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4487

If you select the MAIL option, submit the original Joint Permit Application, Maps and Drawings and supporting documentation.



EXPRESS MAIL:

Office of Coastal Management
617 North 3rd Street,
Suite 1078
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone: 225-342-7591

If you select the EXPRESS MAIL option, submit the original copies of the Joint Permit Application, Maps and Drawings and supporting documentation.



FAX:

225-342-6760

Attention: Office of Coastal Management, Joint Permit Application Processing

- Include a cover sheet with the total number of pages; and
- If you select the FAX option, follow-up with one of the mail options to prevent delay if the fax is not legible.
- Payment arrangements should be made prior to faxing your application by calling OCM at 1-800-267-4019.

Continue to page 10 for "Glossary of Terms".



The following information may provide a better understanding of terms that are used throughout this application.

If the terms defined in this section do not help you, please contact OCM at one of the following, 1-800-267-4019 or 225-342-7591.

Adjacent Landowner

Property owners or lessees whose property is contiguous or shares a common border with that being developed.

Affected Landowner

The owner of the land on which a proposed activity will occur. If a property has multiple owners with undivided interest, each person owning an interest is considered to be an affected landowner.

Coastal Use Permit

A permit required by 214.30 of the SLCRMA. The term does not mean or refer to, and is in addition to, any other permit or approval required or established pursuant to any other constitutional provision or statute.

Compensatory Mitigation

As defined by OCM, replacement, substitution, enhancement, or protection of ecological values to offset anticipated losses of ecological values caused by a permitted activity.

As defined by the COE, compensating for unavoidable adverse impacts to wetlands by restoring areas to wetlands, creating wetlands, or enhancement of wetlands. Most compensatory mitigation involves purchase of mitigation credits in a private mitigation bank. The amount of credits purchased is dependent on the amount of wetland values that would be lost because of the permitted project.

Cross Section

A side view of a project area illustrating elevations of features such as natural ground; buildings; bulkheads; piers; and depressions such as waterways, ditches, ponds, etc. Cross sections also show side views of proposed work such as dredging and filling.

Discharge

The placement or movement of fill or excavated material using methods including, but not limited to dragline or backhoe buckets, bulldozers, front loaders, dump trucks, hydraulic dredge pipes, wheel-washing or prop-washing, jetting, etc.

Dredged Material (Spoil)

Material that is excavated as part of a specific project.

Ecological Value

The ability of an area to support vegetation, fish and wildlife populations.

Excavate

To dig out, remove or move earthen material, or to form a cavity or hole including linear features. Methods include, but are not limited to, draglines, backhoes, bulldozers, front loaders, hydraulic dredges, wheel-washing or prop-washing, jetting, etc.

Fastlands

Lands surrounded by publicly-owned, maintained, or otherwise validly existing levees or natural formations as of January 1, 1979, or as may be lawfully constructed in the future, which levees or natural formations would normally prevent activities, not to include the pumping of water for drainage purposes, within the surrounded area from having direct and significant impacts on coastal waters.

Fill Material

Any material including, but not limited to, soil, rocks, sand, clay, construction debris, trees, wood chips, broken concrete and asphalt, etc., whose placement replaces any portion of a waterbottom or wetland with dry land or changes the elevation of wetlands or waterbottoms. This material may come from on-site or be imported from an off-site source.

Mean High Water

The average position (elevation) of the high water mark.

Mean Low Water

The average position (elevation) of the low water mark.

Mitigation

All actions taken by a permittee to avoid, minimize, restore, and compensate for ecological values lost due to a permitted activity.

Non-Residential

Includes all actions that do not meet the requirements for the Residential category.

Non-Vegetated Waterbottoms

Waterbottoms that lack the presence of rooted vegetation.

Non-Wet Areas

Any area that has sufficiently dry conditions that indicate hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and/or wetland hydrology are lacking.

Off-site

Not within or adjoining the area directly modified by the permitted activity and not directly related to implementation of the permitted activity.

On-site

Within or adjoining the area directly modified by the permitted activity or directly related to implementation of the permitted activity.

Residential

Any coastal use associated with the construction or modification of one single-family, duplex, or triplex residence or camp. It shall also include the construction or modification to any outbuilding, bulkhead, pier, or appurtenance on a lot on which there exists a single-family, duplex, or triplex residence or camp or on a water body which is immediately adjacent to such lot. Uses which do not fit this definition are non-residential. The Coastal Use Permit application fee for residential projects is \$20.

Unavoidable Net Loss of Ecological Values

The net loss of ecological value that is anticipated to occur as the result of a permitted/authorized activity, despite all efforts, required by the guidelines, to avoid, minimize, and restore the permitted/authorized impacts.

Vegetated Waterbottoms

Waterbottoms that exhibit the presence of rooted vegetation.

Wetlands

For the purposes of §724 (as defined in R.S. 49:21.41), Open water areas or areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances, do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Continue to page 10 for "Frequently Asked Questions".



Frequently Asked Questions

The following questions and answers may assist you during the application process. For an expanded version of frequently asked questions, visit our website at <http://dnr.louisiana.gov/CRM/faq.asp>

What gives the Office of Coastal Management (OCM) the right to regulate private property?

OCM does not regulate private property. OCM regulates activities that have a direct and significant impact on state public resources. OCM's authority derives from Louisiana Revised Statute 49:214.21 et seq. Visit the legislative website for additional information at <http://www.legis.state.la.us/lss/tsrssearch.htm>.

How does the Joint Permit Application process work?

In general, an application is submitted which details the location and scope of the proposed work. OCM – Permits & Mitigation Division, which serves as a central collection point for the applications, distributes the applications to interested parties for their review and comment. OCM - Permits & Mitigation Division and the commenting agencies review the application for conformance with programmatic requirements and look for ways of minimizing impacts to coastal resources (e.g., vegetated wetlands, bird rookeries, endangered species, etc.). If necessary, negotiations are entered into to find locations, technologies or methods of implementing the project which will accommodate the needs of the permit applicant while conforming with the mandates of the various state and federal agencies. Once consensus is reached an appropriately conditioned permit is issued.

Who receives a copy of my Joint Permit Application?

The following agencies/offices receive a copy of your application:

- OCM Permit Section;
- Local Programs Section, (if necessary);
- OCM Support Services Staff;
- OCM Field Investigator;
- The Army Corps of Engineers; and
- State Land Office.

How long does it take to obtain a permit?

The following schedules are offered with the assumption that all of the information required by OCM is included in the application and the plats are adequate, clear and legible. For activities that are exempt from permit requirements, the determination is normally issued in under seven days. Projects that are determined to have no direct or significant impacts to coastal resources are issued in 4 to 10 days depending on location. Authorizations for activities that qualify for a General Permit are issued in 10 to 15 days. For those activities that require full public notice, a minimum of 45 days is required. During review of the permit application, for more complex activities, additional information may be requested. The more promptly the applicant can furnish this information the less time it will require to issue the authorization. The requirement for mitigation of wetland impacts is one of the factors that increases the time required for permit application review, as does coordination with other State agencies for activities affecting resources of concern to that agency.

How do I check the status of a submitted Joint Permit Application?

Information regarding submitted permits may usually be obtained on the OCM website: <http://sonris.com/direct.asp?server=sonris-www&path=/sonris/cmdPermit.jsp%3Fsid%3DPROD>.

How does OCM protect the information that I provide throughout this application?

Information provided on the application is used to evaluate the activity that is proposed for permitting, and this information is generally available for inspection and copying by the public, pursuant to the Louisiana Public Records act. There are some limited exceptions to the public records laws to protect certain types of records or information from public inspection. Please contact our office, **before** you submit any records or information that you would prefer not be available for public inspection or copying. In any case, simply marking a document "CBI" or "confidential business information" will not guarantee that the records or information will be protected from public inspection and copying.

May I submit a Joint Permit Application to the Parish instead of OCM?

Yes, if your project is located in a parish with an approved Local Coastal Program (Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. James, St. Tammany or Terrebonne) then you may submit your application to either the approved local program or the state office. If you submit the application to the state office, it will be input into the system and reviewed at that time. If you submit your application to the local parish office, then that office will forward the application to the state office to be input into the system and reviewed. Please allow additional time to receive a response if you choose the latter option.

What other permits may be required?

If your project involves dredging or filling of wetlands you may need a Water Quality Certification from the Department of Environmental Quality. Other approvals may be required but are not limited to the following:

- State Land Office;
- Department of Wildlife and Fisheries;
- Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism;
- Department of Transportation and Development; and/or
- Department of Health and Hospitals.

These agencies will notify you of their requirements as part of the Joint Public Notice process.

When I receive my permit from OCM, may I begin work?

Following the determination from OCM, work may begin only after obtaining any necessary permit(s) from the COE, including any required mitigation, and any approvals or permits required any local authority or agency or by any state or federal agency, as may be required by law for said activity or the construction of the referenced project.

How may I receive an extension for a permit?

If you have not begun work on your project within two years of the date of permit issuance, the initiation period can be extended for an additional two years if you submit a request to OCM no less than sixty days and no more than one-hundred and eighty days before the initial two year period expires. The expiration date can be extended. Follow the same rules. There is an \$80.00 extension fee.

If I began my project without a permit, what will happen?

OCM processing of any pending Joint Permit Application for the project will be suspended until the violation is resolved. You may be required to remove any structures installed and restore any impacted habitat. You may be subject to fines of up to \$12,000 and may be jailed up to six months. The penalties assessed by the Army Corps of Engineers may be significantly more expensive and more complicated.

Did I break the law if I have already done some clearing?

A representative from LDNR will perform a field investigation and project evaluation in order to determine the extent of any impacts and if you have violated any laws.

Contact OCM at 1-800-267-4019 for assistance.

What is Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act?

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 prohibits the obstruction or alteration of navigable water of the United States without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

What is Section 404 of the Clean Water Act?

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

How do I receive additional information on the Joint Permit Application process?

For additional information regarding the Joint Application Process, contact OCM at 1-800-267-4019 or visit the website at: <http://dnr.louisiana.gov/crm/>. You may also contact the Army Corps of Engineers at 504-862-2766 or visit the website at: www.mvn.usace.army.mil/ops/regulatory.

Continue to page 12 for "Contacts and Additional Landowner Information". 



Contacts and Additional Landowner Information

If your project is in the Galveston or Vicksburg COE District, submit your application directly to them. See addresses listed below.



COE District Contact Information:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Galveston District
Attention: CESWG-PE-R
P.O. Box 1229
Galveston, TX 77553-1229
Phone: 409-766-3930
Fax: 409-766-3931

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Vicksburg District
Attention: CEMVK-OD-F
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, MS 39183-3435
Phone: 601-631-5276
Fax: 601-631-5459

Additional Landowner Information (if necessary):

Adjacent Landowner #5:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box Unit/Apartment #

City Parish State Zip

Adjacent Landowner #6:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box Unit/Apartment #

City Parish State Zip

Adjacent Landowner #7:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box Unit/Apartment #

City Parish State Zip

Adjacent Landowner #8:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box Unit/Apartment #

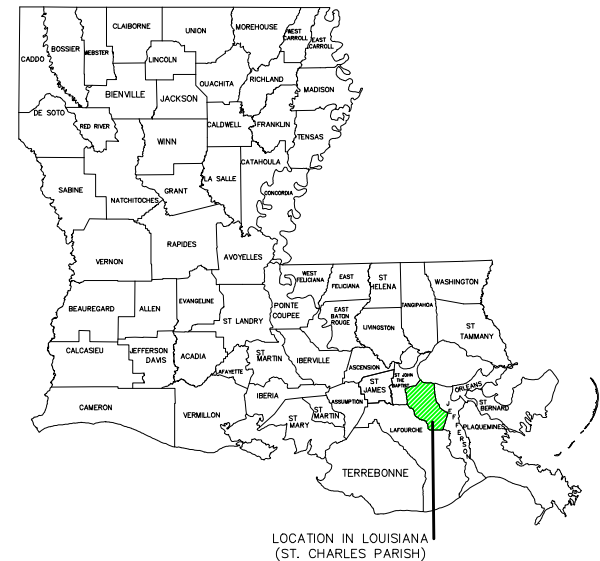
City Parish State Zip

**NOTICE:
48 HOURS BEFORE DIGGING
CALL 1-800-272-3020
TO LOCATE UTILITY LINES**



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

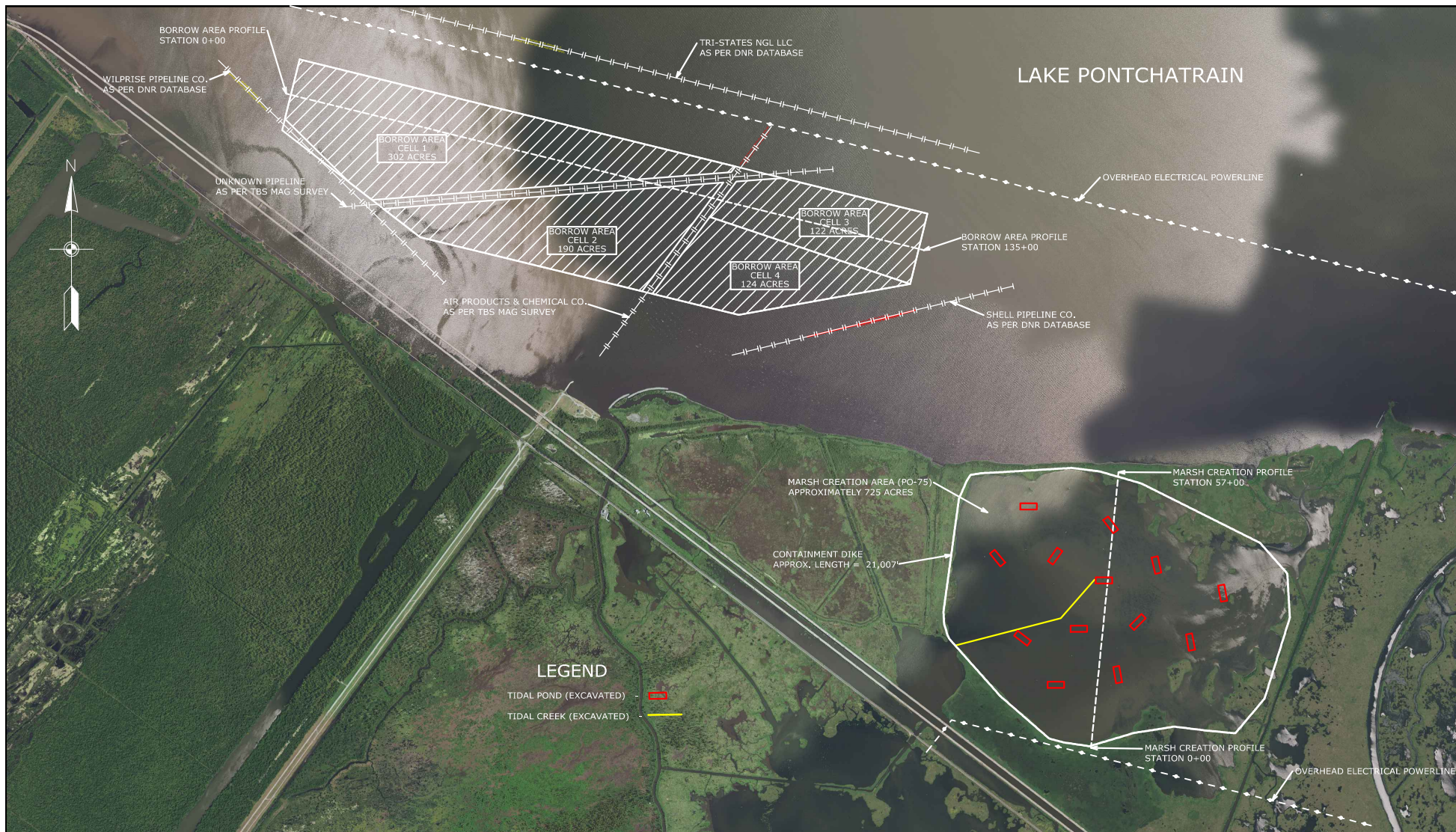
PO-75 LaBRANCHE EAST MARSH CREATION
BUILT UNDER THE COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING,
PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
PUBLIC LAW 101-646
BY THE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE
COASTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION AUTHORITY
OF LOUISIANA
2017



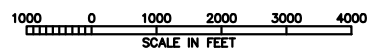
INDEX TO DRAWINGS

- 1 COVER SHEET - VICINITY MAP
- 2 PROJECT MAP
- 3 MARSH CREATION PROFILE
- 4 BORROW AREA PROFILE
- 5 TYPICAL SECTIONS

LaBRANCHE EAST
MARSH CREATION (PO-75)
PERMIT DRAWINGS
SHEET 01 of 05

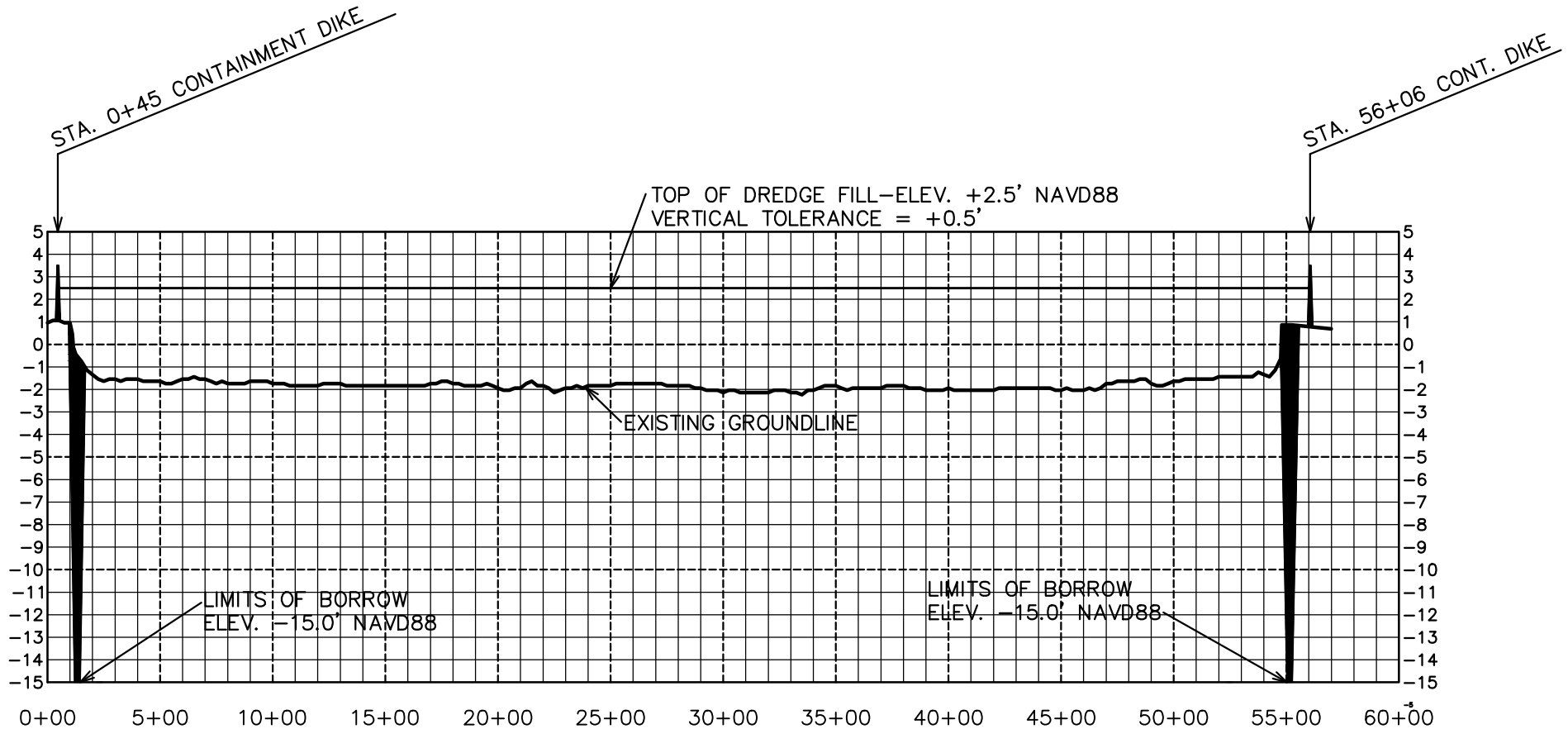


PROJECT MAP - EAST LaBRANCHE MARSH CREATION



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CONVEYANCE OR SALES.

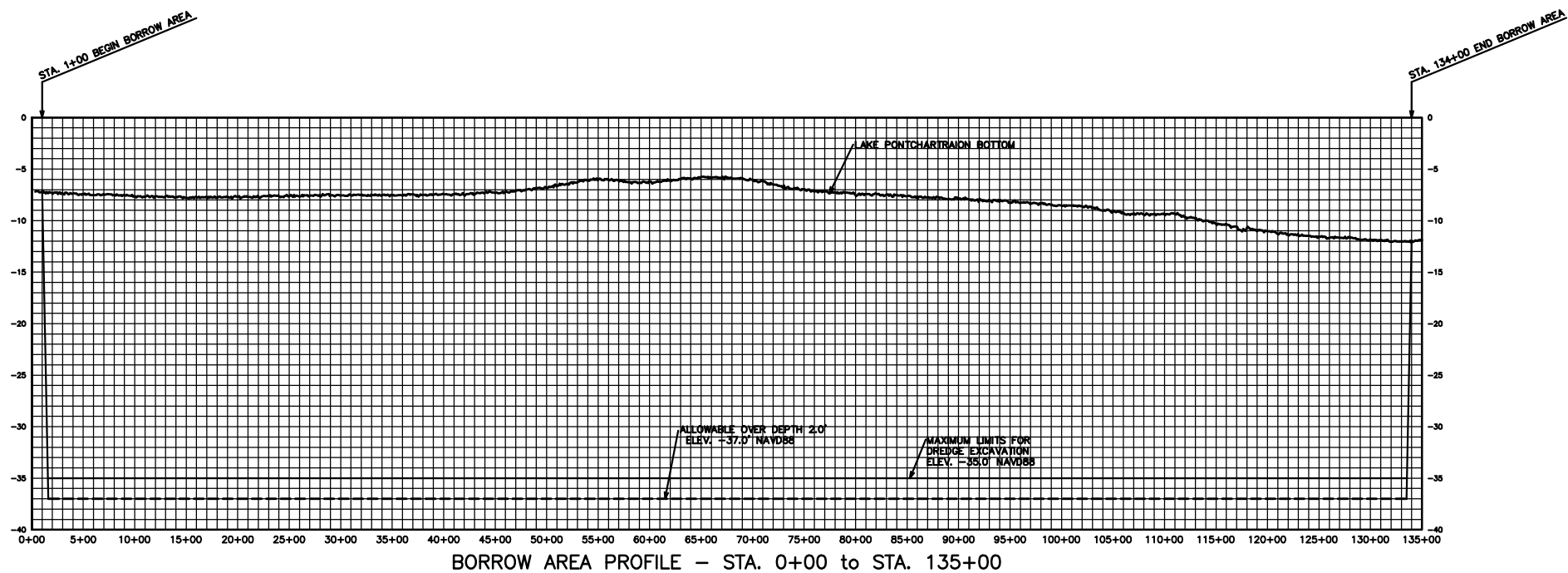
EAST LaBRANCHE
MARSH CREATION (PO-75)
PERMIT DRAWINGS
SHEET 02 of 05



MARSH CREATION PROFILE — STA. 0+00 to STA. 55+50

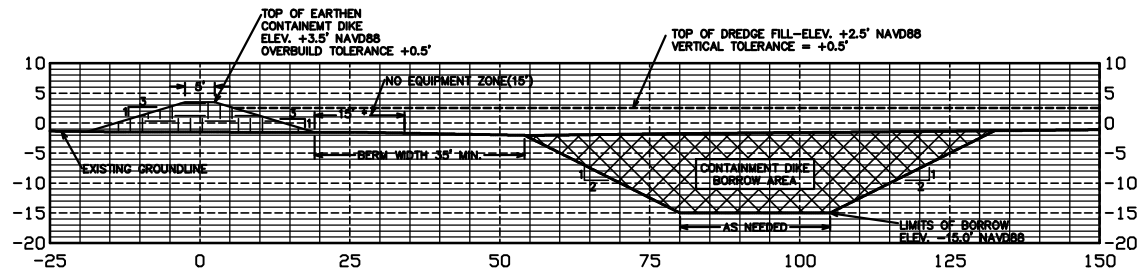
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MARSH CREATION (PO-75)
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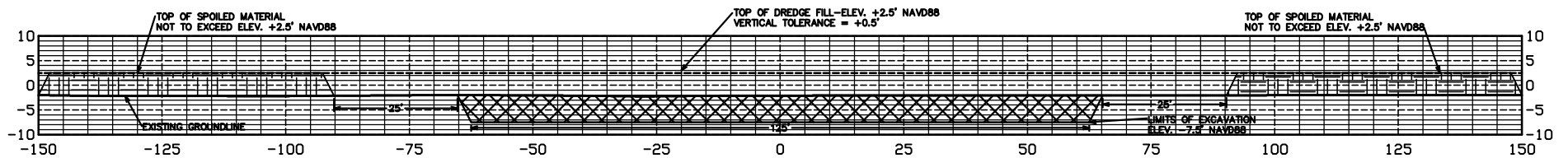
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MARSH CREATION (PO-75)
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SHEET 04 of 05

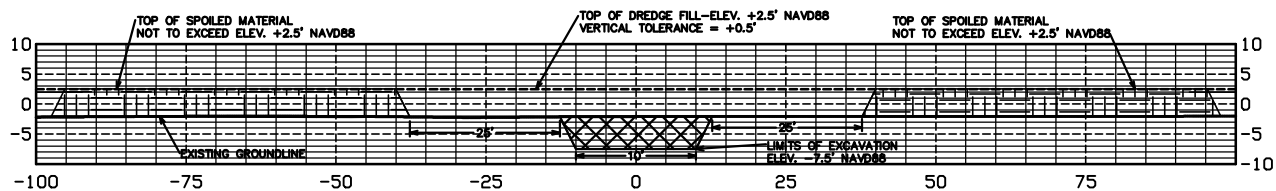


TYPICAL CROSS SECTION—EARTHEN CONTAINMENT DIKE

NOTE:
TIDAL PONDS SHALL BE RECTANGLE IN SHAPE WITH DIMENSIONS OF
350' x 125'. EACH POND SHALL BE ABOUT 1 ACRE IN SURFACE AREA.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION—TIDAL POND



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION—TIDAL CREEK

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EAST LaBRANCHE
MARSH CREATION (PO-75)
PERMIT DRAWINGS
SHEET 05 of 05

November 18, 2019

Attachment G
Section 303(e)



United States Department of Agriculture

October 24, 2018

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New Orleans District
CEMVN-PM-BC/CWPPRA Program/Brad Inman
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70118

RE: LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)
St Charles Parish, Louisiana
CWPPRA Section 303(e) Approval

Dear Mr. Inman:

Attached you will find a copy of the typical Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way Agreement (including Exhibit B) that will be executed by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) with landowners on the above-mentioned project.

We have determined that overgrazing is not a problem in the project area. CPRA has certified that land acquisitions will be in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. All standard real estate practices will be followed in acquiring land rights.

Please review for CWPPRA Section 303(e) approval and inform W. Britt Paul on my staff at (318) 473-7756, or email britt.paul@la.usda.gov as soon as the 303(e) determination is made.

Respectfully,

ACTING FOR

Kevin D. Norton
State Conservationist

Attachments

cc: W. Britt Paul, ASTC (WR), SO, NRCS, Alexandria, LA (w/attach)
Michael Nichols, PM, SO, NRCS, Alexandria, LA
William Feazel, PM, CPRA, Baton Rouge, LA
Nicholas McCoy, PE, FOPSS, NRCS, Lafayette, LA
Quin Kinler, RC, FOPSS, NRCS, Denham Springs, LA
John Boatman, DC, FO, NRCS, Luling, LA
Rhett A. Desselle II, Land Specialist, CPRA, Baton Rouge, LA



Natural Resources Conservation Service
State Office
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302
Voice: (318) 473-7751 Fax: (844) 325-6947

Helping People Help the Land

November 18, 2019

Attachment H
Overgrazing Determination

From: [Boatman, John - NRCS, Luling, LA](#)
To: [Nichols, Mike - NRCS, Alexandria, LA](#)
Subject: RE: Grazing certification for Phase II (CWPPRA) PO-75
Date: Wednesday, October 10, 2018 9:16:49 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Mike,

There are no livestock grazing in the work area and surrounding area as well.

John Boatman
District Conservationist
USDA/NRCS
1041 Rue La Cannes
P. O. Box 1782
Luling, LA 70070
985-331-9084
john.boatman@la.usda.gov

From: Nichols, Mike - NRCS, Alexandria, LA
Sent: Tuesday, October 9, 2018 3:42 PM
To: Boatman, John - NRCS, Luling, LA <John.Boatman@la.usda.gov>
Subject: Grazing certification for Phase II (CWPPRA) PO-75

John,
Please certify that overgrazing is not a problem for the PO-75 (LaBranche East) Project.
Thanks,
Michael



November 18, 2019

Attachment I
Request for Phase II
Approval Spreadsheet

November 18, 2019

Attachment J
Revised Wetland Value Assessment
(Full version available upon request)

Labranche East Marsh Creation Project

19th Priority Project List of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act



Final Project Information Sheet for Wetland Value Assessment Phase II

November 5, 2018

Prepared by

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Contact: Ron Boustany, NRCS
(337) 291-3067
ron.boustany@la.usda.gov

Project Name: Labranche East Marsh Creation**Project Location:**

Region 1, Pontchartrain Basin, St. Charles Parish, between Lake Pontchartrain and I-10, bounded to the west by the Fall Canal and the initial Bayou LaBranche Wetland Creation Project (PO-17) and to the east by a pipeline canal.

Problem:

Dredging of access and flotation canals for the construction of I-10 resulted in increased salinity and altered hydrology that exacerbated the conversion of wetland vegetation into shallow open water bodies. The Mississippi Gulf Outlet (MRGO) channel allowed for increase salinity in the Pontchartrain basin which further resulted in loss of upper basin wetlands. Recent closure of the MRGO has lowered salinities and some wetland areas have begun to recover. However, some areas have been reduced to vast open water expanses that require significant action for restoration. Priority has been placed on areas adjacent to large lakes, such as Lake Pontchartrain, so as to prevent expansion of the lake into deteriorated wetland areas.

Goals:

The primary goal is to restore the marsh that has been converted to shallow open water. Project implementation would result in an increase of fisheries and wildlife habitat acreage and diversity and improvement of water quality. The proposed project would provide storm buffer protection to I-10, the region's primary westward hurricane evacuation route, and to a lesser degree, the Canadian National Illinois Central Railroad line. Additional wetland storm buffer would complement the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers ongoing and contemplated hurricane protection measures in the area that include raising/enlarging the existing earthen levee and placement of a breakwater structure on the north side of the intersection of I-10 and I-310.

Proposed Solution:

The proposed solution consists of the creation of approximately 657 acres of emergent wetlands and nourish another 69 acres of existing wetland acreage using dedicated dredging from Lake Pontchartrain (**Figure 1**). The marsh creation will be pumped to a 3 foot elevation initially and allowed to settle to a target elevation of 0.82 ft which is the same as average healthy marsh. The marsh creation material will be pumped from a borrow area in Lake Pontchartrain into a confined area designed for marsh creation. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the created marsh will be planted to supplement natural colonization. Successful wetland restoration in the immediate area (PO-17) and a pilot project near the project area clearly demonstrates the suitability and stability of soil and material availability from a sustainable borrow area (outlet end of Bonnet Carre Spillway).

Figure 1. Project features map (map provided by USGS-NWRC).



Monitoring Information

Bayou Labranche Wetland Restoration Project (PO-17) – This project was constructed in 1994. The project is immediately adjacent to the proposed project area. The project was designed to create approximately 305 acres of marsh at a ratio of 70% emergent marsh to 30% open water in 5 years. The target elevation for the created marsh was estimated at +0.65 to +1.62 feet NAVD88. The average elevation was +1.6 ft after construction and dropped to +1.0 ft three years after construction, which matched the elevation in the reference marsh. Although the target elevation was generally met during construction, most of the project area was constructed in the upper elevation range and was not suitable for establishment of marsh. Percent cover two years after construction was approximately 70%. Three years after construction, 78% of the site was classified as wetland and 19% as open water. However, 27% of the site was classified as palustrine scrub/shrub and only 8% as estuarine emergent marsh. The plant community is transitioning to an intermediate marsh.

Soil Type

The project area soil survey has the area listed as consisting of completely Lafitte muck.

V1 - Emergent Vegetation

The project boundary includes a total of 726 acres of area identified for marsh creation and marsh nourishment. Based upon USGS analysis of 2016 land/water data (**Figure 2**), the 726 acre marsh creation site consists of approximately 657 acres of open water and 69 acres of marsh fragments. The 1949 vegetation mapping classified the area as brackish marsh (O'Neil 1949). Since then the classification has varied from intermediate (1968, 1997) to brackish (1978, 1988, 2001) (Chabreck and Linscombe 1997, Chabreck et al. 2001). The 2007 USGS Marsh type analysis indicated that the area was intermediate marsh however, according to the 2013 marsh type survey (Sasser, C.E.; Visser, J.M.; Mouton, E.; Linscombe, J; and Hartley, S. 2014) the project is 4.5% brackish marsh, 5% saline marsh and 90.5% water.

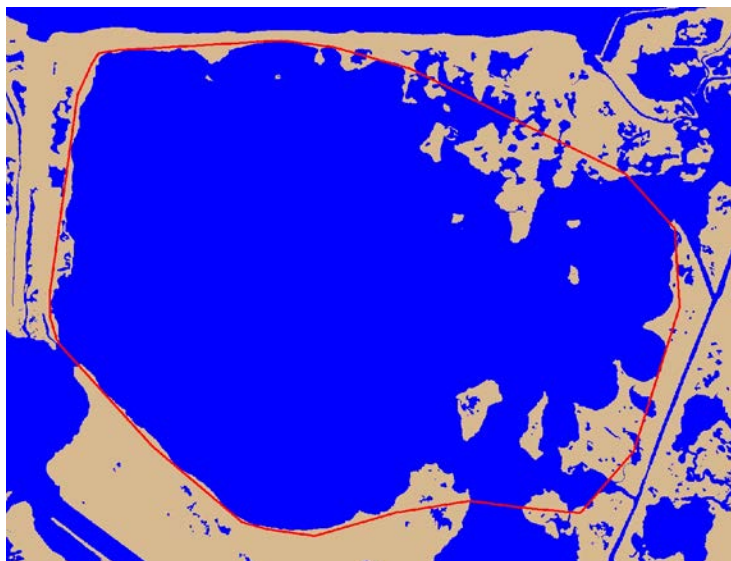


Figure 2. USGS land/water map for project area.

The mean salinity for CRMS 2830 (**Figure 3**) for the entire period of record (1/2008 to 12/2017) is approximately 2.2 ppt. However, prior to the MRGO closure, the mean salinity was 3.1 ppt (2008-2012) and following closure at the beginning of 2013 to December 2017 the mean has dropped to 1.31 ppt which is a **58%** drop in the mean salinity. So the area is not likely to be considered saline and should continue to trend towards lower salinity plant communities. The CRMS 2830 location indicates that the site is 70% dominated by *Spartina patens* (wiregrass). The marsh classification though is intermediate (**Figure 4**). Based upon the mean salinity of 1.31 ppt (post MRGO closure) and the marsh type classification, we are considering the location as intermediate marsh and therefore should be evaluated using the Intermediate marsh model.



Figure 3. CRMS 2830 location.

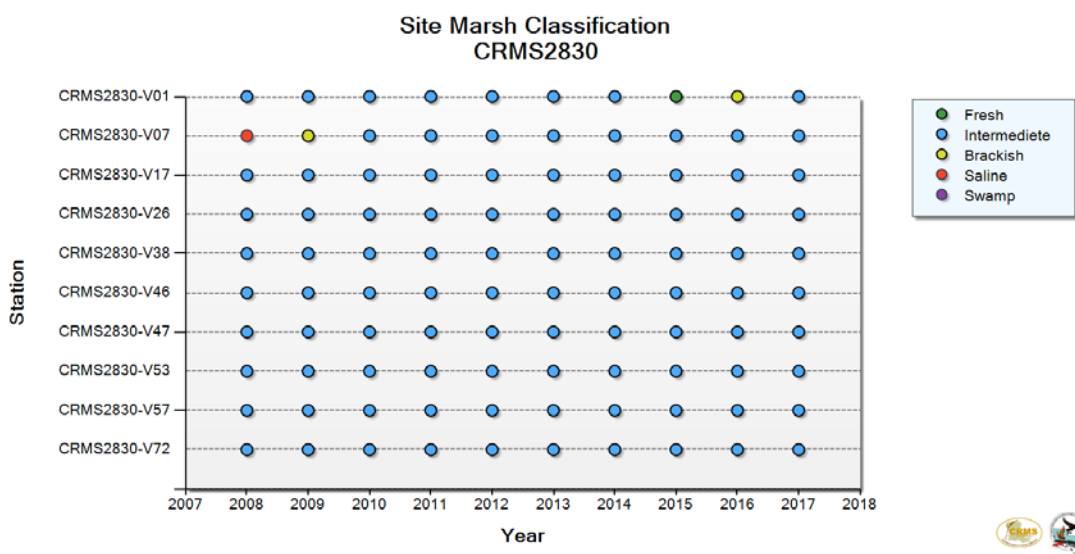


Figure 4. CRMS 2830 marsh classification over previous years.

Land Loss: USGS calculated a historical loss rate for the extended boundary (5,869 acres) using a hyper-temporal analysis for the period 1984 to 2016 (**Figure 5**). The loss rate during that time period was -0.24 %/year.

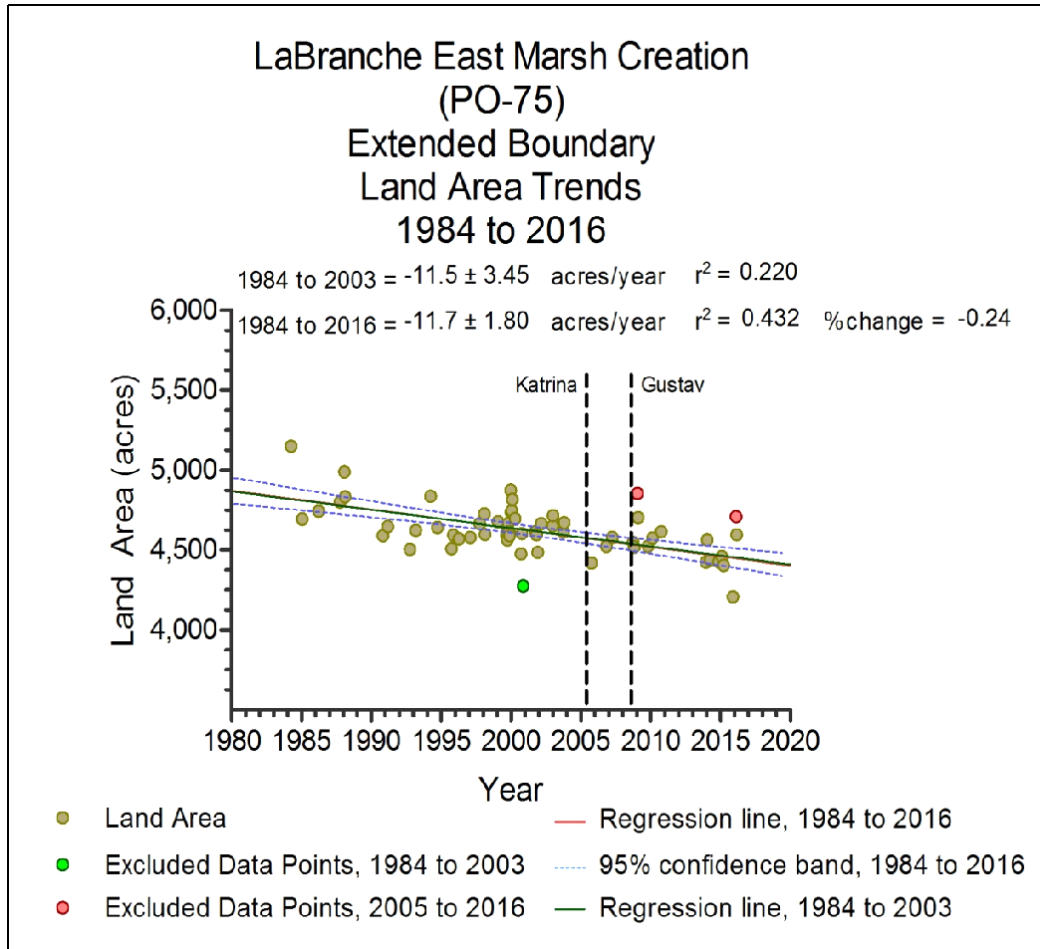


Figure 5. Hypertemporal analysis for land area trends.

FWOP

TY0

Marsh: 69 acres (9%)
 Water: 657 acres (91%)

TY1

Marsh: 69 acres (9%)
 Water: 657 acres (91%)

TY20

Marsh: 65 acres (9%)
 Water: 661 acres (91%)

FWP

Standard workgroup assumptions are applied. Although we have a 25% planting, we assume normal development and apply marsh credit at 10% at TY1, 30% at TY3 and 100% at TY5. Nourished marsh receives 50% marsh credit at TY1 and 100% at TY3 and is lost at half the historical rate.

Based on water level data ((2008-2018) for CRMS 2830, the 5% inundation elevation (upper limit for fresh/intermediate marsh) is 1.63 ft NAVD88 (Geoid 12A). The target marsh elevation is 0.82 ft which is well below the 5% inundation.

By TY5, the settlement of the marsh platform and vegetation cover would be sufficient to allow designation of fully functional marsh (Figure 6).

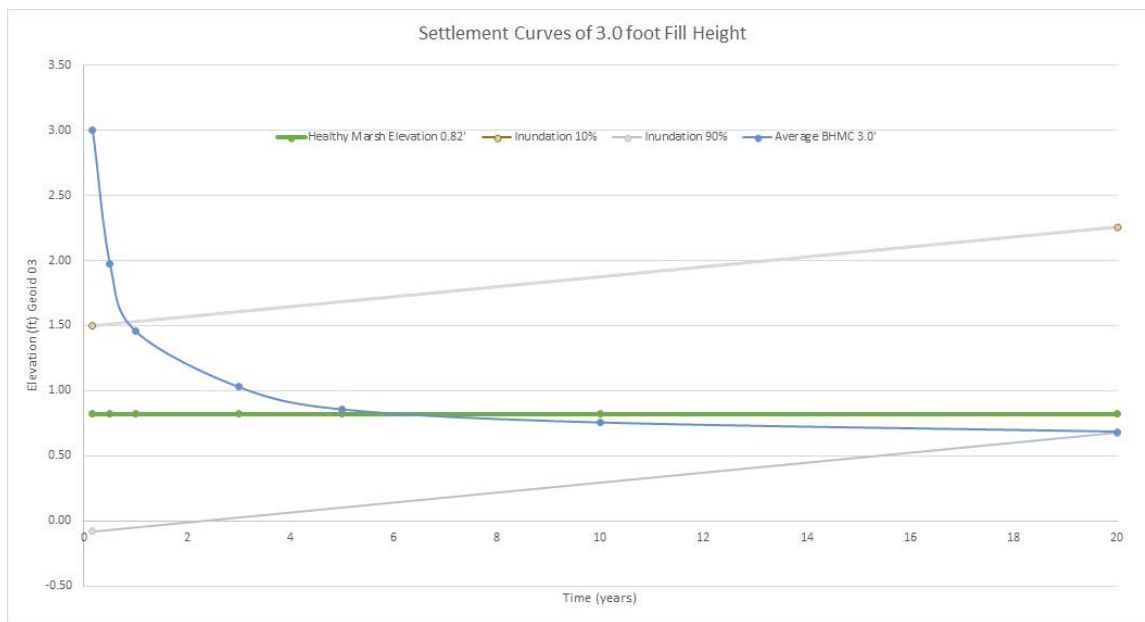


Figure 6. Project settlement curve.

TY1

Marsh: 100 acres (14%)

Water: 1 acre (0%)

TY3

Marsh: 265 acres (36%)

Water: 3 acres (0%)

TY5 (fully functional marsh)

Marsh: 722 acres (99%)

Water: 4 acres (1%)

TY20
 Marsh: 709 acres (98%)
 Water: 17 acres (2%)

Net acres at TY20 = 643

V2 – Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

The project area is primarily shallow open water classified as intermediate salinity. Submerged aquatic vegetation is prevalent throughout. The dominant species is *Ruppia maritima* (widgeongrass) with *Myriophyllum spicatum* mixed in (watermilfoil). On the EngWG WVA field trip (2009) it was estimated that 50% of the open water had SAV cover. It is estimated that this will remain unchanged FWOP.

FWOP

TY0	50%
TY1	50%
TY20	50%

FWP

At TY1, there will be less than 1% open water available. It is expected that these areas will have no appreciable SAV TY1 but will rapidly redevelop cover in open water areas TY3 to 25% (half of maximum). By TY5, it is estimated that SAV cover will resume to pre-project cover conditions (50%).

TY1	0%
TY3	25%
TY5	50%
TY20	50%

V3 – Interspersion

The marsh creation cell has approximately 9% existing marsh (69 acres) mainly along the perimeter of the cell. The project site is mostly contiguous open water. Therefore, initial interspersion is Class 5. This is not expected to change significantly by TY20. FWP, marsh creation will initiate a Class 5 area. This will transition to Class 3 (“carpet marsh”) TY3 and remain a Class 3 through TY20.

FWOP

TY0	Class 5
TY1	Class 5
TY20	Class 5

FWP

TY1	Class 5
TY3	Class 3 (“carpet marsh”)
TY5	Class 3
TY20	Class 3

V4 – Shallow Open Water Habitat

Water depths were determined for the marsh creation area in a detailed transect survey consisting of several transect lines and a total of 1159 survey points. The data were corrected for water level to determine mean water depth at each location. The long-term mean water elevation (NAVD88 – CRMS 2830) is 0.74 ft. FWOP, the average percent of open water less than or equal 1.5 ft depth is 52%. We determined the subsidence rate of the project area based upon the State Master Plan estimates for Pontchartrain (2.6 mm/y) to be -0.17 ft after 20 years. By TY20 it is estimated that the % open water $\leq$ 1.5 ft will decrease to 39% (Figure 7).

FWOP

TY0	52%
TY1	52%
TY20	39%

Project:	Labranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75)				
Assumptions and methodology are provided in the numbered items below.					
1. Water depths are from 2017 field investigations.					
2. Long-term mean water elevation (NAVD88) for project area: +0.74 ft. (CRMS 2830)					
Water depths are already corrected; information was acquired from field survey data.					
4. Shallow open water is defined as open water less than or equal to 1.5 feet deep. Therefore, all depths less than or equal to 1.5 ft are identified below as SOW (shallow open water). All depths greater than 1.5 ft are identified as deep open water (DOW).					
5. TY20 water depths are estimated by applying 20 years of subsidence (0.17 ft) to all TY0 depths. (SMP for Pontchartrain)					
TARGET YEAR 0			TARGET YEAR 20		
Long-term mean water elevation	0.74	ft NAVD88	Subsidence rate (20 yrs)	0.17	ft
Site visit water elevation	na	ft NAVD88	Pontchartrain (2.6 mm/yr)		
Correction factor applied to water depths	0	ft			
	(pre-corrected)				
Total Pts	1159		Total Pts	1159	
Deep Open Water	561		Deep Open Water	711	
Shallow Open Water	598		Shallow Open Water	448	
% OW ≤ 1.5' deep	52%		% OW ≤ 1.5' deep	39%	

Figure 7. V4 Shallow Open Water calculator.

FWP

For FWP, it is assumed that all open water is less than 1.5 ft deep at TY1 through TY5. By TY20, it is assumed that continued settlement and tidal exchange will result in the formation of some open water greater than 1.5 feet deep.

TY1	100%
TY3	100%
TY20	90%

V5 – Salinity

The site is characterized as intermediate with dominant taxa listed as *Spartina patens* (wiregrass) and a significant presence of *Sagittaria lancifolia* (bulltongue). CRMS2830 monitoring site is located in the southern section of the project area. The mean salinity for the entire period of record is 2.2 ppt. Prior to MRGO closure, the mean was 3.1 ppt and has since significantly reduced with closure. The mean Growing Season Salinity (March 1 – Nov 30) for the period after the closure (2010-2018) was **1.64 ppt**. Because the project area is classified as

intermediate, the mean growing season salinity is used in the assessment. It is not expected that the project will affect salinity because of the tidal exchange with adjacent Lake Pontchartrain.

FWOP

TY0	1.64 ppt
TY1	1.64 ppt
TY20	1.64 ppt

FWP

TY1	1.64 ppt
TY3	1.64 ppt
TY5	1.64 ppt
TY20	1.64 ppt

V6 – Fish Access

Currently, approximately 20% of the project area is influenced by a fixed crest weir (Figure 8). The remainder of the project area is open access. A weighted average is used to determine the initial percent access value (P).

$$0.2 * 0.1 = 0.02$$

$$0.8 * 1 = 0.8$$

$$P = 0.82$$

The project (marsh creation) is expected to limit access in TY1 but revert to optimal estuarine organism access by TY3.



Figure 8. Fixed-crest weir location.

FWOP

TY0	0.82
TY1	0.82
TY20	0.82

FWP

TY1	0.0001
TY3	0.82
TY5	0.82
TY20	0.82

Literature Cited

- Chabreck, R. H. and G. Linscombe. 1997. Vegetation type map of the Louisiana coastal marshes. Baton Rouge, LA. Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
- Chabreck, R. H., G. Linscombe, S. Hartley, J. B. Johnston, A. Martucci. 2001. Coastal Louisiana Marsh-Vegetation Types. CD Version. USGS National Wetlands Research Center. Lafayette, LA
- O'Neil, T. 1949. The muskrat in the Louisiana coastal marshes. Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. New Orleans, LA. 152 pp.

**Barataria Bay Rim
Marsh Creation
BA-195**



Problem

Wetland loss due to subsidence, sediment deprivation, and construction of access and pipeline canals. Loss rate in the project area are estimated to be -0.43% per year for the period 1984 to 2019.

Timeline

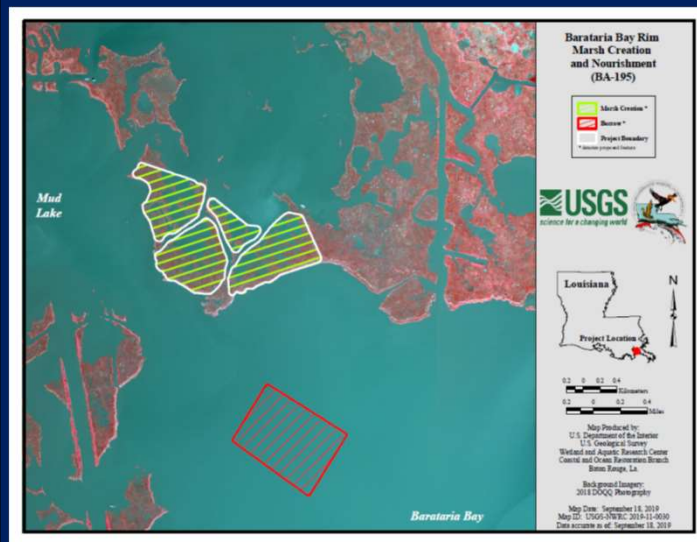
January 2016 – Approved for Phase I (PPL25)

2016 - 2017 – Cultural resources, Preliminary landrights, pipeline investigations, etc

July 2017 – February 2019 – Engineering Data Collection and Preliminary Design

March 2019 – 30% Design

October 2019 – 95 % Design



Four fully contained marsh creation cells

228 acres of marsh creation

198 acres of marsh nourishment

Containment dikes to be degraded as needed

Up to 15% of MC area to be planted if needed



Benefits

Net Acres after 20 year:	226
Average Annual habitat units	141

Costs

Fully Funded Phase I Cost	\$2,693,708
Fully Funded Phase II Cost	\$26,603,176
Total Fully Funded Cost (Phase I + Phase II)	\$29,296,884
Current Phase II, Increment 1 Request	\$25,527,081



Why Fund This Project Today?

- Could be the first in a series of projects to re-establish or maintain the integrity of the Barataria Bay Rim which is a strategy represented in multiple coastal Louisiana restoration plans.



Why Fund This Project Today?

COAST 2050

The map displays the following projects:

- 1. Small River Diversion
- 2. Restore Natural Drainage Patterns
- 3. Remove Flood Waters From the Upper Basin
- 4. Divert Through Existing Leaks
- 5. Manage Outfall of Existing Diversions
- 6. Enrich Existing Diversions with Sediment
- 7. Build and Maintain Delta Splays
- 8. Construct the Most Effective Small Diversions
- 9. Sediment Trap for Marsh Creation
- 10. Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove/Namie
- 11. Delta Building Diversion at Bastion Bay
- 12. Delta Building Diversion at Berry's Bay
- 13. Delta Building Diversion at American Bay
- 14. Controlled Overflows Into Quarantine Bay
- 15. Prevent Loss of Sediments Into Deep Gulf Waters
- 16. Dedicated Dredging for Marsh Creation Along Hwy. 1
- 17. Dedicated Delivery of Sediment for Marsh Building in Camille Bay
- 18. Parallel Conveyance Channel and Delta Lobe
- 19. Gap Spoilbanks/Plug Canals in Lower Bay Marshes Where Feasible
- 20. and 21. Wave Absorbers Reef Zones as Appropriate
- 22. Restore/Mainline Barrier Shoreline
- 23. Extend Barrier Shoreline
- 24. Preserve Land Bridge
- 25. Mainline Shoreline Integrity
- 26. Dedicated Dredging

Logos at the bottom include the USDA United States Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the CPRA (Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority).

Why Fund This Project Today?

2012 MASTER PLAN



USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Wild and Scenic Rivers Program



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



COASTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION AUTHORITY
CPRA

Today's Request

Fully Funded Phase II Cost	\$26,603,176
Total Fully Funded Cost (Phase I + Phase II)	\$29,296,884
Current Phase II, Increment 1 Request	\$25,527,081





United States Department of Agriculture

November 19, 2019

Mr. Mark Wingate, Deputy District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New Orleans District
CEMVN-PM-R/CWPPRA Program
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70118

RE: Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195)
Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes
Phase II Authorization Request

Dear Mr. Wingate:

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) hereby requests Phase II authorization of the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195). Phase I activities were authorized on Priority Project List 25 in January 2016, by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation Task Force under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands, Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). This request is submitted in accordance with the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures Manual (SOP).

Enclosed please find the information required for Phase II authorization requests pursuant to Appendix A of the SOP. Should additional information be required for this project, please contact Quin Kinler on my staff at quin.kinler@usda.gov or (225) 271-2403.

Respectfully,

W. Britt Paul

Assistant State Conservationist for Water Resources

Enclosures

cc via email only:

Bren Haase, CPRA Technical Committee Member
Darryl Clark, USFWS Technical Committee Member
Pat Williams, NMFS Technical Committee Member
Karen McCormick, EPA, Technical Committee Member
Brad Inman, USACE, P&E Subcommittee
Kaitlyn Carriere, USACE
Quin Kinler, RC, NRCS, Denham Springs, LA
Jessica Diez, CPRA, Project Manager, Baton Rouge, LA
Brandon Samson, NRCS, FO, Lafayette, LA
John Jurgensen, SCE, NRCS, SO, Alexandria, LA



Natural Resources Conservation Service
State Office
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302
Voice: (318) 473-7751 Fax: (844) 325-6947

Helping People Help the Land

Enclosure 1

Information Required in Phase II Authorization Request

Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195)

I. Description of Phase I Project

The Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-195) was approved as part of the 25th CWPPRA Priority Project List. Phase I was authorized by the CWPPRA Task Force in January 2016. The Project is located in the Barataria Basin, approximately 12 miles south of Myrtle Grove, along the northwest rim of Barataria Bay, in Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, Louisiana. The goal of the Phase I project was to create approximately 251 acres of marsh and nourish approximately 266 acres of marsh (517 acres total) with dredged material from Barataria Bay.

Material was to be hydraulically dredged and pumped via pipeline into three fully contained cells to create approximately 236 acres of marsh and nourish 232 acres. The original design was to place the dredged material to an initial fill height of +2.9 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A, with a target marsh height of +1.6 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A. Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments was anticipated to produce marsh elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh and within the intertidal range for saline marsh. 50% of the contained marsh creation area was to be planted if needed. Containment dikes were to be constructed and then degraded after construction to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands.

Additional material from the same borrow site was to be hydraulically dredged and pumped via pipeline to a semi-contained area to create approximately 15 acres of marsh and nourish 34 acres. Segments of containment dike would have been constructed as necessary across distinct channels. The proposed design was to place the dredged material to an initial fill height of +2.9 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A in two primary ponds and in the pipeline canal that extends toward the east. After construction, containment segments would have been degraded to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands.

A summary of project costs and benefits at the time of Phase 1 approval is provided below; the candidate project fact sheet and map can be found in **Attachment A**.

Fully Funded Total Project Cost	\$23,838,905
Net Acres at TY20	251
Average Annual Habitat Units	158

II. Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process, and Issues

Phase I activities included formation of project goals and objectives, data acquisition and analyses (i.e., survey monument establishment, water level determination, bathymetric

and topographic surveys, magnetometer surveys, and geotechnical investigation), development and evaluation of project alternatives, preliminary design (30%), and final design (95%) of the preferred alternative. Other tasks included the development of the land rights work plan, preliminary ownership report, preliminary pipeline report, preliminary oyster lease report, preliminary oyster resources survey, cultural resources reconnaissance report, consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office and recognized Tribes, draft application for appropriate permits and regulatory clearances, development of the draft Environmental Assessment, and approval of updated estimated costs and benefits by the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups.

III. Description of the Phase II Candidate Project

Due to numerous pipelines in the project area, the semi-contained marsh creation area has been eliminated and one of the fully-contained marsh creation cells has been split into two cells. Currently, the project consists of restoring 426 acres of saline marsh by hydraulically dredging in-situ material from Barataria Bay and placing it into four fully-contained cells within the interior marsh. The proposed design is to place the dredged material to a slurry height not to exceed +3.0 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A (plus 0.5 ft tolerance) to create approximately 228 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 198 acres. Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments should produce marsh elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh within the intertidal range. Containment dikes will be constructed to a height of +4.5 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A. Containment dikes will be degraded as necessary to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands, and up to 15% of the created marsh area will be planted if it does not vegetate naturally.

A summary of current project costs and benefits is provided below, and an updated project fact sheet and map can be found in **Attachment B**.

Fully Funded Total Project Cost	\$29,296,884
Current Fully Funded Phase II Request	\$26,603,176
Current Phase II, Increment 1 Request	\$25,527,081
Net Acres at TY20	226
Average Annual Habitat Units	141

The revised estimates of costs and benefits triggered the need for a change in project scope which has been sent to the Technical Committee.

IV. Checklist of Phase II Requirements

A. List of Project Goals and Strategies

The specific goals of the project are to create approximately 228 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 198 acres.

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 was executed between CPRA and NRCS for Phase I activities on July 25, 2016.

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

CPRA provided assurance on land rights completion to NRCS on October 2, 2019, **Attachment C**.

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 March 14, 2019. Comments were received from only one agency, responses were provided, and responses were complete and acceptable. CPRA and NRCS agreed on the project design concepts and agreed to proceed to the 95% design. CPRA's Letter of Concurrence to proceed to final design is included in **Attachment D**.

E. A favorable Final Design Review (95% Design Level)

The Final Design Review meeting was held on October 24, 2019. Representatives from NRCS, CPRA, NOAA, EPA, and USACE participated in the meeting. Comments were received from EPA. Responses were provided. CPRA's letter of concurrence to proceed to Phase II funding request is included in **Attachment E**.

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.

NRCS submitted the draft Environmental Assessment to the Technical Committee for review on November 20, 2019.

G. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits.

Joint permit application materials (LDNR/CMD, USACE, and LDEQ) have been completed and will be submitted if Phase II is authorized. Draft permit application is included in **Attachment F**. Draft permit drawings are available upon request.

H. 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.

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

Section 303(e) approval was issued on November 12, 2019. (**Attachment G**).

J. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS.

NRCS has determined that overgrazing is not, and is not anticipated to be, a problem in the project area (**Attachment H**).

K. 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.

NRCS submitted the revised cost estimate to the Engineering Work Group on October 30. The Economic Work Group provided a fully-funded cost estimate on November 1, 2019.

The Phase II funding request spreadsheet is included as **Attachment I**.

L. A Wetland Value Assessment, reviewed and approved by the Environmental Work Group.

A revised WVA reflecting the final project design was completed on November 4, 2019 (**Attachment J**). The project is anticipated to result in 226 net acres and 141 AAHUs.

Attachment A
Candidate Project Factsheet

PPL25 Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson and Plaquemines Parish

Problem:

Historic wetland loss in the area occurs in the form of interior marsh loss and shoreline erosion along Barataria Bay. The interior loss is caused by subsidence, sediment deprivation, and construction of access and pipeline canals. Based on the hyper-temporal analysis conducted by USGS for the extended project boundary, loss rates in the project area are estimated to be -0.58% per year for the period 1984 to 2015.

Goals:

The goal of the project is to create approximately 251 acres of marsh and nourish approximately 266 acres of marsh (517 acres total) with dredged material from Barataria Bay.

Proposed Solution:

Sediments from a Barataria Bay borrow site will be hydraulically dredged and pumped via pipeline into three separate fully contained cells to create approximately 236 acres of marsh and nourish 232 acres. The proposed design is to place the dredged material to an initial fill height of +2.9 ft NAVD88, with a target marsh height of +1.6ft NAVD88. Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments should produce marsh elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh and within the intertidal range. 50% of the contained marsh creation area will be planted if needed. Containment dikes will be constructed as necessary. Perimeter containment dikes exposed to high wave energy will be planted. Containment dikes will be degraded as necessary to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands.

Additional sediments from the same borrow site will be hydraulically dredged and pumped via pipeline to a semi-contained area to create approximately 15 acres of marsh and nourish 34 acres. Segments of containment dikes will be constructed as necessary across distinct channels. The proposed design is to place the dredged material to an initial fill height of +2.9ft NAVD88 in two primary ponds and in the pipeline canal that extends toward the east. Because these ponds and pipeline canal will not have full perimeter containment, dredged material fill height is expected to slope downward with distance from their perimeter. Containment segments will be degraded as necessary to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 251 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Quin Kinler, NRCS, quin.kinler@la.usda.gov (225-665-4253 ext. 110)



Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation (PPL25 Candidate)



Marsh Creation *



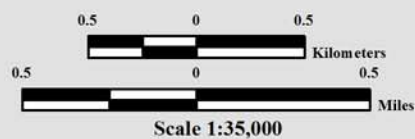
Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



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

Image Source:
2012 DOQQ



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2015-11-0030
Map Date: June 26, 2015

Attachment B
Revised Project Factsheet

PPL25 Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson and Plaquemines Parish

Problem:

Historic wetland loss in the area occurs in the form of interior marsh loss and shoreline erosion along Barataria Bay. The interior loss is caused by subsidence, sediment deprivation, and construction of access and pipeline canals. Based on the hyper-temporal analysis conducted by USGS for the extended project boundary, loss rates in the project area are estimated to be -0.43% per year for the period 1984 to 2019.

Goals:

The goal of the project is to create approximately 228 acres of marsh and nourish approximately 198 acres of marsh (426 acres total) with material dredged from Barataria Bay.

Proposed Solution:

The proposed project consists of restoring 426 acres of saline marsh by hydraulically dredging in-situ material from Barataria Bay and placing it into four fully-contained cells within the interior marsh (Figure 1). The proposed design is to place the dredged material to a slurry height of +3.0 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A (plus 0.5 ft tolerance) to create approximately 228 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 198 acres. Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments should produce marsh elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh within the intertidal range. Containment dikes will be constructed to a height of +4.5 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A. Containment dikes will be degraded as necessary to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands, and up to 15% of the created marsh area will be planted if it does not vegetate naturally.

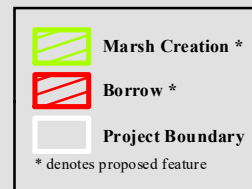
Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 226 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Quin Kinler, NRCS, quin.kinler@la.usda.gov (225-665-4253 ext. 110)

Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation and Nourishment (BA-195)



Map Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
Coastal and Ocean Restoration Branch
Baton Rouge, La.

Background Imagery:
2018 DOQQ Photography

Map Date: September 18, 2019
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2019-11-0030
Data accurate as of: September 18, 2019

Mud
Lake

Barataria Bay

Attachment C
Project Landrights



State of Louisiana

JOHN BEL EDWARDS

GOVERNOR

October 2, 2019

Quin Kinler
USDA-NRCS
907 Florida Blvd. SW
Denham Springs, LA 70726

Re: Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-0195)
Landrights Status, Phase 2 Approval

Dear Mr. Kinler,

Appendix A, Section IV, Part C of the October 2014 Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) requires "Notification from the State or the Corps that land rights will be finalized in a short period of time after Phase II approval."

The purpose of this letter is to inform the CWPPRA committees and Task Force that the process for land rights acquisition is progressing on the above reference project. All ownership investigations should be completed in approximately six to eight months. There are 36 landowners with ownership interests covering the project.

At this time, no significant land rights problems are anticipated. CPRA is confident that land rights for the above referenced project will be finalized in a reasonable period of time after Phase II construction funding approval. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at (225) 342-5068.

Sincerely,

Rhett A. Desselle II
CPRA Land Specialist

Cc: Jessica Diez, Project Manager, CPRA
Kent Bollfrass, CWPPRA Program Manager, CPRA

Attachment D

Concurrence to Proceed to 95% Design



State of Louisiana

JOHN BEL EDWARDS

GOVERNOR

May 30, 2019

Mr. Kevin D. Norton
State Conservationist
Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

Re: 30% Design Review for the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-0195)
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Mr. Norton,

The 30% Design Review meeting for the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-0195) was held on March 14, 2019. Based on the project information compiled to date, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, as the local sponsor, concurs to proceed with the design of BA-0195 to 95% Design.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee. We concur with proceeding to 95% Design level with the preferred design and revised project cost estimate and benefits.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jessica Diez
CPRA Project Manager

Cc: Quin Kinler, Project Manager, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Kent Bolfrass, CWPPRA Program Manager, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

Attachment E

Concurrence to Proceed to Phase II Funding Request



State of Louisiana

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

November 6, 2019

Mr. Kevin D. Norton
State Conservationist
Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

Re: 95% Design Review – Concurrence for Phase II Funding Request
Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project (BA-0195)
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Mr. Norton,

The 95% Design Review meeting for the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation (BA-0195) project was held on October 24, 2019. Based on our review of the technical information compiled to date, the land ownership investigation, and the final designs, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, as the local sponsor, concurs to proceed with requesting Phase II construction funding for the project.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence to the Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee.

Sincerely,

Jessica Diez
CPRA Project Manager

Cc: Quin Kinler, Project Manager, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Kent Bolfrass, CWPPRA Program Manager, Coastal Protection and Restoration
Authority

Attachment F
Project Permit Application



Joint Permit Application

For Work Within the Louisiana Coastal Zone

What is the purpose of the Joint Permit Application?

This Joint Permit Application was developed to facilitate the state and federal permit application process administered by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources/Office of Coastal Management (OCM) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) for work within the Louisiana Coastal Zone.

To simplify the permit application process, the Joint Permit Application is a multi-purpose application. It may be used to apply for a Coastal Use Permit (CUP) and/or a Department of the Army Permit under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and/or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. This application may also be used to apply for a Solicitation of Views (SOV) or an OCM Request for Determination (RFD). Review the instructions below, then proceed to Step 1.

Instructions

How do I complete the Joint Permit Application?

There are two parts to the Joint Permit Application package:

1. Joint Permit Application, and
2. Maps and Drawings.

An accurate/complete application is required for processing; inaccurate/missing information may delay processing. Follow the instructions below to complete the application. Specific instructions are provided with each step.

- Type or print clearly using black or blue ink;
- Steps 1 through 16 must be completed; write "N/A" if information does not apply to your proposed project. It is not necessary to write "N/A" on the Steps that you have been asked to skip;
- When additional space is needed, include an 8½ x 11 sheet of paper identifying the Step number.

When you have questions or need assistance in completing the application package:

- Refer to the "Glossary of Terms" (See page 10.);
- Refer to "Frequently Asked Questions" (See page 11.);
- Contact the Office of Coastal Management at 1-800-267-4019 or 225-342-7591; or
- Contact your local coastal parish program (See page 11.).
(<http://dnr.louisiana.gov/CRM/coastmgt/interagencyaff/lcp/lcp.asp>)

Step 1 of 16

Who is the applicant for the proposed project?

Note: Applicants may be either the landowner, person or company that is responsible for the proposed project.

Complete the following information about the applicant.

Applicant/Company Name: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Individual Person or Corporation/Company

Mailing Address:

3737 Government St.

Street Address or P.O. Box

Unit/Apartment #

Alexandria

LA

71302

City

State

Zip

Contact Information:

Quin Kinler

Name of Contact Person (*not the agent*)

quin.kinler@usda.gov

E-Mail Address

(225)

271-2403

Area Code Daytime Telephone Number

()

Area Code Fax Number

Step 2 of 16

Is an agent being used for the proposed project?

Note: An agent is not required.

Is an agent being used for the proposed project?

- ☒ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 3.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, complete the following information.)

Company Name:

Corporation/Company

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box

Unit/Apartment #

City

State

Zip

Contact Information:

Name of Contact Person

E-Mail Address

()

Area Code Daytime Telephone Number

()

Area Code Fax Number

Step 3 of 16

What type of permit or action would you like to request?

Note: You may need the approval of other federal, state or local agencies for your project.

Note: For questions concerning the CUP, SOV or RFD, call OCM at:

• 1-800-267-4019
or
• 225-342-7591

Check ☒ the appropriate box(es) to indicate the type of permit or action that you would like to request.

☒ **Coastal Use Permit (CUP), Clean Water Act Permit (Section 404), Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10)**

The purpose of the CUP is to ensure that any activity affecting the Coastal Zone is completed in a manner that is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resource Program.

The purpose of the Department of the Army permit program under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act is to review and evaluate proposals for dredging, filling, and/or placement of structures in waterways and wetlands in order to determine whether a permit should be granted or denied based on expected impacts to the overall public interest.

☐ **Solicitation of Views (SOV) – OCM only**

If you wish to find out if your project is in the Coastal Zone or if you wish to determine if there are special features of the area that may impact your project design you may request a SOV. No application fee is assessed for SOV requests. The following Steps must be completed to obtain an informal determination.

- Step 1, Step 2, Step 6, Step 14, Step 16; and
- Step 13 - (Vicinity plat showing project location and extent is required; cross section and plan views are useful, if available.)

☐ **Request for Determination (RFD)**

If you wish to obtain a formal determination as to whether or not a CUP would be required for a particular activity, you may submit a RFD. The appropriate application fee will be assessed for RFD requests. The following Steps must be completed to obtain a RFD.

- Step 1, Step 2, Step 5, Step 6, Step 8, Step 10, Step 14, Step 16; and;
- Step 13 - (Vicinity plat showing project location and extent is required; cross section and plan views are useful, if available.)
- If you think that no permit is required, you must provide a statement explaining why you think a permit is not required.

Step 4 of 16

Have you participated in a Pre-Application or Geological Review Meeting or obtained a wetland determination?

Note: To schedule a Pre-Application and/or a Geological Review Meeting, call OCM at 1-800-267-4019.

Note: To apply for a wetland determination, call the COE at 504-862-1627.

a. Have you participated in a Pre-Application or Geological Review Meeting for the proposed project?

- ☒ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 4b.) (If you would like to schedule a pre-application meeting, please call 1-800-267-4019)
☐ **YES** (If YES, complete the following information.)

Date meeting was held: ____/____/____

Attendees:

Individual or Company Representative

OCM Representative

COE Representative

b. Have you obtained an official wetland determination from the COE for the project site?

- ☒ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 4c.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, include a copy with this application.)

JD Number: _____

c. Is this application a mitigation plan for another CUP?

- ☒ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 5.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, identify the permit number of the project requiring mitigation.)

OCM Permit Number: P

Continue to page 3 for step 5. 

Step 5 of 16

What permits/certifications have you previously requested for the proposed project?

Note: Additional sheets may be required for agency name, permit number and status information.

a. Describe the project.

The Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation (BA-195) project focuses on creating and nourishing approximately 426 acres of saline marsh by pumping hydraulically dredge material into fully contained cells as depicted in the permit application drawings. The borrow area for the hydraulic dredge material will be located in Barataria Bay as shown on the permit application drawings. The project is being funded through the CWPPRA Program.

b. Is this application a change to an existing permit?

- ☒ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 5c.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, identify the existing permit number.)

OCM Permit Number: P
⚡ Please explain

c. Have you previously applied for a permit or emergency authorization for all or any part of the proposed project?

- ☒ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 6.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, complete the following information for the proposed project.)

<u>Agency Name</u>	<u>Permit Number</u>	<u>Decision Status</u>			<u>Decision Date</u>
		Approved	Denied	Pending	
OCM		☐	☐	☐	
COE		☐	☐	☐	
Other		☐	☐	☐	

Step 6 of 16

Where will the proposed project be located?

Note: The following websites may provide assistance in completing the latitude/longitude and directions:

- Sonris on OCM website
- MapQuest.com
- Topozone.com.

Note: Directions may include the following:

- Nearest town/city
- Highways
- Intersections
- Street names
- Landmarks
- Start/end point

Complete the following information to identify the exact location of the proposed project.

a. Physical Location: Jefferson & Plaquemines N/A N/A
Parish N/A City Zip
Street Address (if known) Barataria Bay
Water Body (if known)

b. Latitude and Longitude:

⚠ Must be included in all applications.

Latitude: 29 27 55.14 Longitude: 89 58 39.87
Degrees Minutes Seconds Degrees Minutes Seconds

c. Section, Township, Range: (if available)

35 & 36; 1, 12, & 13
Section #(s)
6,7,&18
Section #(s)

18 South; 19 South
Township # (Specify North or South)
19 South
Township # (Specify North or South)

24 East
Range # (Specify East or West)
25 East
Range # (Specify East or West)

d. Lot #, Tract #, Parcel # or Subdivision Name: (if known)

Lot # Parcel #
Tract # Subdivision Name

e. Site Directions: Directions to the proposed project site must be identified in order to process the application.

Example: START - I-10 toward Baton Rouge. Exit #153 toward Port Allen. US-190 West/LA-1 North ramp. RIGHT onto LA-987 1/Bridge Side Road. RIGHT onto LA-986/North River Road to Popular Grove Plantation directly behind guest parking lot in rear. -END

Site is only accessible by boat. From Grand Isle, Louisiana, head north across Barataria Bay to the north shore of the bay. The project site is located between the Wilkinson Canal and Bayou St. Denis.

Continue to page 4 for step 7. ➡

Step 7 of 16**Who are the adjacent landowners?**

Note: Adjacent landowner information is usually available through the office of the tax assessor in the parish where the project is to be developed.

Note: Additional information may be included in the area provided on page 1. Also, extra sheets may be required if there are more than eight adjacent landowners.

Complete the following information to notify adjacent landowners whose property adjoins the proposed project site.

Adjacent Landowner #1: See attached Land Owner Report

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Address

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip

Adjacent Landowner #2:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Address

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip

Adjacent Landowner #3:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Address

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip

Adjacent Landowner #4:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Address

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip

Step 8 of 16**What is the purpose of the proposed project?**

Note: Applicants are required to review the justifications and needs for your project. Providing detailed information at the time of application may expedite processing of your proposal.

Note: Additional sheets may be required to explain why the proposed project is needed.

Complete the following information to identify the purpose and need for the proposed project.

a. **Project Name and/or Title:** BA-195 Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation Project

b. **Project Type:** (Check ☒ the appropriate box. See the "Glossary" on page 10 for the definitions of terms.)

☐ Non-Residential

☐ Residential

c. **Source of Funding** ☒ **Federal** ☒ **State** ☐ **Local** ☐ **Private**

d. **Check ☒ the appropriate box(es) to identify what will be done for the proposed project.**

☐ Bridge/Road

☐ Drill site

☐ Pilings

☐ Riprap/Erosion Control

☒ Bulkhead/Backfill

☒ Fill

☒ Pipeline/Flow line

☒ Site Clearance

☐ Drainage Improvements

☐ Home Site/Driveway

☐ Plug/Abandon

☐ Subdivision

☒ Dredging

☒ Levee Construction

☐ Production Barge/Structure

☒ Vegetative Plantings

☐ Drill Barge/Structure

☐ Major Industrial Commercial

☐ Prop Washing

☐ Wharf/Pier/Boathouse

☐ Other

☐ Marina

☐ Remove Structures

⬇ (Please specify)

e. **Why is the proposed project needed?**

The project is needed to restore the north rim of Barataria Bay and to protect the area from future erosion. The project will also create and nourish approximately 426 acres of saline marsh by providing a marsh platform to support the growth of native vegetation.

Continue to page 5 for step 9. ➞

Step 9 of 16**What is the status of the proposed project?**

Note: Show and identify planned, in progress, completed work and dimensions for excavations and fill on the Plan View and Cross Section Drawings.

Complete the following information to indicate the start/end dates and the current status of the proposed project.

a. Proposed project start date: 06 / 01 / 2021 Proposed project completion date: 09 / 01 / 2022

b. Is any of the project work in progress?

☒ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 9c.)

☐ **YES** (If YES, show and identify the work in progress on the Plan View and Cross Section Drawings.)

⤵ Please explain

c. Is any of the project work complete?

☒ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 10.)

☐ **YES** (If YES, show and identify the work completed on the Plan View and Cross Section Drawings.)

⤵ Please explain

Step 10 of 16**How would you describe the proposed project?**

Note: To apply for a wetland determination, call the CO at _____.

Note: Information provided in this Step must be consistent with Maps and Drawings.

Note: For any equipment used, show the access route and construction right of way on the Maps and Drawings.

Complete the following information to describe structures, materials and methods for the proposed project.

Cubic yards are determined by using this formula. (Length (ft.) X Width (ft.) X Depth (ft.) divided by 27 = Cubic Yards)

Example: 25 ft. X 25 ft. X 5 ft. divided by 27 = 115.7 Cubic Yards

Acres are determined by using this formula. (Length (ft.) X Width (ft.) divided by 43,560 = Acres)

Example: 250 ft. X 250 ft. divided by 43,560 = 1.43 Acres

a. Excavation:

1,935,803

268

Cubic Yards

Acres

b. Fill:

1,935,803

426

Cubic Yards

Acres

c. What fill materials will be used for the proposed project?

(Check ☒ the appropriate box(es) and indicate the cubic yards for each type of fill material.)

☐ Concrete

Cubic Yards

☐ Rock (rip/rap)

Cubic Yards

☐ Crushed Stone or Gravel

Cubic Yards

☐ Sand

Cubic Yards

☒ Excavated & Placed on site

1,935,803

Cubic Yards

☐ Hauled in Topsoil/Dirt

Cubic Yards

☐ Excavated & Hauled off site

Cubic Yards

☐ Other (Please specify): _____

Cubic Yards

d. What equipment will be used for the proposed project? (Check ☒ the appropriate box(es).)

☒ Airboat

☐ Bulldozer/Grader

☒ Marsh Buggy

☐ Backhoe

☒ Dragline/Excavator

☐ Other Tracked or Wheeled Vehicles

☐ Barge Mounted Bucket Dredge

☐ Handjet

☐ Self Propelled Pipe Laying Barge

☐ Barge Mounted Drilling Rig

☐ Land Based Drilling Rig

☒ Tugboat

☒ Other (Please specify.) Hydraulic Dredge

Continue to page 6 for step 11. 

Step 11 of 16**What impact will the proposed project have?**

Note: You will be notified by OCM if a field investigation is required to determine if the proposed project will impact wetlands.

Note: Additional sheets may be required to adequately respond to b, c, d and/or e.

Note: Providing detailed information at the time of application may expedite processing of your proposal.

a. Total acres of wetlands and/or waterbottoms filled and/or excavated: 694

b. What alternative locations, methods and access routes were considered to avoid impact to wetlands and/or waterbottoms?

The project location was selected via the CWPPRA PPL25 process which considered at least 50 other project locations / concepts. The access route identified requires no dredging. Use of alternative borrow source from the Mississippi River was determined to be cost prohibitive.

c. What efforts were made to minimize impact to wetlands and/or waterbottoms?

To the greatest extent possible, containment dikes will be constructed using material from inside the marsh creation cells and the excavated area will be backfilled as part of the marsh creation.

d. How are unavoidable impacts to vegetated wetlands to be mitigated? (Please note that a willingness to perform mitigation does not relieve the applicant from adequately addressing justification for (step 8e) and alternatives to (step 11b & 11c) the proposed activity)

The project will result in a net of 226 acres of emergent marsh at the end 20years when compared to a no action scenario. Oyster lease impacts will be addressed via the State of Louisiana's oyster lease acquisition procedures.

Landowner Rights

- The affected landowner(s) whose property may be impacted by the proposed project has (have) the option of requesting that compensatory mitigation be done on their property.
- Once OCM determines that mitigation is required, they will notify the applicant and all affected landowners of the extent and type of habitat impacted. The landowner(s) will be given thirty (30) days to formally request or waive their mitigation option. (This can cause substantial delays in processing of the application.)

Applicant Responsibilities

- Coordinate with the affected landowner(s) to develop a conceptual compensatory mitigation plan. This plan should be designed to offset the adverse impacts to vegetated wetlands which will occur from the proposed project. (This can also cause substantial delays in processing of the application.)
- To avoid delays, it is recommended that, prior to sending the application to OCM, you contact affected landowner(s) to:
 - Inform them of possible wetland impacts and discuss their compensatory mitigation rights; and
 - Ask them to indicate their intentions regarding compensatory mitigation on the form.
- Submit the Landowner Compensatory Mitigation Request/Waiver form along with your application.

Continue to page 7 for step 12. 

Step 12 of 16**What are the requirements for notification of landowners and oyster lease holders of the proposed project site?**

Note: OCM and CO both have mitigation requirements under different laws, rules and regulations therefore, specific agency requirements may vary.

Note: If a property has multiple owners with undivided interest in the property, each person owning an interest is considered to be a landowner and must be notified.

Note: Additional sheets may be required if there are more than two landowners.

Note: Compensatory mitigation is not a monetary settlement to be used at the discretion of the landowner s .

Note: A copy of the Landowner Compensatory Mitigation request/ answer form is included with this application. To obtain additional copies, visit the OCM website or call:

Or

Note: See our AQ for a list of regulations that may be applicable. e aware that this list is for e ample proposes and does not purport to be complete or indicate applicability in any particular situation or pro ect. It is the applicant s responsibility to be fully aware of all regulatory requirements, to list those requirements and certify that they will be in compliance.

a. Are you applying for a Coastal Use Permit?

- ☐ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 12b.)
☒ **YES** (If YES, read the following information.)

Requirements for Notification of Landowners

It is the responsibility of the applicant to notify the landowner(s) of the property about this proposed project. Notification must include providing each impacted landowner with a copy of the permit application (form and plats) at the time the application is submitted to the Office of Coastal Management.

Requirements for Notification to Oyster Lease Holders

It is the responsibility of the applicant to notify all affected oyster lease holders about this proposed project. Notification must include providing each affected oyster lease holder with a copy of the permit application (form and plats) at the time the application is submitted to the Office of Coastal Management. The location of leases, and the name and contact information of the lessee can be obtained by contacting the LDWF Oyster Lease Survey Section at 504-284-5279. You also can use the OCM GIS interactive map on our website at http://sonris-www.dnr.state.la.us/www_root/sonris_portal_1.htm. Please note that copies of the lease holder notification letters must be included with your application packet at the time of submittal. For more information regarding notification requirements please contact the Oyster Lease Survey Section or visit our website at <http://dnr.louisiana.gov/crm/coastmgmt/permitsmitigation/oyster.asp>.

While these are legal requirements to ensure that property owners/oyster lease holders are aware of proposals which might impact their land/oyster lease, it also serves as a proactive measure to initiate communication between the applicant and the landowner(s)/lease holders, especially when mitigation might be necessary. Since mitigation can be a lengthy process, taking proactive steps early in the process may significantly reduce the time necessary to receive an authorization.

b. Are you the sole owner of the property on which the proposed activity is to occur?

- ☐ **YES** (If YES, proceed to Step 12c.)
☒ **NO** (If NO, follow the instructions below.)

Check ☒ the appropriate box(es) and complete the landowner information to attest to OCM that a copy of this application has been sent to all landowners whose property will be impacted by the project.

- ☐ The applicant is an owner of the property on which the proposed described activity is to occur.
☒ The applicant has made every reasonable effort to determine the identity and current address of the owner(s) of the land on which the proposed described activity is to occur, which included, if necessary, a search of the public records of the parish in which the proposed activity is to occur.
☒ The applicant hereby attests that a copy of the application has been distributed to the following landowners.

Landowner/Lease Holder #1: See Attached Landowner Report and Lease Holder Report

Name of Landowner / Lease Holder

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip Code

Landowner/Lease Holder #2:

Name of Landowner / Lease Holder

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box

Unit/Apartment #

City

Parish

State

Zip Code

c. Does the project involve drilling, production, and/or storage of oil and gas?

- ☒ **NO** (If NO, proceed to Step 13.)
☐ **YES** (If YES, review and complete the certification below. You must attach a list of all state and federal laws and rules and regulations dealing with spill prevention and containment. Your signature on step 14 certifies that you are aware of the terms and conditions of each requirement and that you will remain in compliance at all times.)

I, _____ hereby certify that I am the _____ of
 (Name of officer) (Name of Office)

_____, hereinafter referred to as the Applicant and that I have authority to act on behalf of and bind that legal entity, and by my signature below I certify that the information in the application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, that Applicant has provided a complete list of the requirements for protection of health, safety and the environment, and that Applicant is in full compliance with all applicable safety and environmental regulations as listed on the attached sheet, specifically including when applicable, LAC 43:XIX.111 Diverter Systems and Blowout Preventers.

Continue to page 8 for step 13. 

Step 13 of 16

Why are Maps and Drawings required to obtain a permit?

Note: The following websites may provide assistance in completing the Vicinity Map:

- Sonris on OCM website
- MapQuest.com
- Topozone.com

Note: For additional assistance with specific requirements, refer to the samples provided in this application package.



Quality Maps and Drawings are required to process the Joint Permit Application and for Public Notice. They must visually reflect what will be done in the proposed project and are key to the overall evaluation.

The following Maps and Drawings must be submitted with the Joint Permit Application and must show both existing and proposed conditions.

- **Vicinity Map** - Illustrates access to and the location of the proposed project relative to surrounding areas;
- **Plan View Drawing** - Illustrates an overhead view of the proposed project; and
- **Cross Section Drawing** - Illustrates a side view of the proposed project.

In general, all Maps and Drawings should be:

- Legible and clearly labeled on single sided 8½ x 11 size paper; (large drawings that are reduced in size to fit the 8½ x 11 format are not acceptable if the scale is no longer accurate and if the dimensions and details are not clear and easy to read after reproduction in the Public Notice);
- Drawn to scale with the scale identified graphically on each drawing; (if you cannot provide Maps and Drawings to scale, you may submit the dimensions of the proposed and existing features of the work area displayed);
- Black and white **ONLY** (Colored Maps and Drawings will **NOT** be accepted);
- Accurate and reproducible;
- Placement of the north arrow, title, legend and scale bar must be consistent on Maps and Drawings; and
- Information provided in Steps 1 through 12 must be consistent with the Maps and Drawings.

Inadequate or poor Maps and Drawings are the primary reason for delays in the permitting process. Sample Maps and Drawings are provided with this Joint Permit Application package for your assistance.

Link to sample plats:

<http://dnr.louisiana.gov/crm/coastmgt/cup/sampleplats.asp>

Step 14 of 16

Who needs to certify and sign this application?

Note: The application must be signed and dated by the applicant who desires to undertake the proposed activity.

Note: If an agent is being used, the applicant and agent must sign and date this application.

Read the following information. Print your name, sign and date to certify this application for processing.

- Application is hereby made for a permit or permits to authorize the work described in this application.
- To the best of my knowledge the proposed activity described in this permit application complies with and will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program.
- I certify that the information in this application is complete and accurate.
- If applicable, I also certify that the declarations in Step 12, notification to landowner(s), are complete and accurate.
- If applicable, I also certify that the declarations in Step 12c, oil spill response, are complete and accurate.
- I will abide by the conditions of the permit or license if issued and will not begin work without the appropriate authorization.
- Permission is granted to the agencies responsible for authorization of this work, or their duly authorized representative, to enter the property site during working hours for inspection purposes.
- If applicable, I authorize the agent identified in Step 2 to act in my behalf as agent for this application and the agent will furnish, upon request, information in support of this application.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Clearly Print Name of Applicant

Applicant Signature

_____/_____/_____
Date

- As the agent, I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

Clearly Print Name of Authorized Agent

Authorized Agent Signature

_____/_____/_____
Date

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both.

Continue to page 9 for step 15. ➡

Step 15 of 16

What fees are required for permit processing and what methods are available for payment?

COE and Local Parish Program fees will be assessed separately at the end of the process.

The following fees apply and must be received in order to process the application.

a. Check ☒ the appropriate box to indicate the fee type: (See the "Glossary" on page 10 for the definitions of terms.)

☐ \$100.00 - Non-Residential

☐ \$ 20.00 - Residential

- If your activity involves dredging or filling, OCM will bill you on the basis of \$.04 per cubic yards for residential uses and \$.05 per cubic yards for all other uses.
- Fees may not apply if the Joint Permit Application is being processed by the local Parish.
- Additional fees may be assessed for mitigation processing.

b. Check ☒ the appropriate box to indicate payment method:

☐ Check/Money Order

☐ Electronic Transfer

☐ Credit Card (Visa or MasterCard only)

☐ Escrow Account

- Make Check/Money Order payable to the Office of Coastal Management.
- To pay by Credit Card, Electronic Transfer or Escrow Account, call OCM at 1-800-267-4019 to provide specific account information or provide account information on a separate sheet of paper and include with application.
- Cash is not accepted.

Step 16 of 16

How do I submit the Joint Permit Application and Maps and Drawings for processing?

If your project is in the Galveston or Vicksburg District of the Corps of Engineers, please see page 12.

Note: Please keep a copy of the completed application for your records.

To submit this permit application, Maps and Drawings and all supporting documentation, select an option below.



MAIL:

Office of Coastal Management
P.O. Box 44487
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4487

If you select the MAIL option, submit the original Joint Permit Application, Maps and Drawings and supporting documentation.



EXPRESS MAIL:

Office of Coastal Management
617 North 3rd Street,
Suite 1078
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone: 225-342-7591

If you select the EXPRESS MAIL option, submit the original copies of the Joint Permit Application, Maps and Drawings and supporting documentation.



FAX:

225-342-6760

Attention: Office of Coastal Management, Joint Permit Application Processing

- Include a cover sheet with the total number of pages; and
- If you select the FAX option, follow-up with one of the mail options to prevent delay if the fax is not legible.
- Payment arrangements should be made prior to faxing your application by calling OCM at 1-800-267-4019.

Continue to page 10 for "Glossary of Terms".



The following information may provide a better understanding of terms that are used throughout this application.

If the terms defined in this section do not help you, please contact OCM at one of the following, 1-800-267-4019 or 225-342-7591.

Adjacent Landowner

Property owners or lessees whose property is contiguous or shares a common border with that being developed.

Affected Landowner

The owner of the land on which a proposed activity will occur. If a property has multiple owners with undivided interest, each person owning an interest is considered to be an affected landowner.

Coastal Use Permit

A permit required by 214.30 of the SLCRMA. The term does not mean or refer to, and is in addition to, any other permit or approval required or established pursuant to any other constitutional provision or statute.

Compensatory Mitigation

As defined by OCM, replacement, substitution, enhancement, or protection of ecological values to offset anticipated losses of ecological values caused by a permitted activity.

As defined by the COE, compensating for unavoidable adverse impacts to wetlands by restoring areas to wetlands, creating wetlands, or enhancement of wetlands. Most compensatory mitigation involves purchase of mitigation credits in a private mitigation bank. The amount of credits purchased is dependent on the amount of wetland values that would be lost because of the permitted project.

Cross Section

A side view of a project area illustrating elevations of features such as natural ground; buildings; bulkheads; piers; and depressions such as waterways, ditches, ponds, etc. Cross sections also show side views of proposed work such as dredging and filling.

Discharge

The placement or movement of fill or excavated material using methods including, but not limited to dragline or backhoe buckets, bulldozers, front loaders, dump trucks, hydraulic dredge pipes, wheel-washing or prop-washing, jetting, etc.

Dredged Material (Spoil)

Material that is excavated as part of a specific project.

Ecological Value

The ability of an area to support vegetation, fish and wildlife populations.

Excavate

To dig out, remove or move earthen material, or to form a cavity or hole including linear features. Methods include, but are not limited to, draglines, backhoes, bulldozers, front loaders, hydraulic dredges, wheel-washing or prop-washing, jetting, etc.

Fastlands

Lands surrounded by publicly-owned, maintained, or otherwise validly existing levees or natural formations as of January 1, 1979, or as may be lawfully constructed in the future, which levees or natural formations would normally prevent activities, not to include the pumping of water for drainage purposes, within the surrounded area from having direct and significant impacts on coastal waters.

Fill Material

Any material including, but not limited to, soil, rocks, sand, clay, construction debris, trees, wood chips, broken concrete and asphalt, etc., whose placement replaces any portion of a waterbottom or wetland with dry land or changes the elevation of wetlands or waterbottoms. This material may come from on-site or be imported from an off-site source.

Mean High Water

The average position (elevation) of the high water mark.

Mean Low Water

The average position (elevation) of the low water mark.

Mitigation

All actions taken by a permittee to avoid, minimize, restore, and compensate for ecological values lost due to a permitted activity.

Non-Residential

Includes all actions that do not meet the requirements for the Residential category.

Non-Vegetated Waterbottoms

Waterbottoms that lack the presence of rooted vegetation.

Non-Wet Areas

Any area that has sufficiently dry conditions that indicate hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and/or wetland hydrology are lacking.

Off-site

Not within or adjoining the area directly modified by the permitted activity and not directly related to implementation of the permitted activity.

On-site

Within or adjoining the area directly modified by the permitted activity or directly related to implementation of the permitted activity.

Residential

Any coastal use associated with the construction or modification of one single-family, duplex, or triplex residence or camp. It shall also include the construction or modification to any outbuilding, bulkhead, pier, or appurtenance on a lot on which there exists a single-family, duplex, or triplex residence or camp or on a water body which is immediately adjacent to such lot. Uses which do not fit this definition are non-residential. The Coastal Use Permit application fee for residential projects is \$20.

Unavoidable Net Loss of Ecological Values

The net loss of ecological value that is anticipated to occur as the result of a permitted/authorized activity, despite all efforts, required by the guidelines, to avoid, minimize, and restore the permitted/authorized impacts.

Vegetated Waterbottoms

Waterbottoms that exhibit the presence of rooted vegetation.

Wetlands

For the purposes of §724 (as defined in R.S. 49:21.41), Open water areas or areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances, do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Continue to page 10 for “Frequently Asked Questions”. 



Frequently Asked Questions

The following questions and answers may assist you during the application process. For an expanded version of frequently asked questions, visit our website at <http://dnr.louisiana.gov/CRM/faq.asp>

What gives the Office of Coastal Management (OCM) the right to regulate private property?

OCM does not regulate private property. OCM regulates activities that have a direct and significant impact on state public resources. OCM's authority derives from Louisiana Revised Statute 49:214.21 et seq. Visit the legislative website for additional information at <http://www.legis.state.la.us/lss/tsrssearch.htm>.

How does the Joint Permit Application process work?

In general, an application is submitted which details the location and scope of the proposed work. OCM – Permits & Mitigation Division, which serves as a central collection point for the applications, distributes the applications to interested parties for their review and comment. OCM - Permits & Mitigation Division and the commenting agencies review the application for conformance with programmatic requirements and look for ways of minimizing impacts to coastal resources (e.g., vegetated wetlands, bird rookeries, endangered species, etc.). If necessary, negotiations are entered into to find locations, technologies or methods of implementing the project which will accommodate the needs of the permit applicant while conforming with the mandates of the various state and federal agencies. Once consensus is reached an appropriately conditioned permit is issued.

Who receives a copy of my Joint Permit Application?

The following agencies/offices receive a copy of your application:

- OCM Permit Section;
- Local Programs Section, (if necessary);
- OCM Support Services Staff;
- OCM Field Investigator;
- The Army Corps of Engineers; and
- State Land Office.

How long does it take to obtain a permit?

The following schedules are offered with the assumption that all of the information required by OCM is included in the application and the plats are adequate, clear and legible. For activities that are exempt from permit requirements, the determination is normally issued in under seven days. Projects that are determined to have no direct or significant impacts to coastal resources are issued in 4 to 10 days depending on location. Authorizations for activities that qualify for a General Permit are issued in 10 to 15 days. For those activities that require full public notice, a minimum of 45 days is required. During review of the permit application, for more complex activities, additional information may be requested. The more promptly the applicant can furnish this information the less time it will require to issue the authorization. The requirement for mitigation of wetland impacts is one of the factors that increases the time required for permit application review, as does coordination with other State agencies for activities affecting resources of concern to that agency

How do I check the status of a submitted Joint Permit Application?

Information regarding submitted permits may usually be obtained on the OCM website: <http://sonris.com/direct.asp?server=sonris-www&path=/sonris/cmdPermit.jsp%3Fsid%3DPROD>.

How does OCM protect the information that I provide throughout this application?

Information provided on the application is used to evaluate the activity that is proposed for permitting, and this information is generally available for inspection and copying by the public, pursuant to the Louisiana Public Records act. There are some limited exceptions to the public records laws to protect certain types of records or information from public inspection. Please contact our office, **before** you submit any records or information that you would prefer not be available for public inspection or copying. In any case, simply marking a document "CBI" or "confidential business information" will not guarantee that the records or information will be protected from public inspection and copying.

May I submit a Joint Permit Application to the Parish instead of OCM?

Yes, if your project is located in a parish with an approved Local Coastal Program (Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. James, St. Tammany or Terrebonne) then you may submit your application to either the approved local program or the state office. If you submit the application to the state office, it will be input into the system and reviewed at that time. If you submit your application to the local parish office, then that office will forward the application to the state office to be input into the system and reviewed. Please allow additional time to receive a response if you choose the latter option.

What other permits may be required?

If your project involves dredging or filling of wetlands you may need a Water Quality Certification from the Department of Environmental Quality. Other approvals may be required but are not limited to the following:

- State Land Office;
- Department of Wildlife and Fisheries;
- Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism;
- Department of Transportation and Development; and/or
- Department of Health and Hospitals.

These agencies will notify you of their requirements as part of the Joint Public Notice process.

When I receive my permit from OCM, may I begin work?

Following the determination from OCM, work may begin only after obtaining any necessary permit(s) from the COE, including any required mitigation, and any approvals or permits required any local authority or agency or by any state or federal agency, as may be required by law for said activity or the construction of the referenced project.

How may I receive an extension for a permit?

If you have not begun work on your project within two years of the date of permit issuance, the initiation period can be extended for an additional two years if you submit a request to OCM no less than sixty days and no more than one-hundred and eighty days before the initial two year period expires. The expiration date can be extended. Follow the same rules. There is an \$80.00 extension fee.

If I began my project without a permit, what will happen?

OCM processing of any pending Joint Permit Application for the project will be suspended until the violation is resolved. You may be required to remove any structures installed and restore any impacted habitat. You may be subject to fines of up to \$12,000 and may be jailed up to six months. The penalties assessed by the Army Corps of Engineers may be significantly more expensive and more complicated.

Did I break the law if I have already done some clearing?

A representative from LDNR will perform a field investigation and project evaluation in order to determine the extent of any impacts and if you have violated any laws.

Contact OCM at 1-800-267-4019 for assistance.

What is Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act?

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 prohibits the obstruction or alteration of navigable water of the United States without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

What is Section 404 of the Clean Water Act?

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

How do I receive additional information on the Joint Permit Application process?

For additional information regarding the Joint Application Process, contact OCM at 1-800-267-4019 or visit the website at: <http://dnr.louisiana.gov/crm/>. You may also contact the Army Corps of Engineers at 504-862-2766 or visit the website at: www.mvn.usace.army.mil/ops/regulatory.

Continue to page 12 for "Contacts and Additional Landowner Information". 



Contacts and Additional Landowner Information

If your project is in the Galveston or Vicksburg COE District, submit your application directly to them. See addresses listed below.



COE District Contact Information:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Galveston District
Attention: CESWG-PE-R
P.O. Box 1229
Galveston, TX 77553-1229
Phone: 409-766-3930
Fax: 409-766-3931

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Vicksburg District
Attention: CEMVK-OD-F
4155 Clay Street
Vicksburg, MS 39183-3435
Phone: 601-631-5276
Fax: 601-631-5459

Additional Landowner Information (if necessary):

Adjacent Landowner #5:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box Unit/Apartment #

City Parish State Zip

Adjacent Landowner #6:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box Unit/Apartment #

City Parish State Zip

Adjacent Landowner #7:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box Unit/Apartment #

City Parish State Zip

Adjacent Landowner #8:

Name of Adjacent Landowner

Mailing Address:

Street Address or P.O. Box Unit/Apartment #

City Parish State Zip

Attachment G
Section 303(e)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
7400 LEAKE AVE
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70118-3651
NOV 12 2019

Programs and Project Management Division
Projects and Restoration Branch

Mr. Tim Landreneau
NRCS Acting State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3734 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302

Dear Mr. Landreneau:

This is in reference to your request, dated October 15, 2019, for Section 303(e) approval for the Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation and Nourishment project (BA-195), Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, Louisiana, Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

The request includes a copy of the Temporary Easement, Servitude, Right-of-Way Agreement and the Grant of Particular Use that will be used to acquire the necessary land rights for the project. The map (Exhibit A) indicates that several pipelines traverse the project area. If any existing pipelines or utilities will be adversely affected by the project, requiring any relocation, alteration, or lowering of the pipeline, and if the owners have compensable interest in such lines, then the appropriate land rights must be acquired from the owners of such facilities, including the subordination of their rights, title, and interests in their facilities to the interests necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the CWPPRA project. Please be advised that prior to construction of the project, all appropriate real property rights must be acquired, subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that wetlands restored, enhanced or managed through this project will be administered for the long-term conservation of the lands and waters and the dependent fish and wildlife populations.

There is no mention of whether there are any oyster leases in the project area. It is assumed that either there are none or that the State of Louisiana has the authority to cancel any portions of oyster leases that are within the project boundary.

The Temporary Easement, Servitude, Right-of-Way Agreement to be entered with all private real property owners and the Grant of Particular Use contained with your request appear to provide sufficient rights and rights of way for the project. If it is found that any other real property rights need to be acquired, they must be subject to such terms and conditions as necessary to ensure that wetlands restored, enhanced or

managed through this project will be administered for the long-term conservation of the lands and waters and the dependent fish and wildlife populations. This includes the acquisition of rights from not only local governmental authorities, but also all other persons or entities with ownership or other property interests in the land that may be impacted by the project. As stated in the request, all standard real estate practices are to be followed in acquiring land rights and CPRA certified that land acquisition will be in accordance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

The October 15, 2019 letter also includes your statement that the Natural Resources Conservation Service has determined that overgrazing does not occur on the project lands or lands affected thereby. If overgrazing should occur in the future, then a grazing plan must be established for the project.

Accordingly, by the authority delegated to me by the Secretary of the Army, and given compliance with the provisions set forth above, I approve the project in accordance with Section 303(e) of CWPPRA.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to:

Mr. James Altman
CPRA Land Manager
150 Terrace Avenue
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802.

Should you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact Mr. Brad L. Inman at (504) 862-2124.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen F. Murphy', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Stephen F. Murphy
Colonel, US Army
District Commander

CC: (w/o enclosure)

Attachment H
Overgrazing Determination

Kinler, Quin - NRCS, Denham Springs, LA

From: Boatman, John - NRCS, Luling, LA
Sent: Monday, October 7, 2019 2:12 PM
To: Kinler, Quin - NRCS, Denham Springs, LA
Subject: RE: BA-195 Overgrazing review

Quin,

There are no livestock grazing within the project area.

John Boatman
District Conservationist
USDA/NRCS
1041 Rue La Cannes
P. O. Box 1782
Luling, LA 70070
985-331-9084
john.boatman@la.usda.gov

From: Kinler, Quin - NRCS, Denham Springs, LA <quin.kinler@usda.gov>
Sent: Monday, October 7, 2019 9:42 AM
To: Boatman, John - NRCS, Luling, LA <john.boatman@usda.gov>
Subject: BA-195 Overgrazing review

Please review and provide overgrazing statement for this project.

Please note that the 95% Design Review mtg is scheduled for 9am, October 24, at Lafayette FOPSS.

Thanks,
Quin

Attachment I

Request for Phase II Approval Spreadsheet

Attachment J
Revised Wetland Value Assessment

Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation (BA-195)

25th Priority Project List of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act



Updated Project Information Sheet for Wetland Value Assessment for Phase II Request

**FINAL
November 4, 2019**

Prepared by

**USDA
Natural Resources Conservation Service**

Project Name: Barataria Bay Rim Marsh Creation (BA-195)

Sponsoring Agency: U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service

Contact: Quin Kinler; (225) 271-2403; quin.kinler@usda.gov

Project Location: The project is located in Region 2, Barataria Basin, Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes, along the northwest rim of Barataria Bay

Problem: Historic wetland loss in the area occurs in the form of interior marsh loss and shoreline erosion along Barataria Bay. The interior loss is caused by subsidence, sediment deprivation, and construction of access and pipeline canals. Based on the hyper-temporal analysis conducted by USGS for the extended project boundary, loss rates in the project area are estimated to be -0.43% per year for the period 1984 to 2019.

Goals: The goal of the project is to create approximately 228 acres of marsh and nourish approximately 198 acres of marsh (426 acres total) with material dredged from Barataria Bay.

Proposed Project Features: Originally the project consisted of three fully-contained and one semi-contained marsh creation / marsh nourishment cells totaling 516 acres. Due to numerous pipelines in the project area, the semi-contained cell has been eliminated and one of the fully-contained cell has been split into two cells. Currently, the project consists of restoring 426 acres of saline marsh by hydraulically dredging in-situ material from Barataria Bay and placing it into four fully-contained cells within the interior marsh (Figure 1). The proposed design is to place the dredged material to a slurry height of +3.0 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A (plus 0.5 ft tolerance) to create approximately 228 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 198 acres. Marsh fill elevation settlement curves are provided in Figures 2 and 3. Tidal datum values illustrated on those settlement curves are provided in Table 1. Based on acres applicable to the -1.0 and -2.0 mudline curves, respectively, it is estimated that a slurry height of +3.0 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A would result in 88.1 percent of the created and nourished marsh acres would remain above the 80% Inundation Level throughout the project life and that 11.1 percent of the created and nourished marsh acres would remain above the 80% Inundation Level for the majority of the project life (18.5 of 20 years). Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments should produce marsh elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh within the intertidal range. Containment dikes will be constructed to a height of +4.5 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A. Containment dikes will be degraded as necessary to reestablish hydrologic connectivity with adjacent wetlands, and up to 15% of the created marsh area will be planted if it does not vegetate naturally.

Table 1. CRMS0237 tidal datums (NAVD88 Geoid 12A) with projected increases due to eustatic sea level rise.

Year	Project Target Year	Avg. Low Water Elev. (ft)	Avg. High Water Elev. (ft)	Avg. Daily Water Elev. (ft)	1% Marsh Inundation Level (ft)	20% Marsh Inundation Level (ft)	80% Marsh Inundation Level (ft)
2012-2017		-0.1	0.88	0.4	1.67	0.89	-0.09
2021	0	-0.02	0.96	0.48	1.75	0.97	-0.01
2041	20	0.47	1.45	0.97	2.24	1.46	0.48

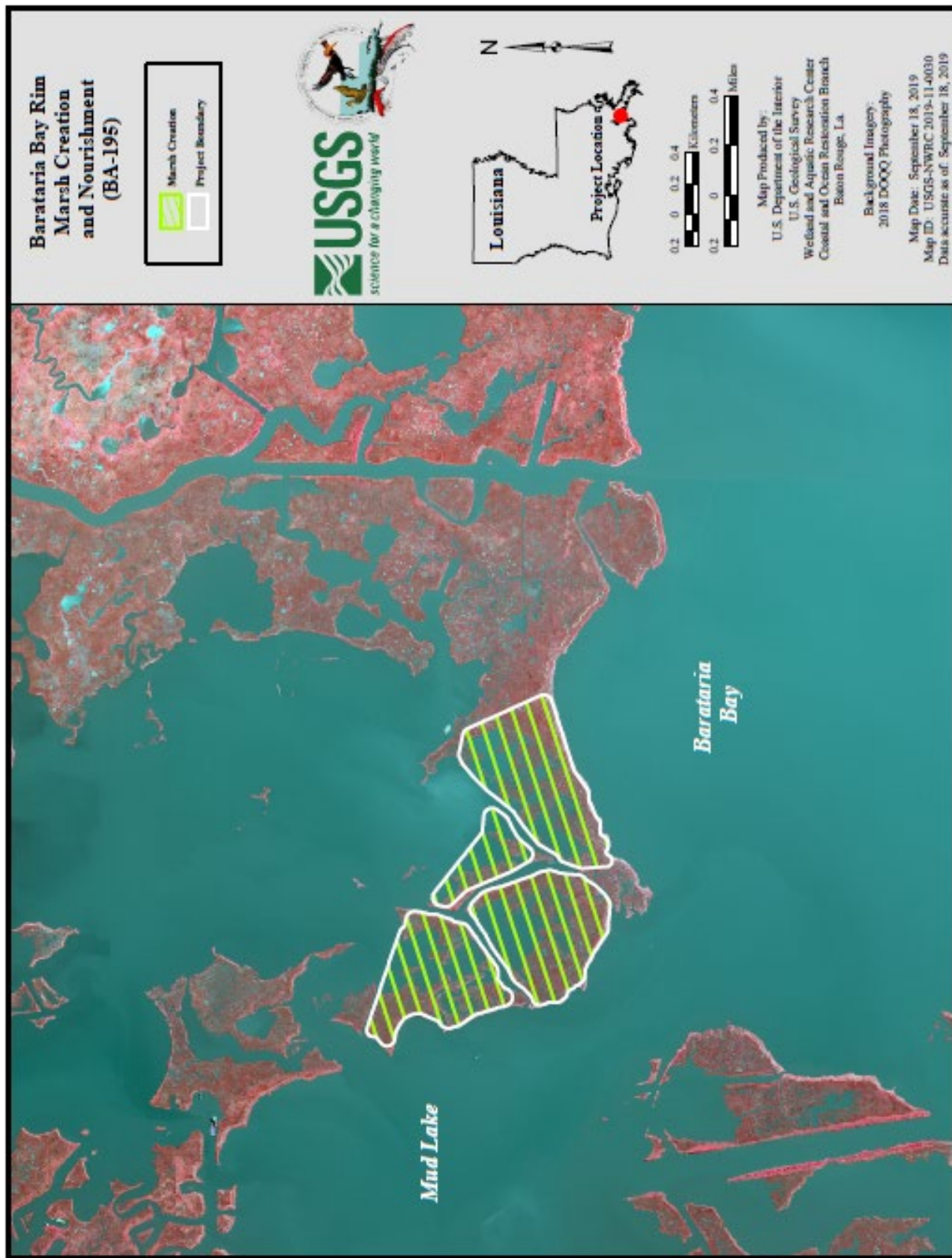


Figure 1. Project map.

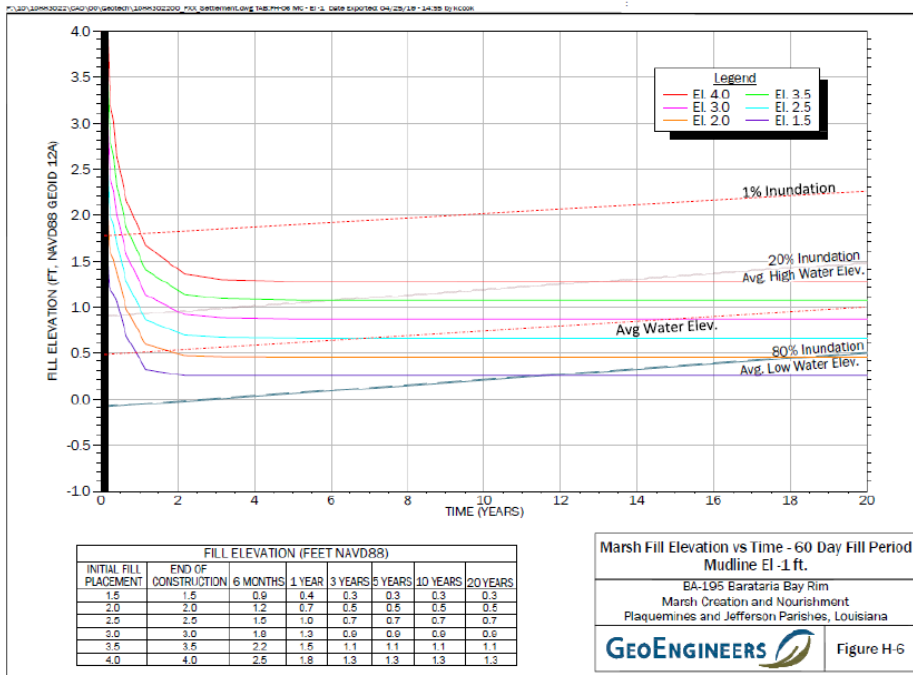


Figure 2. Marsh fill settlement curve for mudline elevation -1.0 ft with a 60-day fill period.

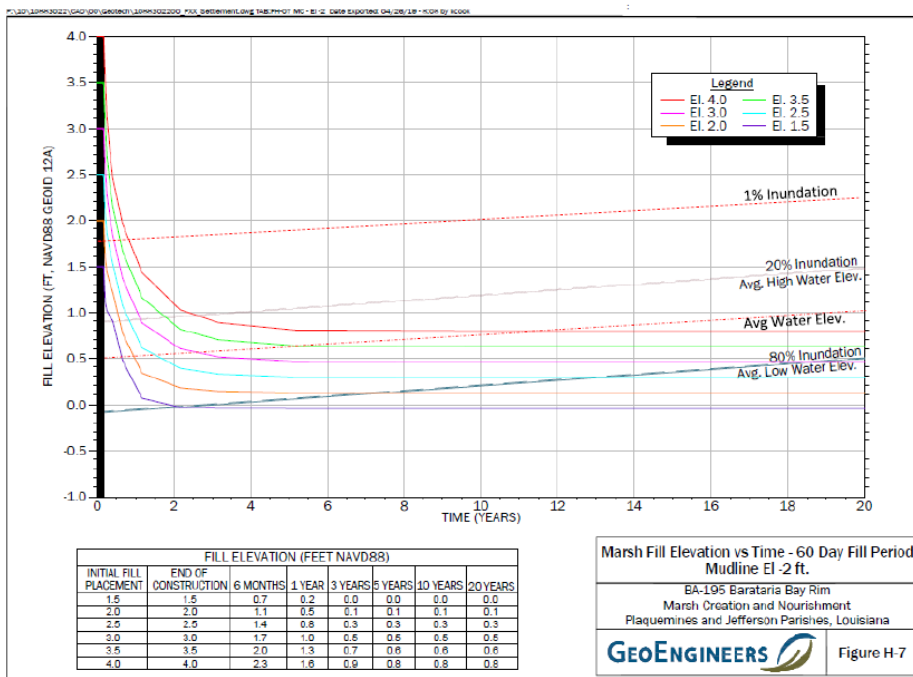


Figure 3. Marsh fill settlement curve for mudline elevation -2.0 ft with a 60-day fill period.

Historical and present vegetative community, salinity, and soils: According to the 2013 marsh type survey, the project area is 47% saline marsh and 53% water (Sasser et al. 2014). See Figure 4. In 1949, 1968, 1978, 1997, 2001, 2007, and 2013 the project area was classified as saline. Only in 1988 was a portion of the project area classified as brackish marsh.



Figure 4. 2013 Habitat Type

CRMS0237 is the closest station to the project area, located approximately 1.7 miles from the project center (Figure 5). The CRMS0237 2007-2018 vegetation surveys (Figure 6) indicate a saline marsh classification.



Figure 5. Location of CRMS0237.

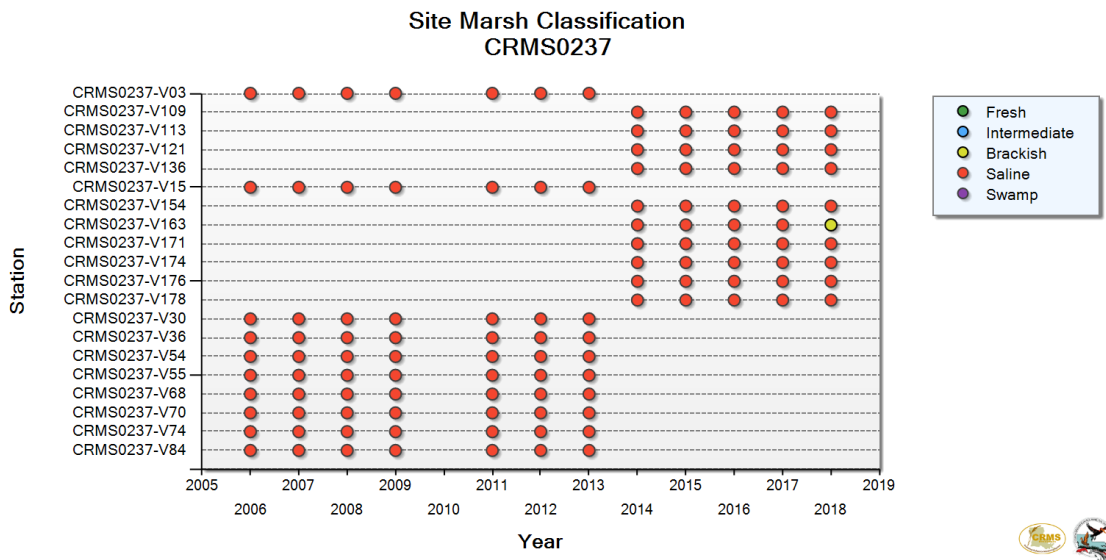


Figure 6. CRMS0237 Site Marsh Classification.

For the period of record (June 2006 to August 2019), mean annual salinity for CRMS0237 was

8.5 ppt. Based on the salinity, marsh type classification, and vegetative transect data for CRMS 0237, it is proposed that the project be evaluated using the saline marsh model.

Marsh area soils in the project area are approximately 48% Timbalier-Scatlake association, 30% Bellepass muck, 22% Scatlake muck
(<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>).

Land Loss: USGS calculated a historical rate of change for the extended boundary (2,630 acres, Figure 7) using an experimental land change analysis. That analysis utilized a total of 197 Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) satellite scenes to classify land-water for the period 1984 to 2019. The loss rate during that period was -0.43%/year (Figure 8).

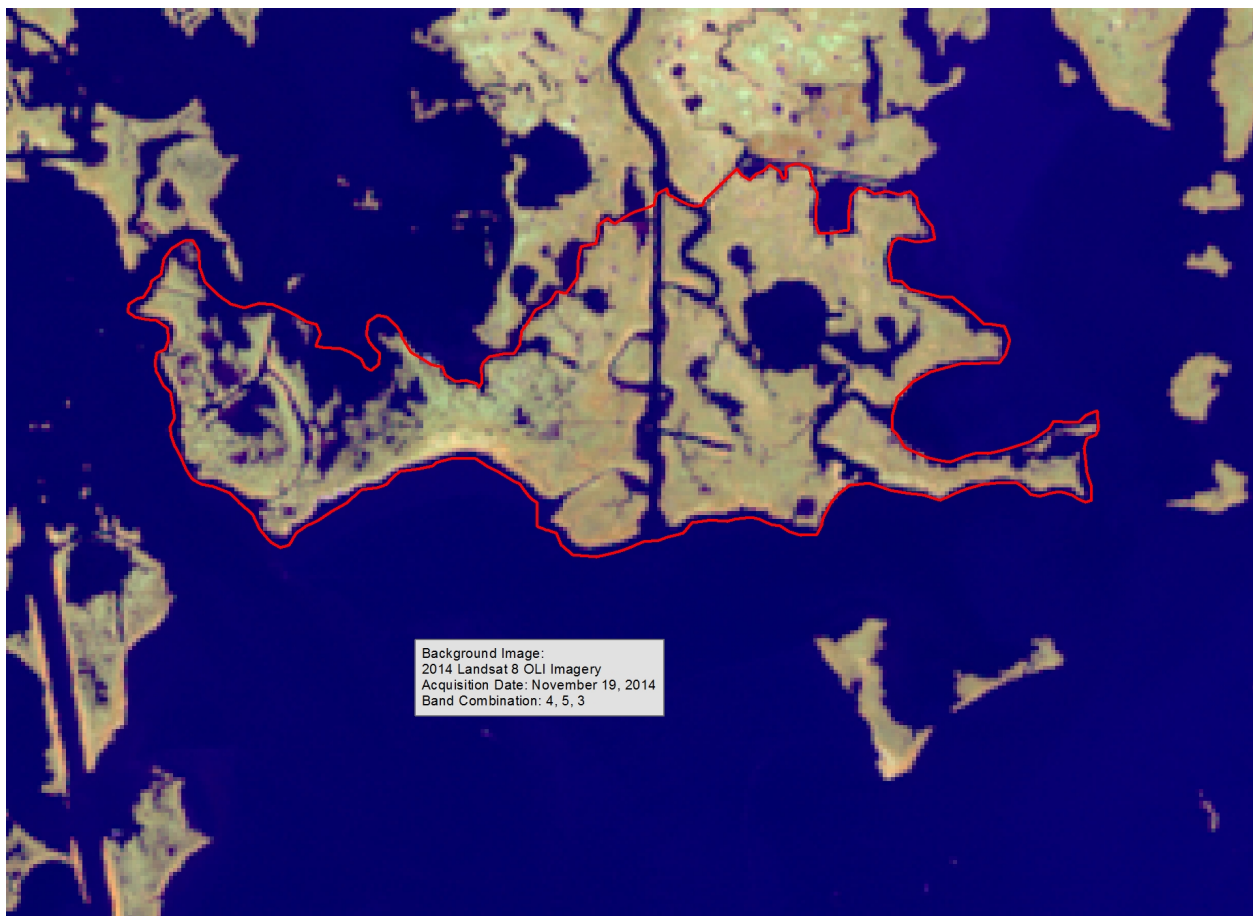


Figure 7. Extended Boundary

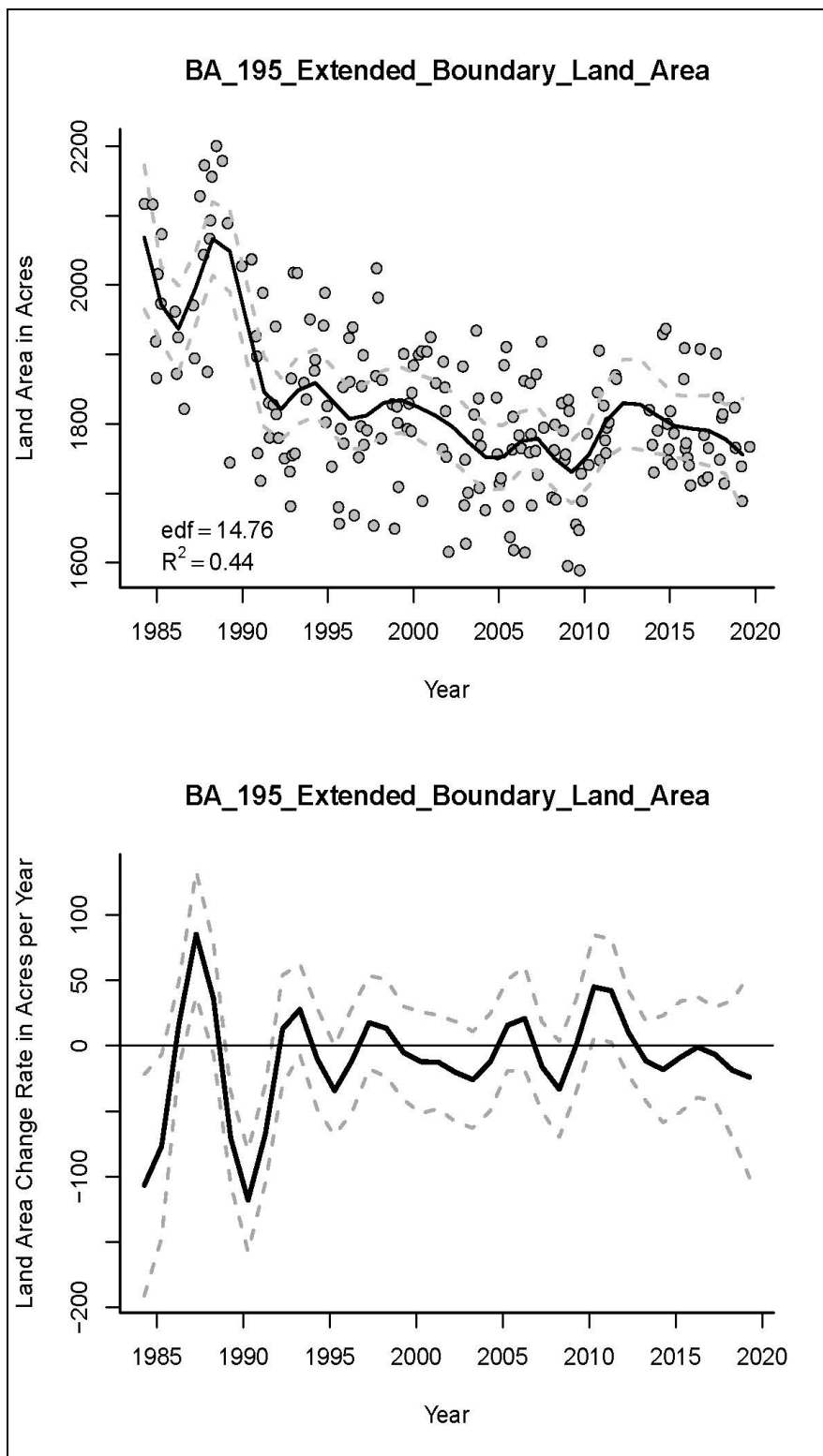


Figure 8. Regression of land values for the extended boundary.

V1 - Emergent Vegetation

See attached land loss spreadsheet following the WVA discussions. One year of loss was applied to the 2018 land acreage to arrive at TY0 project acreages.

FWOP

Assume the 1984-2019 loss rate (-0.43%/yr) continues.

TY0:	198 acres = 47%	Water = 228 acres
TY1:	197 acres = 46%	Water = 229 acres
TY20:	182 acres = 43%	Water = 244 acres

FWP

For saline marsh, the upper limit for marsh credit is the 1% inundation elevation, which is projected to range from +1.75 NAVD88 Geoid 12A in TY0 to +2.24 NAVD88 Geoid 12A in TY20. The above referenced settlement curves for a slurry height of +3.0 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A (Figures 2 and 3) predict that the fill elevation intersects the projected 1% inundation level prior to TY1 and remains below the projected 1% inundation level for the remainder of the project life.

Because it is proposed to have only a 15% planting if needed associated with project operation and maintenance, standard marsh credit assumptions are proposed: TY1 = 10% marsh credit, TY3 = 30% marsh credit, and TY5 = 100% marsh credit. Standard assumptions are also applied to the nourished marsh: TY1 = 50% marsh credit and TY3 = 100% marsh credit. Created/nourished marsh is lost at half of the historical rate.

TY1:	122 acres = 29%	Water = 1 acre
TY3:	265 acres = 62%	Water = 3 acres
TY5:	421 acres = 99%	Water = 5 acres
TY12:	415 acres = 97%	Water = 11 acres
TY20:	408 acres = 96%	Water = 18 acres

V2 - Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

Site visits were conducted in this area in May (NRCS) and June 2015 (CWPPRA Env and Eng Workgroups), when SAV should be present. The large open water areas were notably absent of SAV cover, except for near pond edges. SAV coverage in smaller ponds appeared to occupy about 10 to 20%. Overall SAV cover is estimated to be about 10 percent. Therefore, a baseline value of 10% is proposed for all target years FWOP.

For FWP, it is assumed that the small, open water areas likely to develop within the marsh platform would achieve 20 to 30% SAV cover by TY5 and maintain that value through TY20. SAV coverage of 25% is estimated for this area.

<u>FWOP</u>	<u>FWP</u>	
TY0: 10%	TY1: 0%	TY20: 25%
TY1: 10%	TY3: 10%	TY12: 25%
TY20: 10%	TY5: 25%	

V3 – Interspersion

The marsh creation cells are comprised of 47% marsh and are classified as Class 3 by the USGS interspersion estimating tool. In FWOP, the percentage of marsh would decrease to about 43%, and this would not result in a change in Interspersion Class. They will remain as Class 3 during FWOP.

For FWP, marsh creation projects are assigned Class 5 at TY1. The percentage of water at TY3 is 1% resulting in Interspersion Class 3 (i.e., carpet marsh). Less than 3% open water would be considered as interspersion Class 3 (i.e., carpet marsh). Interspersion Class 1 requires a minimum of 3% open water which is achieved at TY12. At TY20, the percentage of marsh is estimated at 4% and Interspersion would remain at Class 1.

FWOP
TY0-20: 100% Class 3

FWP
TY1: 100% Class 5 TY5: 100% Class 3 TY20: 100% Class 1
TY3: 100% Class 3 TY12: 100% Class 1

V4 - Shallow Open Water Habitat

Design surveys were conducted in 2017. Only data points within current MCA boundaries are used. The survey data was plotted in ArcGIS to estimate the lower limit of marsh elevation in the project area. Based on GIS analysis using survey data, elevations greater than +0.3 ft are generally supportive of marsh and are not likely to be open water. Survey points equal to or greater than +0.3 ft NAVD88 are considered to be emergent marsh. Mean water elevation for CRMS0237 was adjusted using ELSR to project a 2019 mean water elevation of 0.48 ft NAVD88 Geoid 12A. The lower limit of shallow open water is calculated as +0.48 ft NAVD88 (MWL) - 1.5 ft depth = -1.02 ft NAVD88. Therefore, all points with an elevation less than +0.3ft (lower limit of marsh) and greater than or equal to -1.02 ft are identified as shallow open water. All points with an elevation lower than -1.02ft are classified as deep open water. See WVA V4 calculator spreadsheet.

Of 4,664 open water elevations, 1,661 (36%) are classified as shallow open water. A value of 36% is proposed for FWOP TY0.

For FWOP, subsidence is applied to the elevation data to estimate the change in shallow open water over the project life. ACRE (2018) reports a subsidence rate range of 5 to 7mm / year for the lower Barataria Basin. This analysis used 6 mm/yr (0.0197 ft/yr) or 120mm (0.394 ft) over the project life. Application of subsidence to the surveyed elevations resulted in a projected 5,553 open water elevations, of which 1,974 (36%) are projected as shallow open water. A value of 36% is proposed for FWOP TY20.

FWOP

TY0: 36%

TY1: 36%

TY20: 36%

FWP

For FWP, it is assumed that all open water is less than 1.5 ft deep at TY1 through TY5. By TY20, it is assumed that continued settlement and tidal exchange will result in the formation of some open water greater than 1.5 feet deep. It is a standard workgroup convention that if the land loss rate is between 0 and -1%/year, the percent of shallow open water will be reduced to 90% at TY20. If the land loss rate is higher than -1%/year, the shallow open water will be reduced to 80% at TY20. With a loss rate of -0.43% shallow open water is reduced to 90% at TY20.

TY1: 100%

TY3: 100%

TY5: 100%

TY12: 95%

TY20: 90%

V5 - Salinity

For the period June 2006 to August 2019, mean annual salinity for CRMS0237 was 8.5 ppt. Salinity is assumed to not change FWOP or FWP.

FWOP and FWP

8.5 ppt

V6 – Aquatic Organism Access

FWOP

The project area is considered an open system and has an access value of 1.0.

FWP

The marsh creation area is considered to have no access (access value is 0.0001) at TY1 due to the elevation of the marsh platform. At TY3, the marsh creation area receives an access value of 1.0 due to settling of the marsh platform, formation of tidal channels, and gapping of the

containment dikes.

TY1: 0.0001

TY3: 1.0 TY12: 1.0

TY5: 1.0 TY20: 1.0

References

Applied Coastal Research and Engineering (ACRE), 2018. Determining Recent Subsidence Rates for Barataria Basin, Louisiana: Implications for Engineering and Design of Coastal Restoration Projects. Final Report prepared for Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority. Contract 4400009020, Task 3. 70p.

Land Loss Spreadsheet

19-Sep-19

Project:		BA-195 Barataria Bay Rim MC			Loss Rate (%/yr)		Total MC & MN (acres)								
Total Acres	Year	Marsh Acres	Water Acres		-0.43		426								
426	2018	199	227												
426	2019	198	228		FWP Land Loss Rate Reduction		0.50								
FWOP					FWP - Marsh Creation/Nourishment					FWP Totals				Total Acres Check	
					Created Marsh = 228			Nourished Marsh = 198							
TY	FWOP Loss Rate	Marsh (acres)	% Marsh (V1)	Water (acres)	FWP Loss Rate	Acres	Adjusted Marsh Acreage (10% @ TY1; 30% @ TY3 and 100% @ TY5)	FWP Loss Rate	Acres	Adjusted Marsh Acreage (50% @ TY1 and 100% @ TY3)	Water (acres)	Marsh (acres)	% Marsh (V1)	Net Acres of Marsh	
2018		199	47%	227											
2018	-0.0043	198	47%	228											
1	-0.0043	197	48%	228	-0.00215	227	23	-0.00215	198	98	1	122	28%	-78	426
2	-0.0043	196	46%	230	-0.00215	227		-0.00215	197						
3	-0.0043	198	48%	230	-0.00215	226	88	-0.00215	197	187	3	286	82%	88	426
4	-0.0043	195	46%	231	-0.00215	226		-0.00215	196						
6	-0.0043	184	48%	232	-0.00215	225	226	-0.00215	196	188	6	421	88%	228	426
6	-0.0043	193	45%	233	-0.00215	225	225	-0.00215	196	196	5	421	99%	227	426
7	-0.0043	192	45%	234	-0.00215	224	224	-0.00215	195	195	6	420	99%	227	426
8	-0.0043	191	45%	235	-0.00215	224	224	-0.00215	195	195	7	419	98%	227	426
9	-0.0043	191	45%	235	-0.00215	223	223	-0.00215	194	194	8	418	98%	227	426
10	-0.0043	190	45%	236	-0.00215	223	223	-0.00215	194	194	9	417	98%	227	426
11	-0.0043	189	44%	237	-0.00215	223	223	-0.00215	194	194	10	416	98%	227	426
12	-0.0043	188	44%	238	-0.00215	222	222	-0.00215	193	193	11	415	97%	227	426
13	-0.0043	187	44%	239	-0.00215	222	222	-0.00215	193	193	12	414	97%	227	426
14	-0.0043	187	44%	239	-0.00215	221	221	-0.00215	192	192	13	413	97%	227	426
15	-0.0043	186	44%	240	-0.00215	221	221	-0.00215	192	192	14	412	97%	227	426
16	-0.0043	185	43%	241	-0.00215	220	220	-0.00215	191	191	14	412	97%	227	426
17	-0.0043	184	43%	242	-0.00215	220	220	-0.00215	191	191	15	411	96%	227	426
18	-0.0043	183	43%	243	-0.00215	219	219	-0.00215	191	191	16	410	96%	226	426
19	-0.0043	183	43%	243	-0.00215	219	219	-0.00215	190	190	17	409	96%	226	426
20	-0.0043	182	43%	244	-0.00215	218	218	-0.00215	190	180	18	408	88%	228	426

**West Fouchon
Marsh Creation &
Nourishment
TE-134**



West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Nourishment (TE-134) Phase 2 Request



CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting

December 5, 2019

Special Thanks:
CPRA

Louisiana Land and Exploration Co.
Port Fourchon



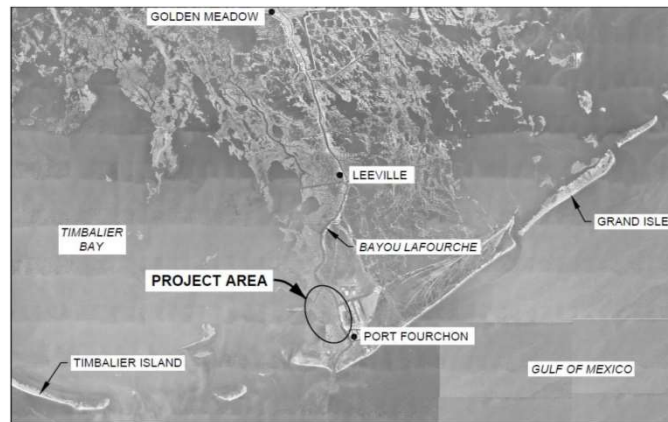
Project Background

- Selected by CWPPRA Technical Committee as PPL24 Candidate in January 2014
- Approved for Phase I funding by CWPPRA Task Force January 2015
- 30% Design Meeting held July 2018
- 95% Design Meeting held October 2018



Project Location

- Lafourche Parish, LA
- West of Port Fourchon, LA



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Project Background

- Land loss rate of -0.69% per year based on 1984 to 2018 USGS data
- Marsh loss attributed to:
 - Subsidence
 - Lack of sediment
 - Tropical events
 - Pipeline canals



February 1998

January 2015



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Average Bottom Elevation

- Northern Marsh Creation Area: -0.63ft NAVD88
- Southern Marsh Creation Area: -0.21ft NAVD88

Shallow fill area = cost-effective project

Reference marsh elevation = +0.32 ft NAVD88



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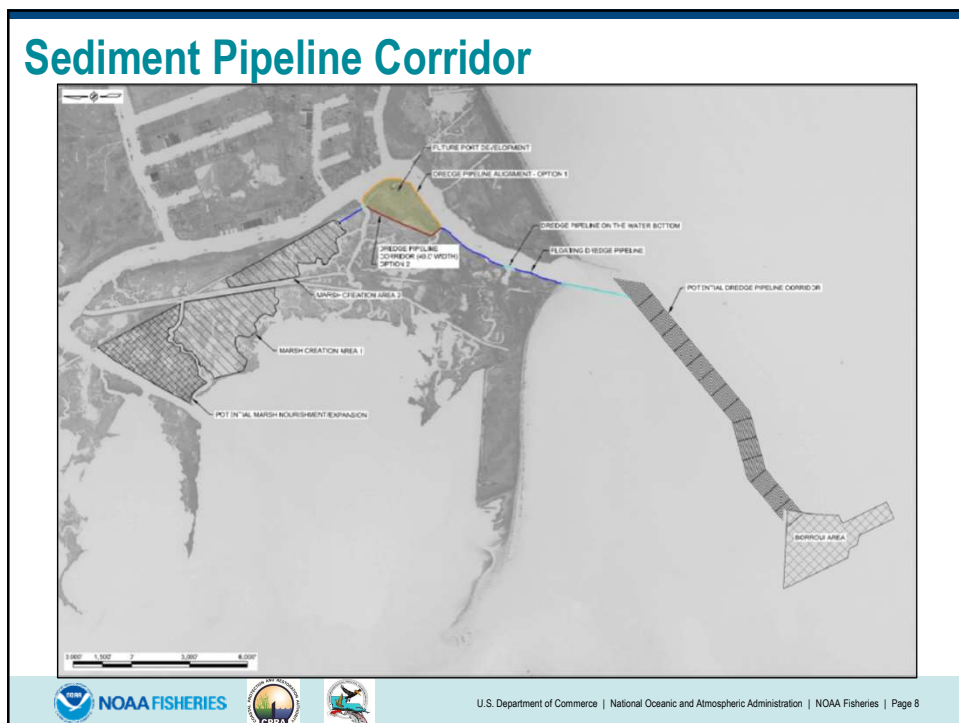
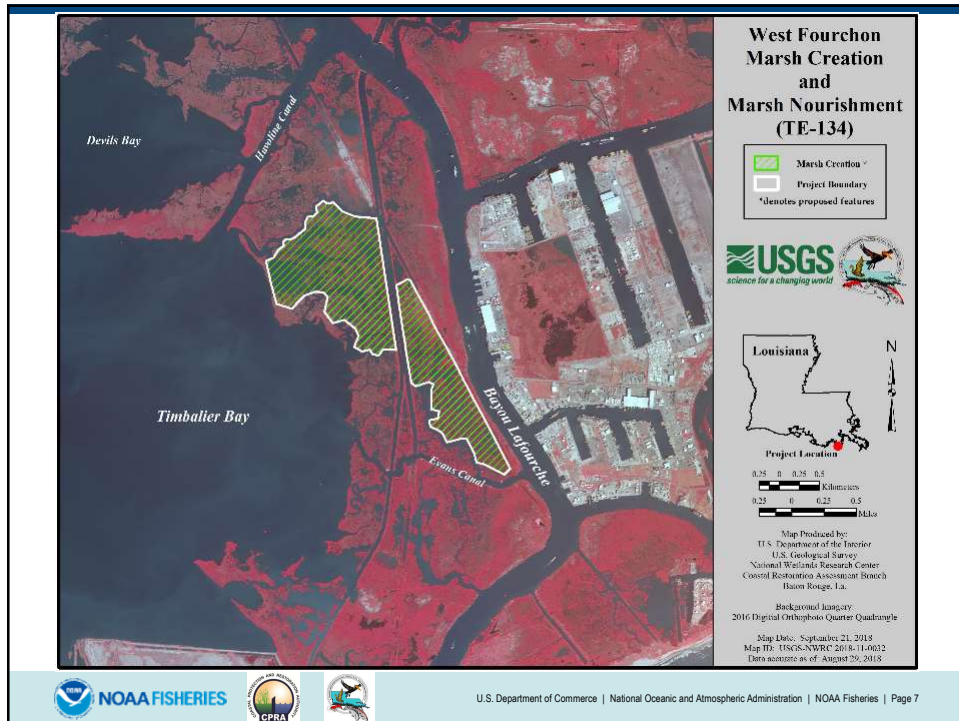
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Landrights and Oyster Leases

- Single landowner — Louisiana Land and Exploration Company
- We are continuing to coordinate with pipeline companies in the project area
- Two oyster leases adjacent to proposed marsh creation areas — 4.5 acres of one lease would need to be acquired



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Why Here? Why Now?

- **About \$105K per net acre**
- **Key restoration for NOAA trust resources**
- **Buffer on west side of Port Fourchon**
 - 537 acres confined marsh creation and nourishment
 - 290 net acres
 - \$30.5 M Fully Funded Cost
 - \$26.3 M Phase II, Increment 1 request



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Habitat Conservation Division
5757 Corporate Boulevard, #375
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808-2571

November 18, 2019 F/SER46/PW
225-380-0058

Mr. Mark Wingate
Deputy District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
CEMVN-PM-BC-CWPPRA Program
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

RE: Phase II Construction Funds Request for West Fourchon Marsh Creation and
Nourishment Project (TE-154)

Dear Mr. Wingate,

NOAA Fisheries and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) hereby request approval for the Phase II authorization of the West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment project (TE-134). Phase I activities were authorized on Priority Project List 24 on January 22, 2015, 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 the information required for Phase II construction requests and approval pursuant to Appendix A of the SOP (Revision 25, January 2017). Should additional information be required for this project, I can be reached at (225) 380-0058 or via email at patrick.williams@noaa.gov. Thank for consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

WILLIAMS.PATRICK.RICHARD.1365867409
Digitally signed by
WILLIAMS.PATRICK.RICHARD.13658
67409
Date: 2019.11.17 19:31:52 -06'00'

Patrick R. Williams
NOAA CWPPRA Technical Committee
Representative

Enclosures



c:

Darryl Clark, USFWS, Lafayette, LA
Britt Paul, NRCS, Alexandria, LA
Karen McCormick, EPA, Dallas, TX
Brian Lezina, CPRA, Baton Rouge, LA
Kevin Roy, USFWS, Lafayette, LA
Quin Kinler, NRCS, Baton Rouge, LA
Brad Crawford, EPA, Dallas, TX
Kent Bolfrass, CPRA, Baton Rouge, LA
Donna Rogers, Ph.D, Project Manager
Bevin Barringer, Project Manager, CPRA
Files



West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Nourishment Project (TE-134)

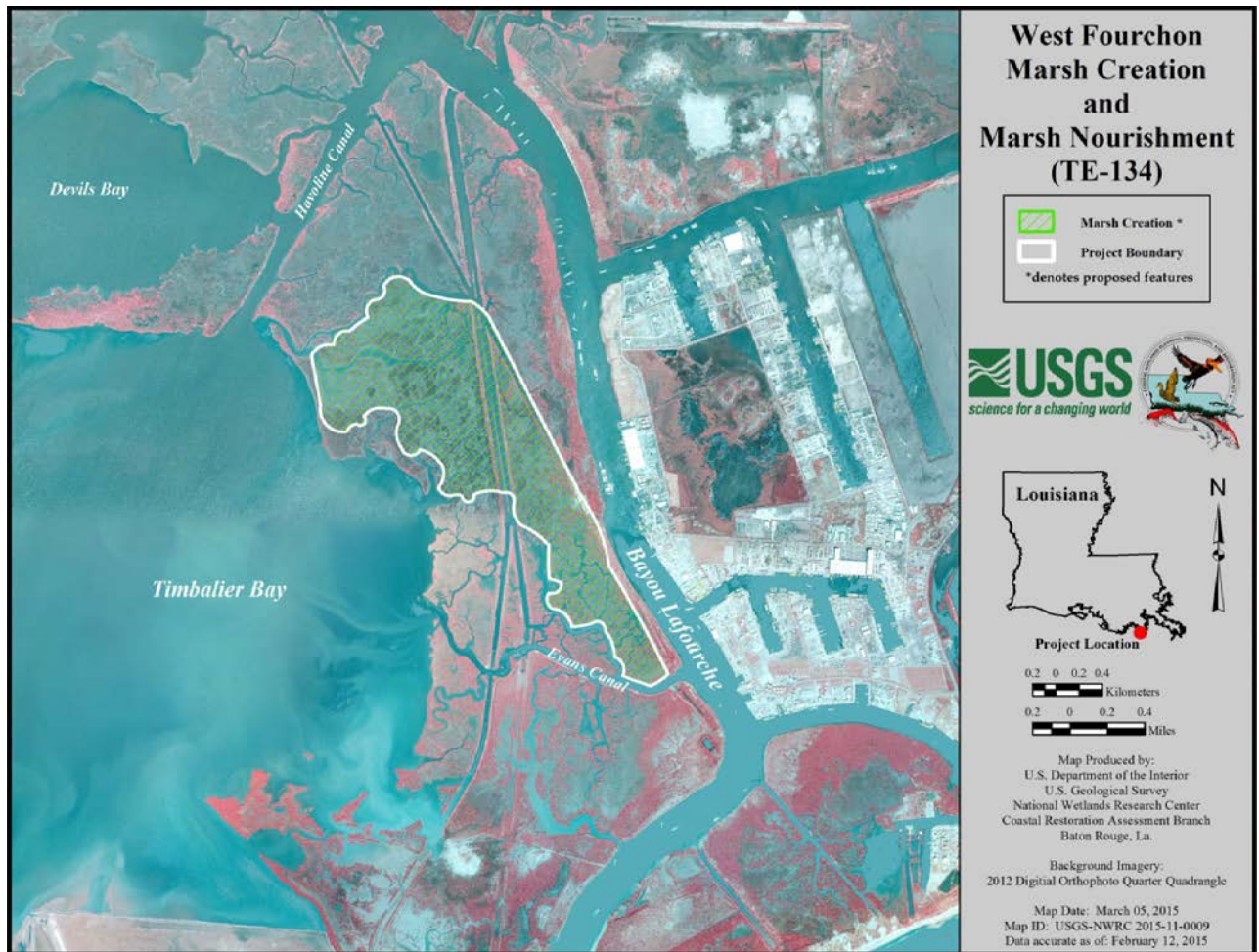
Information for Phase 2 Funding Request

November 20, 2019

I. Description of Project as Approved for Phase I

The Project is located in the Terrebonne Basin directly west of Port Fourchon between Timbalier Bay and Bayou Lafourche. The candidate project would create 302 acres and nourish 312 acres of emergent marsh using sediment dredged from an offshore borrow site in the Gulf of Mexico. This project, along with TE-23 West Belle Pass Headland Restoration and TE-52 West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration will help stabilize the edge of the marshes and protect Port Fourchon from the west.

The original project features at the time of phase 1 authorization are illustrated below:



The following is a summary of the **original** Fully Funded Cost estimate:

Phase 1 Fully Funded Cost

Estimate

E&D	\$2,106,273
Land Rights	\$327,540
Federal S&A	\$382,369
State S&A	\$382,369
Corps Admin	\$3,378
Monitoring	\$0
Total Phase 1 Cost	\$3,201,929

Phase 2 Fully Funded Cost

Estimate

Federal S&A	\$401,649
Land Rights	\$64,510
State S&A	\$401,649
Corps Admin	\$1,648
S&I	\$523,702
Contingency	\$4,638,536
Construction	\$18,554,145
Total Phase 2 Cost	\$24,585,839

Long Term O&MR	\$1,617,996
Total Fully Funded Cost Estimate	\$29,405,764

II. Overview of Phase I Tasks, Process and Issues

Phase I activities included formation of project goals and objectives; pre-design data investigations and analysis (i.e., bathymetric, topographic, magnetometer surveys, geotechnical sampling); preliminary land ownership assessment; cultural resources assessment including consultations with the State Historic Preservation Office; preliminary oyster assessment of the fill area; a Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) assessment; development and evaluation of project alternatives at the Preliminary (30%) Design level; and completion of the Final Design (95%) of the preferred alternative. Other tasks included development of draft Environmental Assessment, and review of updated costs and benefits by the Engineering and Environmental Workgroups.

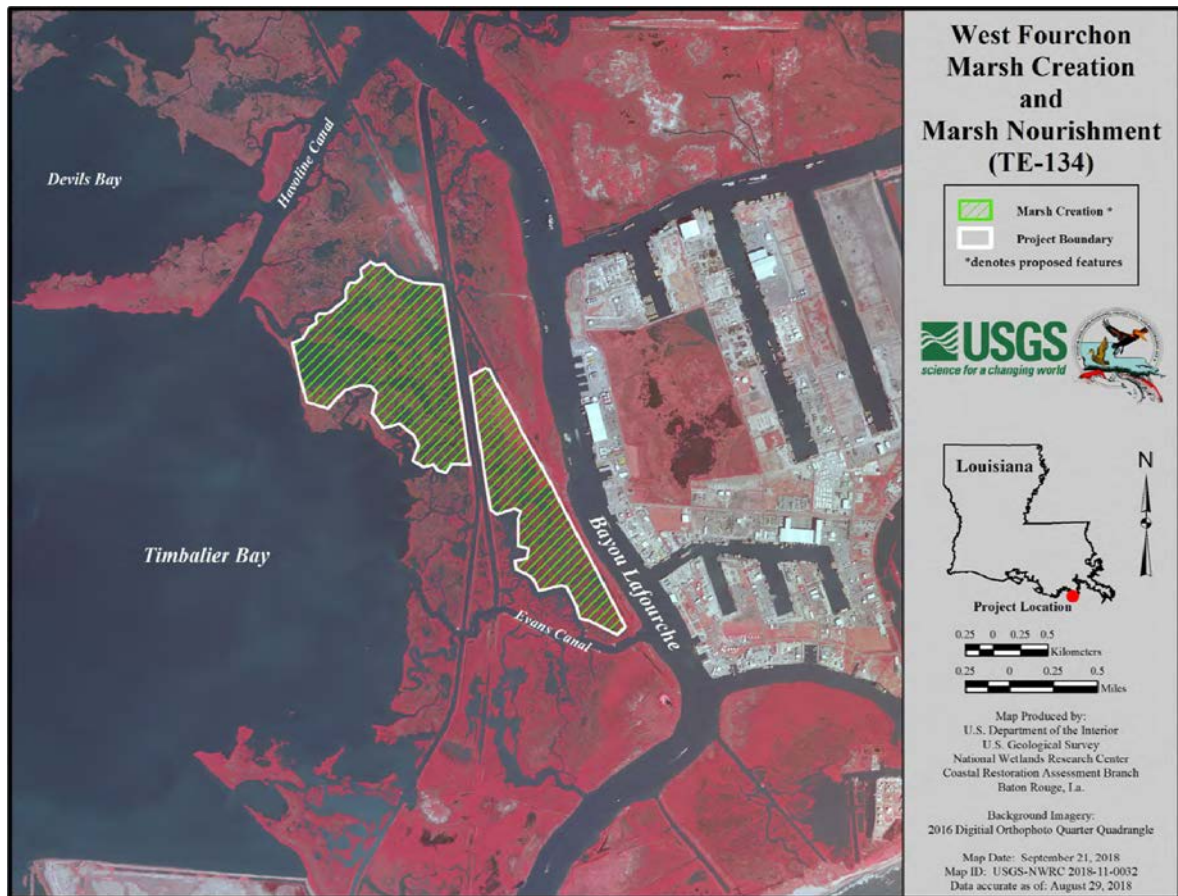
III. Description of the Phase 2 Candidate Project

The proposed project features include: 1) creation of 295 acres of saline marsh, 2) nourishment of 242 acres of emergent saline marsh, and 3) earthen containment dikes. The marsh creation/nourishment will be accomplished using approximately 1.66 million cubic yards (CY) of material hydraulically dredged from a borrow source in the Gulf of Mexico approximately 3 miles southwest of Belle Pass jetties. To satisfy the goals of the project, the marsh creation fill area will be constructed with a fill elevation of +2.0 ft

NAVD88. The target marsh fill elevation is anticipated to result in marsh elevations that would remain within the functional saline marsh inundation range for the 20-year project life.

Earthen containment dikes will be constructed to an elevation of +3.0 ft NAVD88 with a half-foot upper construction tolerance and will be maintained throughout the duration of dredging operations. To achieve the minimum factor safety of 1.2, earthen containment will be constructed with a side slope of 4 feet horizontal for every foot of vertical rise (4H:1V).

The **current** project boundary and features are illustrated below:



Other project components include vegetative plantings on the containment dikes at Year 1, installation of settlement plates, containment dike gapping as needed to ensure tidal exchange and fisheries support functions, and project-specific monitoring to inform performance assessment and future project designs.

A summary of **current** project costs and benefits is provided below:

Phase 1 Fully Funded Cost Estimate	
E&D	\$2,106,273
Land Rights	\$327,540
Federal S&A	\$382,369
State S&A	\$382,369
Corps Admin	\$3,378
Monitoring	\$0
Total Phase 1 Cost	\$3,201,929

Phase 2 Fully Funded Cost Estimate	
Federal S&A	\$398,993
Land Rights	\$84,834
State S&A	\$398,993
Corps Admin	\$2,867
S&I	\$1,082,007
Contingency	\$3,019,699
Construction	\$20,131,330
Total Phase 2 Cost	\$25,118,723

Long Term O&MR	\$2,173,496
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Total Fully Funded Cost Estimate	\$30,494,148
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The current design reflects the following modifications from the Phase 0 Design:

- Dividing the original project area into two marsh creation areas to avoid construction issues related to containment dike construction across existing pipeline canals;
- Relocating the borrow area further offshore to prevent interference with an adjacent project (TE-118 East Timbalier Island Project);
- Decreasing impacts to landowner structures along Evans Canal;
- Increasing constructability of the project; and
- Creating a more cost-effective project.

IV. Checklist of Phase 2 Requirements

- A. List of project goals and strategies.

This project would create 295 acres and nourish 242 acres of open water, emergent saline smooth cordgrass marsh, and black mangrove habitat using material dredged from the Gulf of Mexico, southwest of the project area. Earthen containment dikes will be constructed along the project boundaries to contain the material. Containment dikes will be degraded or gapped by TY3 to allow access for estuarine organisms. Funding will be set aside for the creation of tidal creeks if needed. This project, along with TE-23 West Belle Pass Headland Restoration and TE-52 West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration, will help stabilize the edge of the marshes and protect Port Fourchon from the west.

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

A grant was executed between CPRA and NMFS for Phase I activities on May 5, 2015. A new grant will be executed between CPRA and NMFS for Phase 2 activities once Phase 2 funds are approved.

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

In a November 13, 2018 letter to NOAA, CPRA Land Rights Section saw no hindrance to obtaining land rights for the project. There is one major landowner covering the project and they are favorable. Ownership investigations should be able to be completed in approximately 6 to 8 months. CPRA Land Rights Section will initiate the construction servitude agreement process with landowners following Phase 2 approval. The team anticipates that the remainder of the land rights will be finalized once Phase 2 approval and funding are obtained.

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

The Preliminary Design Review meeting was held on July 10, 2018. 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 August 28, 2018, the NMFS and CPRA informed the CWPPRA Technical Committee and Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee of the results of the 30% Design Meeting and included responses to the 30% Design comments. An email documenting our intent to move forward with the project, a description of project revisions, and a CPRA concurrence letter was included in an email dated September 10, 2018.

- E. A favorable Final Design Review (95% Design Level) must be successfully completed prior to seeking Phase 2 approval from the Technical Committee.
*The Final Design Review meeting was held on October 24, 2018. Attendees included representatives from state and federal CWPPRA agencies and other interested parties. All attendee comments and questions were addressed. Draft project plans and specifications were included in the 95% documents. CPRA's Letter of Concurrence to proceed with the Phase 2 authorization request is attached as **Attachment I**.*
- 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.
The NMFS prepared a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and provided it to the CWPPRA community on November 20, 2018 for a 30-day review. No comments were received. A "Finding of No Significant Impact" is expected.
- G. Application for and/or issuance of the public notices for permits at least two weeks before the Technical Committee meeting at which Phase 2 approval is requested.
CPRA has prepared a draft Joint Section 10/404 Permit Application and will submit it with supporting documentation to the USACE upon Phase 2 funding approval.
- H. A hazardous, toxic and radiological waste (HTRW) assessment (if required).
A HTRW analysis was completed for the marsh fill area of the project in August 2016. The results of the marsh fill area HTRW analysis are presented in the October 2016 report by Tetra Tech, Inc. titled "Hazardous, Toxic, or Radioactive Waste Phase I ESA West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment, Terrebonne Basin, Lafourche Parish, LA." A HTRW analysis was conducted at the TE-52 borrow area, which is adjacent to the proposed TE-134 borrow area. The TE-52 HTRW Analysis is documented in the April 2011 report prepared by BEM Systems, Inc. titled "Sediment Sampling Assessment Report, West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration Project (TE-52)." NMFS reviewed the analytical data collected and determined that the constituents of concern within the marsh fill area and nearby borrow area are within acceptable limits and will not have an adverse effect in the immediate area for plants, aquatic life, and human exposure.
- I. Section 303(e) approval from the COE.
The NMFS received 303(e) approval from the USACE on December 20, 2018, per the requirements of the CWPPRA SOP.

- J. Overgrazing determination from the NRCS (if necessary).
The overgrazing determination was received on August 17, 2018. The USDA indicated that overgrazing was not a problem in this project area.
- K. Revised fully funded cost estimate, reviewed and approved by the EngWG prior to fully funding by the EcoWG, based on the revised project design and the specific Phase 2 funding request as outlined in below spreadsheet.
*The NMFS submitted the revised cost estimate to the EngWG on September 6, 2019. The project has a revised fully funded cost estimate of \$30,494,148 reviewed and approved by the Economic Workgroup. The Request for Phase 2 Approval spreadsheet has been completed. See **Attachment II**.*
- L. A Wetland Value Assessment reviewed and approved by the EnvWG.
The NMFS submitted a draft revised WVA to the Environmental Work Group on October 10, 2018. Work Group comments were addressed and the revised WVA was sent to the EnvWG on November 5, 2018.

Attachment I



State of Louisiana

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

November 13, 2018

Ms. Cecelia Linder
CWPPRA Program Manager
NOAA-NMFS
1315 East-West Hwy
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

Re: 95% Design Review for West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment Project (TE-134)
Statement of Local Sponsor Concurrence

Dear Ms. Linder,

The 95% Design Review meeting for West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment Project was held on October 24, 2018. Based on the project information compiled to date, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, as the local sponsor, concurs to proceed with a Phase 2 authorization request for TE-134. The Phase 2 authorization request should include the preferred design as described on October 24, and the revised project cost estimate and benefits included in the revised cost estimate and revised WVA, respectively.

In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, we request that you forward this letter of concurrence to the CWPPRA Technical Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee.

Please call me at (225) 342-4525 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bevin Barringer".

Bevin Barringer, PE
Project Manager

Cc: Donna Rogers, Project Manager, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Kent Bollfrass, CWPPRA Program Manager, Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

Attachment II

Letters of Support



4876 Highway 1 • Mathews, LA 70375
P.O. Box 425 • Mathews, LA 70375
985.537.7603 • 800.794.3160 • Fax 985.532.8292

James B. Cantrelle, *Parish President*

Lafourche Parish Office of Coastal Zone Management

November 20, 2019

Colonel Stephen Murphy
District Engineer, New Orleans District
c/o: Brad Inman
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

RE: Support of CWPPRA PPL 29 Project Candidates
Phase I Funding Request:
East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection
West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation
Phase II Funding Request:
West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment

Dear Colonel Murphy:

Lafourche Parish Government would like to respectfully submit our support for several projects that will be requesting Phase I and Phase II funding at the CWPPRA Technical Committee meeting on December 5, 2019. These projects include the East Catfish Lake Shoreline Protection and the West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation and the projects (Phase I funding) and the West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment project (Phase II funding). Please accept and consider these comments in support of the above-named projects when making your decisions for recommendations to the Task Force.

Phase I funding:

Lafourche Parish is in full support of the East Catfish Lake Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection project sponsored by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The area around Catfish Lake has been a focus and priority of Lafourche Parish because it recognizes the significance and function that the adjacent marsh provides to its critical flood protection infrastructure in the south Lafourche area, namely the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection levee. This area historically has very high land loss and shoreline erosion rate that is contributing to the degradation of this critical habitat, and the parish has been focused on getting projects implemented in this area to reestablish the rim of Catfish Lake and the surrounding marsh habitat.

James B. Cantrelle	Parish President	Craig Jaccuzzo	District 5
Jerry Jones	District 1	Corey Perrillieux	District 6
Luci Sposito	District 2	Armand Autin	District 7
Michael Gros	District 3	Jerry LaFont	District 8
Aaron "Bo" Melvin	District 4	Daniel Lorraine	District 9

The parish is actively involved in partnerships with CPRA, Ducks Unlimited, ConocoPhillips, and other public and private entities to construct synergistic projects in this area, including several terracing and small-scale marsh creation projects. These ongoing public/private partnerships, along with the CWPPRA North Catfish Lake Marsh Creation that is currently underway in engineering and design, is creating a comprehensive restoration effort to reestablish this entire area. The East Catfish Lake is now being proposed to address the southern rim of Catfish Lake which remains exposed. This project is the last major “piece of the puzzle” to reestablishing and fortifying the habitat and shoreline of Catfish Lake, and we cannot over-emphasize the necessity of completing this work while it is still feasible to do so.

Lafourche Parish would also ask for the Tech Committee’s support of the West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation project sponsored by NMFS. Any efforts that are made to protect the unelevated portion of Hwy 1 from Golden Meadow to Leeville need to be taken very seriously given that this one piece of infrastructure provides a “one way in, one way out” road to Port Fourchon, which services over 90% of the Gulf of Mexico’s deepwater oil production, and provides a transportation route of up to 1,200 trucks and cars per day. It will always remain a parish priority to reinforce the natural buffer of adjacent marsh that surrounds Hwy 1, given the necessity of protecting the infrastructure that supports the huge economic impact that Port Fourchon provides to Louisiana, as well as the rest of the United States (approximately \$3.4 billion into the Louisiana economy and \$4.5 billion into the US Treasury). The footprint of the West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation project falls within the Belle Pass to Golden Meadow Marsh Creation (03a.MC.07) project area in the 2017 Master Plan, and moving this project forward will mean that a major component of this Master Plan project can be implemented to achieve these high-stake objectives of protecting Hwy 1.

Phase II funding:

The West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Nourishment project sponsored by NFMS is receiving Lafourche Parish’s full support to receive the Phase II funding available. This project provides a direct benefit to not only the infrastructure that supports Port Fourchon but to the Port itself. The footprint of this project includes creating and nourishing 614 acres of emergent marsh and black mangrove habitat directly west of the Port. The area that this project is proposing to address is significant because its geography allows it to act as the last buffer against storm surge before reaching Bayou Lafourche and then the Port. The high land loss experienced in this area and the continuing degradation has caused this western side to become increasingly vulnerable. The parish recognizes that similarly to the West Louisiana Hwy 1 Marsh Creation Project, this project would reestablish the critical habitat that would not only preserve its natural function as a wetland, but also as a layer of protection of a critical economic driver of Louisiana and the U.S.

We sincerely appreciate your consideration of these projects for Phase I and Phase II funding at the upcoming CWPPRA Tech Committee meeting. Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Amanda M. Voisin, CFM
Coastal Zone Management Administrator
Lafourche Parish Government

EDWARD WISNER DONATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

L. AMANDA PHILLIPS
SECRETARY TREASURER
AND LAND MANAGER

935 GRAVIER STREET
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NEW ORLEANS, LA 70112
(504) 210-1152
FAX (504) 210-1156
aphillips@wisnerdonation.com

MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 52204
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70152-2204

Wisner

REPRESENTING

CHARITY HOSPITAL / MEDICAL CENTER
OF LOUISIANA
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
THE SALVATION ARMY
TULANE UNIVERSITY
THE WISNER FAMILY

19 November 2019

Colonel Stephen Murphy
Chairman, CWPPRA Task Force
District Commander
Department of the Army
New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers
Office of the Chief
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70118

**RE: CWPPRA TE-134 WEST FOURCHON MARSH CREATION AND NOURISHMENT PROJECT
(PPL 25)**

Dear Colonel Murphy and Technical Committee Members:

The Edward Wisner Donation (Wisner) owns property in the Fourchon area. A large portion of Wisner's property is east of the TE-134 project area. Most of the property immediately adjacent to TE-134 is leased to the Greater Lafourche Port Commission for Port Fourchon, the economic engine of Lafourche Parish.

This project would provide storm surge protection from the west and restore a healthy marsh habitat. In conjunction with the Caminada Headlands Back Barrier Marsh and Caminada Headlands Beach and Dune Restoration projects, it will form a protective ring around infrastructure with national and State significance and restore the degrading Lafourche delta lobe.

I, and the undersigned Committee members, fully support this project and urge the Technical Committee to award construction funding for TE-134.

Sincerely,

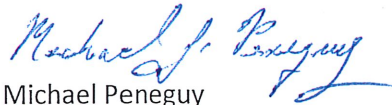


L. Amanda Phillips
Secretary Treasurer and Land Manager



Joshua Cox
Chair, City of New Orleans

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Colonel Murphy
19 November 2019



Michael Peneguy
Representative, Wisner Family



Sen. Ed Murray
Representative, Charity Hospital



Sharon Courtney
Alternate, Tulane University



Ron Hall
Alternate, the Salvation Army

Cc: Ms. Karen McCormick, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Patrick Williams, National Marine Fisheries
Mr. Mark Wingate, US Army Corps of Engineers
Mr. Bren Haase, Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Mr. Britt Paul, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Mr. Darryl Clark, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Chip Kline, Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Mr. Charles Maguire, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Jeff Weller, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Kevin Norton, Natural Resources Conservation Service
M. Christopher Doley, National Marine Fisheries

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

PRIORITY PROJECT LIST 30 REGIONAL PLANNING TEAM MEETINGS

For Announcement:

February 4, 2020	10:00 a.m.	Region IV Planning Team Meeting	Lake Charles
February 5, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Region III Planning Team Meeting	Morgan City
February 6, 2020	10:00 a.m.	Region I & II Planning Team Meeting	Lacombe
February 23, 2020	10:30 a.m.	Coastwide Electronic Voting	<i>(via email, no meeting)</i>

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

DATE OF UPCOMING CWPPRA PROGRAM MEETING

For Announcement:

The Task Force meeting will be held January 29, 2020 at 9:30 a.m. at the LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA in the Louisiana Room.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

DECEMBER 5, 2019

SCHEDULED DATES OF FUTURE PROGRAM MEETINGS*

For Announcement:

January 29, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Baton Rouge
February 4, 2020	10:00 a.m.	Region IV Planning Team Meeting	Lake Charles
February 5, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Region III Planning Team Meeting	Morgan City
February 6, 2020	10:00 a.m.	Region I & II Planning Team Meeting	Lacombe
April 2, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee Meeting	Baton Rouge
May 7, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
September 3, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee Meeting	Baton Rouge
October 29, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 3, 2020	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee Meeting	Baton Rouge

*subject to change