ATTENDANCE RECORD

DATE	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	LOCATION
October 11, 2012 9:30 A.M.	COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers New Orleans District District Assembly Room 7400 Leake Ave, New Orleans, La.

PURPOSE **MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE**

PARTICIPANT REGISTER

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

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER & EMAIL
Anne Watkins	URS	337-579-0782
P.J Hahn	PPG	504-297-5631
James Harris	USFWS	
Rachel Rich	USACE	x2537
Cole Ruckstuhl	CWPPRA	337-266-8542
Albertine McKinnie	Coastal Manager PPG	504.912.5973
Gervin Pittman	Shaw/ CES	225-224-3569
Sean Duffy	Big River Coalition	833-4190 x805
Kane Peterman	RECON	713 875-2442
Monty Martin	RECON	281-664-1167
Jimmy Cramond	Crescent Pilots	(504) 982-8184
Paul Kaspar	EPA	214 665 7459
John Foret	NOAA/NMFS	337-291-2107
Mari Gilford	USDA-NRCS	mari.gilford@la.usda.gov
Bryan Kheng	Gulf CPR	225-665-2825
Julie Kheng		
Darryl [illegible]	USFWS.	337-291-3111
Scott Wilson	USGS	337-266-8644
Kate Spear	USGS	337-266-8645
Jennifer Manuel	LA Dept W.F	337-373-0052
Quin Kinler	NRCS	225-382-2047
Tonia Koob	9009	5049625360

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JAN 88

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

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October 11, 2012 9:30 A.M.	COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers New Orleans District District Assembly Room 7400 Leake Ave, New Orleans, La.

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NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER & EMAIL
Josh Casson	USACE - Contractor	504-862-2318
David Peterson	CPRA / La. AG Office	225-336-6000
Michael C. Knoblach	PMC - Spec. Proj.	985-686-9391
Chris Allen	CPRA - CWPPRA	225 342 4736
Lauren Averill	GEC Inc	504 289 6136
EDDY CARTER	GEC	225-612-4103
Brian Vosburg	Geologist CPRA	225-342-7447
DAVID MUTH	NWF	504-872-5593
Susan Hennington	Corps	504-862-2504
MARK NELSON	CRPPA	504.392.5016
Kelly M. Templet, P.E.	ISTMEP	985-447-0868
ONEIL MALBROUGH	SHAW	985-856-1575
Glenn Ledet	Shaw	225-987-7170
Cynthia Ramatchandirane	CPRA/Tulane	650-704-4757
Stevie Smith	ASCE	985-537-8893
Bill Boshart	CPRA	504-280-4063
Kyle Breaux	CPRA	504-280-1005
Scott Wandell	USACE	504.862.1878
Edmond Mouton	LDWF	337.373.0032
John Bootman	NRCS	985-758-2162
Jon Risinger	MWH	254.731.8445
CECELIA LINDER	NOAA Fisheries	301 427 8675

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JAN 88

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ATTENDANCE RECORD

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PURPOSE **MEETING OF THE CWPPRA TASK FORCE**

PARTICIPANT REGISTER

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NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER & EMAIL
Nic Matheny	TPCG	985-573-6859
Corey Miller	CRCL-ORG	504 494 0431
William McCartney	St. Bernard Parish Gov't	504 442-2426
Matthew Burke	UNO-CHART	857-998-0347
Lee Mueller	USACE - PAO	504-862-1759
HARLEY WINER	ATKINS	504.218.1537
Susan Testroet-Bergeron	CWPPRA Outreach	337-266-8623
Alton James JR	USDA-NRCS	985 758-2162 x3
W.P. Edwards III	Vermilion Corporation Rep Vermilion Parish	337-893-0268
Jimmie Fawbush	CPRA	225-342-4119
Amy Wold	The Advocate	225 388-0320
Nathan Dayan	ONNR	504-862-2558
Mary Kinsey	USACE	504 862 2828
Rick Broussard	USACE - ENGR DIV	504 862 2402
Brian Forster	STPGOV	985.898.2552
Phillip Pasko	NOAA	225-578-9311
Steven Mauldin	Ducks Unlimited	985-209-3270
Morgan Crutcher	CRCL	504.638.5977

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CWPPRA

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT TASK FORCE MEETING

AGENDA

October 11, 2012, 9:30 a.m.

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

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

Tab Number **Agenda Item**

1. **Meeting Initiation 9:30 a.m. to 9:40 a.m.**
   a. Introduction of Task Force or Alternates
   b. Opening remarks of Task Force Members
   c. Request for Agenda Changes/Additional Agenda Items/Adoption of Agenda

2. **Decision: Adoption of Minutes for the June 5, 2012 Task Force Meeting (Tom Holden, USACE) 9:40 a.m. to 9:45 a.m.** Mr. Tom Holden will present the minutes from the last Task Force meeting. Task Force members may provide suggestions for additional information to be included in the official minutes.

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

4. **Report/Decision: Status of Unconstructed Projects (Brad Inman, USACE) 10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.** The P&E Subcommittee will report on the status of unconstructed CWPPRA projects that have been experiencing project delays and considered "critical-watch" as well as projects recommended for deauthorization or transfer. As part of this report the state will discuss the evaluation of CWPPRA projects relative to consistency with the 2012 State Master Plan and resolution of technical issues. The P&E will also report on milestones they established for these projects. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to begin the deauthorization process for the Weeks Bay project (TV-19).
   a. Critical-watch unconstructed projects status and milestone updates:
      - Weeks Bay Marsh Creation/Shoreline Protection/Commercial Canal/FW Redirection (TV-19) (Brad Inman, USACE)
      - Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection (ME-24) (Brad Inman, USACE)
      - West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-04c) (John Jurgensen, NRCS)
      - Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection (TV-20) (John Jurgensen, NRCS)

- Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwest Barataria Basin (BA-34) (Paul Kaspar, EPA)
- River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp (PO-29) (Paul Kaspar, EPA)

b. Unconstructed projects requested by the State to initiate discussion for possible deauthorization due to significant implementation delays related to technical, policy, or landowner issues in addition to inconsistencies with the 2012 State Master Plan:
   - Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (TV-11b) (Brad Inman, USACE)
   - Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip (BS-10) (Brad Inman, USACE)
   - Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building (TE-49) (Brad Inman, USACE)
   - Spanish Pass Diversion (MR-14) (Brad Inman, USACE)
   - White Ditch Resurrection (BS-12) (John Jurgensen, NRCS)
   - Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction (BS-15) (Paul Kaspar, EPA)

c. Unconstructed project recommended by the Technical Committee to begin the deauthorization process:
   - Weeks Bay MC/SP/Commercial Canal/FW Redirection (TV-19) (Brad Inman, USACE)

5. **Report/Decision: Request to Extend the Sunset Clause for West Bay Sediment Diversion Project (MR-03) (Josh Carson, USACE) 10:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.** Mr. Josh Carson will provide a status update on the West Bay Project and Closure Plan. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requests to extend the sunset clause (stated in the motion of the November 2008 Task Force meeting) requiring closure of the channel in FY12 be extended to FY13. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to extend the sunset clause to FY13.

6. **Report: Task Force Electronic Vote Approval for the PPL 9 – Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29) Requested O&M Incremental Funding and Budget Increase (Brad Inman, USACE) 10:45 a.m. to 10:50 a.m.** The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) are requesting approval for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) incremental funding and a budget increase for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29). The Black Bayou Culverts structure was experiencing tidal salt water ingress at the project site through voids that have developed underneath the culvert structure. To address the problem in the short term, NRCS and CPRA installed temporary coffer dams on the eastern and western side of the structure. The coffer dams served three functions: 1) maintain freshwater conditions in the Mermentau Basin for irrigation purposes, 2) allowed the project team to dewater the site and perform an inspection, and 3) provide continued access to the structure so that a design to permanently repair the structure can be formulated. NRCS and CPRA request approval for a project budget and funding increase of $636,747 to allow the design of a permanent repair of the Black Bayou Culverts Project. The revised total project cost would be $7,938,112. Once the repair design and cost estimate are complete, a request for additional funds will be submitted. The Technical Committee voted at the September 12, 2012 meeting to recommend the proposal for Task Force electronic vote approval. The Task Force subsequently voted to approve the requested O&M incremental funding and budget increase by electronic vote on October 3, 2012.

7. **Report: Decision Structure for Project Reaching 20-Year Life Span (Brad Inman, USACE) 10:50 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.** At the June 5, 2012 meeting, the Task Force directed the Planning & Evaluation (P&E) Subcommittee to review current CWPPRA policies and procedures to make recommendations on procedures to evaluate, extend, deauthorize, terminate, or otherwise alter the disposition of projects approaching or meeting the end of their 20-year lifecycle, as well as other

issues related to the 20-year lifecycle. The P&E Subcommittee will present their recommendations to the Task Force.

8. **Report: 2012 Report to Congress (Karen McCormick, EPA) 11:05 a.m. to 11:15 a.m.** Ms. Karen McCormick will present an update on the 2012 Report to Congress. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) have been leading the 2012 Report to Congress efforts.

9. **Report/Decision: Outreach Committee Quarterly Report and 2012 Outreach Budget (Susan Bergeron, USGS; Brad Inman, USACE) 11:15 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.** Ms. Susan Bergeron will provide the Outreach Committee's quarterly report. The Task Force approved the FY13 Planning budget with a placeholder for the 2013 Outreach budget until further discussed. The Technical Committee and P&E Committee held a teleconference on September 5, 2012 and discussed the Outreach Committee budget and work plan. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the Outreach budget and work plan.

10. **Report: Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) Report (Dona Weifenbach, USGS) 11:30 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.** Ms. Dona Weifenbach will present a report on CRMS.

11. **Report: Coastwide Nutria Control Program – Annual Report (Edmond Mouton, LDWF) 11:45 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.** Mr. Edmond Mouton with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries will present an Annual Report on the LA-03b Coastwide Nutria Control Program (CNCP).

12. **Decision: PPL 23 Process Approval (Brad Inman, USACE) 12:00 p.m. to 12:10 p.m.** At the June 5, 2012 meeting, the Task Force approved the PPL 23 Process with the condition of adding that the projects nominated must be consistent with the 2012 State Master Plan. This language was added to the PPL 23 Process and a representative of the State will be present at the RPT meetings to provide guidance on the consistency of project nominations. Also, the number of project nominees for the basins were redistributed based on the updated land loss rates (1985-2010). The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the PPL 23 Process.

13. **Report/Discussion: Status of the PPL 10 – Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Stabilization Project (ME-18) (Dr. John Foret, NMFS) 12:10 p.m. to 12:20 p.m.** The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and CPRA will make a presentation on the project status. The presentation will include two (2) construction alternatives of the original project, and then solicit input from the Technical Committee on both alternatives. After the project was transferred to CIAP in November 2007, NMFS allowed the MIPR ($877,000) with the USACE to expire. Depending upon the construction alternative selected, the next steps for this project are to request a project scope change and conclude Phase 1. If a change of project scope is approved, a MIPR with the USACE will be requested for access to Phase 1 funds.

14. **Decision: Annual Request for Incremental Funding for FY15 Administrative Costs for Cash Flow Projects (Susan Mabry, USACE) 12:20 p.m. to 12:25 p.m.** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will request funding approval in the amount of $20,331 for administrative costs for cash flow projects beyond Increment 1. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the requested funds.

15. **Decision: Request for Funding for the CWPPRA Program's Technical Services (Scott Wilson, USGS) 12:25 p.m. to 12:30 p.m.** The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and CPRA are requesting funding for technical services for the CWPPRA program in the amount of $186,018. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the request for funding for technical services in the amount of $186,018.

16. **Decision: Request for Monitoring Incremental Funding and Budget Increases (Chris Allen, CPRA) 12:30 p.m. to 12:50 p.m.** The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve requests for total FY15 incremental funding in the amount of $9,862,186 and Monitoring budget increases totaling $271,679.
    a. PPL 9+ Projects requesting approval for FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $271,254 for the following projects:
        - Coastwide Plantings Phase II (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS
          Incremental funding amount (FY13-15) (Vegetation Assessment, Mapping): $57,143
        - Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL 11, NRCS
          Incremental funding amount (FY13-15): $99,582
        - Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation (TE-50), PPL 13 EPA (Habitat Mapping 2014)
          Incremental funding amount (FY13-15): $13,179
        - Mississippi River Sediment Delivery Bayou Dupont, (BA-39), PPL 12, EPA
          Incremental funding amount (FY13 - 15): $85,133
        - Delta Management at Fort St. Philip (BS-11), PPL 10, USFWS
          Incremental funding amount (FY15): $16,217
    b. PPL 1-8 Project requesting approval for FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $5,292:
        - Naomi Outfall Project (BA-03c), PPL 5, NRCS (one continuous recorder)
          Incremental funding amount: $5,292
    c. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting approval for a Monitoring budget increase of $271,679 and FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $116,610:
        - Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection (TV-09), PPL 2, NRCS (shoreline mapping and 1 OM&M report)
          Budget increase amount: $31,099
          Incremental funding amount (FY13 – FY15): $31,099
        - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Increment 3 (CS-28) PPL 8, USACE (topopgraphic surveys years 6 and 10, and 2 reports)
          Budget increase amount: $240,580
          Incremental funding amount (FY13 – FY15): $85,511
    d. Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) -Wetlands requesting approval for FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $9,469,030:
          Incremental funding (FY13 – FY15): $9,469,030

17. **Decision: Request for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Incremental Funding and Budget Increases (Chris Allen, CPRA) 12:50 p.m. to 1:10 p.m.** The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve requests for total FY15 incremental funding in the amount of $10,967,960 and O&M budget increases totaling $5,422,018.
    a. PPL 9+ Projects requesting approval for the FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $4,065,214 for the following projects:
        - Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection (PO-30), PPL 10, EPA
          Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $4,790

Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $1,132

- Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11), PPL 10, USFWS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $442,392
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $18,433
- Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration (BA-35), PPL 11, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $4,556
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $1,245
- Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chaland Pass (BA-38), PPL 11, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $13,399
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $17,158
- Mississippi River Sediment Delivery System – Bayou Dupont (BA-39), PPL 12, EPA
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $8,593
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $8,593
- Goose Point, Point Platte Marsh Creation (PO-33), PPL 13, USFWS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $258,602
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $10,775
- Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL 11, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount: $2,133,168
- Coastwide Planting Program (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $1,124,682
- Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37), PPL 11, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $1,554
- Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping (TV-18), PPL 9, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $1,000
- Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation (TE-50), PPL 13, EPA
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $10,360
- New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration (TE-37), PPL 9, EPA
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $4,782

b. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting approval for FY15 incremental funding in the amount of $1,506,741 for the following projects:

- Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04), PPL 3, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $1,500,000
- Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27), PPL 6, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $2,000
- Point au Fer Canal Plugs (TE-22), PPL 2, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $2,353
- Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration (TE-26), PPL 3, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $2,388

c. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting approval for an O&M budget increase of $5,422,018 and FY15 incremental funding in the amount of $5,396,005:

- Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04), PPL 2, NRCS
  Budget Increase amount: $2,450,664
  Incremental Funding amount: $2,450,664
- Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13) PPL 5, NRCS
  Budget Increase amount: $2,971,354
  Incremental Funding amount: $2,945,341

18. **Decision: Request for Approval for Final Deauthorization of the PPL 10 – Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13) (Scott Wandell, USACE) 1:10 p.m. to 1:15 p.m.** USACE and CPRA are requesting approval for final deauthorization of the Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13) based on the high cost of dredging associated with the projects. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve final deauthorization of the Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13).

19. **Decision: Request for Approval for Final Deauthorization of the PPL 9 – Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17) (Britt Paul, NRCS) 1:15 p.m. to 1:20 p.m.** NRCS and CPRA are requesting approval for final deauthorization of the Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17). As a result of the Phase I Engineering and Design Analysis the project team has determined the current ME-17 project features do not yield sufficient wetland benefits to warrant a Phase II request for the construction and 20 years of maintenance. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve final deauthorization of the Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17).

20. **Additional Agenda Items (Col. Fleming, USACE) 1:20 p.m. to 1:25 p.m.**

21. **Request for Public Comments (Col. Fleming, USACE) 1:25 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.**

22. **Announcement: Dates of Upcoming CWPPRA Program Meetings (Brad Inman, USACE) 1:30 p.m. to 1:35 p.m.** The PPL 22 Public Meetings will be held November 14, 2012 at 7:00 p.m. at the Abbeville Courthouse, Courtroom #1 (2nd Floor) in Abbeville, Louisiana and November 15, 2012 at 7:00 p.m. at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, District Assembly Room, in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Technical Committee Meeting will be held December 12, 2012 at 9:30 a.m. at the State Library of Louisiana, Seminar Center (1st Floor), 701 North 4th Street, Louisiana.

23. **Announcement: Scheduled Dates of Future Program Meetings (Brad Inman, USACE) 1:35 p.m. to 1:40 p.m.**

2012

November 14, 2012	7:00 p.m.	PPL 22 Public Meeting	Abbeville
November 15, 2012	7:00 p.m.	PPL 22 Public Meeting	New Orleans
December 12, 2012	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
January 24, 2013	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
January 29, 2013	1:00 p.m.	Region IV Planning Team Meeting	Abbeville
January 30, 2013	9:00 a.m.	Region III Planning Team Meeting	Morgan City
January 31, 2013	9:00 a.m.	Region II Planning Team Meeting	New Orleans
January 31, 2013	1:00 p.m.	Region I Planning Team Meeting	New Orleans

24. **Decision: Adjourn**

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

MEETING INITIATION

a. Introduction of Task Force or Alternates
b. Opening remarks of Task Force Members
c. Request for Agenda Changes/Additional Agenda Items/Adoption of Agenda

Task Force Members



Col. Edward R. Fleming
District Commander and District Engineer
U.S. Corp of Engineers, New Orleans District



Mr. Jeff Weller
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



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



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



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

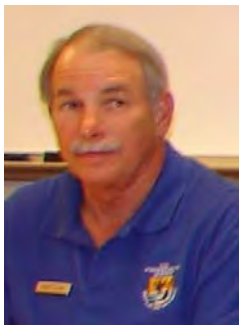


Mr. Kevin Norton
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Technical Committee Members



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



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



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



Ms. Karen McCormick
Civil Engineer
Environmental Protection Agency

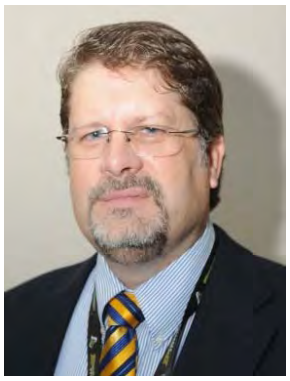


Mr. Rick Hartman
Fishery Biologist
National Marine and Fisheries Service



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

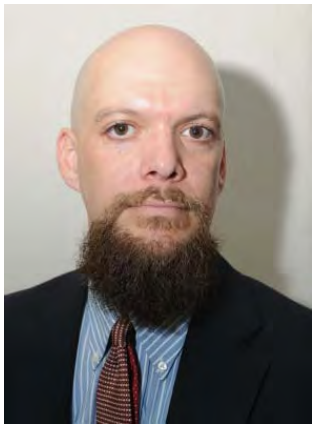
Planning & Evaluation Committee



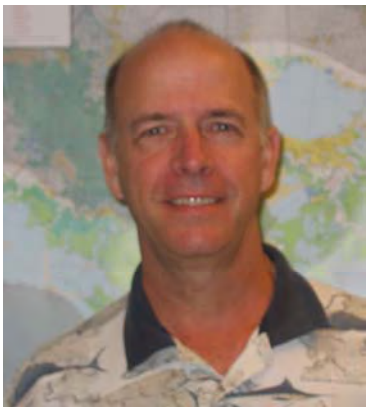
Mr. Brad Inman
CWPPRA Program and Senior Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



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



Mr. Chris Allen
Coastal Resources Scientist
State of Louisiana OCPR



Mr. Brad Crawford
Civil Engineer
Environmental Protection Agency



Ms. Rachel Sweeney
Ecologist
National Marine and Fisheries Service



Mr. John Jurgensen
Civil Engineer
Natural Resources Conservation Service

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

ADOPTION OF MINUTES FOR THE JUNE 5, 2012 TASK FORCE MEETING

For Decision:

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

BREAUX ACT
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

TASK FORCE MEETING
5 June 2012

Minutes

I. INTRODUCTION

Colonel Edward Fleming convened the 81st meeting of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. The meeting began at 9:31 a.m. on June 5, 2012, at the Estuarine Fisheries and Habitat Center, Lafayette, LA. The agenda is shown as Enclosure 1. The Task Force was created by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA, commonly known as the Breaux Act), which was signed into law (PL 101-646, Title III) by President George Bush on November 29, 1990.

II. ATTENDEES

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

Colonel Edward Fleming, Chairman, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Mr. William Honker, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Mr. Jeffrey Weller, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Mr. Garret Graves, State of Louisiana, Governor's Office of Coastal Activities (GOCA)
Mr. Christopher Doley, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Mr. Britt Paul (sitting in for Mr. Kevin Norton), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

III. OPENING REMARKS

Colonel Fleming introduced himself, welcomed everyone, and asked the members of the Task Force to introduce themselves.

Colonel Fleming asked if the Task Force had any opening comments or changes in regards to the agenda.

Mr. Honker made a motion to remove Agenda Item 4 from the agenda and to move Agenda Item 11 to after Agenda Item 5. Mr. Graves seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force. No other changes were made to the agenda.

Colonel Fleming explained that the public would be given the opportunity to comment on the agenda items and that when commenting, each commenter should give their name and affiliation, and that the comments should be related to the agenda item being discussed at that time.

IV. ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM JANUARY 19, 2012 TASK FORCE MEETING

Colonel Fleming asked the Task Force members if they had any comments on the minutes from the January 19, 2012 Task Force meeting. There were no comments. Colonel Fleming declared the minutes adopted.

V. TASK FORCE DECISIONS

A. Agenda Item #5 – Decision: Fiscal Year (FY)13 Planning Budget Approval, including the PPL 23 Process, and Presentation of FY13 Outreach Budget

Mr. Brad Inman, USACE, reported that the Technical Committee recommends that the Task Force approve several items, including:

a. The PPL 23 Planning Process Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) including selecting three nominees in the Barataria, Terrebonne, and Pontchartrain Basins; two nominees in the Breton Sound, Teche/Vermillion, Mermentau, Calcasieu/Sabine, and Mississippi River Delta Basins; and one nominee in the Atchafalaya Basin. If only one project is presented at the Regional Planning Team meeting for the Mississippi River Delta Basin, then an additional nominee would be selected for the Breton Sound Basin.
b. The elimination of the Coast-wide Voting Meeting and the Abbeville November PPL Public Meeting. The coast-wide voting will be completed electronically via e-mail or fax.
c. A placeholder for the FY13 Outreach Committee Budget in the amount of $452,400.
d. The FY13 Planning Budget, which includes the placeholder for the Outreach Committee Budget, in the amount of $5,070,838.

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

Mr. Honker commented that the PPL 23 Planning Process should give full recognition to the 2012 State Master Plan. CWPPRA has historically looked for a Master Plan with which to work and wants projects to be consistent with the 2012 State Master Plan. The 2012 State Master Plan is more specific than the 2007 plan and makes hard choices, which could cause issues with CWPPRA project selection. Mr. Honker sees CWPPRA decisions as fitting into the National and Gulf-wide stage. Coastal restoration projects have the potential for serious infusions of money through BP oil spill penalties, Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA), Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA), the Restore Bill, and other sources, and it is important that CWPPRA be seen as consistent with these overall efforts and not as a side program. CWPPRA needs to make an effort to align the PPL 23 process with the 2012 State Master Plan rather than going on with business as usual. He recommended amending the Technical Committee's recommendation with a sentence stating that PPL 23 projects selected will be consistent with the 2012 State Master Plan.

Mr. Paul agreed that aligning the PPL 23 projects with the 2012 State Master Plan makes good sense. The definition of "consistency" between CWPPRA and the 2012 State Master Plan

will have to evolve and develop, but at this stage having the Task Force publicly state that CWPPRA should be consistent with the 2012 State Master Plan is at least headed in the right direction.

Mr. Inman reported that the November meetings in Abbeville have had consistently poor attendance over the last five years. From 2008 to 2011, the number of public participants at this meeting has ranged from three to seven.

Ms. Browning stated that the placeholder for the FY13 Outreach Budget is the same amount that was budgeted for FY12.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public.

Mr. Sherrill Segrera, representing Vermillion Parish, stated that he understands that attendance at the Abbeville meeting is low and asked if there would still be an opportunity for the public to comment on project selection. Mr. Inman clarified that there would still be a public meeting in New Orleans. Mr. Segrera suggested moving the November Public Comment meeting from New Orleans to Baton Rouge to be more convenient for residents of the western portion of the state. Mr. Inman agreed that that could be a possibility.

Mr. Graves explained that in 2010, the President established the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, with Ms. Lisa Jackson of the EPA, a New Orleans native, as the Chairwoman. The Gulf Coast Task Force looks at the Gulf of Mexico region as a whole and suggests holistic restoration efforts. The Gulf Coast Task Force is comprised of the agencies in CWPPRA as well as others, such as the Department of Transportation, the White House Budget Office, the White House Environmental Office, all Gulf states, and others. Since the Gulf Coast Task Force has comprehensive membership, there is no one else that can be blamed for obstacles to coastal restoration within the Gulf of Mexico Region. The Gulf Coast Task Force created an approximately 125-page strategy document that looked at each agency's expertise and tried to integrate them into one vision instead of separate Federal and State programs. This strategy document talks about the fact that dredged material needs to be used beneficially, that it is important to shore up navigation channel banks to prevent further erosion, and that 90% of the freshwater impacts to the Gulf of Mexico come from Louisiana, so what happens in Louisiana has a profound impact on the overall health of the Gulf of Mexico. The strategy document discusses restoring distributaries and building diversions so that next time we have a severe flood event, Colonel Fleming and the USACE have more tools in their arsenal besides the Old River Control Structure, the Morganza Spillway, and the Bonnet Carre Spillway to get water out of the levees and into adjacent wetlands. The document also discusses ways to reduce hypoxia conditions, improve water quality, and begin coordinating the budgets and efforts of various agencies. Mr. Graves would like to commend the President for establishing the Task Force and Ms. Jackson for her leadership. Mr. Graves noted that the conditions surrounding coastal restoration and coastal restoration-oriented organizations are fundamentally different than when CWPPRA was initially established and that they must continue to evolve toward a complimentary use of resources. All of the agencies working on coastal restoration have an extraordinary task ahead of them. The 2012 State Master Plan is very much represented in the strategy document put together by the Gulf Coast Task Force.

Colonel Fleming agreed that by adjusting the PPL 23 process to make it consistent with the 2012 State Master Plan, CWPPRA can be integrated with other agencies and documents.

Mr. Honker made a motion to approve the Technical Committee recommendation that the PPL 23 Planning Process Standard Operating Procedures include selecting three nominees in the Barataria, Terrebonne, and Pontchartrain Basins; two nominees in the Breton Sound, Teche/Vermillion, Mermentau, Calcasieu/Sabine, and Mississippi River Delta Basins; and one nominee in the Atchafalaya Basin, but that a sentence be added stating that PPL 23 projects would be consistent with the 2012 State Master Plan. Mr. Doley seconded. The amendment and motion were passed by the Task Force.

Mr. Paul made a motion to approve the Technical Committee recommendation to eliminate the Coast-wide Voting Meeting and the Abbeville November PPL Public Meeting and to have coast-wide voting completed electronically via e-mail or fax. Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

Mr. Honker made a motion to approve the Technical Committee recommendation to include a placeholder for the FY13 Outreach Committee Budget in the amount of $452,400. Mr. Doley seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

Mr. Honker made a motion to approve the Technical Committee recommendation to include a placeholder for the FY13 Planning Budget in the amount of $5,070,838. Mr. Doley seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

B. Agenda Item #10 – Decision: Request to Transfer the Lead Federal Sponsor of the Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4 and 5 (CS-28-4&5) Project from the USACE to the USFWS

Mr. Inman reported that the Technical Committee held an electronic vote on May 1, 2012 to recommend approval of the request to transfer.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. There were no comments from the Task Force.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

Mr. Weller made a motion to approve the Technical Committee recommendation to transfer the lead Federal sponsor of the Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4 and 5 (CS-28-4&5) from the USACE to the USFWS. Mr. Paul seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

C. Agenda Item #12 – Decision: Standard Operating Procedures for Project Transfers between Federal Agencies

Mr. Inman, USACE, reported that Darryl Clark of the Technical Committee provided an updated version of the SOP for project transfers between Federal agencies. He will send this out to Technical Committee members and take an electronic vote. If the updated version passes the Technical Committee vote, it will be sent to the Task Force for an electronic vote. If it passes the Task Force vote, it will be added to the SOP.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. There were no comments from the Task Force.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public.

Mr. Chad Courville, with Miami Corporation, asked what the procedures are for a private landowner to request a transfer between Federal agencies. There is a lot of confusion about what is appropriate, such as asking the Technical Committee, the Task Force, the current Federal agency, or another Federal agency.

Colonel Fleming explained that the SOP currently under consideration does not state how a project transfer is initiated, but rather codifies what happens after the transfer between agencies is approved, so that the receiving agency has all of the necessary data and information. This only applies after the Task Force has approved the transfer.

Mr. Inman clarified that any member of the Technical Committee or the Task Force can request a transfer. At the last Technical Committee meeting, a private landowner requested a transfer, but no Committee member made a motion so the issue was dropped. A private landowner can send a letter to the agency that he wants to take over the project, with a rationale, and that agency can make a formal motion and the Task Force can vote on the issue.

Mr. Courville asked if it is appropriate for the private landowner to choose the receiving Federal agency. He noted that this may look bad if one agency is favored, and asking the current Federal sponsor may be more appropriate. He stated that any kind of guidance for private landowners would be welcome.

Mr. Honker noted that another option would be for the landowner to send the request to the Chair of either the Task Force or Technical Committee. Colonel Fleming added that just because a landowner sends a letter does not mean that the transfer will occur. Mr. Inman stated that in the example he cited previously, a letter was sent to NRCS and copied to the Chair of the Technical Committee, Tom Holder, which Mr. Inman felt was appropriate.

Mr. Honker suggested that the Task Force add some sort of guidance or establish a procedure for landowners within the draft SOP. This could be as short as one sentence and would not require a lot of work.

Mr. Graves asked for a clarification of the role of the State in project transfers. Mr. Inman noted that the State would be included in the vote and have the same role as other Task Force members since there is no transfer of Federal funds.

There were no additional public comments.

D. Agenda Item #14 – Decision: Request for a Change in Scope for the PPL 16 – Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing Project (TE-51)

Mr. Inman reported that the Technical Committee voted to recommend approving a change in scope for the PPL 16 – Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing Project (TE-51).

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. There were no comments from the Task Force.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

Mr. Doley made a motion to approve the recommendation by the Technical Committee for a change in scope for the PPL 16 – Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing Project (TE-51). Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

E. Agenda Item #15 – Decision: Request for Approval to Initiate De-authorization of PPL 10 – Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13)

Mr. Inman reported that the Technical Committee voted to recommend initiating de-authorization of the PPL 10 – Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13).

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. There were no comments from the Task Force.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

Mr. Paul made a motion to approve the Technical Committee recommendation to initiate de-authorization of the PPL 10 – Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13). Mr. Honker seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

F. Agenda Item #16 – Decision: Request for Approval to Initiate De-authorization of the PPL 9 – Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17)

Mr. Inman reported that the Technical Committee voted to recommend initiating de-authorization of the PPL 9 – Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17).

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. There were no comments from the Task Force.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no comments from the public.

Mr. Honker made a motion to approve the Technical Committee recommendation to initiate de-authorization of the PPL 9 – Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17). Mr. Paul seconded. The motion was passed by the Task Force.

VI. INFORMATION

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

Ms. Gay Browning, USACE, presented an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts and available funding in the Planning and Construction Programs. There is currently $500,000 remaining unobligated in the Planning budget which will carry into the FY13 budget.

CWPPRA anticipates $79.2 million in Federal funding for FY12; $74 million of this will go to construction and $5 million will go to planning. Several items on the agenda today could affect the budget, including the scope change request and the two requests for de-authorization, which, if approved, would decrease the total current estimate by $28 million.

The total Federal funds into the Program through FY12 are $1.0396 billion. Total funds into the Program are $1.113 billion. Total obligated funds are $1.119 billion, and total expenditures are $849.9 million.

There are currently 151 active projects; 95 have completed construction, 10 are under construction, and 46 are in engineering and design. In FY11, three projects began construction and four projects completed construction. Four projects are scheduled to begin construction in FY12; one project has actually started construction and the other three are scheduled to start between June and September. Five projects are scheduled to complete construction in FY12; two projects have finished construction and three projects are scheduled to complete construction.

There is currently $15 million set aside for the West Bay closure, so $9.2 million in funding is available today. There are no funding decisions on the agenda today. The total current estimate for PPL's 1 – 21 and planning is $2.6728 billion. Total funding through FY19 is expected to be $2.3469 billion, leaving a Program need of $325.9 million.

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

Mr. Honker asked when CWPPRA will receive FY12 funding. Ms. Browning responded that they are hoping to get a continuing resolution through June 30th and then they will have to wait for funds through September to get the entire work allowance. Mr. Doley asked if the delay in funding would impact construction. Ms. Browning responded that it would not.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

B. Agenda Item #4 – Report/Discussion: 2012 State Master Plan Update

Mr. Graves reported on the status of the 2012 State Master Plan. The 2012 State Master Plan attempts to integrate efforts in coastal restoration, flood control, and hurricane protection, while remaining cognizant of items such as the cultural significance of south Louisiana and the importance of their seafood, energy, and maritime industries because industry and community go hand-in-hand. The 2012 State Master Plan was presented to the public in January. Over 2,000 people participated through meetings and e-mail comments. The Plan was unanimously approved by the Louisiana House of Representatives Transportation Committee, Natural Resources Committee, and the full House, and the Senate Transportation Committee, Natural Resources Committee, and the full Senate. The Plan is currently in effect.

The 2012 State Master Plan contemplates approximately $50 billion in projects over the next 50 years. This was a significant shift from previous efforts in that it contains a higher level of specificity than the 2007 or other previous plans. The 2012 State Master Plan has individual projects, schedules, budgets, and objectives. The 2012 Plan adjusts expectations based upon realistic parameters. In the past, people have been led to believe that everyone could have everything – that the Louisiana coast could be restored back to what it was in 1930 and no one would ever flood again from riverine floods or storm events. This is not realistic based on the resource parameters, and it was disingenuous to continue to tell this to the public. While he fully believes that the citizens of Louisiana deserve this, it would probably cost in excess of $200 billion to implement the 2007 Master Plan, which the State will realistically not receive.

The Master Plan is a planning tool to help prioritize projects based on the goals of a particular community. This tool can be used to determine the most efficient way to obtain the objectives of that community from hundreds of different project and project portfolio options, based on monetary and schedule constraints, as well as realistic sediment and freshwater constraints.

The 2012 State Master Plan was a bold move, and Mr. Graves thanked everyone who worked on it. Every agency in CWPPRA participated in its development, although Mr. Graves did not want to suggest that every agency endorsed the Plan. The State of Louisiana would encourage CWPPRA to be cognizant of the 2012 Master Plan during the PPL process as they move towards a common objective of sustainable coastal communities and ecosystems in the future.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. He asked how the State sees CWPPRA and the 2012 Master Plan working together. Mr. Graves responded that CWPPRA has existed for 20 years and is one of the most successful restoration programs for several reasons, including a stable funding stream, the ability of all of the resource agencies to be at the table and work together, and an open process with opportunities for public input. CWPPRA is an important model for coastal Louisiana. However, it was established in 1990, and while it used to be the only organization involved in coastal restoration, the coastal restoration environment has fundamentally changed, with many new programs and billions of dollars in funding. The Task Force should take a new look at the CWPPRA and PPL process to determine the best way to integrate CWPPRA with the changing coastal restoration environment.

There were no further comments from the Task Force.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

C. Agenda Item #6 – Report: Selection of Ten Candidate Projects and Four Demonstration Projects to Evaluate for PPL 22

Mr. Kevin Roy, USFWS, presented a brief description of the ten candidate projects and four demonstration projects that were chosen in April by the Technical Committee to evaluate for PPL 22. Four of these projects will be selected in November for Phase I funding. The candidate projects are:

Region	Basin	PPL 22 Candidates	Net Acres	Fully-Funded Cost
2	Breton Sound	Lake Lery Marsh Creation & Terracing	400-450	$30-$35 M
2	Breton Sound	Terracing & Marsh Creation South of Big Mar	300-350	$20-$25 M
2	Barataria	Elmer's Island Restoration	250-300	$30-$35 M
2	Barataria	NE Turtle Bay Marsh Creation & Critical Area Shoreline Protection	350-400	$35-$40 M
2	Barataria	Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery – Marsh Creation 3	400-450	$40-$50 M
3	Terrebonne	North Catfish Lake Marsh Creation	200-250	$20-$25 M
3	Terrebonne	Grand Bayou Freshwater Enhancement/Introduction & Terraces	500-600	$25-$30 M
3	Teche-Vermilion	South Little Vermilion Bay Terracing & Planting	50-100	$5-$10 M
4	Mermentau	Front Ridge Freshwater Introduction & Terracing	150-200	$5-$10 M
4	Calcasieu-Sabine	Cameron Meadows Marsh Creation & Wetland Restoration	300-350	$35-$40 M

	PPL 22 Demonstration Project Candidates	Construction Cost
DEMO	Hay Bale Demo	$1.5 M
DEMO	Reconnection of Hydrologically Isolated Wetlands	$0.4 M
DEMO	CREPS: Coastal Restoration & Energy Production System	$2.3 M
DEMO	Bioengineering of Shorelines & Canal Banks using Live Stakes	$1.7 M

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. There were no comments from the Task Force.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

D. Agenda Item #7 – Report: Public Outreach Committee Report

Ms. Susan Bergeron, United States Geological Survey (USGS), presented the Public Outreach Committee quarterly report. Ms. Bergeron extended her thanks to the public for participating in CWPPRA outreach efforts. She said that she sees a lot of the same people at many of the public meetings. She also thanked Colonel Fleming for his keynote address at the

Louisiana Environmental Education Symposium; his speech was very well received and she received many wonderful e-mails after the event from the educators who attended.

The CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee has been working with the youth in the Flag Program and Sassafras. Karen McCormick, EPA, did an excellent job of hosting a mock Task Force meeting. These youth were very interested in getting out into the field and learning more about wetlands restoration.

Recent outreach events included: a USACE booth at Earth Fest at Audubon Zoo, which was well attended; Baton Rouge Earth Day, with a wetlands jeopardy game which was well received and which she plans to use again; and USFWS Family Adventure Day, with a CWPPRA booth. Ms. Bergeron reported that the CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee received the Distinguished and Best in Show awards from the Society for Technical Communications for their *Partners in Restoration* book; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was the lead in getting this document together. She added that CWPPRA has been successful in targeting youth and women on Facebook. Additionally, the Outreach Committee is working on a video about why CWPPRA needs to educate and reach the youth. Bill Honker was interviewed for this video. John Tubbs, the Department of the Interior Deputy Assistant Secretary; Phil Turnipseed, the Director of the USGS National Wetlands Research Center; and Scott Wilson, the CWPPRA Outreach Committee Chair will be in the video. They visited the CWPPRA project Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation (PO-33) and were very impressed with CWPPRA. Ms. Bergeron thanked the USFWS for making this video possible.

Ms. Bergeron thanked everyone for all of their outreach efforts this quarter.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. There were no comments from the Task Force.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

E. Agenda Item #8 – Report: Draft 2012 Report to Congress

Ms. Karen McCormick, EPA, reported on the Draft 2012 Report to Congress. She thanked the USFWS, USGS, the State, and everyone on the Task Force for their input. The first draft is almost complete, but she needs another week to finish editing and organizing. She will send the draft to the Task Force for final comment soon. The goal is to have a draft to give to the Technical Committee by September, with a final version before the end of the year.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. He then asked if there would be another round of Task Force comments on the Draft 2012 Report to Congress. Ms. McCormick responded affirmatively. She stated that she would send the Task Force members the draft report within the next two weeks, and will probably want comments back from them a few weeks after that. Once she gets those comments back, she will start finalizing the report.

There were no additional comments from the Task Force.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

F. Agenda Item #9 – Report: Coast-wide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) Report

Ms. Dona Weifenbach, Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA), gave a presentation about CRMS. CPRA has been working on updates for six project summaries for the 2012 Report to Congress. These have been provided to the Technical Committee, and their comments have been incorporated. They are also working on 13 operations, maintenance, and monitoring reports to make recommendations on projects, which should be ready for review by July. These reports are staggered on a three-year rotation. They are also scheduling project review meetings in June and July to determine if current monitoring is adequate for projects in preparation for fall funding requests. Coast-wide aerial photography is being scheduled for this year to track land and water progress. An updated survey is also being planned; the current datum is NAVD88 and Geoid 1999. The renewed CRMS contract with Coastal Estuary Services will begin August 1, with no interruption in data collection. They are still working on hydrologic index and submergence vulnerability documents, which are in review for publication.

USGS and CPRA have attended several conferences over the past six months. Ms. Weifenbach was invited to the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in March to share lessons learned from the CRMS program. Some USGS representatives were at INTECOL this week and will be at the State of the Coast Conference in June.

Ms. Weifenbach reported on website updates that were rolled out in May based on feedback from the Federal partners. There is a new interface, new tools, and quick clicks. Users now also have access to a bulk download tool and bulk charting tool. Users can also now get calculated or derived values such as time flooded, in addition to the raw data. Users can have these values sent to them via e-mail and can also use the charting tool to chart multiple sites for a defined parameter.

She explained how to look at specific project information and evaluate project success through project Report Cards and Hydrologic Index Scores, using the Delta Wide Crevasses Project (MR-09) as an example. The project information can then be compared within the basin or coast-wide. She pointed out that the trajectory line for the criteria is more important to consider than each individual point.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the Task Force. He then asked if data was available from 1990 when the CWPPRA Program began. Ms. Weifenbach responded that CRMS started in 2005, and the data collection began in 2006. Colonel Fleming agreed that the trajectory of the line is more important that the actual Hydrologic Index Score, but pointed out that the trajectory of the line for the MR-09 project is not good. Ms. Weifenbach stated that the project sites are in degraded areas, whereas the reference sites are in higher quality areas.

Mr. Honker thanked Ms. Weifenbach for her work. Colonel Fleming stated that the CRMS data is very helpful. It can be used to judge whether the Program as a whole is performing the way it should be, and whether or not adjustments need to be made to projects throughout their 20-year lifespan.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

G. Agenda Item #11 – Report/Discussion: Decision Structure for Projects Reaching 20-Year Life Span

Mr. Inman stated that the CWPPRA Task Force established the 20-year project life, but it is not part of any legislation and therefore can be changed by the Task Force. The Planning and Evaluation (P&E) Committee participated in a teleconference to discuss projects reaching their 20-year life and have identified several issues that will need to be addressed moving forward. Each lead agency has been reviewing their projects using a spreadsheet template and discussing options for closing projects with legal counsel. The lead agency needs to look at structural components to determine what might need to be removed, and get permission from the landowners if structures are going to remain on the property. A real estate title search will need to be conducted to get the proper sign off from landowners on projects. Task Force approval will be required to fund closure activities and site visits. If structures need to be removed, this could be a significant cost to the CWPPRA Program. The lead agency will need to complete succinct closure reports on all projects that reach the end of their 20-year lifespan. The closure report will have to include a project score that measures the project's success. Many landowners will probably want the structures to remain. Legal documents will have to be prepared that hold CWPPRA harmless.

CWPPRA needs to develop a policy to provide guidance on the decision structure for projects reaching their 20-year life, so the Task Force can decide whether to extend operations and maintenance (O&M) funding, transfer the project, or close the project. The Task Force needs to determine whether a portion of the project's O&M money should be reserved for closure activities. The policy should also set guidelines for which projects should be removed and which projects should be extended. For example, demonstration projects should not be extended. This decision will also depend on whether structures need to be removed and on the input of landowners.

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

Mr. Graves stated that he thinks CWPPRA has been successful, but that perhaps the uniform 20-year policy is not applicable for every project. Taking a new look at this policy is appropriate.

Colonel Fleming stated that this may be an issue that requires a half or full day meeting to allow for a more detailed discussion. Several projects will be reaching the end of their 20-year lifespan in 2014 and projects fall into multiple categories. Some well-performing projects are still providing benefits, and either CWPPRA needs to keep them going or a Federal agency, the

State, or a non-governmental organization (NGO) needs to take them over. Cost share and real estate agreements will need to be discussed. In some cases, continued O&M funding is not justified, and CWPPRA needs to decommission and deconstruct these projects. These activities will require money that is not currently in the budget. CWPPRA may have to have less robust PPL's in the future to save money for project deconstruction, decommission, or transfer.

Mr. Paul stated that each agency has already started to look into this issue. Each project is different, so a list of options that are applicable for a variety of situations is necessary.

Colonel Fleming requested that the P&E Committee review current CWPPRA policies and procedures and make recommendations by the September 2012 Technical Committee meeting on the following items:

1. Procedures to evaluate, extend, de-authorize, terminate, transfer, or otherwise alter the disposition of projects approaching or meeting the end of their 20-year lifecycle;
2. Whether the current uniform policy of 20-year project lifecycles should be modified to reflect the efficacy or projected benefits of individual projects;
3. Changes in financial or budgeting policies resulting from such recommendations that would result in improved stewardship of public funding and better investments in project outcomes; and
4. Modifications to real estate, permitting, cost share agreements, or other items to reflect potential modifications to projects, project lifespans, access requirements, long-term operations, maintenance, modification, repair, rehabilitation, replacement, or removal of CWPPRA projects or associated components.

In the development of the proposed recommendations, the P&E should consider necessary lifespans by project type, continued compliance with FEMA and other agency requirements regarding eligibility for disaster assistance, designation of permit holders, the need for project-specific monitoring, the length of land rights agreements, and other factors.

Mr. Honker agreed and added that the Task Force may need to have a retreat after they receive the P&E Committee's recommendations. It is important that the Task Force makes good decisions on how long to keep funding projects.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

H. Agenda Item #13 – Report: Status of the PPL 1 – West Bay Sediment Diversion Project (MR-03)

Mr. Inman stated that Nick Sims, the Project Manager, had a presentation prepared, but was in a car accident and could not attend the meeting. The presentation that he would have given will be uploaded to the CWPPRA website and sent to the Technical Committee and Task Force members. Mr. Inman stated that rock closure is the alternative that has been chosen for the West Bay Diversion and that the design will have to undergo Agency Technical Review at another District, which will take about three months. The Real Estate group is moving forward

with action to acquire lands. There were delays because CWPPRA had to work with the State to obtain surveying rights to get onto the property in order to complete the closure design. If the landowner is unwilling to sell, they will have to acquire land through condemnation to close the Project; that legal process could take up to a year. In the meantime, plans and specifications are being completed for a dredging event. The latest surveys show that there are approximately 2.5 million cubic yards of material that needs to be dredged at the Pilottown Anchorage Area (PAA). The last dredging event in 2009 removed about 1.9 million cubic yards of material, so plans are being put together for the next dredging event.

The USACE Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) report says that 20%, plus or minus 10%, of the shoaling at the PAA can be attributed to the West Bay Diversion, depending on the river level and velocity. Mr. Inman expects information within the next few months that will estimate the shoaling rate at the PAA after the West Bay Sediment Diversion is closed.

There has been some discussion about whether or not the project is working to build land in the receiving area. From 2009 to 2011 (which includes the 2011 high water event), approximately three million cubic yards were gained in the receiving area, which averages out to ¼ inch a year accretion, although some areas are growing and others are eroding in such a dynamic environment.

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

Mr. Honker asked if CWPPRA is going to have to do two more dredging cycles to get the diversion closed. Mr. Inman responded that in order to live up to the cost share agreement, CWPPRA will have to perform one dredge event in the next year, and if they can work out everything to get the diversion closed in the next 18 months, then they will probably have to do another partial dredge event at close-out.

Mr. Honker expressed concern that when the decision was made two and a half years ago to close the diversion, the decision was based on using the next shoaling event to close the project. The next dredge event is here, but CWPPRA is still not ready to close the project and may not be ready for a few more years. Mr. Honker added that the ERDC report brings up the question of using CWPPRA funds to dredge all of the PAA when the diversion is only responsible for 10%-30% of the accretion. He emphasized that this project has the highest O&M costs in the Program right now, and this will have a long term impact on the budget. Mr. Honker expressed his frustration that the Task Force has not been able to reach closure on this issue over the past three years.

Mr. Inman responded that there have been multiple issues with closing out the project, particularly real estate issues. At this point, it is estimated that resolving these issues and finalizing plans for closure will take another year and a half, with some extra room to hit the next low water event.

Mr. Doley asked for the current cost estimate of closure and the dredge events. Mr. Inman responded that the USACE is working on the estimates. Mr. Sims has the current

estimate in his presentation. CWPPRA is spending the $15 million set aside for closure on the upcoming dredge event, so the costs will probably be close to double the $15 million that was estimated two and a half years ago.

Mr. Graves pointed out that the Task Force has been talking about this issue for at least three years now. The ERDC analysis fails to take into consideration the approximately two million cubic yards of material that transited the diversion into the receiving area in 2011, thereby reducing the dredging requirements for the USACE further downriver. There is the potential that the Task Force is operating outside the bounds of the legal confines of the Program by using CWPPRA funds for dredging. Another issue is that if the navigation industry needs the PAA, then a long term resolution needs to be determined because the PAA will continue to shoal in after the diversion is closed. CWPPRA has limited funding, and needs to focus on restoration as much as possible. If the PAA will continue to shoal even after closure of the diversion, then the stakeholders need to figure out how much dredging is going to cost, who will pay for the dredging, and how they will pay for it. These funding issues are outside the purview of the CWPPRA Program. CWPPRA has been very generous, and does not want to continue to bleed money without a long term solution.

Colonel Fleming opened the floor to comments from the public.

Mr. Sean Duffy, of the Louisiana Maritime Association, stated that he understands that this is a very complex project. He stated that there were a lot of questions about whether or not the diversion was working when it was agreed to close the project. At this point, it appears to be working. He is aware that the landowner intends to file an injunction and take legal action. Mr. Duffy stated that there is a beneficial use for the dredged material; every time this project is discussed it is about how the PAA needs to be dredged and how much dredging costs. However, the project is creating land, and it is important to remember that the dredged material from the dredge events is placed in the receiving area. On an acre/dollar basis, this project is within the range of other restoration projects. The navigation industry has met with the USACE, and is willing to meet with CWPPRA and other agencies, to discuss a long-term solution to this problem. The navigation industry is working on ways to increase funding, such as Congressman Boustany's current bill related to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, which currently has about 194 co-sponsors. This effort could go forward by June 30th of this year. Additionally, this year there was significant supplemental funding for dredging because of the historic flows last year. However, there were equipment shortages. If Congress increases the dredging budget nationally, then new dredges will be built, which will decrease the cost of dredging because of new technology that can be implemented.

Mr. Graves responded to Mr. Duffy stating that the State did meet with him and others in the maritime industry. In that meeting, Mr. Duffy stated that the State's analysis was fundamentally flawed. Mr. Graves stated that Mr. Duffy is exactly right in regards to the dredged material being used beneficially. However, CWPPRA has the PPL process to decide how funds are spent. In this case, the process is being circumvented and the budget held hostage without the proper mechanisms for public participation.

Mr. Duffy stated that since this is an early PPL project, these decisions go back a long time. The discussions at that time were that if the diversion goes forward, it needs to be done in a way to address any negative impacts. There are negative impacts in the channel as well as the PAA, but the USACE can address the channel impacts in their general budget because they have the authority to dredge the channel. The USACE does not have regulatory authority to dredge the PAA.

Mr. Honker thanked Mr. Duffy for his input. Mr. Honker stated that he wanted to find a path forward that is workable for all stakeholders and that does not require a lot of litigation. Mr. Duffy responded that he would be glad to hold another meeting with the various agencies, and that the navigation industry wants to do whatever it can to help find a resolution to this problem.

There were no additional public comments.

VII. ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

There were no additional agenda items.

VIII. REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no additional public comments.

IX. CLOSING

A. Announcement: Date of Upcoming CWPPRA Program Meeting

Colonel Fleming announced that the next Technical Committee meeting will be held September 12, 2012 at 9:30 a.m. at the LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Louisiana Room, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

B. Announcement: Scheduled Dates of Future Program Meetings

FY 2012

September 12, 2012	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
October 11, 2012	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
~~November 14, 2012~~	~~7:00 p.m.~~	~~PPL 23 Public Comment Meeting~~	~~Abbeville~~
November 15, 2012	7:00 p.m.	PPL 23 Public Comment Meeting	New Orleans
December 12, 2012	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee Meeting	Baton Rouge

C. Adjournment

Colonel Fleming called for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Honker so moved and Mr. Doley seconded. Colonel Fleming adjourned the meeting at 11:30 a.m.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

STATUS OF BREAUX ACT PROGRAM FUNDS AND PROJECTS

For Report:

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

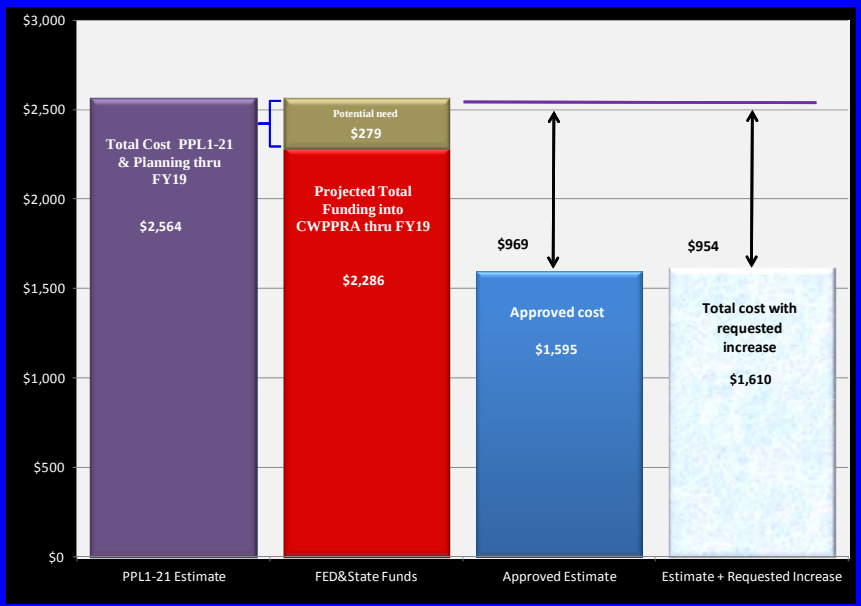
Tab 3 - Status of Breaux Act Funds Task Force Meeting

11 October 2012

Susan Mabry, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

1

Updated Funding Projection



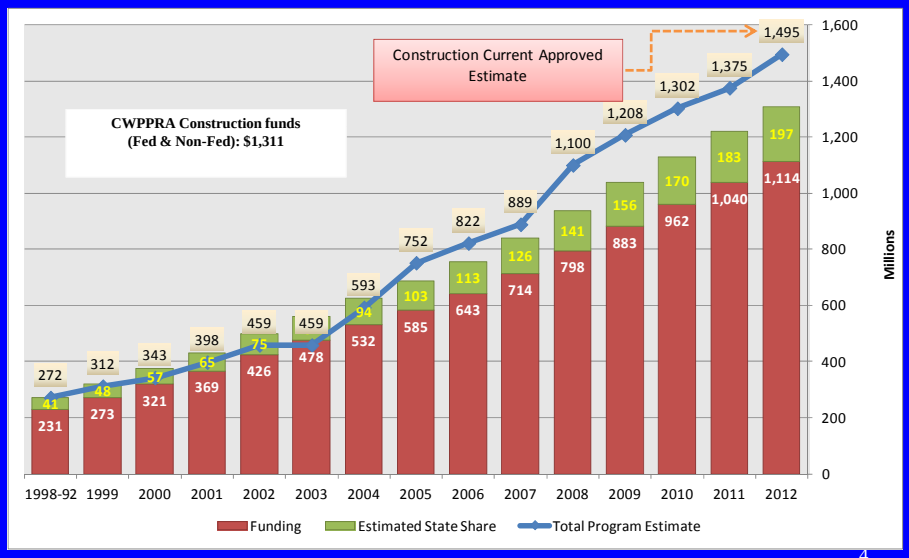
CWPPRA Planning Program

Task Force approved Planning Program on 5 June 2012

FY13 Planning budget	**$4,618,438**
Outreach Program placeholder	**$452,400**
Total	**$5,070,838**
FY12 Available Funds	**$429,162**
Total Remaining Funds	**$358,324**

3

CWPPRA Construction Program



4

CWPPRA Construction Program

Anticipated Funds: $1,311 (Thru FY12)

Current Approved:	$1,495
Project Reconciliation:	($24.9)
Request to De-Authorize:	
Benneys Bay Diversion:	($29.3)
Little Pecan Hydro:	($ 5.5)
Current Approved:	$1435.3

5

Today's Recommendations

	Budget Increase	Funding Increase
Construction	$186,018	$186,018
O&M	$5,422,018	$9,862,186
Monitoring	$271,679	$121,902
COE Admin	$0.00	$20,331
CRMS	$9,469,030	$9,469,030
Total	**$15,348,745**	**$19,659,467**

Effect on Estimate & Funding (Construction only)

Construction Current Estimate	**$2,419,013,848**		
Approved Estimate	**$1,494,662,720**	**With Approval**	**$1,514,330,156**
Available funds	**$86,300,404**		

6

CWPPRA Construction Overview

FY12

- 4 projects began construction
- 2 projects completed construction
- 2 projects to be De-Authorized

FY13

- 11 projects are scheduled to start const in
  - 1 non-cash flow project is approved for construction.
  - 8 cash flow projects are approved and funded for Phase II.

7

Construction Program Funding Requests for 11 October 2012 Task Force Approval

October 2012	Current Program Estimate	TF?	FUNDING Request	TF?	Fed	Non-Fed
1. Funds Available:						
Funds Available, 12 Sep 2012	2,527,773,448		($1,079,004)		($1,079,004)	$0
Pojected FY13 Funds	0		$87,379,408		$74,272,497	$13,106,911
Total	**2,527,773,448**		**$86,300,404**		**$73,193,493**	**$13,106,911**
2. Potential Project Funds to be Returned to Construction Program:						
Deauthorized Projects ESTIMATED	4,900,000		($4,900,000)		($4,165,000)	($735,000)
Projects Completed Construction	20,000,000		($20,000,000)		($17,000,000)	($3,000,000)
Total	**24,900,000**		**($24,900,000)**		**($21,165,000)**	**($3,735,000)**
3. Funding Set Aside by Task Force at 19 Jan 2011 Meeting						
West Bay (MR-03) [PPL 1] [COE] [O&M]			($15,000,000)		($12,750,000)	($2,250,000)
Total	**0**		**($15,000,000)**		**($12,750,000)**	**($2,250,000)**
4. Agenda Item 5b: Report on FAX Vote for Brady Canal Approved by Task Force on 26 July 2011						
Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration (TE-28), PPL 3, NRCS	468,731		$556,636		$473,141	$83,495
Total	**468,731**		**$556,636**		**$473,141**	**$83,495**
5. Agenda Item 12: COE Long-Term Admin, FY15 Incremental Funding Approval Request Recommendation:						
BA2-GIWW BA-02, PPL 1, NRCS			$1,325	Y	$1,126	$199
Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration CS-27, PPL 6, NMFS			$1,424	Y	$1,282	$142
Brady Canal TE-28, PPL 3, NRCS			$1,325	Y	$1,126	$199
Cameron Creole Plugs CS-17, PPL 1, USFWS			$1,424	Y	$1,210	$214
Coastwide Nutria Control Program LA-03B, PPL , NRCS			$1,031	Y	$876	$155
Cote Blanche TV-04, PPL 3, NRCS			$1,325	Y	$1,126	$199
CRMS (LA-30), USGS			$2,000	Y	$1,700	$300
East Marsh Island TV-21, PPL 14, NRCS			$1,396	Y	$1,187	$209
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab ME-13, PPL 5, NRCS			$1,424	Y	$1,210	$214
Goose Point PO-33, PPL13, USFWS			$845	Y	$718	$127
Lake Chapeau TE-26, PPL 3, NMFS			$1,425	Y	$1,211	$214
Point au Fer TE-22, PPL 2, NMFS			$1,325	Y	$1,126	$199
Sabine Structures (Hog Island) CS-23, PPL 3, USFWS			$1,000	Y	$850	$150
South Shore of the Pen - CU 1, BA-41(1), PPL 14, NRCS			$835	Y	$752	$84
Whiskey Island Back Barrier M.C. TE-50, PPL 13, EPA			$892	Y	$758	$134
Coastwide Planting Program (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS			$1,335	Y	$1,135	$200
Total	**0**		**$20,331**		**$17,394**	**$2,937**
6. Agenda Item 13: Sep 2012 - Construction Program Technical Services: FY13 Budget Increase and Funding Approval Request Recommendation:						
CWPPRA Program's Technical Services, USGS and CPRA	186,018	Y	$186,018	Y	$158,115	$27,903
Total	**186,018**		**$186,018**		**$158,115**	**$27,903**
7. Agenda Item 14a: Sep 2012 - Monitoring - PPL 9+ Projects, FY15 Incremental Funding Approval Request Recommendation:						
Coastwide Plantings Phase II (LA-39), PPL-20, NRCS			$57,143	Y	$48,572	$8,571
Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL-11, NRCS			$99,582	Y	$84,645	$14,937
Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation (TE-50), PPL-13 EPA			$13,179	Y	$11,202	$1,977
Mississippi River Sediment Delivery Bayou Dupont, (BA-39), PPL-12, EPA			$85,133	Y	$72,363	$12,770
Delta Management at Fort St. Philip (BS-11), PPL-10, USFWS			$16,217	Y	$13,784	$2,433
Total	**$0.00**		**$271,254**		**$230,566**	**$40,688**
7b. Agenda Item 14b: Sep 2012 - Monitoring - b. PPL 1-8 Projects, FY15 Incremental Funding Approval Request Recommendation:						
Naomi Outfall Project (BA-03c), PPL-5, NRCS			$5,292	Y	$4,763	$529
Total	**$0.00**		**$5,292**		**$4,763**	**$529**
7c. Agenda Item 14c: Sep 2012 - Monitoring - PPL 1-8 Projects, Budget Increase and Incremental Funding Approval Request Recommendation:						
Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection (TV-09), PPL 2, NRCS	31,099	Y	$31,099	Y	$26,434	$4,665
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycle 3 [CS-28-3] PPL 8, USACE	240,580	Y	$85,511	Y	$72,684	$12,827
Total	**$271,679**		**$116,610**		**$99,119**	**$17,492**
7d. Agenda Item 14d: Sep 2012 - Monitoring - CRMS-Wetlands Project, FY13-FY15 Incremental Funding Approval Request Recommendation:						
Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)			$9,469,030	Y	$8,048,676	$1,420,355
Total	**$0**		**$9,469,030**		**$8,048,676**	**$1,420,355**
8. Agenda Item 15a: Sep 2012 - O&M - PPL 9+ Projects, FY15 Incremental Funding Approval Request Recommendation:						
Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection (PO-30), PPL-10, EPA			$5,922	Y	$5,034	$888
Delta Management at Fort St. Philip (BS-11), PPL-10, USFWS			$460,825	Y	$391,701	$69,124
Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration (BA-35), PPL-11, NMFS			$5,801	Y	$4,931	$870
Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chaland Pass (BA-38), PPL-11, NMFS			$30,557	Y	$25,973	$4,584
Mississippi River Sediment Delivery System - Bayou Dupont (BA-39), PPL-12, EPA			$17,186	Y	$14,608	$2,578

Goose Point, Point Platte Marsh Creation (PO-33), PPL-13, USFWS			$269,377	Y	$228,970	$40,407
Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL-11, NRCS			$2,133,168	Y	$1,813,193	$319,975
Coastwide Planting Program (LA-39), PPL-20, NRCS			$1,124,682	Y	$955,980	$168,702
Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37), PPL 11, NMFS			$1,554	Y	$1,321	$233
Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping (TV-18), PPL-9, NMFS			$1,000	Y	$850	$150
Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation (TE-50), PPL-13, EPA			$10,360	Y	$8,806	$1,554
New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration (TE-37), PPL-9, EPA			$4,782	Y	$4,065	$717
Total	**$0**		**$4,065,214**		**$3,455,432**	**$609,782**
8b. Agenda Item 15b: Sep 2012 - O&M - PPL 1-8 Projects, FY15 Incremental Funding Approval Request Recommendation:						
Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04), PPL3, NRCS			$1,501,325	Y	$1,276,126	$225,199
Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27), PPL-6, NMFS			$2,000	Y	$1,800	$200
Point au Fer Canal Plugs (TE-22), PPL-2, NMFS			$2,353	Y	$2,000	$353
Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration (TE-26), PPL-3, NMFS			$2,388	Y	$2,030	$358
Total	**$0**		**$1,508,066**		**$1,281,956**	**$226,110**
8c. Agenda Item 15c: Sep 2012 - O&M - PPL 1-8 Projects, Budget Increase and FY15 Incremental FundingApproval Request Recommendation:						
Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04), PPL-2, NRCS	2,450,664	Y	$2,450,664	Y	$2,083,064	$367,600
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13) PPL-5, NRCS	2,971,354	Y	$2,945,341	Y	$2,503,540	$441,801
Total	**$5,422,018**		**$5,396,005**		**$4,586,604**	**$809,401**
9. Request for Approval for Final Deauthorization of the PPL 10 – Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13)						
Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13), PPL 10, COE	(29,320,524)	Y	$0	Y		
Total	**($29,320,524)**		**$0**		**$0**	**$0**
10. Request for Approval for Final Deauthorization of the PPL 9 – Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17)						
Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17), PPL 9, NRCS	(5,541,561)	Y	($100,231)	Y		
Total	**($5,541,561)**		**($100,231)**			
11. January 2013 Phase II January Phase II Incr 1 Requests						
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration & SP (1)	56,006,898		$41,761,744	Y	$35,497,482	$6,264,262
Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	29,848,108		$26,222,260	Y	$22,288,921	$3,933,339
Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration (2)	33,308,188		$32,504,233	Y	$27,628,598	$4,875,635
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (8)	62,347,496		$62,186,707	Y	$52,858,701	$9,328,006
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation & Crevasses (2)	21,081,770		$19,930,492	Y	$16,940,918	$2,989,574
Lost Lake Marsh Creation & HR	20,623,652		$1,829,823	Y	$1,555,350	$274,473
Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation	21,308,622		$20,985,952	Y	$17,838,059	$3,147,893
South Grand Chenier	26,687,708		$24,921,491	Y	$21,183,267	$3,738,224
	$271,212,442		**$230,342,702**		**$174,608,029**	**$55,734,673**
(1) Funds Available for September 2012 Recommendations	**$2,527,773,448**		**$86,300,404**			
(2) Potential Funds to be Returned to Construction Program	**$24,900,000**		**($24,900,000)**			
(3) Set Aside Funds	**$0**		**($15,000,000)**			
(5, 6, 7, 8,9,10) Proposed Sep 2012 Recommendations	**($28,982,370)**		**$20,937,589**			
September Approved Recommedations	**$0**		**$0**			
Available Funds Surplus/(Shortage)	**$2,581,655,818**		**$76,400,404**			

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS	Estimate	Funding
Construction Increases	**186,018**	**$186,018**
O&M Increases	**5,422,018**	**$10,989,616**
Monitoring Increases	**271,679**	**$9,862,186**
Deauthorization	**(34,862,085)**	**-$100,231**
TOTAL	**(28,982,370)**	**$20,937,589**

Planning Program Funding Request 11 October 2012 Task Force Approval			11-Oct-12
	Total Request	**TF?**	**Total Recommended**
Funds Available:			
Funds Available, Sept 2012	**$429,162.00**		**$429,162.00**
Potential Return of Prior FY Funds			**$0.00**
FY13 Planning Program Funding	**$5,000,000.00**		**$5,000,000.00**
Total	**$5,429,162.00**		**$5,429,162.00**
FY13 - Planning Budget (and Outreach Budget) Request Approval:			
June 2012, Task Force Approved FY13 Planning Budget	$4,618,438.00	Y	$4,618,438.00
June 2012, Task Force Approved FY13 Outreach Budget	$452,400.00	Y	$452,400.00
			$0.00
Total	**$5,070,838.00**		**$5,070,838.00**
FY12 Planning Budget- Additional Requests Not on Agenda Request for Approval:			
			$0.00
			$0.00
			$0.00
			$0.00
Total	**$0.00**		**$0.00**
Total Remaining Funds in CWPPRA Planning Program			**$358,324.00**

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Summary

P&E Committee Recommendation,
Technical Committee Recommendation,
Task Force Approval,

	FY2009 Amount ($)	FY2010 Amount ($)	FY2011 Amount ($)	FY2012 Amount ($)	FY2013 Amount ($)
General Planning & Program Participation [Supplemental Tasks Not Included]					
State of Louisiana					
OCPR (formerly DNR)	412,736	406,866	405,866	405,866	405,866
LDWF	96,879	96,879	99,879	99,879	99,879
Gov's Ofc	94,800	94,800	54,000	54,000	54,000
Total State	604,415	598,545	559,745	559,745	559,745
EPA	496,519	505,297	505,297	505,297	505,297
Dept of the Interior					
USFWS	488,196	496,918	479,918	479,918	479,918
NWRC	63,656	63,656	55,907	55,907	55,907
Total Interior	551,852	560,574	535,825	535,825	535,825
Dept of Agriculture	609,650	630,302	630,302	630,302	630,302
Dept of Commerce	602,425	621,080	621,081	621,081	621,081
Dept of the Army	1,455,344	1,471,688	1,468,497	1,468,497	1,468,497
Agencies Total	**$4,320,205**	**$4,387,486**	**$4,320,746**	**$4,320,747**	**$4,320,746**
Outreach					
Outreach	516,310	487,148	452,400	452,400	452,400
Supplemental Tasks					
Academic Advisory Group	112,200	133,650	112,200	112,200	112,200
Database & Web Page Link Maintenance	64,026	64,153			
Linkage of CWPPRA & LCA					
Core GIS Support for Planning Activities	307,249	307,249	167,327	157,295	157,295
Evaulation Report to Congress				110,000	
Oyster Lease GIS Database-Maint & Anal					
Workshop Construction Projects					
Total Supplemental	**$483,475**	**$505,052**	**$279,527**	**$379,495**	**$269,495**
Total Allocated	**$5,319,990**	**$5,379,686**	**$5,052,672**	**$5,152,642**	**$5,042,641**

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act
Fiscal Year 2013 Planning Schedule and Budget
P&E Committee Recommendation,
Tech Committee Recommendation,
Task Force Approval,

$ 500,000 = Carry Over Funds

					CWPPRA COSTS											
TASK			Duration		Dept of Defense	Department of Interior			State of Louisiana			EPA	Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce		
Task Category	Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date	USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	OCPR	LDWF	GOCA	EPA	NRCS	NMFS	Other	Total
PPL 22 TASKS																
PL	22485	P&E holds 2 Public Meetings	11/17/12	11/18/12	10,830	4,105			4,754	4,506		2,226	5,574	2,061		34,057
PL	22490	TC Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding	12/1/12	12/1/12	2,879	6,717			1,829	2,253		2,284	4,159	3,225		23,345
PL	22600	TF Selection and Funding of the 22nd PPL (1 meeting)	1/17/13	1/17/13	5,583	9,679			3,702	1,502	2,000	3,051	5,218	10,402		41,138
PL	22700	PPL 22 Report Development	2/17/13	7/29/13	47,759	2,687			1,862				383	608		53,300
PL	22800	Corps Upward Submittal of the PPL 22 Report	8/1/13	8/1/13	1,318											1,318
PL	22900	Corps Congressional Submission of the PPL 22 Report	8/31/13	8/31/13	1,148											1,148
				FY13 Subtotal PPL 22 Tasks	**69,518**	**23,188**	**0**	**0**	**12,147**	**8,261**	**2,000**	**7,562**	**15,334**	**16,296**	**0**	**154,306**
PPL 23 TASKS																
PL	**23200**	**Development and Nomination of Projects**														
PL	23210	DNR/USGS prepares base maps of project areas, location of completed projects and projected loss by 2050. Develop a comprehensive coastal LA map showing all water resource and restoration projects (CWPPRA, state, WRDA projects, etc.) NWRC costs captured under SPE 23400.	10/12/12	1/4/13	1,038				4,067				383			5,488
PL	23220	Sponsoring agencies prepare fact sheets (for projects and demos) and maps prior to and following RPT nomination meetings.	10/12/12	2/14/13	65,118	33,584			9,652			34,297	95,340	23,749		261,740
PL	23230	RPT's meet to formulate and combine projects.	1/26/13	1/28/13	21,068	14,926			10,548	4,506		6,679	12,743	12,800		83,270
PL	23240	Face-to-Face RPT Voting meeting (20 nominees and up to 6 demos)	2/16/13	2/16/13	7,856	2,687			2,653	1,502		478	378	4,821		20,376

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act
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Tech Committee Recommendation,
Task Force Approval,

$ 500,000 = Carry Over Funds

					CWPPRA COSTS											
TASK			Duration		Dept of Defense	Department of Interior			State of Louisiana			EPA	Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce		
Task Category	Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date	USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	OCPR	LDWF	GOCA	EPA	NRCS	NMFS	Other	Total
PL	**23300**	**Ranking of Nominated Projects**														
PL	23320	Engr Work Group prepares preliminary fully funded cost ranges for nominees.	3/4/13	3/21/13	1,217	2,687			4,437			4,079	7,108	5,310		24,838
PL	23330	Environ/Engr Work Groups review nominees	4/1/13	4/4/13	1,376	8,359			4,212	2,253		3,153	5,882	5,310		30,545
PL	23340	WGs develop and P&E distributes project matrix	3/31/13	3/31/13	1,427	3,188			2,658			2,834	209	3,256		13,572
PL	23350	TC selection of PPL 23 candidates (10) and demo candidates (up to 3)	4/14/13	4/14/13	2,491	3,687			2,847	2,253		3,268	3,589	7,964		26,100
PL	**23400**	**Analysis of Candidates**														
PL	23410	Sponsoring agencies coordinate site visits for all projects	5/2/13	7/14/13	38,057	28,437			17,391	15,019		31,899	41,287	32,340		204,429
PL	23420	Engr/Environ Work Group refine project features and determine boundaries	5/2/13	9/29/13	8,902	16,792			9,321	15,019		5,179	8,052	12,800		76,065
PL	23430	Sponsoring agencies develop project information for WVA; develop designs and cost estimates (projects and demos)	5/2/13	9/29/13	39,683	42,149			37,992			39,598	61,943	56,804		278,169
PL	23440	Environ/Engr Work Groups project-wetland benefits (with WVA)	5/2/13	9/29/13	28,655	26,867			15,402	6,759		16,947	10,282	39,798		144,710
PL	23450	Engr Work Group reviews/approves Ph 1 and Ph 2 cost estimates from sponsoring agencies, incl cost estimates for demos	5/2/13	9/29/13	15,560	6,427			8,179			9,961	4,282	15,929		60,338
PL	23460	Economic Work Group reviews cost estimates, adds monitoring, O&M, etc., and develops annualized costs	5/2/13	10/14/13	17,264	1,717			1,630				7,963	5,310		33,884
PL	23480	Prepare project information packages for P&E.	5/2/13	11/9/13	8,298	7,836			2,483			1,968	189	5,310		26,085
		FY13 Subtotal PPL 23 Tasks			**258,011**	**199,343**	**0**	**0**	**133,472**	**47,311**	**0**	**160,341**	**259,631**	**231,500**	**0**	**1,289,609**

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					CWPPRA COSTS											
TASK			Duration		Dept of Defense	Department of Interior			State of Louisiana			EPA	Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce		
Task Category	Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date	USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	OCPR	LDWF	GOCA	EPA	NRCS	NMFS	Other	Total
Project and Program Management Tasks																
PM	23100	Program Management--Coordination	10/1/12	9/30/13	496,487	94,781	25,747		61,964	4,506	40,000	102,386	112,749	102,000		1,040,619
PM	23110	Program Management--Correspondence	10/1/12	9/30/13	64,026	27,921	7,110		25,138	2,253		34,153	45,990	44,979		251,571
PM	23120	Prog Mgmt--Budget Development and Oversight	10/1/12	9/30/13	70,175	16,792	6,711		10,973	2,253	2,000	111,134	51,095	50,840		321,974
PM	23130	Program and Project Management--Financial Management of Non-Cash Flow Projects	10/1/12	9/30/13	66,767	10,821			17,718				19,182	24,750		139,238
PM	23200	P&E Meetings (3 meetings preparation and attendance)	10/1/12	9/30/13	23,427	9,679	2,895		5,291	4,506		9,458	13,836	15,057		84,150
PM	23210	Tech Com Mtngs (4 mtngs including three public and one off-site; prep and attend)	10/1/12	9/30/13	140,318	29,852	4,825		17,303	11,265		10,445	17,719	26,840		258,568
PM	23220	Task Force mtngs (4 mtngs, including three public and one executive session; prep and attend)	10/1/12	9/30/13	154,073	33,584	8,619		24,151	9,012	10,000	18,124	31,715	43,218		332,496
PM	23400	Agency Participation, Review 30% and 95% Design for Phase 1 Projects	10/1/12	9/30/13	59,982	11,941			10,347			12,757	6,172	12,800		114,000
PM	23410	Engineering & Environmental Work Groups review Phase II funding of approved Phase I projects (Needed for adequate review of Phase I.) [Assume 8 projects requesting Ph II funding in FY13. Assume 3 will require Eng or Env WG review; 2 labor days for each.]	10/1/12	9/30/13	12,761	11,941			5,956	10,512		3,937	6,769	12,800		64,676
PM	23500	Helicopter Support: Helicopter usage for the PPL process.	10/1/12	9/30/13									0			0
PM	23600	Miscellaneous Technical Support	10/1/12	9/30/13	52,953	10,075			81,406			35,000	50,107	40,000		269,541
FY13 Subtotal Project Management Tasks					**1,140,968**	**257,387**	**55,907**	**0**	**260,247**	**44,307**	**52,000**	**337,395**	**355,336**	**373,285**	**0**	**2,876,832**
FY13 Total for PPL Tasks					**1,468,497**	**479,918**	**55,907**	**0**	**405,866**	**99,879**	**54,000**	**505,297**	**630,302**	**621,081**	**0**	**4,320,746**

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TASK			Duration		CWPPRA COSTS											
					Dept of Defense	Department of Interior			State of Louisiana			EPA	Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce		
Task Category	Task No.	Description	Start Date	End Date	USACE	USFWS	NWRC	USGS BR	OCPR	LDWF	GOCA	EPA	NRCS	NMFS	Other	Total
SUPPLEMENTAL PLANNING AND EVALUATION TASKS																
SPE	23100	Academic Advisory Group [NOTE: New MOA between USGS and LUMCON] [Prospectus, pg 5-7]	10/1/12	9/30/13											112,200	112,200
SPE	23400	Core GIS Support for CWPPRA Task Force Planning Activities. [NWRC Prospectus, pg 8-9] [LDNR Prospectus, pg 10]	10/1/12	9/30/13			146,340		10,955							157,295
SPE		PLACE HOLDER FOR 2015 BUDGET: Prepare 2015 Evaluation Report (Report to Congress) [Prospectus, pg ____]														0
		FY13 Total Supplemental Planning & Evaluation Tasks			**0**	**0**	**146,340**	**0**	**10,955**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**112,200**	**269,495**
		FY13 Agency Tasks Grand Total			**1,468,497**	**479,918**	**202,247**	**0**	**416,821**	**99,879**	**54,000**	**505,297**	**630,302**	**621,081**	**112,200**	**4,590,241**
Otrch	23100	Outreach - Committee Funding	10/1/12	9/30/13											395,000	395,000
Otrch	23200	Outreach - Agency	10/1/12	9/30/13	6,600	3,300	14,500		6,600		6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600		57,400
		FY13 Total Outreach			**6,600**	**3,300**	**14,500**	**0**	**6,600**	**0**	**6,600**	**6,600**	**6,600**	**6,600**	**395,000**	**452,400**
		Grand Total FY13			**1,475,097**	**483,218**	**216,747**	**0**	**423,421**	**99,879**	**60,600**	**511,897**	**636,902**	**627,681**	**507,200**	**5,042,641**

CEMVN-PM-W

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

05-Oct-2012

Project Summary Report by Priority List

P/L	No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Const. Completed	Federal Const. Funds Available	Non/Fed Const. Funds Matching Share	Baseline Estimate	Current/Approved Funded Estimate	Obligations To Date	Expenditures To Date
1	14	18,932	14	0	14	$28,084,900	$11,341,314	$39,933,317	$66,595,763	$62,238,561	$59,320,010
2	14	13,090	14	0	14	$28,173,110	$14,081,363	$37,421,334	$84,757,298	$80,548,318	$68,430,824
3	11	12,073	11	0	10	$29,939,100	$8,256,219	$32,879,168	$50,659,808	$42,714,166	$38,137,341
4	4	1,650	4	0	4	$29,957,533	$2,155,295	$10,468,030	$13,228,247	$13,127,533	$12,502,676
5	6	1,907	6	0	6	$33,371,625	$1,743,667	$15,535,356	$14,002,509	$13,888,506	$12,623,430
6	11	9,705	11	0	10	$39,134,000	$6,692,951	$54,614,997	$66,859,193	$47,219,602	$39,362,018
7	4	1,873	4	0	4	$42,540,715	$5,120,539	$21,090,046	$34,136,929	$30,895,774	$29,475,151
8	7	1,529	6	1	5	$41,864,079	$5,663,481	$41,452,292	$37,487,913	$22,213,215	$21,161,267
9	12	2,666	10	2	8	$47,907,300	$14,674,717	$101,258,978	$91,516,195	$82,147,581	$55,050,139
10	10	3,901	9	0	6	$47,659,220	$15,286,662	$89,430,324	$97,689,606	$88,306,693	$68,465,370
11	12	23,149	12	2	6	$57,332,369	$38,796,229	$295,341,215	$258,641,528	$231,411,007	$155,289,587
11.1	1	330	1	0	1	$0	$7,065,116	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	$14,008,446	$13,918,568
12	4	1,313	3	1	2	$51,938,097	$6,349,999	$51,327,575	$40,880,194	$36,250,425	$31,790,539
13	5	1,470	4	1	2	$54,023,130	$7,593,392	$52,913,123	$50,622,611	$41,890,594	$37,561,529
14	3	464	3	0	2	$53,054,804	$7,052,065	$46,260,702	$44,057,935	$40,287,997	$29,461,626
15	2	765	2	1	0	$58,059,645	$5,970,199	$39,114,680	$39,012,393	$32,878,731	$937,727
16	5	1,757	4	1	1	$71,402,872	$7,262,803	$49,100,014	$48,418,687	$38,317,134	$5,061,416
17	6	1,435	5	0	1	$83,286,685	$11,503,826	$77,132,206	$76,683,327	$39,691,484	$4,404,026
18	5	2,912	4	1	0	$84,916,489	$7,649,630	$51,638,886	$50,997,534	$42,120,344	$3,478,837
19	4	2,051	4	0	0	$79,566,889	$1,610,512	$10,736,747	$10,736,747	$7,905,690	$2,383,876
20	5	2,364	2	1	0	$77,389,442	$2,219,558	$22,896,117	$14,797,055	$6,506,439	$508,247
21	4	2,025	2	0	0	$74,239,647	$1,881,332	$12,542,213	$12,542,213	$8,892,600	$0
Active Projects	149	107,361	135	11	96	$1,113,841,651	$194,876,675	$1,172,339,820	$1,218,453,919	$1,023,460,841	$689,324,204
Deauthorized	38		24	0	2			$112,333,549	$32,209,665	$24,901,326	$24,797,784
Total Projects	187	107,361	159	11	98	$1,113,841,651	$194,876,675	$1,284,673,369	$1,250,663,584	$1,048,362,166	$714,121,988
Cons Plan	1		1	0	1	$0	$41,091	$238,871	$191,807	$143,855	$143,855
CPSSF	1	0	1	0	0	$0	$55,805	$372,036	$372,036	$248,015	$0
CRMS	1		1	1	0	$0	$9,956,326	$60,129,663	$66,375,508	$42,282,608	$35,256,293
MCF	1		1	1	0	$0	$225,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$869,356	$666,704
SRAF	1		1	1	0	$0	$85,438	$569,586	$569,586	$426,056	$426,056

Total Construction Program	192	107,361	164	14	99	$1,113,841,651	$205,184,531	$1,347,483,525	$1,319,672,521	$1,092,332,057	$750,614,896
						$1,319,026,181					

CEMVN-PM-W

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

05-Oct-2012

Project Summary Report by Priority List

NOTES:

1. Total of 184 projects includes 151 active construction projects, 31 deauthorized projects, 2 transferred projects, the CRMS-Wetlands Monitoring project, the Monitoring Contingency Fund, the Storm Recovery Assessment Fund, and the State of Louisiana's Wetlands Conservation Plan.
2. Federal funding for FY13 is estimated to be $74,272,497 for the construction program..
3. Total construction program funds available is $1,319,026,18 .
4. The current estimate for reconciled, closed-out deauthorized projects is equal to expenditures to date.
5. Current Estimate for the 5th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 96, FY 97 FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
6. Current Estimate for the 6th priority list includes authorized funds for FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99 for phased projects with multi-year funding.
7. The Task Force approved 8 unfunded projects, totalling $77,492,000 on Priority List 7 (not included in totals).
8. Obligations include expenditures and remaining obligations to date.
9. Non-Federal Construction Funds Available are estimated using cost share percentages as authorized for before and after approval of Conservation Plan.
10. Priority Lists 9 through 17 are funded utilizing cash flow management. Baseline and current esimates for these priority lists reflect only approved, funded estimates. Both baseline and current estimates are revised as funding is approved.
11. The amount shown for the non-federal construction funds available is comprised of 5% minimum cash of current estimate, and the remainder may be WIK and/or cash. The percentage of WIK would influence the total construction funds (cash) available.
12. PPL 11, Maurepas Diversion project, benefits 36,121 acres of swamp. This number is not included in the acre number in this table, beause this acreage is classified differently than acres protected by marsh projects.

STATUS OF CWPPRA CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Task Force Meeting

P/L	Total Projects	Current (a)	Current Estimate Approved (a 1)	Current Estimate UNApproved (a 2)	Current Estimate **Funded (b)**	Current Estimate Unfunded (c)	Current Unfunded Approved (c 1)	Current Unfunded UNApproved (c 2)	Expenditures (f)	Unexpended (g)	(h)	Fed Cost Share (i)	Non-Fed Cost Share (j)
0	1	191,807	191,807	0	191,807	0		0	143,855	47,952	143,855	150,716	41,091
CRMS 0.1	1	114,607,082	114,607,082	0	66,375,508	48,231,574	48,231,574	0	35,256,293	31,119,215	49,781,631	56,419,182	9,956,326
MCF 0.2	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	666,704	833,296	1,125,000	1,275,000	225,000
SRA 0.3	1	569,586	569,586	0	569,586	0	0	0	426,056	143,530	427,189	484,148	85,438
CPTS 0.4	1	372,036	372,036	0	372,036	0	0	0	0	372,036		316,231	55,805
1	17	84,570,907	84,570,907	0	66,795,238	17,775,669	17,775,669	0	59,250,372	7,544,866	50,096,429	55,432,259	11,337,490
2	15	86,332,609	86,332,609	0	85,855,126	477,483	477,483	0	70,176,996	15,678,130	64,391,345	71,773,764	14,081,363
3	17	55,530,645	55,530,645	0	51,536,064	3,994,581	3,994,581	0	38,911,479	12,624,585	38,652,048	43,279,845	8,256,219
4	10	14,116,422	14,116,422	0	14,116,422	0	0	0	13,365,046	751,376	10,587,316	11,948,389	2,152,930
5	9	17,558,343	17,558,343	0	17,436,668	121,675	121,675	0	15,989,630	1,447,038	13,077,501	15,693,001	1,743,667
5.1	1	9,700,000	9,700,000	0	9,700,000	0	0	0	3,432,749	6,267,251	7,275,000	4,850,000	4,850,000
6	13	72,981,974	72,981,974	0	66,929,514	6,052,460	6,052,460	(0)	39,432,338	27,497,176	50,197,135	60,236,562	6,692,951
7	4	34,136,929	34,136,929	0	34,136,929	0	0	0	29,475,151	4,661,778	25,602,697	29,016,389	5,120,539
8	9	37,915,451	37,915,451	0	37,756,542	158,909	158,909	0	21,429,896	16,326,646	28,317,407	32,093,061	5,663,481
9	19	181,627,766	113,414,667	68,213,099	97,831,448	83,796,318	15,583,219	68,213,099	60,970,854	36,860,594	73,373,586	83,156,731	14,674,717
10	12	253,005,636	112,111,677	140,893,959	101,911,080	151,094,556	10,200,597	140,893,959	71,985,275	29,925,805	76,433,310	86,624,418	15,286,662
11	12	560,500,317	313,003,487	247,496,830	258,641,528	301,858,789	54,361,959	247,496,830	154,793,498	103,848,030	193,981,146	219,845,299	38,796,229
11.1	1	14,130,233	14,130,233	(0)	14,130,233	0	0	0	13,918,568	211,665	10,597,675	7,065,116	7,065,116
12	6	63,481,572	46,554,232	16,927,340	42,333,328	21,148,244	4,220,904	16,927,340	33,234,522	9,098,806	31,749,996	35,983,329	6,349,999
13	5	93,763,717	51,125,120	42,638,597	50,622,611	43,141,106	502,509	42,638,597	37,561,529	13,061,082	37,966,958	43,029,219	7,593,392
14	4	62,466,050	49,216,534	13,249,516	47,013,767	15,452,283	2,202,767	13,249,516	32,500,688	14,513,079	35,260,325	39,961,702	7,052,065
15	4	61,246,121	40,164,351	21,081,770	39,801,324	21,444,797	363,027	21,081,770	1,726,658	38,074,666	29,850,993	33,831,126	5,970,199
16	5	170,113,763	49,100,014	121,013,749	48,418,687	121,695,076	681,327	121,013,749	5,061,416	43,357,271	36,314,015	41,155,884	7,262,803
17	6	97,555,911	77,475,919	20,079,992	76,692,170	20,863,741	783,749	20,079,992	4,404,026	72,288,144	57,519,128	65,188,345	11,503,826
18	5	96,491,295	51,638,886	44,852,409	50,997,534	45,493,761	641,352	44,852,409	3,478,837	47,518,697	38,248,151	43,347,904	7,649,630
19	4	117,518,363	10,736,747	106,781,616	10,736,747	106,781,616	0	106,781,616	2,383,073	8,353,674	8,052,560	9,126,235	1,610,512
20	5	104,018,369	22,896,117	81,122,252	14,797,055	89,221,314	8,099,062	81,122,252	504,684	14,292,371	11,097,791	12,577,497	2,219,558
21	4	13,010,944	13,010,944	0	13,010,944	0	0	0	0	13,010,944	9,758,208	11,059,302	1,951,642
Total	**192**	**2,419,013,848**	**1,494,662,720**	**924,351,129**	**1,320,209,896**	**1,098,803,952**	**174,452,823**	**924,351,129**	**750,480,193**	**569,729,703**	**989,878,395**	**1,114,920,653**	**205,248,651**
check			2,419,013,848		2,419,013,848		1,098,803,952						
Non Cash	99	415,476,709	415,476,709	0	386,895,932	28,580,777	28,580,777	(0)					
Cash Flow	93	2,003,537,139	1,079,186,011	924,351,129	933,313,964	1,070,223,175	145,872,046	924,351,129					
Total	192	2,419,013,848	1,494,662,720	924,351,129	1,320,209,896	1,098,803,952	174,452,823	924,351,129					

Construction Program Future Federal Funding (estimated) 9 Dec 2011 Forecast

PPL	Year	Fed	N/F	Total	Planning
22	FY13	74,272,497	13,106,911	87,379,408	5,000,000
23	FY14	78,884,466	13,920,788	92,805,254	5,000,000
24	FY15	83,140,795	14,671,905	97,812,700	5,000,000
25	FY16	88,607,385	15,636,597	104,243,982	5,000,000
26	FY17	93,443,580	16,490,044	109,933,624	5,000,000
27	FY18	99,081,006	17,484,883	116,565,889	5,000,000
28	FY19	104,014,239	18,355,454	122,369,693	5,000,000
29	FY20	109,687,094	19,356,546	129,043,640	5,000,000
Total		731,131,062	129,023,129	860,154,191	40,000,000

Available Fed Funds	**$1,113,841,649**
N/F Cost Share	**$205,248,651**
Available N/F Cash	**$66,010,495**
WIK credit/cash	**$139,238,157**
Total Available Cash (min)	**$1,179,852,144**
Federal Balance	**($1,079,004)**
(Fed Cost Share of Funded Estimate-Avail Fed funds)	
Total Balance [Fed]	**($1,079,004)**
N/F Cost Share of Available Fed Funds	
Total Available [Fed + N/F]	**($1,079,004)**

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2013	25-Oct-2007 A 19-Jan-2011 A	01-Oct-2012 *	01-Oct-2013	NMFS	17	186	Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration	$35,077,416.00	$30,005,572.00	$0.00
FY2013	10-Jan-2001 A 20-Jan-2010 A	01-Dec-2012	30-Oct-2013	NRCS	10	65	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	$7,919,007.00	$7,919,005.00	$54,452.07
FY2013	25-Oct-2007 A 25-Oct-2007 A	01-Feb-2013	01-Apr-2014	NRCS	17	0	Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	$781,315.00	$781,316.00	$47,796.60
FY2013	21-Jan-2009 A 19-Jan-2012 A	11-Mar-2013	01-Jul-2014	NMFS	18	370	Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration	$36,095,262.00	$32,030,011.00	$0.00
FY2013	25-Oct-2007 A 19-Jan-2012 A	01-Apr-2013	01-Apr-2014	FWS	17	409	South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	$28,693,565.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2013	16-Jan-2002 A 15-Feb-2007 A	01-May-2013	30-Aug-2013	NRCS	11	45	Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	$2,700,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2013	21-Jan-2009 A 21-Jan-2009 A	27-May-2013	24-Apr-2017	NRCS	18	0	Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo (DEMO)	$1,159,869.00	$1,186,160.00	$0.00
FY2013	24-Apr-1997 A 28-Oct-2010 A	01-Jun-2013	01-Oct-2014	FWS	6	266	Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	$12,493,289.00	$120,000.00	$0.00
FY2013	20-Jan-2010 A 23-Jan-2013	01-Aug-2013	01-Mar-2014	FWS	19	749	Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2013	01-Oct-1993 A	01-Sep-2013	01-Jan-2014	NRCS	3	646	West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	$1,538,981.00	$0.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2013	08-Feb-2006 A 23-Jan-2013	01-Sep-2013	01-Sep-2014	EPA	15	318	Venice Ponds Marsh Creation and Crevasses	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2013	18-Oct-2006 A 23-Jan-2013	01-Sep-2013	30-Aug-2014	NRCS	16	192	Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
				FY Total		3,246		$126,458,704.00	$72,042,064.00	$102,248.67

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2014	20-Jan-2010 A 23-Jan-2013	01-Oct-2013	01-Jul-2014	NMFS	19	308	Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	16-Jan-2002 A 23-Jan-2013	01-Dec-2013	01-Dec-2014	FWS	11	352	South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	16-Jan-2002 A 23-Jan-2013	15-Jan-2014	01-Oct-2014	EPA	11	195	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	07-Aug-2001 A 23-Jan-2013	01-Feb-2014	01-Feb-2017	EPA	11	5438	River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	10-Jan-2001 A 22-Jan-2014	01-May-2014	13-May-2015	EPA	10	941	Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	25-Oct-2007 A 22-Jan-2014	01-Jun-2014	01-Jun-2015	EPA	17	637	Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	20-Jan-1999 A 19-Jan-2011 A	01-Aug-2014		FWS	8	331	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycles 4 and 5	$6,067,786.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	28-Jan-2004 A 22-Jan-2014	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	NRCS	13	329	Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	17-Feb-2005 A	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	NRCS	14	189	White Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	25-Oct-2007 A 22-Jan-2014	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	NRCS	17	203	West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr		Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2014	21-Jan-2009 22-Jan-2014	A	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	NRCS	18	456	Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	20-Jan-2010 22-Jan-2014	A	01-Sep-2014	01-Aug-2015	NRCS	19	279	Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2014	19-Jan-2011 22-Jan-2014	A	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	NRCS	20	274	Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
					FY Total		9,932		$6,067,786.00	$0.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr		Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2015	16-Jan-2003 22-Jan-2014	A	15-Oct-2014	15-Jul-2015	COE	12	143	Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2015	21-Jan-2009 21-Jan-2015	A	01-Jun-2015	01-Jun-2016	EPA	18	1613	Bertrandville Siphon	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2015	18-Oct-2006 21-Jan-2015	A	02-Jul-2015	08-Jul-2016	COE	16	888	Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2015	20-Jan-2010 21-Jan-2015	A	01-Sep-2015	30-Aug-2016	NRCS	19	715	LaBranche East Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
FY2015	19-Jan-2012 21-Jan-2015	A	01-Sep-2015	01-Aug-2016	NRCS	21	731	LaBranche Central Marsh Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
					FY Total		4,090		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
FY2016	28-Jan-2004 A 21-Jan-2015	01-Oct-2015	01-Oct-2016	COE	13	433	Spanish Pass Diversion	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
				FY Total		433		$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Construction Start/Completion Schedule
Construction Estimate/Obligations/Expenditures

Construction Start FY	Ph I Appr / Ph II Appr	Construction Start Date	Construction Compl Date	Agency	PL	Acres	Project	Construction Estimate	Construction Obligations	Construction Expenditures
			Grand Total			17,701		$132,526,490.00	$72,042,064.00	$102,248.67

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

PROJECT STATUS SUMMARY REPORT

09 October 2012

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

Reports enclosed:

Project Details by Lead Agency

Project Summary by Basin

Project Summary by Priority List

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

Prepared by:

Planning, Programs and Project Management Division
Projects Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70160-0267

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS										
Priority List 1										
Barataria Bay Waterway Wetland Creation	BARA	JEFF	445	24-Apr-1995 A	22-Jul-1996 A	15-Oct-1996 A	$1,759,257	$1,172,896	66.7	$1,172,896 $1,172,896
Status: The enlargement of Queen Bess Island was incorporated into the project and the construction of a 9-acre cell was completed in October 1996, at a cost of $945,678. Remaining funds may be used to clear marsh creation sites of oyster leases. If oyster-related conflicts are removed from the remaining marsh creation sites, these areas will be incorporated into the Corp's O&M disposal plan for the next three maintenance cycles. The USACE, LADNR, and LDWF are currently pursuing an administrative process to identify and prioritize beneficial use sites along the BBWW. Additional monitoring of the Queen Bess site was discontinued in 2002 on the recommendation of the local sponsor and monitoring team. There is no operations and maintenance plan for this project. The 20-year life for this CWPPRA project expires on 15 Oct 2016.										
Bayou Labranche Wetland Creation	PONT	STCHA	203	17-Apr-1993 A	06-Jan-1994 A	07-Apr-1994 A	$4,461,301	$3,817,929	85.6	$3,853,925 $3,812,792
Status: Contract awarded to T. L. James Co. (Dredge "Tom James") for dredging approximately 2,500,000 cy of Lake Pontchartrain sediments and placing in marsh creation area. Contract final inspection was performed on April 7, 1994. Site visit by Task Force took place on April 13, 1994. The project is being monitored; the majority of the monitoring has already been completed and is proceeding in accordance as originally planned for this project. The goal of creating a shallow water habitat conducive to the natural establishment of wetland vegetation seems to have been partially met. As sediment continues to consolidate and water is maintained in the area, upland vegetation is expected to be supplanted by more oblilgate wetland species. One project goal is to increase the marsh:open water ratio in the project area to a minimum of 70% emergent marsh to 30% open water after 5 years following project completion. As of 1997, the project area contained about 82% land and 18% water, which is higher than the minimum goal. The consolidation of dredged material over time has reached an elevation that appears to sustain the 70% (land and marsh) component of the project area. The soil properties and the vegetation community of the project have developed into characteristic wetland habitat for the region. The project will be monitored for 20 years. There is no O&M plan for this project; the project's 20 year life expires on 7 Apr 2014.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lake Salvador Shoreline Protection at Jean Lafitte NHP&P	BARA	JEFF		29-Oct-1996 A	01-Jun-1995 A	21-Mar-1996 A	$60,000	$58,753	97.9	$58,753 $58,753
	Status:	This project was added to Priority List 1 at the March 1995 Task Force meeting. The Task Force approved the expenditure of up to $45,000 in Federal funds and non-Federal funds of $15,000 (25%) for the design of the project. A design review meeting was held with Jean Lafitte Park personnel in May 1996 to resolve design comments prior to advertisement for the construction contract. The contract was awarded December 4, 1996 for $610,000 to Bertucci Contracting Corp. The contract was completed in March 1997. Complete. This project was design only.								
Vermilion River Cutoff Bank Protection	TECHE	VERMI	65	17-Apr-1993 A	10-Jan-1996 A	11-Feb-1996 A	$1,526,000	$2,022,987	132.6 !	$2,024,367 $1,998,382
	Status:	The project was modified by moving the dike from the west to the east bank of the cutoff to better protect the wetlands. The need for the sediment retention fence on the west bank is still undetermined. The Task Force approved a revised project estimate of $2,500,000; however, current estimate is less. The Task Force approved a revised project estimate of $2,500,000; however, current estimate is less. Condemnation of real estate easements was required because of unclear ownership titles and significantly lengthened the project schedule. Construction was completed in February 1996. Complete.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
West Bay Sediment Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	9,831	29-Aug-2002 A	10-Sep-2003 A	28-Nov-2003 A	$8,517,066	$33,311,311	391.1 !	$32,620,740 $31,525,803

Status: Flow measurements taken in May 2008 recorded a discharge of 51,270 cubic feet per second of Mississippi River water through the project diversion channel. Since constructed in 2003 the diversion project discharge has averaged 19,188 cfs. Initial construction of the project was designed to allow the discharge of 20,000 cfs at the 50% exceedence stage. Discharge measurements are taken roughly monthly using an accoustic doppler profiler as part of project surveillance and performance monitoring. At this point there is no evidence in the project area of marsh accretion from the deposition of diverted river sediment.

In 2006 the USACE performed maintenance dredging in the Pilottown Anchorage Area to remove induced shoal material in accordance with the project operations plan. Material from the dredging work was used benefcially for marsh creation in West Bay. The dredging event was performed using a hopper dredge linked to a pump out system - a first of its kind use of this technology in Louisiana wetlands restoration. To date approximately 225 acres of marsh have been created through the beneficial use of dredged material from the channel construction and maintaining the anchorage area.

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

Total Priority List	1	10,544	$16,323,624	$40,383,875	247.4	$39,730,681 $38,568,626

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

Priority List 2

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Clear Marais Bank Protection	CA/SB	CALCA	1,067	29-Apr-1996 A	29-Aug-1996 A	03-Mar-1997 A	$1,741,310	$3,696,088	212.3 !	$3,577,693 $2,928,017

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

Complete.

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	CSA	Const Start	Const End	Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
West Belle Pass Headland Restoration	TERRE	LAFOU	474	27-Dec-1996 A	10-Feb-1998 A	15-Aug-2007 A	$4,854,102	$6,751,441	139.1 !	$6,690,069 $6,603,801

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

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

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

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

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		2	1,541				$6,595,412	$10,447,529	158.4	$10,267,763 $9,531,819

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

Priority List 3

Channel Armor Gap Crevasse	DELTA	PLAQ	936	13-Jan-1997 A	22-Sep-1997 A	02-Nov-1997 A	$808,397	$888,985	110.0	$860,564 $758,524

Status: Cost increase was due to additional project management costs, by both Federal and Local Sponsor.

Surveys identified a pipeline in the crevasse area which would be negatively impacted by the project. US Fish & Wildlife Service reviewed their permit for the pipeline and determined that Shell Pipeline was required to lower it at their own cost. USFWS requested a modification to the alignment on USFWS-owned lands.

Construction complete.

MRGO Disposal Area Marsh Protection	PONT	STBER	755	17-Jan-1997 A	25-Jan-1999 A	29-Jan-1999 A	$512,198	$313,145	61.1	$313,145 $313,145

Status: Completed scope of work greatly reduced. Work was to be performed via a simplified acquisition contract as estimated construction cost is under $100,000. Bids received were higher than Government estimate by 25%. Subsequently received an in-house labor estimate from Vicksburg District. Vicksburg District completed construction on 29 January 1999.

Cost increase was due to additional project management costs, environmental investigations and local sponsor activities not included in the baseline estimate. Further title research indicates that private ownership titles are unclear, requiring condemnation. This accounts for the long period between CSA execution and project construction.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Pass-a-Loutre Crevasse [DEAUTHORIZED]	DELTA	PLAQ					$2,857,790	$119,835	4.2	$119,835 $119,835
Status: Two pipelines and two power poles are in the area of the crevasse, increasing relocation costs by approximately $2.15 million. LA DNR asked that the Corps investigate alternative locations to avoid or minimize impacts to the pipelines, but there are no more suitable locations for the cut. The Corps has also reviewed the design to determine whether relocations cost-savings could be achieved. Reducing the bottom width of the crevasse from 430 feet as originally proposed to 200 feet reduced the relocation cost only marginally. A draft memorandum dated December 5, 1997 was sent to the CWPPRA Technical Committee Chairman requesting the Task Force to deauthorize the project. COE requested deauthorization at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Task Force formally deauthorized project July 23, 1998.									
Total Priority List		3	1,691				$4,178,385	$1,321,965	31.6	$1,293,545 $1,191,504

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

Priority List 4

Beneficial Use of Hopper Dredge Material Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	DELTA	PLAQ		30-Jun-1997 A			$300,000	$58,310	19.4	$60,673 $58,310
Status: Current scheme was found to be non-implementable due to inability of the hopper dredge to get close enough to the disposal area to spray over the bank of the Mississippi River. Project deauthorized October 4, 2000.										

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Grand Bay Crevasse [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ					$2,468,908	$65,747	2.7	$65,747 $65,747

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

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

Total Priority List	4						$2,768,908	$124,057	4.5	$126,420 $124,057

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

Priority List 5

Bayou Chevee Shoreline Protection	PONT	ORL	75	01-Feb-2001 A	25-Aug-2001 A	17-Dec-2001 A	$2,555,029	$2,589,403	101.3	$2,562,030 $2,300,062

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

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		5	75				$2,555,029	$2,589,403	101.3	$2,562,030 $2,300,062

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

Priority List 6

Flexible Dustpan Demo at Head of Passes (DEMO)	DELTA	PLAQ	0	31-May-2002 A	03-Jun-2002 A	21-Jun-2002 A	$1,600,000	$1,909,020	119.3	$1,907,634 $1,894,695

Status: CSA executed May 31, 2002. Construction completed June 21, 2002.

The Dustpan/Cutterhead Marsh Creation Demonstration project as originally approved, no longer involves the use of a cutterhead dredge. At the October 25, 2001 Task Force meeting, it was approved the motion to use the authorized funds for a "flexible dustpan" demonstration project and approved changing the name of the project to "Flexible Dustpan Demo at Head of Passes".

The project was completed as an operations and maintenance task order through an ERDC research and development IDC contract. The project identified some minor areas of concern with regard to the dredge plants effectiveness as a maintenance tool. The dredge was effective in its performance for the beneficial placement of material. The final surveys and quantities have not yet been reported.

Marsh Creation East of the Atchafalaya River-Avoca Island [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	STMRY					$6,438,400	$66,869	1.0	$66,869 $66,869

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

Project deauthorized July 23, 1998.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Marsh Island Hydrologic Restoration	TECHE	IBERI	408	01-Feb-2001 A	25-Jul-2001 A	12-Dec-2001 A	$4,094,900	$5,143,323	125.6 !	$5,094,629 $4,400,145
	Status:	Approval of model CSA for PPL 5, 6 and 8 projects granted on November 13, 2000. CSA executed on February 1, 2001. Advertised as 100% small business set-aside. Construction began July 2001 and completed December 2001. Revised design of closures from earthen to rock because soil borings indicate highly organic material in borrow area.								
Total Priority List		6	408				$12,133,300	$7,119,212	58.7	$7,069,131 $6,361,708

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

Priority List 8

Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 1	CA/SB	CAMER	214	09-Mar-2001 A	15-Aug-2001 A	26-Feb-2002 A	$15,724,965	$3,421,671	21.8	$3,429,942 $3,421,671
	Status:	This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million. The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River. On January 28, 2004 the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is currently scheduled to be constructed in 2005. Cycle 3 would be constructed in 2006.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 2	CA/SB	CAMER	261	17-Feb-2005 A	28-Apr-2009 A		$9,266,842	$16,583,553	179.0 !	$11,036,161 $10,991,866

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

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

On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Cycle 2 is currently scheduled to be constructed at the beginning of 2008. Acquisition of the land rights required for the pipeline corridor is underway. The placement of dredged material in Cycle 3 is completed, and upon settlement, the dikes will be degraded to mimic natural hydrologic conditions. Upon completion of Cycle 2, the COE and DNR will ask the Task Force for construction approval for Cycles 4 and 5.

Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 3	CA/SB	CAMER	187	28-Mar-2005 A	25-Oct-2006 A	30-Sep-2010 A	$3,629,333	$4,536,666	125.0	$2,792,962 $2,758,180

Status: This project was approved by the Task Force as a part of Priority Project List 8. The project consists of constructing 5 marsh creation sites within the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge using material dredged out of the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. The current estimated project cost to construct all cycles is approximately $21.4 million. The first cycle was completed on February 26, 2002. The total project cost for dredging cycle 1 was $3,412,415. The project was advertised for bid as a component of the Calcasieu River and Pass Maintenance Dredging contract on February 16, 2001. Construction initiation was advanced in conjunction with an accelerated maintenance dredging schedule for the Calcasieu River. On January 28, 2004, the CWPPRA Task Force provided additional funding and construction approval for Cycles 2 and 3. Construction of Cycle 2 was completed in 2009. Cycle 3 consists of the creation of 232 acres of marsh platform using material dredged from the Calcasieu River Ship Channel. Between February 12 and March 31, 2007, 828,767 cubic yards of dredged sediment material were placed into the Sabine Refuge Cycle 3 marsh creation area. Lower level earthen overflow weirs were constructed to assist in the dewatering of the marsh creation disposal area and to create fringe marsh with the overflow. The dredged slurry was placed between elevations 2.03 NAVD 88 and 2.71 NAVD 88. Construction of low level weirs along north and west boundary of Cycle 3 allowed 10 to 20 percent of the dredged material to splay into the surrounding area. Containment along the South and East border was breached in Fall of 2010 to complete all construction items.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		8	662				$28,621,140	$24,541,890	85.7	$17,259,065 $17,171,717

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

Priority List 9

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TECHE	VERMI	241	$1,498,967	$1,498,967	100.0	$1,101,738 $1,101,738

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

Opportunistic Use of the Bonnet Carre Spillway [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STCHA		$150,706	$188,383	125.0 !	$83,932 $83,932

Status: At the June 27, 2007 CWPPRA Task Force meeting, the Task Force voted to begin the deauthorization process for this project. In accordance with the CWPPRA Project Standard Operating Procedures Manual, notices were sent out in July 2007 to all interested parties requesting their comments and advising them that, at the next CWPPRA Task Force meeting (currently scheduled for October 25, 2007), a final decision on deauthorization will be made.

Periodic Intro of Sediment and Nutrients at Selected Diversion Sites Demo (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	COAST	VARY		$1,502,817	$83,556	5.6	$83,556 $83,556

Status: In August 2005, project was stalled due to Katrina workload. In November 2006 team began coordinating with 4th Supplemental project, Modification to Caenarvon, to ensure consistency. Currently the team needs to fully develop Preliminary Design Report. Team is working on updating costs to reflect post-Katrina price levels. Also, the team is working on developing benefits of a thin layer of sediment versus marsh creation.

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Weeks Bay MC and SP/Commercial Canal/Freshwater Redirection	TECHE	IBERI	278				$1,229,337	$1,229,337	100.0	$534,057 $534,057
	Status: An alternatives analysis performed by SHAW corp was submitted to the Technical Committee in September 2011. Further review of the alternatives analysis and recommended alternative was conducted by USACE and CPRA. Upon further review, the project was deemed infeasible for construction and recommended for deauthorization at the December 2011 Technical Committee meeting. A Task Force decision to postpone deauthorization remains current status of project.									
Total Priority List	9		519				$4,381,827	$3,000,243	68.5	$1,803,283 $1,803,283

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

Priority List 10

Benneys Bay Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ					$1,076,328	$1,076,328	100.0	$976,581 $976,581
	Status: This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL9 in January 1999. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in May 2001. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was received in August 2001. Site surveys were performed in October 2001 and geotechnical borings were collected in June 2002. A 30% design review was completed in September 2002. At the design review meeting agreement was reached to proceed further with the proposed design except for one feature (SREDs - sediment retention enhancement devices) which were removed at the request of the local sponsor. A Final Design Report has been developed and is being reviewed by the LDNR. A revised WVA and design cost estimate are in preparation for review at the CWPPRA working groups. The project is scheduled to complete all design work in 2006 in preparation for a Phase II funding request.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Delta Building Diversion at Myrtle Grove [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	JEFF					$3,002,114	$3,002,114	100.0	$2,543,325 $2,543,325
	Status:	The proposed NMFS/UNO fisheries modeling effort, and its relationship to required EIS input, has been discussed by the principal agencies involved with this project. The current view within the management team is that additional fisheries data collection and analysis will be required over and above the proposed modeling. At this time, it has been decided to begin assembling an inter-agency EIS team and allow them to outline major data and analytic requirements for the NEPA document. The required NEPA scoping meetings have been held and the scoping document is being compliled. An initial Value Engineering study is scheduled for the week of July 22, 2002. WRDA may fund Phase 2.									
Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	501				$1,155,200	$1,444,000	125.0	$1,178,640 $1,178,640
	Status:	95% desgin review anticipated July 25, 2007.								
Total Priority List		10	501				$5,233,642	$5,522,442	105.5	$4,698,546 $4,698,546

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

Priority List 12

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	TERRE	STMRY	143		15-Oct-2014	15-Jul-2015	$2,229,876	$2,229,876	100.0	$1,716,949 $1,716,949

Status: This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL12 in January 2003. A kickoff meeting and site visit were held in March 2003. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in May 2003. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was requested in June 2003 and extended in August 2004. Site surveys began in December 2003 and were completed in May 2004. Initial geotechnical field work completed in April 2004. An initial cultural resources and environmental assessment is complete. Field data for hydrologic modeling is complete and model runs have been conducted. A draft Preliminary Design Report was prepared in late 2004 and LDNR (now CPRA) and the Corps (New Orleans District) worked to complete the report, incorporating additional data and analysis. The project design team investigated the addition of a marsh creation component to increase project wetland benefits. Additional surveys and soil borings were collected to refine the proposed designs. A second draft 30% Preliminary Design Report was submitted to CPRA for review on 25 May 2007. On 10 Jul 2007 the Corps met with CPRA to discuss the 25 May 2007 draft 30% Report and CPRA submitted a request for additional information (mostly geotechnical concerns). On 26-27 Feb 2009, a Corps Hydraulics & Hydrology (H&H) rep met with the Corps' ERDC facility in Vicksburg, MS, to discuss the modeling of marsh creation for this project. Results of that meeting have been summarized and are under internal review by the Corps' Eng Div. A copy of the H&H summary was provided to CPRA (formerly identified as LDNR) during a project status meeting in Baton Rouge on 28 Apr 09. The Corps geotechs completed their input to the Preliminary Design Review Report by 30 Jun 2009 and a copy of the geotech report was provided to CPRA on 1 Jul 2009. CPRA and the Corps met in New Orleans on 22 Oct 2009 to discuss project features and to finalize updates of the May 2007 Preliminary Design Report. Per CPRA's request during the Oct 2009 meeting, the Corps provided them a graphics package on 10 Nov 09 and on 19 Nov 09, CPRA provided comments regarding that package for Corps response. The Corps provided their response to the last set of CPRA comments in Dec, 2009. All sections of the Preliminary Design Report are complete save the Hydraulics section. The Corps awaits input from ERDC in Vicksburg, MS. Once the Corps receives ERDC's review comments and completes their final review of the Hydraulics section and also completes the cost estimate update, the latest Preliminary Design Report will be finalized and provided for review to CPRA. Work was suspended on the project due to lack of a Cost Share Agreement between the Corps and CPRA in Dec 2009. Once the CSA issue is resolved & a CSA is signed between the Corps and CPRA, work towards a mutually agreeable final project design can begin again. In addition, the project scope change process can be initiated and the 30% and 95% review dates formalized & enacted, with the intent to request Phase II funding (construction funding) in January 2015.

Lake Borgne and MRGO Shoreline Protection [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STBER					$1,348,345	$1,098,345	81.5	$1,089,193 $1,089,193

Status: This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL12 in January 2003. A kickoff meeting and site visit were held in April 2003. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in October 2003. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was requested in June 2003 and received in August 2003. Surveys and geotechnical borings were collected during fall 2003. A preliminary design report was completed in December 2003. A 30% design review was held in August 2004. A 95% design review was held on March 29, 2005. A request for Phase II construction approval from the Task Force is scheduled for January 2007.

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Mississippi River Sediment Trap [DEAUTHORIZED]	DELTA	PLAQ					$1,880,376	$354,791	18.9	$354,791 $354,791
	Status:	This complex project was approved for Phase I design activities in August 2002. A kickoff meeting was held in September 2002. The project work plan is under development pending a plan reformulation meeting with the LA Dept. of Natural Resources and Corps of Engineers design teams.								
South White Lake Shoreline Protection	MERM	VERMI	844	24-Mar-2005 A	01-Nov-2005 A	29-Aug-2006 A	$19,673,929	$10,518,943	53.5	$10,503,524 $10,462,844
	Status:	Due to inclement weather, the annual site inspection is currently in process of being re-scheduled from 20 Mar 2012 to new date.								
Total Priority List		12	987				$25,132,526	$14,201,955	56.5	$13,664,455 $13,623,776

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

Priority List 13

Shoreline Protection Foundation Improvements Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0	24-Mar-2005 A	01-Nov-2005 A	29-Aug-2006 A	$1,000,000	$1,055,000	105.5	$691,475 $691,471
	Status:	Last data collection occurred in October, 2010. Demo analysis report is tentatively scheduled for completion by 31 Jul 2012.								

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Spanish Pass Diversion	DELTA	PLAQ	433		01-Oct-2015	01-Oct-2016	$1,137,344	$1,421,680	125.0	$310,152 $310,152
	Status: The Task Force gave Phase 1 approval on January 28, 2004. The project delivery team has been assembled. A kickoff meeting and field trip were held on March 29, 2004. The work plan was developed and submitted to the P&E Subcommittee prior to April 30, 2004. The project delivery team has obtained rights of entry to install gages and conduct surveys in the project area. Gages were installed on November 18, 2004 and the survey work is completed. Hydraulic modeling work was completed and a Dec 2006 progress report revealed that the project as proposed would not attain originally anticipated wetland benefits. The New Orleans District Corps of Engineers (MVN) met with Parish officials and LDNR on 1 May 07. MVN later met with Plaquemines Parish on 19 Sep 2007, and again on 28 Feb 08, to discuss future direction for this project. Efforts addressing the Cost Share Agreement (CSA) issue are ongoing between CPRA (formerly identified as LDNR) and the New Orleans District COE; resolution of the CSA issue will enable further progress such as development of various alternatives to revise the project scope in conjunction with Plaquemines Parish officials and CPRA.									
Total Priority List		13	433				$2,137,344	$2,476,680	115.9	$1,001,627 $1,001,623

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

Priority List 16

Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	MERM	CAMER	888		02-Jul-2015	08-Jul-2016	$1,266,842	$1,266,842	100.0	$10,155 $10,155
	Status: This project was approved for Phase 1 design in Oct 2006. The COE internal project delivery team (PDT) has been assembled. Upon attainment of a Cost Share Agreement with CPRA, a Phase 1 work plan will be developed and a kickoff meeting/site visit scheduled. In Mar 2009, a project Fact Sheet and map was approved by the New Orleans District for placement on the LaCoast website. Efforts addressing the Cost Share Agreemment issue are ongoing between the CPRA and the COE; the project is unable to be further developed until the CSA issue is resolved.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
	Total Priority List	16	888				$1,266,842	$1,266,842	100.0	$10,155 $10,155

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

Total	**DEPT. OF THE ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS**		**18,249**				**$111,327,979**	**$112,996,093**	**101.5**	**$99,486,701** **$96,386,875**

33 Project(s)
18 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
17 Construction Started
16 Construction Completed
10 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 6										
Priority List Conservation Plan										
State of Louisiana Wetlands Conservation Plan	COAST	COAST		13-Jun-1995 A	03-Jul-1995 A	21-Nov-1997 A	$238,871	$191,807	80.3	$143,855 $143,855
Status: The date the MIPR was issued to obligate the Federal funds for the development of the plan is used as the construction start date for reporting purposes. Complete.										
Total Priority List Cons Plan							$238,871	$191,807	80.3	$143,855 $143,855

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

Priority List 1

Isles Dernieres Restoration East Island	TERRE	TERRE	9	17-Apr-1993 A	16-Jan-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	$6,345,468	$8,762,416	138.1 !	$7,400,723 $7,272,172
Status: This phase of the Isles Dernieres restoration project was combined with Isles Dernieres, Phase I (Trinity Island), a priority list 2 project. Additional funds to cover the increased construction cost on lowest bid received were approved at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Construction start was January 16, 1998. Hydraulic dredging was completed September 1998. Vegetation planting was completed June 1999.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		1	9				$6,345,468	$8,762,416	138.1	$7,400,723 $7,272,172

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

Priority List 2

Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island	TERRE	TERRE	109	17-Apr-1993 A	27-Jan-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	$6,907,897	$10,774,974	156.0 !	$9,092,416 $9,052,759

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

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

Total Priority List		2	109				$6,907,897	$10,774,974	156.0	$9,092,416 $9,052,759

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

Priority List 3

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Red Mud Demo (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STJON		03-Nov-1994 A			$350,000	$470,500	134.4 !	$368,406 $368,406
Status: Facility construction is essentially complete; project was put on hold pending resolution of cell contamination by saltwater before planting occurred and has subsequently been deauthorized. Demonstration cells completed; no vegetation installed. The Task Force approved the deauthorization of the project on August 7, 2001. Escrowed funds will be returned to Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.										
Whiskey Island Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	1,239	06-Apr-1995 A	13-Feb-1998 A	15-Jun-2000 A	$4,844,274	$7,106,586	146.7 !	$6,004,393 $5,907,089
Status: At the January 16, 1998 meeting, the Task Force approved additional funds to cover the increased construction cost on lowest bid received. Work was initiated on February 13, 1998. Dredging completed July 1998. Initial vegetation with spartina on bay shore, July 1998. Additional vegetation seeding/planting was carried out in spring 2000.										
Total Priority List		3	1,239				$5,194,274	$7,577,086	145.9	$6,372,799 $6,275,496

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

Priority List 4

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Compost Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	CA/SB	CAMER		22-Jul-1996 A			$370,594	$246,900	66.6	$205,992 $205,992
	Status:	Plans and specifications have been finalized. All permits and construction approvals have been obtained. The amount of compost vegetation needed has not yet been supplied. A smaller sized demonstration has been designed. Advertisement for construction bids has been made. The Task Force approved deauthorization on January 16, 2002.								
Total Priority List		4					$370,594	$246,900	66.6	$205,992 $205,992

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

Priority List 5

Bayou Lafourche Siphon [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	IBERV		19-Feb-1997 A			$24,487,337	$1,500,000	6.1	$1,432,041 $1,432,041
	Status:	Project was deauthorized by the Task Force on October 25, 2007.								
Total Priority List		5					$24,487,337	$1,500,000	6.1	$1,432,041 $1,432,041

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 5.1										
Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	IBERV		23-Jul-2003 A			$9,700,000	$9,700,000	100.0	$3,472,668 $3,432,749
Status: The Mississippi River Reintroduction into Bayou Lafourche Project (BA-25b) has been proposed for de-authorization from the CWPPRA program. However, recognizing the importance of this project, the State of Louisiana, through the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, has committed to developing this project and is continuing final design efforts toward completion beyond its authorization under the CWPPRA program.										
Total Priority List	5.1						$9,700,000	$9,700,000	100.0	$3,472,668 $3,432,749

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

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

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

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

Priority List 9

LA Highway 1 Marsh Creation [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	LAFOU		05-Oct-2000 A			$1,151,484	$250,257	21.7	$250,257 $250,257
	Status: The project was deauthorized at the February 17, 2005 Task Force meeting.									
New Cut Dune and Marsh Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	102	01-Sep-2000 A	01-Oct-2006 A	30-Sep-2008 A	$7,393,626	$13,111,795	177.3 !	$10,256,671 $9,974,554
	Status: Lessoned learned meeting was held on April 23, 2008. LDNR grant for Phase II construction activities was closed-out on September 30, 2008. Remaining Phase II increment activities included on-going annual inspections.									
Timbalier Island Dune and Marsh Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	273	05-Oct-2000 A	01-Jun-2004 A	19-Mar-2009 A	$16,234,679	$16,662,199	102.6	$13,460,849 $13,457,551
	Status: Lessoned learned meeting was held on April 23, 2008. LDNR grant for Phase II construction activities was closed-out on March 19, 2009. Remaining Phase II increment activities included on-going annual inspections.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		9	375				$24,779,789	$30,024,251	121.2	$23,967,777 $23,682,362

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

Priority List 10

Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection	PONT	STBER	165	02-Oct-2001 A	01-Aug-2007 A	12-Apr-2010 A	$18,378,900	$28,548,045	155.3 !	$24,214,262 $17,235,360
	Status: Construction Completion Report dated April 12, 2010. Close out of Phase 1 to be completed upon on finalization of OM&M Plan which is contingent upon finalization of O&M Maintenance Lift plans.									
Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwestern Barataria Basin	BARA	STJAM	941	08-Oct-2001 A	01-May-2014	13-May-2015	$1,899,834	$2,362,687	124.4	$2,017,536 $674,041
	Status: Letter report received from swamp ecologist, qualitatively describing some of the ecological tradeoffs of the proposed project vs a possible focus on hydrologic restoration only. A revised cost estimate was developed for the new conceptual diversion. We are currently deliberating over the results, but are looking carefully at a possible future scope change request to focus on the hydrologic restoration components of the approved Phase 1 project.									
Total Priority List		10	1,106				$20,278,734	$30,910,732	152.4	$26,231,798 $17,909,401

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 11										
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PONT	STJON	5,438	04-Apr-2002 A	01-Feb-2014	01-Feb-2017	$5,434,288	$6,780,307	124.8	$6,422,874 $5,745,744
Status: Responses to comments on 30% Design were submitted to the agencies who commented. Coordination with COE on design details related to comments is ongoing. Design is ongoing. The Gap analysis has been completed by COE. 95% design is currently expected to be complete by 10/01/2012.										
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	195	17-Mar-2003 A	15-Jan-2014	01-Oct-2014	$2,998,960	$3,742,053	124.8	$3,289,115 $1,972,900
Status: The project area was re-surveyed by OCPR in the fall of 2009 to verify the fill quantities. The estimated quantities were approximately 100,000 cubic yards less than the original design template indicating the design is still viable.										
Total Priority List	11		5,633				$8,433,248	$10,522,360	124.8	$9,711,990 $7,718,645

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

Priority List 12										
Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery System	BARA	PLAQ	326	21-Mar-2004 A	04-Feb-2009 A	31-Dec-2012	$28,342,879	$27,050,484	95.4	$22,876,868 $18,542,215
Status: Primary construction contract activities were completed in June 2010. Construction close-out has been pending evaluation of additional planting/gapping activities. No additional vegetative plantings will be performed, however, additional containment dike gapping is still undecided.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		12	326				$28,342,879	$27,050,484	95.4	$22,876,868 $18,542,215

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

Priority List 13

Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	272	29-Sep-2004 A	11-Feb-2009 A	30-Nov-2012	$27,453,090	$30,138,970	109.8	$24,836,236 $21,145,305
	Status:	Additional planting conducted Fall 2011, however, success of planting to determine final close-out of construction activity. Final assessement of vegetation success to be made after a complete vegetative growing season.								
Total Priority List		13	272				$27,453,090	$30,138,970	109.8	$24,836,236 $21,145,305

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

Priority List 15

Bayou Lamoque Freshwater Diversion [TRANSFER]	BRET	PLAQ					$1,205,354	$9,510	0.8	$9,510 $9,510
	Status:	Project was deauthorized by the Task Force on October 25, 2007.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation and Crevasses	DELTA	PLAQ	318	19-Jun-2009 A	01-Sep-2013	01-Sep-2014	$1,074,522	$1,074,522	100.0	$913,338 $474,272
	Status: EPA awaiting transfer of funds from COE; completion of EPA-OCPR CA pending transfer of funds from COE to EPA									
Total Priority List		15	318				$2,279,876	$1,084,032	47.5	$922,848 $483,782

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

Priority List 16

Enhancement of Barrier Island Vegetation Demo [DEMO]	COAST	COAST	0	27-Jul-2007 A	14-Jun-2010 A	31-Dec-2010 A	$919,599	$919,599	100.0	$789,983 $401,599
	Status: All experiments are complete. Results are being analyzed, and a final report is due soon.									
Total Priority List		16	0				$919,599	$919,599	100.0	$789,983 $401,599

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

Priority List 17

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	BRET	PLAQ	637	16-Jul-2008 A	01-Jun-2014	01-Jun-2015	$1,359,699	$1,359,699	100.0	$1,210,881 $176,386
	Status:	Geotech has been mostly completed. Model runs have been initiated. NEPA analysis has begun. 30% E&D review is scheduled for November 2011.								
Total Priority List		17	637				$1,359,699	$1,359,699	100.0	$1,210,881 $176,386

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

Priority List 18

Bertrandville Siphon	BRET	PLAQ	1,613	15-Jun-2011 A	01-Jun-2015	01-Jun-2016	$2,129,816	$2,129,816	100.0	$1,810,594 $40,528
	Status:	The Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration submitted their grant application for Phase I Engineering and Design on July 22, 2009 for a total amount of $1,778,162.								
Total Priority List		18	1,613				$2,129,816	$2,129,816	100.0	$1,810,594 $40,528

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 6			11,637				$169,371,171	$172,896,577	102.1	$140,482,922 $117,918,738

22 Project(s)
20 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
9 Construction Started
7 Construction Completed
7 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE										
Priority List 1										
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge Hydrologic Restoration, Phase 1	PONT	ORL	1,550	17-Apr-1993 A	01-Jun-1995 A	30-May-1996 A	$1,657,708	$1,680,193	101.4	$1,671,301 $1,398,017
	Status:	Construction was completed in May 1996. The Operation and Maintenance Plan was approved in October 2004. The FWS is the lead O&M agency for this project in coordination with the State Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). The Corps of Engineers removed the two 30-inch diameter CWPPRA-constructed pumping stations in 2010 and replaced them in December 2011. This was done because larger pumps were needed to accommodate the larger hurricane protection levees modified in 2011.								
Cameron Creole Plugs	CA/SB	CAMER	865	17-Apr-1993 A	01-Oct-1996 A	28-Jan-1997 A	$660,460	$1,145,161	173.4 !	$1,169,234 $1,073,949
	Status:	The Cameron-Creole Plugs project was constructed on February 1, 1997. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) finalized an Operation and Maintenance Plan in 2002. The CPRA will be responsible for project maintenance.								
Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge Shoreline Protection	MERM	CAMER	247	17-Apr-1993 A	19-May-1994 A	09-Aug-1994 A	$1,177,668	$1,227,123	104.2	$1,200,718 $1,051,085
	Status:	The Fish and Wildlife Service and the LA Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority(CPRA) revised the Operation and Maintenance Plan in 2003. The State CPRA is responsible for project maintenance, however to date no maintenance with the exception of maintaining warning signs has been needed. The project is nearing its 20-year life which ends in 2014.								
Sabine National Wildlife Refuge Erosion Protection	CA/SB	CAMER	5,542	17-Apr-1993 A	24-Oct-1994 A	01-Mar-1995 A	$4,895,780	$1,602,656	32.7	$1,555,390 $1,309,987
	Status:	The Fish and Wildlife Service and the LA Dept.of Natural Resources are finalizing a draft Operation and Maintenance Plan. The LDNR will be responsible for project maintenance								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		1	8,204				$8,391,616	$5,655,133	67.4	$5,596,642 $4,833,038

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

Priority List 2

Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge Hydrologic Restoration, Phase 2	PONT	ORL	1,280	30-Jun-1994 A	15-Apr-1996 A	28-May-1997 A	$1,452,035	$1,692,552	116.6	$1,617,803 $1,441,639

Status: Construction was completed on March 18, 1997 and accepted at a final inspection on May 28, 1997. The Operation and Maintenance Plan was approved in October 2004. The FWS is the lead O&M agency for this project.
The Corps of Engineers removed the two 33-inch diameter CWPPRA-constructed pumping stations in 2010 and replaced them in December 2011. This was done because larger pumps were needed to accommodate the larger hurricane protection levees modified in 2011.

Total Priority List		2	1,280				$1,452,035	$1,692,552	116.6	$1,617,803 $1,441,639

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

Priority List 3

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sabine Refuge Structure Replacement (Hog Island)	CA/SB	CAMER	953	26-Oct-1996 A	01-Nov-1999 A	10-Sep-2003 A	$4,581,454	$5,563,258	121.4	$5,346,540 $4,181,595

Status: Sabine Refuge Structure Replacement Project

Status January 2008

Construction began the week of November 1, 1999, dedicated in December 2000, and completed June 2001. The structures were installed and semi-operational by the following dates: Headquarters Canal structure - February 9, 2000; Hog Island Gully structure - August 2000; and the West Cove structure - June 2001.

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

Rotary phase converters, installed in September 2003, eliminated motor reversal and other problems for an estimated cost of $20,000 for the Hog Island Gully and West Cove structure sites.

Continued Problems at the Hog Island Gully Structure during 2004

All structures, except for one bay of the Hog Island Gully structure, were fully operational until late October 2004. But since that time, both the Hog Island Gully and the West Cove structures have been having operation problems.

The Monitoring Plan was approved on June 17, 1999.

The Operation and Maintenance Plan was approved by the FWS and DNR in June 23, 2004. The Service will be responsible for all structure operations and minor maintenance and DNR will be responsible for the larger maintenance items.

Current Structure Operations and Repair Post Hurricane Rita

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		3	953				$4,581,454	$5,563,258	121.4	$5,346,540 $4,181,595

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

Priority List 5

Grand Bayou Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	LAFOU		28-May-2004 A			$5,135,468	$1,452,357	28.3	$1,452,357 $1,452,357

Status: Based on hydrologic modeling results, the project would result in net salinity increases rather than decreases. Staff of the Pointe au Chene Wildlife Management Area, DNR, and USFWS have agreed to begin pursuing project de-authoriztion.

Total Priority List		5					$5,135,468	$1,452,357	28.3	$1,452,357 $1,452,357

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

Priority List 6

Lake Boudreaux Freshwater Introduction	TERRE	TERRE	266	22-Oct-1998 A	01-Jun-2013	01-Oct-2014	$9,831,306	$20,048,152	203.9 !	$3,139,539 $2,777,160

Status: Landrights work is scheduled for completion in Oct. 2012. Pre-application meeting and field trip have been completed and work is beginning on addressing comments raised.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Nutria Harvest for Wetland Restoration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0	27-Oct-1998 A	20-Sep-1998 A	30-Oct-2003 A	$2,140,000	$806,220	37.7	$806,220 $806,220

Status:

Nutria Harvest Demonstration Project

Status July 2005

From April through June 2003 the following activities were completed: Promotional Events: 1) Chef Parola demonstrated nutria meat preparation and organized judging for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers annual “Earth Day Celebration” in New Orleans, 2) LDWF assisted Chef Kevin Diez by providing nutria meat for the Baton Rouge Family Fun Fair, and 3) LDWF provided nutria sausage to the Opelousas Chamber of Commerce for a national cycling event.

LDWF contracted with Firefly Digital to upgrade the Nutria Website “www.nutria.com” to be completed in September 2003. The upgrade will provide easier site navigational access and more accurate and rapid user information.

This project was completed in October 2003. The project sponsors have completed project close-out activities.

Total Priority List	6	266	$11,971,306	$20,854,372	174.2	$3,945,759 $3,583,380

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

Priority List 8

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycles 4 and 5	CA/SB	CAMER	331		01-Aug-2014		$8,111,705	$7,952,796	98.0	$0 $0

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

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

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

Total Priority List	8	331				$8,111,705	$7,952,796	98.0	$0 $0

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

Priority List 9

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Freshwater Introduction South of Highway 82	MERM	CAMER	296	12-Sep-2000 A	01-Sep-2005 A	13-Dec-2006 A	$6,051,325	$5,157,843	85.2	$5,077,079 $5,014,655

Status:

Highway 82 Freshwater Introduction

Status July 2005

The project was approved for Phase I engineering and design on January 11, 2000. An initial implementation meeting was held in April 2000; field trips were held in May and June 2000. The FWS/DNR Cost Share Agreement was signed on September 12, 2000. Elevational surveys of marsh levels and existing water monitoring stations and control points were completed by Lonnie Harper and Associates on October 26, 2000.

A hydrologic study of the project area entitled, “Analysis of Water Level Data from Rockefeller Refuge and the Grand and White Lakes Basin” was submitted by Erick Swenson (LSU Coastal Ecology Institute) in October 2001. That report concluded that a “precipitation-induced” water level gradient (0.6 feet or greater 50% of the time) existed between marshes north of Highway 82 and the target marshes in the Rockefeller Refuge south of that highway. That gradient was 1.5 feet or greater 30% of the time. Marsh levels varied from 1.0 to 1.2 feet NAVD88 north and to 1.0 to 1.4 feet NAVD88 south of Highway 82. The project hydrology ahs been modeled by Fenstermaker and Associates as described below.

Hydrodynamic Modeling Study

Fenstermaker and Associates began a hydrodynamic modeling study of the project on January 28, 2002. A model set-up interagency meeting was held May 24, 2002. The one-dimensional "Mike 11" model was used for the analysis. Model calibration and verification were completed November 21, 2002, and December 12, 2002 respectively. A draft modeling report was presented in April 2003, and a final report was presented in September 2003.

Model Results

The model indicated that the project, with a number of original features removed or reduced, would significantly flow freshwater south of Hwy 82 to reduce salinities in the project area. The model results suggested the following modifications to the conceptual project; 1) removal of the Boundary Line borrow canal plug, 2) removal of the northeastern north-south canal, 3) removal of 2 of the recommended four 3-48 inch-diameter-culverted structures along the boundary canal, 4) relocate the new Dyson structure to the north, and 5) removal of the Big Constance structure modification feature. The incorporation of these recommendations would significantly reduce project costs.

30% Design Review Meeting

A favorable 30% Design Review meeting was held on May 14, 2003 with USFWS concurrence to proceed to final design. On July 10, 2003 the LA Department of Natural Resources gave concurrence to proceed with project construction.

NEPA Review

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	SCHEDULES CSA	Const Start	Const End	ESTIMATES Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
				The Corps and LA Dept of Natural Resources permit and consistency applications were submitted on January 30, 2004. DNR's initial and modified Consistency Determinations were received on March 11, 2004, and June 3, 2004 respectively. The modified Corps permit applications were submitted May 27, 2004. The Corps public notices were issued on June 18, 2004. LA Dept. of Transportation letters of no objection were received on October 2, 2003, February 2, 2004, and April 19, 2004. The Corps Section 404 permits were received on March 10 and March 18, 2005. The draft Environmental Assessment was submitted for agency review on September 10, 2004, and the Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact was distributed on April 12, 2005. Phase II Construction Items A successful 95% Design Review Meeting was held on August 11, 2004. The NRCS Overgrazing Determination was received December 1, 2003. The Corps Section 303(e) Determination received from the Corps on May 6, 2004. Landrights were certified by the LA DNR as completed on May 10, 2004. Phase II construction funding approval was received at the October 2004 Task Force meeting. Construction bids were received by June 21, 2005. Construction is anticipated to begin by July 15, 2005.						
Mandalay Bank Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE	0	06-Dec-2000 A	25-Apr-2003 A	01-Sep-2003 A	$1,194,495	$1,732,498	145.0 !	$1,746,660 $1,732,498
	Status:	Construction was completed 9/1/2003.								
Total Priority List		9	296				$7,245,820	$6,890,341	95.1	$6,823,738 $6,747,153

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

Priority List 10

Delta Management at Fort St. Philip	BRET	PLAQ	267	16-May-2001 A	19-Jun-2006 A	14-Dec-2006 A	$3,183,940	$2,150,263	67.5	$2,011,868 $1,612,566
	Status:	Inspections in 2010 and 2011 indicate that the project is functioning as intended. An inspection is scheduled for Spring 2012.								

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	225	17-Jul-2001 A	01-Dec-2004 A	11-Aug-2009 A	$6,490,751	$4,944,870	76.2	$4,842,689 $4,631,178

Status:

East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Project

Status January 2008

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

Hydrodynamic Modeling Study

FTN completed hydrodynamic modeling for the proposed water control structures at Right Prong, Greens, Three and Willow Bayous. Phase I hydrodynamic modeling consisted of reconnaissance, data acquisition, model selection, and model geometry establishment. Nine data recorders were deployed for a 16-month period (February 2002 to June 2003) for modeling purposes. Surveys were completed by May 2002.
The "East Sabine Lake Hydrologic Restoration Hydrodynamic Modeling Study Phase II: Calibration and Verification Report," "Historical Data Review Modeling Phase III Data and Final Report," and the "Phase III Determination of Boundary Conditions for Evaluating Project Alternatives" were completed October 5, 2004. With-project model runs that included modeling of fixed crest weirs with boat bays (10 feet wide by 4 feet deep) at Willow, Three, Greens and Right Prong Black Bayous were completed.

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

Construction

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

Project Modifications

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

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

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

The Pines Bayou weir was rehabilitated in August 2007 due to heavy damage caused by Hurricane Rita. Four 50-foot wide gaps were also installed in August 2007, in the 3,000 foot-long rock breakwater near Willow Bayou. A contract for 50,000 linear feet of additional earthen terraces was advertised in fall 2007 and the low bidder notified in January 2008. Construction should begin in spring 2008.

Grand-White Lake Landbridge Restoration	MERM	CAMER	213	24-Jul-2001 A	10-Jul-2003 A	01-Oct-2004 A	$9,635,224	$4,785,626	49.7	$4,591,576 $3,678,728

Status:

Grand-White Lakes Land Bridge Restoration

Status July 2005

Phase 1 engineering and design funding was approved by the Task Force on January 10, 2001. The LDNR/ USFWS Cost Share Agreement was executed on July 24, 2001. LDNR certified landrights completion on December 12, 2001.

Project sponsors received Phase II construction funding approval from the CWPPRA Task Force on August 7, 2002. All of the CWPPRA and NEPA project construction requirements have been completed; 1.) the NRCS Overgrazing Determination (August 30, 2002), 2) LA state Coastal Zone Consistency Determination (September 19, 2002), 3) the LA Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Certification (October 28, 2002), 4) the Environmental Assessment (November 19, 2002), 5) the Corps' CWPPRA Section 303(e) Determination (December 2002), and 6) the Corps' Section 404 Permit (December 2002). A favorable 95% Design Review Conference was held September 12, 2002.

The project construction contract for Construction Unit 1 (Grand Lake rock shoreline stabilization) was awarded in June 2003, the Notice to Proceed was issued on July 10, 2003, and construction for that phase was completed in October 2003. Construction Unit 2 (Collicon Lake Terraces) construction began in early July 2004 and was completed in October 2004. The project ground breaking was held August 15, 2003.

Operation and maintenance post construction field trips in February and April 2005 indicated that Construction Unit 1 - the Grand Lake shoreline rock dike and marsh creation is performing well. The rock has not subsided and a small strip of wetland was created between the rock and the shoreline with spoil from access channel dredging. Construction Unit 2 terraces have experienced post construction erosion. The Collicon Lake lake-ward terrace tops have eroded approximately 66% since project construction. Most of the lake-ward planted giant cutgrass vegetation has eroded and a cut bank remains. Most of the inner shoreward terraces are holding up well with giant cutgrass vegetation growing and expanding. Nutria herbivory of the planted vegetation on the northern and northwestern Collicon Lake terraces has been observed.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
North Lake Mechant Landbridge Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	604	16-May-2001 A	01-Apr-2003 A	16-Dec-2009 A	$31,727,917	$37,068,684	116.8	$35,896,376 $34,324,090
	Status:	Construction of this project has been completed. This project is now in the Operation and Maintenance Phase.								
Terrebonne Bay Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	TERRE	0	24-Jul-2001 A	25-Aug-2007 A	19-Dec-2007 A	$2,006,424	$2,718,818	135.5 !	$2,761,016 $2,438,111
	Status:	Final inspection of this project was completed by FWS and DNR on December 19, 2007 and we could find no apparent problems. Since that date, the landowner has requested additional navigation aids in the form of PVC pipe with reflective tape. This will be done ASAP. I would have to say that this project faced some particularly difficult problems in getting a bid that was within budget (went to bid 4 times right after the hurricanes). DNR/Thibobaux Field Office was up for the job I would like to say that they worked quickly on all aspects of this project. I would like to personally thank them for not giving up on the project and for what I would consider a job very well done.... THANK YOU for a great job.								
Total Priority List		10	1,309				$53,044,256	$51,668,261	97.4	$50,103,526 $46,684,672

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

Priority List 11

Dedicated Dredging on the Barataria Basin Landbridge	BARA	JEFF	242	03-Apr-2002 A	11-Sep-2008 A	15-Apr-2010 A	$17,672,811	$15,796,426	89.4	$15,946,401 $15,913,627
	Status:	The project was inspected during a coastal flight in August 2011. The marsh creation sites are well vegetated with 90-100 percent cover.								

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	352	03-Apr-2002 A	01-Dec-2013	01-Dec-2014	$2,358,420	$2,358,420	100.0	$1,771,751 $1,697,914

Status: The project was approved for Engineering and Design (E&D) by the CWPPRA Task Force in January 2002. An implementation meeting and field trip was held on March 13, 2002 attended by agencies, landowner representatives, and consulting engineers. The final hydrodynamic modeling report was completed in September 2004. In September 2005, Hurricane Rita heavily impacted area landowners; in March 2006 a modeling results and project feature landowner meeting was held; in December 2006, key landowner approval was received to flow water across Hwy 82 to the project area south of Grand Chenier; in February 2007, we conducted an engineering survey field trip of the project area; and in August 2007 design surveying began.

Surveying was completed by September 2007. A wave analysis model, to determine the effects of the Gulf of Mexico borrow area on the Gulf shoreline, was completed in January 2008. Geotechnical investigations were completed in 2008.

Hydrodynamic Modeling - A modeling and surveying contract was awarded to Fenstermaker and Associates on June 14, 2002. Elevation surveys and the installation of continuous water level and salinity recorders were completed and installed by August 2002. Preliminary and final model “Set Up" meetings were held on June 11, 2003, and August 6, 2003, respectively. Model calibration and validation was completed on September 30, 2003, and September 5, 2004, respectively. The model results indicated that the project would be successful in flowing freshwater across Highway 82, at Grand Chenier, to reduce higher salinities in marshes south of the highway in the Hog Bayou Watershed caused by the Mermentau Ship Channel without impact of creating high water levels. The model indicated that benefit Area A north of Hog Bayou and south of Hwy 82 near Lower Mud Lake would not receive significant salinity lowering benefits possibly due to the Mermentau River "fresher" water source being closer to Lower Mud Lake. The project team decided to remove the Area A features from the project. This would reduce the freshwater introduction component by 126 cfs (50%), leaving 126 cfs to benefit eastern marshes south of the Dr. Miller Canal. The draft and final draft model reports entitled, "Hydrodynamic Modeling of the ME-29 South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration Project" were completed in July 2004 and April 2005 respectfully.

Landrights Landrights meetings were held between project sponsors and the major landowners on October 17, 2002, in New Orleans, on January 16, 2003, at Rockefeller Refuge, and in March 2006, at Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge to present modeling results and project features. Landrights approval for surveying and geotechnical sampling were received in August 2007. Project Schedule Design surveying and geotechnical field work were completed by May 2008, and a geotechnical report completed by July 2008.

The preliminary design (30%) meeting was held on Aug. 6, 2009, and the 95 % Design Review meeting was held November 3, 2009. Phase II construction approval was recommended by the Technical Committee in December 2009 and approved at the January 20, 2010, Task Force meeting.

Due to the inability to receive landrights approvals from two of the seven major landowners, project construction funds were returned to the CWPPRA Program at the January 19, 2012, Task Force meeting, until such a time as landowner approvals are received, after which construction funding would again be requested after revised costs and benefits are determined.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
West Lake Boudreaux Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	277	03-Apr-2002 A	24-Jul-2007 A	04-Apr-2011 A	$17,519,731	$17,949,754	102.5	$17,313,537 $15,886,087
	Status:	Construction of this project is complete. TE-46 is now in the Operation and Maintenance phase.								
Total Priority List		11	871				$37,550,962	$36,104,600	96.1	$35,031,690 $33,497,628

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

Priority List 13

Goose Point/Point Platte Marsh Creation	PONT	STTAM	436	14-May-2004 A	02-Apr-2008 A	12-Feb-2009 A	$21,067,777	$15,752,049	74.8	$14,210,774 $13,711,118
	Status:	The project was completed in 2009. Unspent construction funds have been returned to the program.								
Total Priority List		13	436				$21,067,777	$15,752,049	74.8	$14,210,774 $13,711,118

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

Priority List 15

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	BARA	PLAQ	447	28-Mar-2006 A	24-Feb-2012 A	30-Nov-2013	$38,040,158	$37,937,871	99.7	$31,965,393 $463,455
	Status:	Construction has begun. Containment dikes are completed. Dredging is expected to begin in July.								
Total Priority List		15	447				$38,040,158	$37,937,871	99.7	$31,965,393 $463,455

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

Priority List 17

South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	BRET	MULTI	409	19-Feb-2008 A	01-Apr-2013	01-Apr-2014	$32,466,987	$32,238,260	99.3	$1,742,310 $1,565,232
	Status:	In January 2012, this project received Phase II funding to construct the submitted project design without the inclusion of marsh creation Cell 6. Currently the project is awaiting an approved Corps permit and landright agreements.								
Total Priority List		17	409				$32,466,987	$32,238,260	99.3	$1,742,310 $1,565,232

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

Priority List 19

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	749	22-Apr-2010 A	01-Aug-2013	01-Mar-2014	$2,320,214	$2,320,214	100.0	$747,205 $365,101
	Status:	A 30% design review meeting was held on June 19, 2012. Design is proceeding as expected with a Phase 2 request anticipated in January 2013.								
Total Priority List		19	749				$2,320,214	$2,320,214	100.0	$747,205 $365,101

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

Priority List 20

Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation	PONT	STTAM	424				$2,567,244	$2,567,244	100.0	$92,040 $26,487
	Status:	All geotechnical and bathymetry survey field data have been completed and reports submitted to CPRA. A 30% design conference date has been set for April 25, 2012. Special issues concerning endangered species are undergoing review.								
Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation	CA/SB	CAMER	534				$2,376,789	$2,376,789	100.0	$89,224 $21,670
	Status:	Survey work and geotechnical investigations are complete, and prelimianry reports have been submitted to CPRA. A 30% design conference has not been scheduled but is expected sometime in July or August. A meeting is scheduled with the Corps on April 24th to discuss the feasibility of using material dredged from the Calcasieu Ship Channel during a maintenance event.								
Terrebonne Bay Marsh Creation-Nourishment	TERRE	TERRE	353				$2,901,750	$2,901,750	100.0	$91,746 $17,317
	Status:									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		20	1,311				$7,845,783	$7,845,783	100.0	$273,009 $65,475

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

Priority List 21

Northwest Turtle Bay Marsh Creation	BARA	JEFF	407	10-May-2012 A			$2,354,788	$2,354,788	100.0	$1,322,171 $0
	Status:	A project kickoff meeting and site visit was held on May 31, 2012. The project sponsors are developing scopes of work for surveying and a geotechnical investigation.								
Total Priority List		21	407				$2,354,788	$2,354,788	100.0	$1,322,171 $0

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FWS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE			17,269				$241,580,329	$236,282,635	97.8	$160,178,917 $118,591,843

28 Project(s)
24 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
18 Construction Started
17 Construction Completed
1 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE										
Priority List 1										
Fourchon Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	LAFOU					$252,036	$7,703	3.1	$7,703 $7,703
	Status:	In a meeting on October 7, 1993, Port Fourchon conveyed to NMFS personnel that any additional work in the project area could be conducted by the Port and they did not wish to see the project pursued because they question its benefits and are concerned that undesired Government / general public involvement would result after implementation. Deauthorized.								
Lower Bayou LaCache Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	TERRE		17-Apr-1993 A			$1,694,739	$99,625	5.9	$99,625 $99,625
	Status:	In a public hearing on September 22, 1993, with landowners in the project area, users strenuously objected to the proposed closure of the two east-west connections between Bayou Petit Caillou and Bayou Terrebonne. NMFS received a letter from LA DNR, dated February 6, 1995, recommending deauthorization of the project. NMFS forwarded the letter to COE for Task Force approval. Deauthorized.								
Total Priority List	1						$1,946,775	$107,328	5.5	$107,328 $107,328

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

Priority List 2

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery	ATCH	STMRY	2,232	01-Aug-1994 A	25-Jan-1998 A	21-Mar-1998 A	$907,810	$2,532,147	278.9 !	$2,471,307 $2,118,890
	Status:	Project cost increase was approved by the Task Force at the January 16, 1998 meeting. Construction project complete. First costs accounting underway.								
Big Island Mining	ATCH	STMRY	1,560	01-Aug-1994 A	25-Jan-1998 A	08-Oct-1998 A	$4,136,057	$7,077,404	171.1 !	$7,032,130 $6,709,840
	Status:	Project cost increase was approved by the Task Force at the January 16, 1998 meeting. Construction project complete. First costs accounting underway.								
Point Au Fer Canal Plugs	TERRE	TERRE	375	01-Jan-1994 A	01-Oct-1995 A	08-May-1997 A	$1,069,589	$5,510,570	515.2 !	$5,170,067 $3,132,120
	Status:	Project / Gulf of Mexico shoreline surveys are underway to assist with maintenance recommendations to conduct a rock lift along low areas of PH 2 & 3 and the possible extension of the ends back into the shoreline. This construction activity would likely occur before the Fall of 20112.								
Total Priority List		2	4,167				$6,113,456	$15,120,121	247.3	$14,673,504 $11,960,849

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

Priority List 3

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Bayou Perot/Bayou Rigolettes Marsh Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	JEFF		03-Mar-1995 A			$1,835,047	$20,963	1.1	$20,963 $20,963
	Status:	A feasibility study conducted by LA DNR indicated that possible wetlands benefits from construction of this project are questionable. LA DNR has indicated a willingness to deauthorize the project. In April 1996, LA DNR had asked to reconsider the project with potential of combining this with two other projects in the watershed. Project deauthorized at January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Deauthorized.								
East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration, Phase 1	TERRE	LAFOU	1,913	01-Feb-1995 A	01-May-1999 A	01-May-2001 A	$2,046,971	$3,720,721	181.8 !	$3,713,531 $3,680,798
	Status:	Construction completed in December 1999. Aerial seeding of the dune platform was achieved in spring 2000, and the installation of sand fencing was completed September 30, 2000. Vegetative dune plantings were completed May 1, 2001.								
Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	509	01-Mar-1995 A	14-Sep-1998 A	18-May-1999 A	$4,149,182	$6,788,413	163.6 !	$6,018,085 $5,525,107
	Status:	Maintenance event to degrade the project feature identified as Weir 3 began on 4/27/2011, and the work was accepted on 6/24/2011.								
Lake Salvador Shore Protection Demonstration (DEMO)	BARA	STCHA	0	01-Mar-1995 A	02-Jul-1997 A	30-Jun-1998 A	$1,444,628	$2,801,782	193.9 !	$2,801,782 $2,801,782
	Status:	Phase 1 was completed September 1997. Phase 2 is shoreline protection between Bayou desAllemnands and Lake Salvador. Construction began in April 1998 and completed in June 1998. Final first costs have been finalized. Closed out cooperative agreement between NOAA and LADNR. First costs accounting undersay. Project has served its demonstration purpose and is being removed by DNR with O&M funds, summer of 2002.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		3	2,422				$9,475,828	$13,331,879	140.7	$12,554,361 $12,028,650

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

Priority List 4

East Timbalier Island Sediment Restoration, Phase 2	TERRE	LAFOU	215	08-Jun-1995 A	01-May-1999 A	15-Jan-2000 A	$5,752,404	$7,600,150	132.1 !	$7,589,788 $7,528,146
	Status:	NOAA and DNR is currently closing out the cooperative agreements for East Tinbalier Island Phase 1 and 2. Considering the damage invoked on the island as a result of Hurricane Lily and Tropical Storm Isadore, future construction will be reassessed pursuant to engineering feasibility and the Phase 2 prioritization process.								
Eden Isles East Marsh Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STTAM					$5,018,968	$39,025	0.8	$39,025 $39,025
	Status:	NMFS letter of September 8, 1997 requested the CWPPRA Task Force to move forward with deauthorization of this project. Bids were placed twice to acquire the land; both times they were rejected due to higher bids by private developers. Project deauthorized at January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Deauthorized.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		4	215				$10,771,372	$7,639,176	70.9	$7,628,813 $7,567,171

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

Priority List 5

Little Vermilion Bay Sediment Trapping	TECHE	VERMI	441	22-May-1997 A	10-May-1999 A	20-Aug-1999 A	$940,065	$886,030	94.3	$870,414 $703,909

Status: An O&M inspection was conducted by OCPR on 2-22-11. It was reported that the terraces and vegetation appear to be in good condition. Emergent vegetation was noted to be colonizing in some locations between terraces. The Freshwater Bayou canal bank continues to erode and retreat along the northern edge of the project resulting in some erosion on the ends of those terraces closest to Freshwater Bayou. Near term options to address this issue are currently being considered.

Myrtle Grove Siphon [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	PLAQ		20-Mar-1997 A			$15,525,950	$481,803	3.1	$481,803 $481,803

Status: The 5th Priority List authorized funding in the amount of $4,500,000 for the FY 96 Phase 1 of this project. Priority List 6 authorized funding in the amount of $6,000,000 for FY 97. Priority List 8 is authorized to fund the remaining $5,000,000. Total project cost is estimated to be $15,525,950.

NOAA and LADNR are closing out the cooperative agreement and returning remaining project funds to the CWPPRA program. Project will remain active as authorized.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		5	441				$16,466,015	$1,367,833	8.3	$1,352,217 $1,185,712

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

Priority List 6

Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	3,594	28-May-1998 A	01-Jul-2001 A	03-Nov-2003 A	$6,316,806	$6,166,860	97.6	$6,341,778 $5,854,184
	Status:	An O&M inspection is scheduled for 5-04-11.								
Delta Wide Crevasses	DELTA	PLAQ	2,386	28-May-1998 A	21-Jun-1999 A	01-May-2005 A	$5,473,934	$4,728,319	86.4	$4,476,051 $2,055,334
	Status:	High River stages delayed Project O&M annual inspections until July 19. All crevasses were in good shape. Project design team are in discussions with both USFWS and LDWF to identify the new, and final list of crevasse splays for construction (Phase 3 of 3). It is anticipated that the work could be underway by the end of 2012.								
Sediment Trapping at The Jaws	TECHE	STMAR	1,999	28-May-1998 A	14-Jul-2004 A	19-May-2005 A	$3,167,400	$1,653,792	52.2	$1,638,352 $1,370,822
	Status:	An O&M inspection was conducted on 4-05-11. The overall condition of the terraces is good. Evidence of recovery from herbivory was noted, as was colonization of mud flats between terraces and bay shoreline.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		6	7,979				$14,958,140	$12,548,971	83.9	$12,456,180 $9,280,340

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

Priority List 7

Grand Terre Vegetative Plantings	BARA	JEFF	127	23-Dec-1998 A	01-May-2001 A	01-Jul-2001 A	$928,895	$346,246	37.3	$344,381 $344,381
	Status:	Planting of 3,100 units each of bitter panicum, gulf cordgrass, and marshhay cordgrass on beach nourishment/dune area, and installation of approximately 35,000 smooth cordgrass and 800 black mangrove was completed in June 2001. Monitoring is underway. Project area is being evaluated for additional plantings in 2003/2004.								
Pecan Island Terracing	MERM	VERMI	442	01-Apr-1999 A	15-Dec-2002 A	10-Sep-2003 A	$2,185,900	$2,390,984	109.4	$2,368,543 $2,211,223
	Status:	An O&M inspection is planned for May 2011.								
Total Priority List		7	569				$3,114,795	$2,737,230	87.9	$2,712,924 $2,555,604

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

Priority List 8

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Bayou Bienvenue Pump Station Diversion and Terracing [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STBER		01-Jun-2000 A			$3,295,574	$212,153	6.4	$212,153 $212,153
	Status:	Cooperative Agreement awarded in June 1, 2000. Preliminary design analyses indicate that terrace construction significantly more costly than originally estimated due to poor geo-technical condition. The project is estimated to cost between $17 and $20 million to build. At the January 16, 2002 Task Force meeting, DNR and NOAA/NMFS requested initiation of the deauthorization procedure. Deauthorization was approved by the Task Force at the April 16, 2002 meeting.								
Hopedale Hydrologic Restoration	PONT	STBER	134	11-Jan-2000 A	10-Jan-2004 A	15-Jan-2005 A	$2,179,491	$2,281,287	104.7	$2,266,518 $1,847,867
	Status:	Cooperative Agreement was awarded January 11, 2000. Engineering and design is complete, with design surveys, geo-technical investigations and hydrologic modeling complete. Landrights for the major project feature are complete. NEPA compliance and regulatory requirements are complete. A construction contract was awarded in November 2003, and construction was initiated in March 2004. COnstruction was completed in January 2005, and the project is currently being operated by St. Bernard Parish under a cooperative agreement with the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources.								
Total Priority List		8	134				$5,475,065	$2,493,439	45.5	$2,478,671 $2,060,019

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

Priority List 9

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Chandeleur Islands Marsh Restoration	PONT	STBER	220	10-Sep-2000 A	01-Jun-2001 A	31-Jul-2001 A	$1,435,066	$839,927	58.5	$839,927 $839,927
Status:	Cooperative Agreement was awarded September 10, 2000. Vegetative planting is scheduled for spring, 2001, and are phased over two years. Pilot planting project completed in June, 2000. First phase of vegetative plantings completed July 2001 with installation of approximately 80,000 smooth cordgrass plants along 6.6 miles of overwash fan perimeters. Project area is being evaluated for additional plantings in 2003.									
East Grand Terre Island Restoration [TRANSFER]	BARA	JEFF		21-Sep-2000 A			$1,856,203	$2,211,739	119.2	$2,211,739 $2,211,739
Status:	The project is anticipated to be transfered to the CIAP program for construction.									
Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping	TECHE	VERMI	167	25-Sep-2000 A	10-Jun-2003 A	23-May-2004 A	$5,086,511	$2,113,831	41.6	$2,118,780 $2,079,771
Status:	An O&M inspection was conducted by OCPR on 2-22-11. OCPR reported the project is showing signs of continued erosion along the 4-Mile canal side of the project on the ends of the terraces. However, at this time an O&M does not appear to be warranted.									
LaBranche Wetlands Terracing, Planting, and Shoreline Protection [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STCHA		21-Sep-2000 A			$821,752	$306,836	37.3	$306,836 $306,836
Status:	Cooperative Agreement was awarded September 21, 2000. Engineering and design complete. Construction is scheduled for 2002. Task Force approved Phase 2 funding at January 10, 2001 meeting. In a letter dated September 7, 2001, NMFS returned Phase 2 funding because of waning landowner support. Deauthorization is not requested at this time.									
Total Priority List	9		387				$10,684,165	$7,190,216	67.3	$7,195,165 $7,156,156

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 10										
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	MERM	CAMER	920	27-Sep-2001 A			$1,929,888	$2,408,478	124.8	$1,334,429 $1,332,159
Status: The project design team is planning to report out the test section monitoring results, and make a construction recommendation to the CWPPRA program in September.										
Total Priority List 10			920				$1,929,888	$2,408,478	124.8	$1,334,429 $1,332,159

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

Priority List 11										
Barataria Barrier Island: Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chaland Pass	BARA	PLAQ	334	06-Aug-2002 A	25-Mar-2006 A	01-Jun-2013	$61,995,587	$75,896,418	122.4	$72,928,731 $23,508,354
Status: CU 2 (Pelican Island): Construction Start - 15 Nov 2011(A) Heavy Construction Completion - 14 Dec 2012(S) Vegetative Plantings - Fall 2012/Spring 2013(S)										
Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake	BARA	LAFOU	713	06-Aug-2002 A	04-Aug-2005 A	30-Mar-2007 A	$35,994,894	$21,979,788	61.1	$21,966,372 $21,773,750
Status: The 2011 Annual O&M inspection revealed that the rock dike along the northern section of the project (Sections 1-9 of 26 total sections) hd settled. A survey will be initiated on September 7 to help determine the extent of settlement. Project team should have the survey report by mid-October to consider a maintenance event.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	263	06-Aug-2002 A	06-Jun-2008 A	25-Aug-2009 A	$29,753,880	$39,760,617	133.6 !	$39,449,073 $37,514,718
	Status:	Annual site inspection conducted June 27, 2012. Sand fencing appears largely intact and functional. Sand accretion around fencing and dune plantings observed. The marsh creation area and associated containment dikes were also inspected. Major portions of the marsh platform appear to be regularly flooded by tides and has about 50% to 60% vegetative cover. Marsh fill containment dikes were inspected to determine need for mechanical gapping to provide tidal exchange. Based on observed settlement and formation of natural gaps, it was determined that dike gapping/degradation is not required.								
Total Priority List		11	1,310				$127,744,361	$137,636,823	107.7	$134,344,176 $82,796,823

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

Priority List 14

Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	PLAQ		04-Oct-2005 A			$3,221,887	$3,039,062	94.3	$3,039,062 $3,039,062
	Status:	State of Louisiana planning to construct the project using state-only funds. Final CWPPRA deauthorization was approved by the Task Force at its 19 January 2012 meeting.								
Total Priority List		14					$3,221,887	$3,039,062	94.3	$3,039,062 $3,039,062

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 15										
South Pecan Island Freshwater Introduction [DEAUTHORIZED]	MERM	VERMI		21-Sep-2006 A			$1,102,043	$779,422	70.7	$740,450 $779,422
Status: The acquisition of land rights has been unsuccessful with one of the eight landowners. Therefore, the NMFS and OCPR will be recommending to the Technical Committee that this project proceed to deauthorization.										
Total Priority List	15						$1,102,043	$779,422	70.7	$740,450 $779,422

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

Priority List 16

Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing	TERRE	TERRE	372	31-May-2007 A			$3,002,171	$3,002,171	100.0	$2,622,901 $978,303
Status: The project design team is scheduled to make a recommendation to the CWPPRA Technical Committee that the project area should be relocated east approximately 4 miles.										
West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration Project	TERRE	LAFOU	305	31-May-2007 A	09-Sep-2011 A	31-Dec-2012	$42,250,417	$41,569,090	98.4	$33,572,940 $2,391,280
Status: Weeks Marine has completed construction of the primary containment dike and has pumped approximately 66% of the beach/dune fill. Dredging of the marsh fill component is scheduled to begin around Augusut 4, 2012. The project is scheduled for completion in December 2012.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		16	677				$45,252,588	$44,571,261	98.5	$36,195,841 $3,369,583

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

Priority List 17

Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration	BARA	JEFF	186	17-Jul-2008 A	01-Oct-2012 *	01-Oct-2013	$38,539,615	$37,984,593	98.6	$32,432,973 $1,262,431
	Status: CPRA and NOAA continue to address comments from USACE on geotechnical report for Alliance Anchorage Borrow Site.									
Bio-Engineered Oyster Reef Demonstration (DEMO)	MERM	MULTI	0		02-Aug-2011 A	17-Feb-2012 A	$1,981,822	$2,316,692	116.9	$2,004,764 $1,008,022
	Status: Project construction was completed in early February 2012. Biological and structural monitoring are underway.									
Total Priority List		17	186				$40,521,437	$40,301,285	99.5	$34,437,737 $2,270,454

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

Priority List 18

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	370		11-Mar-2013	01-Jul-2014	$42,579,616	$42,095,162	98.9	$35,501,066 $1,377,472
	Status:									
Total Priority List		18	370				$42,579,616	$42,095,162	98.9	$35,501,066 $1,377,472

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

Priority List 19

Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration	BARA	PLAQ	308	18-Aug-2010 A	01-Oct-2013	01-Jul-2014	$3,419,263	$3,419,263	100.0	$3,036,426 $918,860
	Status:	Project did not receive construction funding/Phase 2 approval. State and federal sponsors continuing to finalize environmental clearances that have already been initiated. The sponsors may elect to re-compete for Phase 2 authorization in December 2012.								
Total Priority List		19	308				$3,419,263	$3,419,263	100.0	$3,036,426 $918,860

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

Priority List 21

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

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

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Coles Bayou Marsh Restoration	TECHE	VERMI	398				$3,136,805	$3,136,805	100.0	$2,090,806
	Status:									$0
Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	489				$3,165,322	$3,165,322	100.0	$2,109,951
	Status:									$0
Total Priority List		21	887				$6,302,127	$6,302,127	100.0	$4,200,757
										$0

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

Total	**DEPT. OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE**		**20,972**				**$351,078,821**	**$343,089,076**	**97.7**	**$313,989,109**
										$149,785,666

39 Project(s)
33 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
21 Construction Started
19 Construction Completed
11 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE										
Priority List 1										
GIWW to Clovelly Hydrologic Restoration	BARA	LAFOU	175	17-Apr-1993 A	21-Apr-1997 A	31-Oct-2000 A	$8,141,512	$11,031,072	135.5 !	$8,746,317 $7,882,908
Status: The project was divided into two contracts in order to expedite implementation. The first contract to install most of the weir structures, began May 1, 1997 and completed November 30, 1997, at a cost of $646,691. The second contract to install bank protection, one weir and one plug, began January 1, 2000 and completed October 31, 2000, at a cost of $3,400,000. All project construction is complete. O&M Plan signed September 16, 2002.										
Vegetative Plantings - Dewitt-Rollover Planting Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	MERM	VERMI		17-Apr-1993 A	11-Jul-1994 A	26-Aug-1994 A	$191,003	$92,147	48.2	$92,147 $92,147
Status: Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Complete and deauthorized.										
Vegetative Plantings - Falgout Canal Planting Demonstration(DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE	0	17-Apr-1993 A	30-Aug-1996 A	30-Dec-1996 A	$144,561	$206,523	142.9 !	$206,523 $206,523
Status: Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Wave-stilling devices are in place. Vegetative plantings are in place. Complete.										
Vegetative Plantings - Timbalier Island Planting Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE	0	17-Apr-1993 A	15-Mar-1995 A	30-Jul-1996 A	$372,589	$300,492	80.6	$300,492 $300,492
Status: Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Complete.										
Vegetative Plantings - West Hackberry Planting Demonstration (DEMO)	CA/SB	CAMER	0	17-Apr-1993 A	15-Apr-1993 A	30-Mar-1994 A	$213,947	$256,251	119.8	$257,181 $256,251
Status: Sub-project of the Vegetative Plantings project. Complete.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		1	175				$9,063,612	$11,886,485	131.1	$9,602,660 $8,738,321

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

Priority List 2

Brown Lake Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	CA/SB	CAMER		28-Mar-1994 A			$3,222,800	$1,097,828	34.1	$1,097,828 $1,097,828
	Status:	Landowner support for the project has been withdrawn due to changes in project features therefore project team moved to deauthorize project. Task Force voted to approve deathorization in Fall 2009.								
Caernarvon Diversion Outfall Management	BRET	PLAQ	802	13-Oct-1994 A	01-Jun-2001 A	19-Jun-2002 A	$2,522,199	$4,536,000	179.8 !	$4,424,497 $3,644,516
	Status:	This project was proposed for deauthorization in December 1996, but was referred for revisions at the request of the landowners and DNR. The project was modified. The final plan/EA has been prepared. Bids were opened 23 February 2001. The low bid exceeded the funds available. Task Force approved additional funds. Construction complete June 19, 2002.								
East Mud Lake Marsh Management	CA/SB	CAMER	1,520	24-Mar-1994 A	01-Oct-1995 A	15-Jun-1996 A	$2,903,635	$5,219,019	179.7 !	$4,767,173 $4,111,251
	Status:	Bid opening was August 8, 1995 and contract awarded to Crain Bros. Construction started in early October 1995. Water control structures are installed and the vegetation installed in the summer of 1996. Construction complete. O&M plan executed. Maintenance needs on a water control structure is being evaluated.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection	MERM	VERMI	1,593	17-Aug-1994 A	29-Aug-1994 A	15-Aug-1998 A	$2,770,093	$3,558,027	128.4 !	$3,528,646 $3,290,852
Status:	The project was expedited in order to allow the use of stone removed from the Wax Lake Outlet Weir at a substantial cost savings. Construction is included as an option in the Corps of Engineers contract for the Wax Lake Outlet Weir removal. Option was exercised on September 2, 1994. Project construction is complete. Maintenance contract underway to repair rock dike.									
Fritchie Marsh Restoration	PONT	STTAM	1,040	21-Feb-1995 A	01-Nov-2000 A	01-Mar-2001 A	$3,048,389	$2,201,674	72.2	$2,150,929 $1,805,865
Status:	O&M plan executed January 29, 2003.									
Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	150	13-Oct-1994 A	01-Oct-1999 A	07-Jan-2000 A	$700,717	$1,308,137	186.7 !	$1,244,587 $1,199,465
Status:	Construction start slipped from November 1997 to July 1999 because of landright issues. All landright agreements signed. Construction complete January 7, 2000. O&M plan executed. Maintenance contract complete. Minor damage from Hurricane Lili to be repaired. Contract in preparation.									
Jonathan Davis Wetland Restoration	BARA	JEFF	510	05-Jan-1995 A	22-Jun-1998 A	12-Jan-2012 A	$3,398,867	$28,886,616	849.9 !	$27,790,914 $21,513,508
Status:	Construction has begun to repair vandalism to the concrete walls. Work is anticipated to be completed by October 2012.									
Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal Shore Protection	TECHE	VERMI	378	24-Mar-1994 A	13-Sep-1994 A	30-Nov-1995 A	$1,008,634	$1,012,649	100.4	$990,085 $878,301
Status:	Complete.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		2	5,993				$19,575,334	$47,819,951	244.3	$45,994,660 $37,541,586

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

Priority List 3

Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration	TERRE	TERRE	297	15-May-1998 A	01-May-1999 A	22-May-2000 A	$4,717,928	$6,411,109	135.9 !	$5,368,946 $4,926,363

Status: Project delayed because of landowner concerns about permit conditions regarding monitoring, and objection from a pipeline company in the area. In addition, CSA revisions were needed to accommodate the landowner's interest in providing non-Federal funding. Permitting and design conditions have resulted in the CSA being modified to also include Fina Oil Co. and LL&E. Both will help cost share the project. The revised CSA is complete.

Construction project is complete. O&M plan signed July 16, 2002.

Cameron-Creole Maintenance	CA/SB	CAMER	2,602	09-Jan-1997 A	30-Sep-1997 A	30-Sep-1997 A	$3,719,926	$4,262,525	114.6	$3,519,726 $1,767,034

Status: The first three contracts for maintenance work are complete. The project provides for maintenance on an as-needed basis.

Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration	TECHE	STMRY	2,223	01-Jul-1996 A	25-Mar-1998 A	15-Dec-1998 A	$5,173,062	$8,533,990	165.0 !	$7,820,303 $7,422,167

Status: Construction start date slipped from November 1997 to March 1998 because of concern about the source of shell to construct the project. Site inspection for bidder was held January 12, 1998. Concern for a source of shell may require budget modifications. Contract awarded February 1998; notice to proceed March 1998. Construction was completed December 1998.

O&M plan executed. Maintenance contract complete.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Southwest Shore White Lake Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	MERM	VERMI		11-Jan-1995 A	30-Apr-1996 A	31-Jul-1996 A	$126,062	$103,468	82.1	$103,468 $103,468
	Status:	Complete. Project deauthorized.								
Violet Freshwater Distribution [DEAUTHORIZED]	PONT	STBER		13-Oct-1994 A			$1,821,438	$128,627	7.1	$128,627 $128,627
	Status:	Rights-of-way to gain access to the site was a problem due to multiple landowner coordination, and additional questions have arisen about rights to operate existing siphon. Project deauthorized, October 4, 2000.								
West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	BARA	PLAQ	646	05-Jan-1995 A	01-Sep-2013	01-Jan-2014	$881,148	$4,269,295	484.5 !	$947,149 $853,736
	Status:	A 30% review meeting is planned for October 2012, with a 95% meeting anticipated for April 2013. Project will request construction approval at the June 2013 Task Force meeting.								
White's Ditch Outfall Management [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ		13-Oct-1994 A			$756,134	$32,862	4.3	$32,862 $32,862
	Status:	LA DNR concurred with NRCS to deauthorize the project. Project deauthorized at the January 16, 1998 Task Force meeting. Deauthorized.								
Total Priority List	3		5,768				$17,195,698	$23,741,876	138.1	$17,921,083 $15,234,257

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

Priority List 4

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Barataria Bay Waterway West Side Shoreline Protection	BARA	JEFF	232	23-Jun-1997 A	01-Jun-2000 A	01-Nov-2000 A	$2,192,418	$3,013,365	137.4 !	$2,983,141 $2,787,259
Status:	The project is being coordinated with the COE dredging program. Contract advertised December 1999. Construction complete. Dedication ceremony held October 20, 2000. O&M plan signed July 15, 2002.									
Bayou L'Ours Ridge Hydrologic Restoration [DEAUTHORIZED]	BARA	LAFOU		23-Jun-1997 A			$2,418,676	$371,232	15.3	$371,232 $371,232
Status:	The initial step of deauthorization was taken at the January Task Force meeting. The process will be finalized at the April Task Force meeting.									
Flotant Marsh Fencing Demonstration (DEMO) [DEAUTHORIZED]	TERRE	TERRE		16-Jul-1999 A			$367,066	$106,960	29.1	$106,960 $106,960
Status:	Difficulty in locating an appropriate site for demonstration and difficulty in addressing engineering constraints. Project deauthorized, October 4, 2000.									
Perry Ridge Shore Protection	CA/SB	CALCA	1,203	23-Jun-1997 A	15-Dec-1998 A	15-Feb-1999 A	$2,223,518	$2,289,090	102.9	$2,229,443 $1,862,301
Status:	Project complete.									
Plowed Terraces Demonstration (DEMO)	CA/SB	CAMER	0	22-Oct-1998 A	30-Apr-1999 A	31-Aug-2000 A	$299,690	$325,641	108.7	$325,162 $324,970
Status:	Project initially put on hold pending results of an earlier terraces demonstration project being paid for by the Gulf of Mexico program. The first attempt to plow the terraces in the summer of 1999 was not successful. A second contract was advertised in January 2000 to try again. Construction is complete.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		4	1,435				$7,501,368	$6,106,289	81.4	$6,015,938 $5,452,723

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

Priority List 5

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization	MERM	VERMI	511	01-Jul-1997 A	15-Feb-1998 A	15-Jun-1998 A	$3,998,919	$2,586,323	64.7	$2,581,001 $2,542,019
	Status:	The local cost share is being paid by Acadian Gas Company. Contract was awarded January 14, 1998. Construction is complete.								
Naomi Outfall Management	BARA	JEFF	633	12-May-1999 A	01-Jun-2002 A	15-Jul-2002 A	$1,743,805	$2,216,213	127.1 !	$2,214,046 $1,924,443
	Status:	This project was combined with the BBWW "Dupre Cut" East project for planning and design; construction will be separate. The operation of the siphon is being reviewed by DNR. Hydraulic analysis is complete; results concurred in by both agencies. Construction contract advertised in March 2002. Construction began June 2002 and completed in July 2002. O&M plan in draft.								
Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE	0	03-Sep-1996 A	21-Apr-1997 A	31-Jul-1997 A	$1,497,538	$1,795,388	119.9	$1,781,324 $1,751,046
	Status:	Complete.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Sweet Lake/Willow Lake Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	247	23-Jun-1997 A	01-Nov-1999 A	02-Oct-2002 A	$4,800,000	$3,929,152	81.9	$3,879,690 $3,401,950
Status:	The rock bank protection feature of the project is complete. The second contract has been awarded; terrace construction and vegetative planting will be finished by October 1, 2002. Contractor was unable to complete the construction. Contract terminated; remaining work was advertised December 2001. Contract awarded, and construction completed October 2, 2002.									
Total Priority List	5	1,391					$12,040,262	$10,527,076	87.4	$10,456,061 $9,619,458

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

Priority List 6

Barataria Bay Waterway East Side Shoreline Protection	BARA	JEFF	217	12-May-1999 A	01-Dec-2000 A	31-May-2001 A	$5,019,900	$5,224,477	104.1	$5,179,621 $4,769,503
Status:	This project was combined with the Naomi Outfall Management project for planning and design; construction was separate. Project construction complete. O&M plan signed October 2, 2002.									
Cheniere au Tigre Sediment Trapping Demonstration (DEMO)	TECHE	VERMI	0	20-Jul-1999 A	01-Sep-2001 A	02-Nov-2001 A	$500,000	$624,999	125.0	$622,022 $596,781
Status:	A request for proposals was advertised in Feb 2000. No valid proposals received. Proceeding with design of a rock structure. Project advertised for bid. Bid came in over estimate. LDNR and NRCS shifted funds from monitoring to construction. Delay in getting new obligation due to internal COE procedures. Government order received July 13, 2001. Construction complete.									

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Oaks/Avery Canal Hydrologic Restoration, Increment 1	TECHE	VERMI	160	22-Oct-1998 A	15-Apr-1999 A	11-Oct-2002 A	$2,367,700	$2,925,216	123.5	$2,869,668 $2,288,162
Status: O&M plan was finalized on 2/11/04.										
Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Increment 1	TERRE	TERRE	675	23-Apr-2002 A	25-May-2010 A	24-Aug-2011 A	$14,103,051	$17,628,814	125.0 !	$15,144,090 $12,549,013
Status: Project construction was completed on August 24, 2011.										
Total Priority List		6	1,052				$21,990,651	$26,403,506	120.1	$23,815,401 $20,203,458

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

Priority List 7

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 1 and 2	BARA	JEFF	1,304	16-Jul-1999 A	01-Dec-2000 A	05-Mar-2009 A	$17,515,029	$30,861,598	176.2 !	$27,644,749 $26,381,447
Status: Construction Unit #4 was completed on May 4th, 2009. Construction Unit #5 was completed on March 5th, 2009.										
Thin Mat Floating Marsh Enhancement Demonstration (DEMO)	TERRE	TERRE	0	16-Oct-1998 A	15-Jun-1999 A	10-May-2000 A	$460,222	$538,101	116.9	$538,101 $538,101
Status: Construction complete. Monitoring ongoing.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		7	1,304				$17,975,251	$31,399,698	174.7	$28,182,850 $26,919,548

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

Priority List 8

Humble Canal Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER	378	21-Mar-2000 A	01-Jul-2002 A	01-Mar-2003 A	$1,526,136	$1,530,812	100.3	$1,520,071 $1,058,019
	Status:	Construction complete March 2003.								
Lake Portage Land Bridge	TECHE	VERMI	24	07-Apr-2000 A	15-Feb-2003 A	15-May-2004 A	$1,013,820	$1,181,129	116.5	$1,167,562 $1,083,665
	Status:	Project construction was completed on May 15, 2004. Monitoring Plan was finalized on July 19, 2004								
Upper Oak River Freshwater Siphon [DEAUTHORIZED]	BRET	PLAQ					$2,500,239	$56,476	2.3	$56,476 $56,476
	Status:	Total project cost estimate is $12,994,800; Priority List 8 funded $2,500,000 for completion of engineering and design and construction of the outflow channel. Funding of the siphon will be requested when engineering and design are completed. Project feasibility being evaluated. DNR has solicited a cost estimate from one of their engineering firms to perform a feasibility study. Target dates will be established if project is deemed feasible. Deauthorization procedures initiated.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		8	402				$5,040,195	$2,768,417	54.9	$2,744,108 $2,198,160

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

Priority List 9

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 3	BARA	JEFF	264	25-Jul-2000 A	20-Oct-2003 A	30-Apr-2014	$46,542,450	$37,205,013	79.9	$35,318,945 $9,317,517

Status: Construction Unit #1 started construction in December 2000 and completed construction in May 2001.

Construction Unit #2 started construction in July 2002 and completed construction in October 2002.

Construction Unit #3 started construction on October 20, 2003 and completed construction on May 26, 2004.

Construction Unit #4 started construction on May 8, 2006 and completed construction May 4, 2009.

Construction Unit #5 started construction in April 2007 and completed construction on March 5, 2009.

Construction Unit #6 started construction on April 27, 2005 and completed construction on April 26, 2006.

Construction Unit #7 and Construction Unit #8 are scheduled to start construction in November 2012 and are expected to be completed construction in April 2014.

Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration	CA/SB	CAMER	540	25-Jul-2000 A	25-May-2005 A	26-Jan-2010 A	$5,900,387	$6,475,307	109.7	$6,472,307 $6,261,121

Status: Project is currently protected by coffer dams installed to dewater structures to assess extent of leakage under structure. A corrective design is being evaluated. Project is scheduled to request funding for repairs at the Winter 2012 Task Force meeting.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	MERM	CAMER		25-Jul-2000 A			$1,245,278	$1,556,598	125.0 !	$1,395,299 $1,295,068
Status:	Project was deauthorized at Spring 2012 Task Force meeting for the following reasons: •The current ME-17 project features do not yield sufficient wetland benefits to warrant a Phase II request for construction and twenty years of maintenance. •Within the current project scope, the CPRA has concerns over public vandalism.									
Perry Ridge West Bank Stabilization	CA/SB	CAMER	83	25-Jul-2000 A	01-Nov-2001 A	31-Jul-2002 A	$3,742,451	$1,778,016	47.5	$1,718,231 $1,674,241
Status:	The Perry Ridge project approved on Priority List 4 was the first phase of this project. This is the second and final phase of the project. Task Force approved Phase 2 construction funding January 10, 2001. The rock bank protection is installed. The contract for the terraces and vegetation has been completed.									
South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction	TERRE	TERRE	202	25-Jul-2000 A	24-Jan-2011 A	30-Aug-2013	$4,949,684	$3,711,462	75.0	$3,502,338 $3,062,508
Status:	CPRA has assigned a new Project Team to reevaluate the proposal for Construction Unit #2. Their evaluation is scheduled to be completed in July 2012.									
Total Priority List		9	1,089				$62,380,250	$50,726,396	81.3	$48,407,120 $21,610,455

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

Priority List 10

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	TERRE	TERRE	65	16-May-2001 A	01-Dec-2012	30-Oct-2013	$13,022,246	$11,258,135	86.5	$9,458,299 $1,360,497
Status: CPRA assigned land rights to NRCS in April 2012. Project re-surveyed to verify design was still current. Project is scheduled for construction in December 2012.										
Total Priority List		10	65				$13,022,246	$11,258,135	86.5	$9,458,299 $1,360,497

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

Priority List 11

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection, Phase 4	BARA	JEFF	256	09-May-2002 A	27-Apr-2005 A	26-Apr-2006 A	$22,787,951	$13,178,492	57.8	$12,175,425 $6,552,301
Status: Construction Unit #6 was completed on April 26, 2006.										
Coastwide Nutria Control Program	COAST	COAST	14,963	26-Feb-2002 A	20-Nov-2002 A	15-Jul-2003 A	$68,864,870	$31,534,672	45.8	$21,752,285 $17,914,979
Status: In Year 9 (2010-11) Trapping Season, 338,512 nutria tails were collected.										
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection	MERM	CAMER	45	20-Sep-2011 A	01-May-2013	30-Aug-2013	$12,792,013	$10,055,616	78.6	$943,868 $775,883
Status: Project has never received MIPR. USACE will not issue until local sponsor provides 5% cash contribution towards project. No work currently being done until issue resolved.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation	TERRE	TERRE	71	23-Apr-2002 A	13-Dec-2005 A	01-Jan-2013	$17,167,810	$19,608,966	114.2	$17,451,573 $6,033,328
	Status:	Notice to Proceed for construction of Phase B was given on September 27,2012.								
Total Priority List		11	15,335				$121,612,644	$74,377,746	61.2	$52,323,151 $31,276,491

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

Priority List 11.1

Holly Beach Sand Management	CA/SB	CALCA	330	09-May-2002 A	01-Aug-2002 A	31-Mar-2003 A	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	73.4	$14,008,446 $13,918,568
	Status:	The placement of the sand material on to the beach was completed on Saturday, March 1, 2003. Required work that is now in progress consist of demobilization of the pipeline segments, dressing the completed beach work,erection of the Sand Fencing and installation of the vegetation.								
Total Priority List		11.1	330				$19,252,500	$14,130,233	73.4	$14,008,446 $13,918,568

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

Priority List 12

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Freshwater Floating Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0	12-Jun-2003 A	01-Jul-2004 A	01-Jun-2006 A	$1,080,891	$1,080,891	100.0	$1,153,085 $1,068,531
	Status:	The deployed vegetated structures at the Mandalay field site have been in place since Spring 2006, and are functioning as designed. By the end of 2008 (the third growing season in the field), vegetation in the floating structures has spread significantly from their mother structures and are beginning to interweave with plants from adjacent structures, and the belowground plant material was generating an increasingly extensive network of the fibrous roots and rhizomes necessary to establish the foundation of a sustainable organic marsh mat. Some of the deployed structures at Mandalay were damaged, but overall the project structures and associated vegetation weathered the storms well with less than 5% of the structures damaged or lost. In this project, the P. hemitomon plants established in the floating structures performed extremely well in the areas not impacted by increases in water salinity from storm induced high water, and when protected from nutria grazing.							
Total Priority List		12	0				$1,080,891	$1,080,891	100.0	$1,153,085 $1,068,531

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

Priority List 13

Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	TECHE	STMRY	329	16-Jun-2004 A	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	$2,254,912	$2,254,912	100.0	$1,841,957 $1,703,482
	Status:	Project scope change did not get approved by Technical Committee. Project team reviewing option suggested by Parish to allow a test section of an alternative shoreline protection product, funded by Parish. Project Team currently assessing viability.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		13	329				$2,254,912	$2,254,912	100.0	$1,841,957 $1,703,482

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

Priority List 14

East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	TECHE	IBERI	169	04-Oct-2006 A	15-Feb-2010 A	22-Jul-2011 A	$23,025,451	$22,611,689	98.2	$19,968,099 $15,105,375
	Status:	Construction of marsh creation has been completed. Vegetative Plantings began March 2011, expected to be completed by July 2011.								
South Shore of the Pen Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	BARA	JEFF	106	07-Dec-2005 A	17-Jun-2010 A	06-Jun-2012 A	$21,639,574	$19,850,569	91.7	$18,852,051 $13,418,422
	Status:	Project was completed on June 6, 2012.								
White Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management	BRET	PLAQ	189	11-Aug-2005 A	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	$1,595,677	$1,595,677	100.0	$1,467,848 $937,830
	Status:	Project team has agreed to move to deauthorization due to issues regarding location & operation of siphon.								
Total Priority List		14	464				$46,260,702	$44,057,935	95.2	$40,287,997 $29,461,626

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Priority List 16										
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	PONT	ORL	192	11-Jun-2008 A	01-Sep-2013	30-Aug-2014	$1,660,985	$1,660,985	100.0	$1,321,156 $1,280,080
Status: Project Design was completed in November 2011. Task Force did not approve funding for construction at January 2012 meeting. Project will request funding again at the January 2013 meeting.										
Total Priority List	16		192				$1,660,985	$1,660,985	100.0	$1,321,156 $1,280,080

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

Priority List 17

Sediment Containment System for Marsh Creation Demonstration (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0	28-Jan-2008 A	01-Feb-2013	01-Apr-2014	$1,163,343	$1,163,343	100.0	$1,002,584 $146,665
Status: Coordination with pipeline removal and landowner permissions have caused delays. Both projects will be advertised by November 2012.										
West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	BARA	PLAQ	203	24-Jan-2008 A	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	$1,620,740	$1,620,740	100.0	$1,297,972 $245,291
Status: Project is currently locating suitable borrow site, performing surveying and geotechnical analysis. A 30% review meeting is anticipated for June 2012.										

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		17	203				$2,784,083	$2,784,083	100.0	$2,300,556 $391,955

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

Priority List 18

Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction	CA/SB	CAMER	473	04-May-2009 A	04-Apr-2012 A	30-Aug-2015	$2,696,928	$2,540,030	94.2	$1,373,846 $957,674

Status: Construction Unit #1 - Vegetative Plantings began construction on April 4, 2012 and was completed on July 2, 2012.

Construction Unit #2 - Freshwater Introduction & Terracing is currently in the planning and design phase. Modeling is currently being done to determine if there will be any detrimental effects due to freshwater introduction. A 30% review is projected for May 2013.

Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement	TERRE	TERRE	456	04-May-2009 A	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	$2,326,289	$2,326,289	100.0	$1,810,446 $718,651

Status: Model calibration is ongoing. Current schedule projects modeling to be completed by November 2012. Design of proposed features will begin in December 2012.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Non-Rock Alternatives to Shoreline Protection Demo (DEMO)	COAST	COAST	0	04-May-2009 A	27-May-2013	24-Apr-2017	$1,906,237	$1,906,237	100.0	$1,624,392 $384,511

Status: Projected Timelines

Project was advertised on Nov. 15, 2011

Site VisitsNov. 16 & 17, 2011

Proposals Due on RFPMar. 15, 2012)

< Phase I >
Review of ProposalsMay 14, 2012)

Interview ProcessJune 28, 2012)

< Phase 2 >
Notice of Selection (for Phase 2 design) (July 13, 2012)

Draft Design Schedule from NRCS(Aug. 3, 2012)

Phase 2 Contract Award (Aug. 13, 2012)

Final Design Schedule from NRCS(Aug. 17, 2012)

Begin Surveys and Prepare P&S for advertisement
(Sep. 19, 2012)

Final Product Selection and Develop Phase III Budget(Nov. 26, 2012)

Submit Budget Increase Request to Technical Committee (TC)(Nov. 27, 2012)

Request Task Force Approval and BudgetJanuary 17, 2013

< Phase 3 >
Notice of Selection (for Phase III)(Jan. 25, 2013)

Advertise NRCS Dredging Contract(Mar. 18, 2013)

Finalize NRCS Plans & Specifications(May 25, 2013)

Phase 3 Contract Award (May 27, 2013)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
		NTP on NRCS Dredging Contract(May 31, 2013)								
		Construction of Shoreline Protection Systems(Jan. 22, 2014)								
		Construction Report(Feb. 21, 2014)								
		Monitoring Period(Jan. 23, 2017)								
		Completion Report and Project Closeout(Apr. 24, 2017)								
Total Priority List		18	929				$6,929,454	$6,772,556	97.7	$4,808,685 $2,060,836

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

Priority List 19

Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation	MERM	VERMI	279	01-Apr-2010 A	01-Sep-2014	01-Aug-2015	$2,425,997	$2,425,997	100.0	$2,024,945 $403,887
	Status:	Project is delayed due to land rights complications. Borrow Site investigation is ongoing. 30% review is projected to be in May 2013.								
LaBranche East Marsh Creation	PONT	STCHA	715	01-Apr-2010 A	01-Sep-2015	30-Aug-2016	$2,571,273	$2,571,273	100.0	$2,097,115 $696,028
	Status:	Based on results of geotechnical analysis, a pilot study will be performed to explore containment options for the marsh creation placement areas. Study is scheduled to begin in August 2012 and be completed by January 2013.								

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		19	994				$4,997,270	$4,997,270	100.0	$4,122,060 $1,099,915

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

Priority List 20

Coastwide Vegetative Planting	COAST	COAST	779	20-Sep-2011 A	27-Jul-2012 A	01-Jun-2013	$12,689,725	$4,590,663	36.2	$4,194,127 $132,191

Status: In Year 1 the project selected three locations for planting contracts:
1) South Lake DeCade has been advertised and is scheduled to be awarded in August 2012.

2)Marsh Island is scheduled to be advertised in September 2012 and will be planted in Spring 2013.

3)Cameron Creole is scheduled to be advertised in October 2012 and will be planted in Spring 2013.

Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation	CA/SB	CAMER	274	20-Sep-2011 A	01-Sep-2014	30-Aug-2015	$2,360,609	$2,360,609	100.0	$2,039,302 $310,581

Status: Planning and Design is ongoing. Surveying of fill placement area is completed. Location and subsequent investigation of proposed borrow site is currently under review.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		20	1,053				$15,050,334	$6,951,272	46.2	$6,233,429 $442,772

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

Priority List 21

LaBranche Central Marsh Creation	PONT	STCHA	731	01-Jun-2012 A	01-Sep-2015	01-Aug-2016	$3,885,298	$3,885,298	100.0	$3,369,672 $0
Status: Project is currently in the planning and design phase. A 30% review meeting is anticipated for May 2014.										
Total Priority List		21	731				$3,885,298	$3,885,298	100.0	$3,369,672 $0

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE (NRCS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE			39,234				$411,553,940	$385,591,010	93.7	$334,368,372 $231,582,721

65 Project(s)
64 Cost Sharing Agreements Executed
44 Construction Started
39 Construction Completed
9 Project(s) Deferred/Deauthorized

Notes:

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

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

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

Priority List 0.1

Coastwide Reference Monitoring System - Wetlands	COAST	COAST		08-Jun-2004 A	14-Aug-2003 A		$60,129,663	$66,375,508	110.4	$42,282,608 $35,256,293

Status: The status of the CRMS network and data collection is as follows: all sites (391) have approved landrights and are fully constructed. Data collection is occurring at all sites. All data are posted within the DNR SONRIS database. Available data includes hydrologic, vegetation, elevation/accretion, and soil properties and coastwide aerial photography and satellite imagery. Ten CRMS sites were equipped with real time continuous hydrologic gages in September 2010. A CRMS website has been established as an offshoot of LaCoast.gov (http://www.lacoast.gov/crms2/Home.aspx). The CRMS website provides graphing, visualizations, and data download functionality. The website is designed to facilitate easy access to data and products.

CRMS analytical teams, including agency and academic personnel, were established for landscape, hydrology, vegetation, soils, and data delivery. The teams have developed ecological indices in consultation with the CWPPRA Monitoring Work Group. The ecological indices are incorporated in the CRMS report card which was released in 2011 and is accessed through the CRMS website. The website continues to evolve to support the data and tools that are developed through the CRMS program.

CRMS data are being used in the Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring Reports for CWPPRA projects and will be incorporated into the 2012 CWPPRA Report to U.S. Congress to evaluate project effectiveness. Several articles have been submitted for publication and are in peer review, but the following documents have been published:

Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS): U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2010-3018, 2 p. http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2010/3018/.

Cretini, K.F., and Steyer, G.D. 2011, Floristic Quality Index -- An assessment tool for restoration projects and monitoring sites in coastal Louisiana: U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2011-3044, 4 p. http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2011/3044/.

Cretini, K.F, Visser, J.M., Krauss, K.W., and Steyer, G.D. 2012. Development and use of a floristic quality index for coastal Louisiana marshes. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment. 184(4):2389-2403.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (USGS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total Priority List		0.1					$60,129,663	$66,375,508	110.4	$42,282,608 $35,256,293

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

Priority List 0.2

Monitoring Contingency Fund	COAST	COAST	22-Sep-2004 A	08-Dec-1999 A	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	100.0	$869,356 $666,704

Status: On July 10, 2009 USGS approved the backlog of previously approved (by P&E) contingency fund requests that were never invoiced (i.e., multiple projects, CRMS implementation plan and landrights) in the amount of $334,562.53 and a resurveying of Atchafalaya and Big Island projects $70,894.21 (June 4, 2007).

On October 9, 2008, the CWPPRA Task Force approved $320,000 for 4 tasks associated with Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. A new land water survey (USGS), elevation re-survey (CPRA), helicopter salinity survey (USGS) and retrofit of sondes (CPRA).

Total Priority List	0.2				$1,500,000	$1,500,000	100.0	$869,356 $666,704

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

Priority List 0.3

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (USGS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Storm Recovery Assessment Fund	COAST	COAST		21-Aug-2007 A	18-Oct-2006 A		$569,586	$569,586	100.0	$426,056 $426,056
	Status:	On November 5, 2008, the CWPPRA Task Force approved an additional $266,227.00 to cover assessments associated with Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. Amendment #1 to the original cooperative agreement was submitted by USGS to the Louisiana CPRA in October 2011. Awaiting signature from Director's of CPRA and USGS.								
Total Priority List		0.3					$569,586	$569,586	100.0	$426,056 $426,056

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

Priority List 0.4

Construction Program Technical Support Services Fund	COAST	COAST	0	19-Oct-2011 A			$372,036	$372,036	100.0	$248,015 $0
	Status:									
Total Priority List		0.4	0				$372,036	$372,036	100.0	$248,015 $0

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report - Lead Agency: DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (USGS)

PROJECT	BASIN	PARISH	ACRES	********** SCHEDULES ********** CSA	Const Start	Const End	******** ESTIMATES ******** Baseline	Current	%	Actual Obligations/ Expenditures
Total	**DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, U.S. Geological Survey**		**0**				**$62,571,285**	**$68,817,130**	**110.0**	**$43,826,036 $36,349,054**

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

Notes:

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

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Atchafalaya										
Priority List:	**2**	2	3,792	2	2	2	0	$5,043,867	$9,609,551	$8,828,730
Priority List:	**9**	1		1	0	0	1	$1,484,633	$1,717,883	$1,717,883
Basin Total		3	3,792	3	2	2	1	$6,528,500	$11,327,433	$10,546,612
Basin: Barataria										
Priority List:	**1**	3	620	3	3	3	0	$9,960,769	$12,262,721	$9,114,557
Priority List:	**2**	1	510	1	1	1	0	$3,398,867	$28,886,616	$21,513,508
Priority List:	**3**	3	646	3	1	1	1	$4,160,823	$7,092,040	$3,676,481
Priority List:	**4**	2	232	2	1	1	1	$4,611,094	$3,384,598	$3,158,492
Priority List:	**5**	2	633	2	1	1	1	$17,269,755	$2,698,016	$2,406,246
Priority List:	**6**	1	217	1	1	1	0	$5,019,900	$5,224,477	$4,769,503
Priority List:	**7**	2	1,431	2	2	2	0	$18,443,924	$31,207,844	$26,725,828
Priority List:	**9**	3	264	3	1	0	2	$49,550,137	$39,667,010	$11,779,513
Priority List:	**10**	2	941	1	0	0	1	$4,901,948	$5,364,801	$3,217,365
Priority List:	**11**	5	1,808	5	5	4	0	$168,205,123	$166,611,740	$105,262,750
Priority List:	**12**	1	326	1	1	0	0	$28,342,879	$27,050,484	$18,542,215
Priority List:	**14**	2	106	2	1	1	1	$24,861,461	$22,889,631	$16,457,483
Priority List:	**15**	1	447	1	1	0	0	$38,040,158	$37,937,871	$463,455
Priority List:	**17**	2	389	2	0	0	0	$40,160,355	$39,605,333	$1,507,722
Priority List:	**18**	1	370	0	0	0	0	$42,579,616	$42,095,162	$1,377,472
Priority List:	**19**	1	308	1	0	0	0	$3,419,263	$3,419,263	$918,860
Priority List:	**21**	1	407	1	0	0	0	$2,354,788	$2,354,788	$0
Basin Total		33	9,655	31	19	15	7	$465,280,860	$477,752,394	$230,891,452

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Breton Sound										
Priority List:	**2**	1	802	1	1	1	0	$2,522,199	$4,536,000	$3,644,516
Priority List:	**3**	1		1	0	0	1	$756,134	$32,862	$32,862
Priority List:	**4**	1		0	0	0	1	$2,468,908	$65,747	$65,747
Priority List:	**8**	1		0	0	0	1	$2,500,239	$56,476	$56,476
Priority List:	**10**	2	768	1	1	1	0	$4,339,140	$3,594,263	$2,791,206
Priority List:	**14**	1	189	1	0	0	0	$1,595,677	$1,595,677	$937,830
Priority List:	**15**	1		0	0	0	1	$1,205,354	$9,510	$9,510
Priority List:	**17**	2	1,046	2	0	0	0	$33,826,686	$33,597,959	$1,741,617
Priority List:	**18**	1	1,613	1	0	0	0	$2,129,816	$2,129,816	$40,528
Basin Total		11	4,418	7	2	2	4	$51,344,153	$45,618,310	$9,320,293

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Calcasieu/Sabine										
Priority List:	**1**	3	6,407	3	3	3	0	$5,770,187	$3,004,068	$2,640,187
Priority List:	**2**	4	2,737	4	3	3	1	$8,568,462	$11,321,073	$9,336,562
Priority List:	**3**	2	3,555	2	2	2	0	$8,301,380	$9,825,783	$5,948,629
Priority List:	**4**	3	1,203	3	2	2	1	$2,893,802	$2,861,631	$2,393,264
Priority List:	**5**	1	247	1	1	1	0	$4,800,000	$3,929,152	$3,401,950
Priority List:	**6**	1	3,594	1	1	1	0	$6,316,806	$6,166,860	$5,854,184
Priority List:	**8**	4	993	3	3	2	0	$36,732,845	$32,494,686	$17,171,717
Priority List:	**9**	2	623	2	2	2	0	$9,642,838	$8,253,323	$7,935,362
Priority List:	**10**	1	225	1	1	1	0	$6,490,751	$4,944,870	$4,631,178
Priority List:	**11.1**	1	330	1	1	1	0	$19,252,500	$14,130,233	$13,918,568
Priority List:	**18**	1	473	1	1	0	0	$2,696,928	$2,540,030	$957,674
Priority List:	**20**	2	808	1	0	0	0	$4,737,398	$4,737,398	$332,251
Priority List:	**21**	1	489	0	0	0	0	$3,165,322	$3,165,322	$0
Basin Total		26	21,684	23	20	18	2	$119,369,219	$107,374,427	$74,521,526

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Coastal Basins										
Priority List:	**Cons Plan**	1		1	1	1	0	$238,871	$191,807	$143,855
Priority List:	**0.1**	1		1	1	0	0	$60,129,663	$66,375,508	$35,256,293
Priority List:	**0.2**	1		1	1	0	0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$666,704
Priority List:	**0.3**	1		1	1	0	0	$569,586	$569,586	$426,056
Priority List:	**0.4**	1	0	1	0	0	0	$372,036	$372,036	$0
Priority List:	**6**	1	0	1	1	1	0	$2,140,000	$806,220	$806,220
Priority List:	**9**	1		0	0	0	1	$1,502,817	$83,556	$83,556
Priority List:	**10**	1	0	1	1	1	0	$2,006,424	$2,718,818	$2,438,111
Priority List:	**11**	1	14,963	1	1	1	0	$68,864,870	$31,534,672	$17,914,979
Priority List:	**12**	1	0	1	1	1	0	$1,080,891	$1,080,891	$1,068,531
Priority List:	**13**	1	0	1	1	1	0	$1,000,000	$1,055,000	$691,471
Priority List:	**16**	1	0	1	1	1	0	$919,599	$919,599	$401,599
Priority List:	**17**	1	0	1	0	0	0	$1,163,343	$1,163,343	$146,665
Priority List:	**18**	1	0	1	0	0	0	$1,906,237	$1,906,237	$384,511
Priority List:	**20**	1	779	1	1	0	0	$12,689,725	$4,590,663	$132,191
Basin Total		15	15,742	14	11	7	1	$156,084,062	$114,867,936	$60,560,742

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Miss. River Delta										
Priority List:	**1**	1	9,831	1	1	1	0	$8,517,066	$33,311,311	$31,525,803
Priority List:	**3**	2	936	1	1	1	1	$3,666,187	$1,008,820	$878,359
Priority List:	**4**	1		1	0	0	1	$300,000	$58,310	$58,310
Priority List:	**6**	2	2,386	2	2	2	0	$7,073,934	$6,637,339	$3,950,029
Priority List:	**10**	1		0	0	0	1	$1,076,328	$1,076,328	$976,581
Priority List:	**12**	1		0	0	0	1	$1,880,376	$354,791	$354,791
Priority List:	**13**	1	433	0	0	0	0	$1,137,344	$1,421,680	$310,152
Priority List:	**15**	1	318	1	0	0	0	$1,074,522	$1,074,522	$474,272
Basin Total		10	13,904	6	4	4	4	$24,725,757	$44,943,100	$38,528,296

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Mermentau										
Priority List:	**1**	2	247	2	2	2	1	$1,368,671	$1,319,270	$1,143,232
Priority List:	**2**	1	1,593	1	1	1	0	$2,770,093	$3,558,027	$3,290,852
Priority List:	**3**	1		1	1	1	1	$126,062	$103,468	$103,468
Priority List:	**5**	1	511	1	1	1	0	$3,998,919	$2,586,323	$2,542,019
Priority List:	**7**	1	442	1	1	1	0	$2,185,900	$2,390,984	$2,211,223
Priority List:	**8**	1	378	1	1	1	0	$1,526,136	$1,530,812	$1,058,019
Priority List:	**9**	2	296	2	1	1	1	$7,296,603	$6,714,441	$6,309,724
Priority List:	**10**	2	1,133	2	1	1	0	$11,565,112	$7,194,104	$5,010,887
Priority List:	**11**	2	397	2	0	0	0	$15,150,433	$12,414,036	$2,473,797
Priority List:	**12**	1	844	1	1	1	0	$19,673,929	$10,518,943	$10,462,844
Priority List:	**15**	1		1	0	0	1	$1,102,043	$779,422	$779,422
Priority List:	**16**	1	888	0	0	0	0	$1,266,842	$1,266,842	$10,155
Priority List:	**17**	1	0	0	1	1	0	$1,981,822	$2,316,692	$1,008,022
Priority List:	**19**	1	279	1	0	0	0	$2,425,997	$2,425,997	$403,887
Basin Total		18	7,008	16	11	11	4	$72,438,562	$55,119,362	$36,807,549

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Pontchartrain										
Priority List:	**1**	2	1,753	2	2	2	0	$6,119,009	$5,498,122	$5,210,809
Priority List:	**2**	2	2,320	2	2	2	0	$4,500,424	$3,894,225	$3,247,503
Priority List:	**3**	3	755	3	1	1	2	$2,683,636	$912,272	$810,179
Priority List:	**4**	1		0	0	0	1	$5,018,968	$39,025	$39,025
Priority List:	**5**	1	75	1	1	1	0	$2,555,029	$2,589,403	$2,300,062
Priority List:	**8**	2	134	2	1	1	1	$5,475,065	$2,493,439	$2,060,019
Priority List:	**9**	3	220	2	1	1	2	$2,407,524	$1,335,146	$1,230,695
Priority List:	**10**	1	165	1	1	1	0	$18,378,900	$28,548,045	$17,235,360
Priority List:	**11**	1	5,438	1	0	0	0	$5,434,288	$6,780,307	$5,745,744
Priority List:	**12**	1		0	0	0	1	$1,348,345	$1,098,345	$1,089,193
Priority List:	**13**	1	436	1	1	1	0	$21,067,777	$15,752,049	$13,711,118
Priority List:	**16**	1	192	1	0	0	0	$1,660,985	$1,660,985	$1,280,080
Priority List:	**19**	1	715	1	0	0	0	$2,571,273	$2,571,273	$696,028
Priority List:	**20**	1	424	0	0	0	0	$2,567,244	$2,567,244	$26,487
Priority List:	**21**	1	731	1	0	0	0	$3,885,298	$3,885,298	$0
Basin Total		22	13,358	18	10	10	7	$85,673,765	$79,625,180	$54,682,303

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Teche / Vermilion										
Priority List:	**1**	1	65	1	1	1	0	$1,526,000	$2,022,987	$1,998,382
Priority List:	**2**	1	378	1	1	1	0	$1,008,634	$1,012,649	$878,301
Priority List:	**3**	1	2,223	1	1	1	0	$5,173,062	$8,533,990	$7,422,167
Priority List:	**5**	1	441	1	1	1	0	$940,065	$886,030	$703,909
Priority List:	**6**	4	2,567	4	4	4	0	$10,130,000	$10,347,331	$8,655,909
Priority List:	**8**	1	24	1	1	1	0	$1,013,820	$1,181,129	$1,083,665
Priority List:	**9**	3	686	1	1	1	0	$7,814,815	$4,842,135	$3,715,567
Priority List:	**13**	1	329	1	0	0	0	$2,254,912	$2,254,912	$1,703,482
Priority List:	**14**	1	169	1	1	1	0	$23,025,451	$22,611,689	$15,105,375
Priority List:	**21**	1	398	0	0	0	0	$3,136,805	$3,136,805	$0
Basin Total		15	7,280	12	11	11	0	$56,023,564	$56,829,656	$41,266,757

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

Project Status Summary Report by Basin

		No. of Projects	Acres	CSA Executed	Under Const.	Completed	Projects Deauth.	Baseline Estimate	Current Estimate	Expenditures To Date
Basin: Terrebonne										
Priority List:	**1**	5	9	4	3	3	2	$8,809,393	$9,376,760	$7,886,515
Priority List:	**2**	3	958	3	3	3	0	$12,831,588	$23,036,985	$18,788,680
Priority List:	**3**	4	3,958	4	4	4	0	$15,758,355	$24,026,828	$20,039,358
Priority List:	**4**	2	215	2	1	1	1	$6,119,470	$7,707,111	$7,635,106
Priority List:	**5**	3	0	3	1	1	2	$31,120,343	$4,747,745	$4,635,443
Priority List:	**5.1**	1		1	0	0	1	$9,700,000	$9,700,000	$3,432,749
Priority List:	**6**	4	941	2	1	1	2	$30,522,757	$37,747,287	$15,396,493
Priority List:	**7**	1	0	1	1	1	0	$460,222	$538,101	$538,101
Priority List:	**9**	4	577	4	4	3	0	$29,772,484	$35,217,954	$28,227,110
Priority List:	**10**	2	669	2	1	1	0	$44,750,163	$48,326,819	$35,684,588
Priority List:	**11**	3	543	3	2	1	0	$37,686,501	$41,300,773	$23,892,316
Priority List:	**12**	1	143	0	0	0	0	$2,229,876	$2,229,876	$1,716,949
Priority List:	**13**	1	272	1	1	0	0	$27,453,090	$30,138,970	$21,145,305
Priority List:	**16**	2	677	2	1	0	0	$45,252,588	$44,571,261	$3,369,583
Priority List:	**18**	1	456	1	0	0	0	$2,326,289	$2,326,289	$718,651
Priority List:	**19**	1	749	1	0	0	0	$2,320,214	$2,320,214	$365,101
Priority List:	**20**	1	353	0	0	0	0	$2,901,750	$2,901,750	$17,317
Basin Total		39	10,520	34	23	19	8	$310,015,083	$326,214,722	$193,489,366
Total All Basins		192	107,361	164	113	99	38	$1,347,483,525	$1,319,672,521	$750,614,896

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

STATUS OF UNCONSTRUCTED PROJECTS

For Report:

The P&E Subcommittee will report on the status of unconstructed CWPPRA projects that have been experiencing project delays and considered "critical-watch" as well as projects recommended for deauthorization or transfer. As part of this report the state will discuss the evaluation of CWPPRA projects relative to consistency with the 2012 State Master Plan and resolution of technical issues. The P&E will also report on milestones they established for these projects. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to begin the deauthorization process for the Weeks Bay project (TV-19).

a. Critical-watch unconstructed projects status and milestone updates:
- Weeks Bay Marsh Creation/Shoreline Protection/Commercial Canal/FW Redirection (TV-19) (Brad Inman, USACE)
- Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection (ME-24) (Brad Inman, USACE)
- West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-04c) (John Jurgensen, NRCS)
- Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection (TV-20) (John Jurgensen, NRCS)
- Small Freshwater Diversion to the Northwest Barataria Basin (BA-34) (Paul Kaspar, EPA)
- River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp (PO-29) (Paul Kaspar, EPA)

b. Unconstructed projects requested by the State to initiate discussion for possible deauthorization due to significant implementation delays related to technical, policy, or landowner issues in addition to inconsistencies with the 2012 State Master Plan:
- Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (TV-11b) (Brad Inman, USACE)
- Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip (BS-10) (Brad Inman, USACE)
- Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building (TE-49) (Brad Inman, USACE)
- Spanish Pass Diversion (MR-14) (Brad Inman, USACE)
- White Ditch Resurrection (BS-12) (John Jurgensen, NRCS)
- Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction (BS-15) (Paul Kaspar, EPA)

c. Unconstructed project recommended by the Technical Committee to begin the deauthorization process:
- Weeks Bay MC/SP/Commercial Canal/FW Redirection (TV-19) (Brad Inman, USACE)

Updated - June 19, 2012

Tier System -
Tier 1 consists of projects that are consistent with the locations identified in the 2012 Master Plan.
Tier 2 consists of projects that are not consistent with the locations identified in the 2012 Master Plan but have not experienced significant delays.
Tier 3 consists of projects that are not consistent with the locations identified in the 2012 Master Plan and have experienced delays of more than 24 months.

								Primary Criteria			Secondary Criteria				
Tier	PPL	Number	Project Name	Agency	Project Types	Project manager	Parishes	Consistent with Project Areas identified in the 2012 Master Plan	Project has experienced schedule delays of MORE than 24 months	Footnotes	Have a signed agreement	Consistent with objectives of Master Plan 2012	Phase I complete	Projects that have requested Phase 2 THREE OR MORE times	
1	16	ME-24	Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	COE	Shoreline Protection		Cameron, Verr	YES	YES		CORPS	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
1	9	TV-11b	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	COE	Shoreline Stabilization	Andrew Beall	Vermilion	YES	YES	2	CORPS	YES	YES	YES	*
2	8	CS-28-4-5	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycles 4 and 5	COE	Marsh Creation	Andrew Beall	Cameron	NO	YES	6	YES	YES	YES	Pre-Cashflow	
3	13	MR-14	Spanish Pass Diversion	COE	Water Diversion		Plaquemines	NO	YES		CORPS	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
3	12	TE-49	Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	COE	Water Diversion		St. Mary	NO	YES		CORPS	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
3	10	BS-10	Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	COE	Water Diversion		Plaquemines	NO	YES		CORPS	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
~~3~~	~~10~~	~~MR-13~~	~~Benneys Bay Diversion (Deauthorization Initiated)~~	~~COE~~	~~Water Diversion~~		~~Plaquemines~~	~~NO~~	~~YES~~		~~CORPS~~	~~YES~~	~~NO~~	~~Not Eligible~~	
3	9	TV-19	Weeks Bay Marsh Creation and Shore Protection/Commercial Can	COE	Marsh Creation, Shoreline Protection		Iberia	YES	YES	1,2	CORPS	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
1	11	PO-29	River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	EPA	Water Diversion	Brad Miller	Ascension, St. J	YES	YES	4	YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
1	11	TE-47	Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	EPA	Barrier Island Restoration	Brad Miller	Terrebonne	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES	
1	10	BA-34	Mississippi River Reintroduction Into Northwest Barataria Basin	EPA	Freshwater Diversion	Brad Miller	St. James	YES	YES		YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	*
2	18	BS-18	Bertrandville Siphon	EPA	Freshwater Diversion	Brad Miller	Plaquemines	NO	NO		YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
2	17	BS-15	Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	EPA	Freshwater Diversion	Brad Miller	Plaquemines	NO	NO		YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
2	15	MR-15	Venice Ponds Marsh Creation and Crevasses	EPA	Marsh Creation, Water Div	Brad Miller	Plaquemines	NO	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO	*
1	21	CS-59	Oyster Bayou	NMFS	Marsh Creation	Trena Woolridge	Cameron	YES	NO		YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
1	21	TV-63	Coles Bayou	NMFS	Marsh Creation	Trena Woolridge	Vermillion	NO	NO		Pending	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
1	19	BA-76	Cheniere Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration	NMFS	Barrier Island Restoration	Kenneth Bahlinger	Plaquemines	YES	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO	
1	16	TE-51	Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing (Scope Change)	NMFS	Marsh Creation	Kenneth Bahlinger	Terrebonne	YES	YES		YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
1	10	ME-18	Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	NMFS	Shoreline Protection		Cameron	YES	YES	4	YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	*
1	20	CS-53	Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation	NRCS	Marsh Creation	Bill Feazel	Cameron	YES	NO		YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	*
1	19	ME-31	Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation	NRCS	Marsh Creation	contractor	Vermilion	YES	NO		YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
1	18	TE-66	Central Terrebonne Freshwater Enhancement	NRCS	Hydrologic Restoration	Andrew Beall	Terrebonne	YES	NO		YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
1	18	CS-49	Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction	NRCS	Freshwater Diversion	Bill Feazel	Cameron	YES	NO		YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
1	17	BA-47	West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	NRCS	Marsh Creation	Bill Feazel	Plaquemines	YES	YES		YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
1	16	PO-34	Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	NRCS	Marsh Creation	Bill Feazel	Orleans	YES	NO		YES	YES	YES	NO	
1	11	TE-48 cu2	Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection/Marsh Creation	NRCS	Shoreline Protection, Mars	Dustin White	Terrebonne	YES	YES		YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
2	9	TE-39 cu2	S. Lake Decade FW Introduction	NRCS	Water Diversion	Bill Feazel	Terrebonne	YES	YES		YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
2	21	PO-133	LaBranche Central MC	NRCS	Marsh Creation	Devyani Kar	St. Charles	NO	NO		Pending	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
2	19	PO-75	LaBranche East Marsh Creation	NRCS	Marsh Creation	Bill Feazel	St. Charles	NO	NO		YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
3	14	BS-12	White Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management	NRCS	Water Diversion, Outfall M	Brad Miller	Plaquemines	NO	YES		YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
3	13	TV-20	Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	NRCS	Shoreline Protection	Bill Feazel	St. Mary	NO	YES		YES	YES	NO	Not Eligible	
3	3	BA-04c	West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	NRCS	Water Diversion	Bill Feazel	Plaquemines	NO	YES		YES	NO	NO	Pre-Cashflow	
1	20	TE-83	Terrebonne Bay Marsh Creation - Nourishment Project	USFWS	Marsh Creation	Andrew Beall	Terrebonne	YES	NO	3	YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
1	20	CS-54	Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation	USFWS	Marsh Creation	Andrew Beall	Cameron	YES	NO		YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
1	19	TE-72	Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	USFWS	Marsh Creation	Andrew Beall	Terrebonne	YES	NO		YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	*
1	6	TE-32a	North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction and Hydrol	USFWS	Water Diversion	Andrew Beall	Terrebonne	NO	YES	5	YES	YES	YES	Pre-Cashflow	
2	21	BA-125	Northwest Turtle Bay	USFWS	Marsh Creation	Devyani Kar	Jefferson	NO	NO		Pending	NO	NO	Not Eligible	
2	20	PO-104	Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation Project	USFWS	Marsh Creation	Andrew Beall	St. Tammany	NO	NO		YES	NO	NO	Not Eligible	

Footnotes

1 We tried to deauthorize this project, due to high costs and low benefits.
2 Consistent with MP, but not consistent with CWPPRA policy on shoreline protection for Navigation Channels.
3 Potential to be deemed unconstructable
4 While Maurepas and Rockefeller are both supported by the Master Plan, they are likely too expensive to be funded under CWPPRA
5 Construction money is in-hand
6 An agreement was recently reached to transfer partial control from the Corps to USFWS to facilitate the final construction cycles

2012 SOUP - Status Unconstructed Projects - PPL 1 - 17

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Authorized Date/Phase I Approval	Construction/ Phase II Approval	30% Design Review Date*	95% Design Review Date*	Current Approved Economic Analsyis Date (Budget Estimate on Books)	Construct Start*	Construct Complete*	Current Approved Funded Budget	Expenditures	1st cost Unexpended	Monitoring Unexpended	O&M Unexpended	TOTAL Unexpended	TOTAL Unobligated	Current Total FF Cost Est . On Books	On Sched	Waiting on Phase II Funds	Proj Issue Delays	Prog Issue Delays	P&E Recommend Deauth/ Trans/ Close Out	State Requested Deauth/ Trans/ Close Out	Consistent with State MP Project Areas***	Consistent with State MP objectives***
GIWW Bank Rest of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	TE-43	NRCS	10	10-Jan-01	20-Jan-10	21-Jan-03	26-Aug-04	20-Jan-10	1-Dec-12	30-Oct-13	$11,258,135	$1,359,499	$8,929,434	$4,147	$965,054	$9,898,636	$1,803,500	$13,022,246	X						NO	NO
Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing	TE-51	NMFS	16	18-Oct-06				18-Oct-06			$3,002,171	$923,805	$2,078,366			$2,078,366	$389,968	$32,353,377	X						YES	NO
West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	BA-47	NRCS	17	25-Oct-07	22-Jan-14	1-May-13	1-Sep-13		1-Sep-14	30-Aug-15	$1,620,740	$231,511	$1,389,229			$1,389,229	$327,316	$16,136,639	X						YES	NO
Sediment Containment for Marsh Creation Demonstration	LA-09	NRCS	17	25-Oct-07	25-Oct-07				1-Nov-12	1-Apr-14	$1,163,343	$139,614	$936,705	$35,753	$51,271	$1,023,729	$165,819	$1,163,343	X						NO	NO
South Grand Chenier	ME-20	FWS	11	16-Jan-02	23-Jan-13	6-Aug-09	3-Nov-09	20-Jan-10	1-Dec-13	1-Dec-14	$2,358,420	$1,327,484	$991,139	$39,797		$1,030,936	$973,169	$29,046,128		X					YES	YES
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TE-47	EPA	11	16-Jan-02	23-Jan-13	5-Oct-04	28-Sep-05	16-Jan-02	15-Jan-14	1-Oct-14	$3,742,053	$2,017,484	$1,712,888	$11,681		$1,724,569	$408,354	$65,355,775		X					YES	YES
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation & Crevasses	MR-15	EPA	15	08-Feb-06	23-Jan-13	29-Jun-11	25-Oct-11	8-Feb-06	1-Sep-13	1-Sep-14	$1,074,522	$400,614	$673,908			$673,908	$161,184	$22,156,292		X					NO	YES
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	PO-34	NRCS	16	18-Oct-06	23-Jan-13	18-Aug-11	16-Nov-11	21-Jan-09	1-Sep-13	30-Aug-14	$1,660,985	$1,248,787	$412,198			$412,198	$371,122	$57,667,883		X					YES	YES
**West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	BA-04c	NRCS	3	01-Oct-93	1-Jun-13	1-Oct-12	1-Apr-13	5-Nov-08	1-Aug-13	1-Jan-14	$4,269,295	$757,489	$1,884,581	$798,087	$829,138	$3,511,806	$3,411,132	$5,370,526			X				NO	NO
North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Intro and Hydro Mgt	TE-32a	FWS	6	na	28-Oct-10	4-Aug-09	29-Jun-10	28-Oct-10	1-Oct-13	1-Oct-15	$20,048,152	$2,705,803	$16,549,285	$363,872	$429,192	$17,342,349	$17,094,309	$25,766,765			X				NO	YES
**Small FW Diversion to the NW Barataria Basin	BA-34	EPA	10	10-Jan-01	22-Jan-14	8-Aug-13	1-Oct-13	10-Jan-01	1-May-14	13-May-15	$2,362,687	$790,945	$1,573,747	-$2,005		$1,571,742	$228,246	$14,777,050			X				YES	NO
**River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PO-29	EPA	11	07-Aug-01	na	4-Dec-08	1-Oct-12	3-Jun-09	na	na	$6,780,307	$5,723,133	$1,031,093	$26,081		$1,057,174	$379,510	$165,975,707			X				YES	YES
Bayou Dupont Ridge and Marsh Restoration	BA-48	NMFS	17	25-Oct-07	19-Jan-11	29-Jun-10	27-Oct-10		1-Oct-12	1-Oct-13	$37,984,593	$1,154,399	$36,476,524	$5,252	$348,418	$36,830,194	$5,897,369	$38,539,615			X				YES	YES
South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	BS-16	FWS	17	25-Oct-07	19-Jan-12	27-Oct-10	16-Nov-11		1-Apr-13	1-Apr-14	$32,238,260	$1,515,418	$30,672,929	$24,938	$24,975	$30,722,842	$30,523,103	$32,466,987			X				YES	YES
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycles 4&5	CS-28-4&5	COE	8	20-Jan-99	19-Jan-11	na	na	19-Jan-11	1-Mar-14		$7,952,796	$0	$7,795,447	$0	$157,349	$7,952,796	$7,952,796	$8,111,705				X			NO	YES
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	ME-18	NMFS	10	10-Jan-01		28-Sep-04	2-Sep-05	10-Jan-01			$2,408,478	$1,332,159	$1,069,388	$6,931		$1,076,319	$1,074,057	$96,467,227				X			YES	YES
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection, Tebo Point & O&M Only [CIAP]	ME-21a&b	NRCS	11	16-Jan-02	15-Feb-07	11-May-04	16-Aug-04	15-Feb-07	1-May-13	30-Aug-13	$10,055,616	$775,883	$2,958,588	$14,559	$6,306,586	$9,279,733	$9,279,733	$10,055,616				X			YES	YES
**Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	ME-24	COE	16	18-Oct-06	21-Jan-15	9-Apr-14	8-Jul-14	18-Oct-06	2-Jul-15	8-Jul-16	$1,266,842	$10,155	$1,256,687			$1,256,687	$1,256,687	$36,922,487				X			YES	YES
Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	ME-17	NRCS	9	11-Jan-00	na	na	na	3-Jun-09	na	na	$1,556,598	$1,290,939	$220,288	$45,371		$265,659	$165,349	$6,836,629					X		NO	YES
**Weeks Bay MC/SP/Commercial Canal/FW Redirection	TV-19	COE	9	11-Jan-00				11-Jan-00			$1,229,337	$534,057	$657,345	$37,935		$695,280	$695,280	$30,027,305					X		YES	YES
Benneys Bay Diversion	MR-13	COE	10	10-Jan-01	na	17-Sep-02	1-Nov-11	10-Jan-01	na	na	$1,076,328	$975,534	$75,535	$25,259		$100,794	$100,794	$30,297,105					X		NO	YES
**Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	TV-20	NRCS	13	28-Jan-04	23-Jan-13	1-May-13	1-Sep-13	28-Jan-04	1-Sep-14	30-Aug-15	$2,254,912	$1,645,587	$609,325			$609,325	$456,693	$32,103,020					X		NO	YES
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TV-11b	COE	9	11-Jan-00		17-Jun-02	22-Jan-04	11-Jan-00			$1,498,967	$1,101,738	$283,328	$113,901		$397,229	$397,229	$35,634,067						X	YES	NO
Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BS-10	COE	10	10-Jan-01		16-Aug-05		10-Jan-01			$1,444,000	$1,178,640	$252,235	$13,125		$265,360	$265,360	$6,644,070						X	NO	YES
Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	TE-49	COE	12	16-Jan-03	22-Jan-14	20-Feb-13	5-Jun-13	16-Jan-03	15-Oct-14	15-Jul-15	$2,229,876	$1,716,949	$469,308	$43,619		$512,927	$512,927	$19,157,216						X	NO	NO
Spanish Pass Diversion	MR-14	COE	13	28-Jan-04	21-Jan-15	10-Dec-13	17-Apr-14	28-Jan-04	1-Oct-15	1-Oct-16	$1,421,680	$310,151	$1,111,528			$1,111,528	$1,111,528	$14,212,169						X	NO	YES
White Ditch Resurrection	BS-12	NRCS	14	17-Feb-05	22-Jan-14	1-Jun-12	1-Sep-12	17-Feb-05	1-Sep-14	1-Sep-15	$1,595,677	$908,551	$687,126			$687,126	$154,839	$14,845,193						X	NO	NO
Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	BS-15	EPA	17	25-Oct-07	22-Jan-14	1-May-13	26-Jul-13		1-Jun-14	1-Jun-15	$1,359,699	$176,386	$1,183,313			$1,183,313	$148,818	$6,923,792						X	NO	YES

*Use actual or current schedule date for design review and construction schedules

**CRITICAL WATCH LIST PROJECT

***Preliminary Analysis of Consistency

na= Not applicable (Cash Flow, Complex, or PENDING DEAUTH)

	Current Approved Funded Budget		1st cost Unexpended	Monitoring Unexpended	O&M Unexpended	TOTAL Unexpended	TOTAL Unobligated	Current Total FF Cost Est . On Books
On Schedule	$17,044,389		$13,333,733	$39,900	$1,016,325	$14,389,959	$2,686,602	$62,675,605
Waiting on Phase II $	$8,835,980		$3,790,132	$51,478	$0	$3,841,610	$1,913,828	$174,226,078
Project Issue Delays	$103,683,294		$88,188,159	$1,216,225	$1,631,723	$91,036,107	$57,533,670	$282,896,650
Program Issue Delays	$21,683,732		$13,080,110	$21,490	$6,463,935	$19,565,535	$19,563,273	$151,557,035
P&E Rec. Deauth.	$6,117,175		$1,562,493	$108,565	$0	$1,671,058	$1,418,115	$99,264,059
State Req. Deauth.	$9,549,899		$3,986,839	$170,645	$0	$4,157,484	$2,590,701	$97,416,507
Over $50 million	$12,930,838		$3,813,369	$44,693	$0	$3,858,062	$1,861,921	$327,798,709

Updated:

FWS
NMFS
EPA
COE
NRCS

Critical Watch List 2012

Note: All projects on this tab will give a status report at the September 2012 Technical Committee Meeting

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Project Issue Delays	Near-term Milestones	Current Phase
West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	BA-04c	NRCS	3	Scope Change in Past	CPRA design contractor has not completed design. A 30% review is planned for October 2012.	I
Weeks Bay MC/SP/Commercial Canal/FW Redirection	TV-19	COE	9	Deauthorize	Shaw provided their Alternative Analysis report to P&E prior to September 2011 Technical Committee meeting. They presented recommended alternative at meeting. Further analysis performed by USACE and CPRA revealed deficiencies in preferred alternative and the project was recommended for deauthorization in January 2012. TF failed to approve motion. Project remains authorized because of continuing local interest.	I
Small FW Diversion to the NW Barataria Basin	BA-34	EPA	10	Cost-Benefit Effectiveness	Design team has initially evaluated cost and benefits and options for continuation of the project including possible scope change to delete the diversion feature due to complexity/flow limitations/cost. Alternatives have been reported to Env/Eng Work Groups. Current path forward is to pursue scope change with reduced benfits and reduced costs, but increased cost-effectiveness.	I
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PO-29	EPA	11	Coffer Dam Design	Gap Analysis completed in Jan. 12. 95% Design Review in Oct. 12. Funding for construction will be non-CWPPRA. CPRA continuing engineering and design and is currently working to resolve USACE guidance on coffer dam design.	I
Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	TV-20	NRCS	13	Pipeline	*CRITICAL WATCH LIST PROJECT.* Project Team scope change did not get approved by Technical Committee. Project Team reviewing option suggest by Parsih to allow a test section of OysterBreak product, funded by Parish. Project Team assessing viability.	I
Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	ME-24	COE	16	CSA	All work is on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement, discussions are ongoing with the State. Late July 2012 the CG met with the head of CPRA to discuss this issue, awaiting results and guidance on path forward.	I

Projects On Schedule

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Project Status & Critical Milestone(s)	Current Phase
GIWW Bank Rest of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	TE-43	NRCS	10	CPRA assigned land rights to NRCS in April 2012. Project re-surveyed to verify design was still current. Project is scheduled for construction in December 2012.	I
Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing	TE-51	NMFS	16	Conceptual design and preliminary cost estimates for new location (Task Force approved June 2012 Scope Change) anticipated to be available spring 2013.	I
West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation	BA-47	NRCS	17	NRCS currently conducting magnetometer surveys & geotechnical investigation of project fill area. Project 30% design meetingis planned for May 2013.	I
Sediment Containment for Marsh Creation Demonstration	LA-09	NRCS	17	LA-9 Demo will be installed under 2 projects: P0-75 LaBranche Pilot Study and BA-27c Barataria Land Bridge CU 7 & 8. Borth are scheduled to begin construction by November 2012.	

Projects Waiting on Phase II Funding

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Near-term Milestones	Current Phase
South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration	ME-20	FWS	11	Phase 2 funding was returned to the program in December 2011 due to landright issues. However, it appears as though landrights issues are being resolved and final landrights should be secured by July 2012. Revised costs and benefits will be prepared in October 2012 and Phase 2 funding will be requested in December 2012.	II
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TE-47	EPA	11	A resurvey the island was conducted after the 2009 Hurricane Season to verify validity of plans and specifications. The results of the survey show that quantities and have actually decreased by approximately 100,000 cubic yards. While the project is still viable, it is likely that some adjustments to the plans and specifications will be required once Phase 2 approval has been obtained. It does not appear to be practical to address these adjustments until phase 2 approval has been obtained. Likewise, a lease from MMS must be obtained prior to construction but cannot be negotiated until Phase 2 funds are obtained.	I
Venice Ponds Marsh Creation & Crevasses	MR-15	EPA	15	Design completed and will seek Phase II funding again in January 2013.	I
Alligator Bend Marsh Restoration and Shoreline Protection	PO-34	NRCS	16	Project did not receive funding at January 2012 Task Froce meeting; will re-compete for funding at January 2013 Task Force meeting.	I

Projects Delayed by Project Delivery Team Issues

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Project Issue Delays	Project Status & Critical Milestone(s)	Current Phase
West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management	BA-04c	NRCS	3	Scope Change in Past	*CRITICAL WATCH LIST PROJECT.* CPRA design contractor has not completed design. A 30% review is planned for October 2012.	I
North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Intro and Hydro Mgt	TE-32a	FWS	6	Project Features	A revised cost share agreement has been executed. A 404 permit pre-application meeting and field trip have been conducted. Several regulatory issues will need to be resolved. A 404 permit application should be submitted by August 2013. Landrights work should be finalized by June 2013. Construction is expected to begin in October 2013.	II
Small FW Diversion to the NW Barataria Basin	BA-34	EPA	10	Cost-Benefit Effectiveness	*CRITICAL WATCH LIST PROJECT.* Design team has initially evaluated cost and benefits and options for continuation of the project including possible scope change to delete the diversion feature due to complexity/flow limitations/cost. Alternatives have been reported to Env/Eng Work Groups. Current path forward is to pursue scope change at the spring 2013 TC mtg with reduced benefits and reduced costs, but increased cost-effectiveness.	I
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PO-29	EPA	11	Coffer Dam Design	*CRITICAL WATCH LIST PROJECT.* Gap Analysis completed in Jan. 12. 95% Design Review in Oct. 12. Funding for construction will be non-CWPPRA. CPRA continuing engineering and design and is currently working to resolve USACE guidance on coffer dam design.	I
Bayou Dupont Ridge and Marsh Restoration	BA-48	NMFS	17	Permitting	Regulatory review by COE still in progress. Construction schedule primarily dependent on borrow area availability and permit issuance.	I
South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	BS-16	FWS	17		Landrights issues have delayed advertising for construction bids. It is anticipated that final landrights will be secured by October 2012. A Section 404 permit has been granted by the Corps. Construction is expected to begin in April 2013.	II

Projects Delayed by Programmatic Issues (e.g., CSAs, Induced Shoaling)

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PL	Issue Category	Project Status & Critical Milestone(s)	Current Phase
Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 4&5	CS-28-4&5	COE	8	CSA	In June 2012 CWPPRA Task Force approved the transfer of Federal Sponsorship from USACE to USFWS. Project currently does not have a CSA.	I
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	ME-18	NMFS	10	CWPPRA Program Funding Limitations	Monitoring of CIAP test sections complete. Sponsors evaluating mechanisms to intiate transition to construction phase for full project.	I
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection, Tebo Point & O&M Only [CIAP]	ME-21a&b	NRCS	11	CSA	Project has never received MIPR. USACE will not issue until local sponsor provides 5% cash contribution towards project.	II
Southwest LA Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection	ME-24	COE	16	CSA	*CRITICAL WATCH LIST PROJECT* . All work is on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement, discussions are ongoing with the State. Late July 2012 the CG met with the head of CPRA to discuss this issue, awaiting results and guidance on path forward.	I

Projects Recommended by P&E for Deauthorization or Transfer to Other Program

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PL	Issues	Reason(s) for Potential De-authorization
Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration	ME-17	NRCS	9	Landowner concerns	Task Force approved initiation of deauthorization procedures on 5 June 2012, needs approval for final deauthorization.
Weeks Bay MC/SP/Commercial Canal/FW Redirection	TV-19	COE	9	CSA/ Project feasibility	*CRITICAL WATCH LIST PROJECT.* Shaw provided their Alternative Analysis report to P&E prior to September 2011 Technical Committee meeting. They presented recommended alternative at meeting. Further analysis performed by USACE and CPRA revealed deficiencies in preferred alternative and the project was recommended for deauthorization in January 2012. TF failed to approve motion. Project remains authorized because of continuing local interest.
Benneys Bay Diversion	MR-13	COE	10	Induced Shoaling/ CSA	95% Design submitted to CPRA in October 2006. Project delayed by CPRA disagreement with the overall O&M funding approach associated with induced shoaling in the Mississippi River. Issues with inclusion of Emergency Closure plan within the CSA. Task Force approved initiation of deauthorization procedures on 5 June 2012, needs approval for final deauthorization.
Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection	TV-20	NRCS	13		*CRITICAL WATCH LIST PROJECT.* Project Team scope change did not get approved by Technical Committee. Project Team reviewing option suggest by Parsih to allow a test section of OysterBreak product, funded by Parish. Project Team assessing viability.

Projects for Deauthorization or Transfer to Other Program Request by the State

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PL	Issues	Reason(s) for Potential De-authorization
Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab - Belle Isle Canal to Lock	TV-11b	COE	9	CSA	All work is on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement. State requests deauthorization because this project is not consistent with 2012 State Master Plan.
Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Philip	BS-10	COE	10	CSA/ Induced Shoaling Issue	All work is on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement. State requests deauthorization because this project is not consistent with 2012 State Master Plan.
Avoca Island Diversion and Land Building	TE-49	COE	12	Project features/ CSA	All work is on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement. (Tech Comm declined request to transfer to another federal agency). Potential Change in project scope for dedicated dredging marsh creation being considered. Decision to change scope and move toward 30% design review pending resolution of CPRA's geotechnical concerns and concurrence on final project features. State requests deauthorization because this project is not consistent with 2012 State Master Plan.
Spanish Pass Diversion	MR-14	COE	13	CSA	All work is on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement. Benefits to be realized changed from 334 to 190 acres. A smaller diversion is proposed along with dedicated dredging/marsh creation to result in an equivelent amount of acreage as originally proposed. State requests deauthorization because this project is not consistent with 2012 State Master Plan.
White Ditch Resurrection	BS-12	NRCS	14	Landrights/ Location Issues	Project team has agreed to move to deauthorization due to issues regarding location & operation of siphon. State requests deauthorization because this project is not consistent with 2012 State Master Plan.
Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction	BS-15	EPA	17	SMP	State requests deauthorization because this project is not consistent with 2012 State Master Plan

Projects with Phase II Estimate > $50 Million

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PPL	Phase I Estimate	Phase II Estimate	Total Estimate*
River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp	PO-29	EPA	11	$6,780,307	$159,195,400	$165,975,707
Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration	TE-47	EPA	11	$3,742,053	$61,613,722	$65,355,775
Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	ME-18	NMFS	10	$2,408,478	$94,058,749	$96,467,227
				$12,930,838	$314,867,871	$327,798,709

Projects Removed from SOUP

Project Name	Project No.	Agency	PL	Yr Removed from SOUP	Reason Removed from SOUP List
South Lake Decade Freshwater Introduction	TE-39	NRCS	9		Construction completed July 12, 2011.
Lake Borgne and MRGO Shoreline Protection	PO-32	COE	12		Project was deauthorized.
South Shore of the Pen	BA-41	NRCS	14		Construction completed June 5, 2012.
East Marsh Island Marsh Creation	TV-21	EPA/NRCS	14		Construction completed February 2011.
Penchant Basin Natural Resources Plan, Incr 1	TE-34	NRCS	6		Construction completed August 29, 2012.
West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration Project	TE-52	NMFS	16	2011	Bid opening occurred July 14, 2011.
Barataria Barrier Shoreline, Pelican Island to Chaland Pass (CU2)	BA-38	NMFS	11	2011	Bid opening occurred July 7, 2011. Low bidder within available funds. Construction anticipated to begin Fall 2011.
Fort Jackson Sediment Diversion	na	COE	na	2012	Project was closed out October 2011.
Riverine Sand Mining/Scofield Island Restoration	BA-40	NMFS	14	2012	Project was deauthorized January 2012
Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation	BA-42	FWS	15	2012	Construction scheduled to be completed by October 2012.
Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 CU #7	BA-27c	NRCS	9	2012	Construction scheduled to begin by November 2012.
Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3 CU #8	BA-27c	NRCS	9	2012	Construction scheduled to begin by November 2012.
Raccoon Island Shoreline Protection and Marsh Creation	TE-48	NRCS	11	2012	Advertised and will be awarded in July 2012.

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 10, 2012

1. **Project Name (and number):** GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne (TE-43)

2. **PPL:** 10

3. **Federal Agency:** NRCS

4. **Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** January 2010

5. **Approved Total Budget:** $11,258,135 (G. Browning/June 2011)

6. **Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** $13,022,246 (G. Browning/June 2011)

7. **Expenditures:** $1,256,8789 (G. Browning/June 2011)

8. **Unexpended Funds:** $10,001,256 (G. Browning/June 2011)

9. **Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** N/A at this time

10. **Potential changes to project benefits:** With the change in project scope excluding the portion of the project that was accepted for construction under CIAP, the WVA was revised to reflect the new project. The benefits attributed to the 8833 linear foot length of project shoreline protection resulted in a benefit area adjustment from 3324 acres to 355 acres and the original net benefits of 366 acres attributed to the entire project was adjusted to 65 acres to reflect the revised total length of the remaining CWPPRA project segment.

11. **Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2001	Approved (Phase I)
2001 - 2004	Planning
2004	1st Phase II Approval Request for full project (39,000 linear ft)
2005	2nd Phase II Approval Request for full project
2006	Divided project into CIAP project (14,555 ft) and CWPPRA project (8,833 ft)
2007	Scope change request for revised project w/o CIAP segment.
2008	3rd Phase II Approval Request for revised project
2009	4th Phase II Approval Request for revised project
2010	5th Phase II Approval Request for revised project – approved
2011	Project team waiting on land rights assignments from OCPR
2012	CPRA assigned land rights in April 2012. Project was re-surveyed for any design changes due to time since original survey. Project scheduled to begin construction in December 2012.

12. **Current status/remaining issues:** Project is scheduled to begin construction in December 2012.

13. **Projected schedule:** Anticipate project construction to begin December 2012.

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14. Preparer: Ron Boustany, NRCS, (337) 291-3067 (Updated 6/7/10)
Updated (6/23/2011): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694
Updated (7/10/2012): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694

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Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
20 July 2012

1. Project Name (and number): Madison Bay (TE-51)

2. PPL: 16 - Phase 1 was authorized in October 2006

3. Federal Agency: NMFS

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: December 2013

5. Approved Total Budget: $2,818,809 (Phase 1 approved funding)

6. Fully Funded Estimate: $32,353,377 (July 14, 2008)

7. Expenditures: $802,114 (May 2012)

8. Unexpended Funds: $2,016,695 (May 2012)

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: 19% increase, to $38,500,519 (FFC) approved on June 5, 2012.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: April 19, 2012-Technical Committee approves project scope change; i.e. 32% reduction in constructed acres, 29% reduction in TY20 acres, and 19% increase to the Full-Funded costs; and approved the relocation of the project boundary to the Wonder Lake area.

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- October 2006 - Phase 1 Approval
- March 7, 2007 - Project Kick off meeting.
- October 2008 - Landowner meeting (Oyster lease coordination initiated)
- April 2009 - Survey and Geotechnical Investigations initiated.
- January 2010 - Survey, magnetometer survey, and landrights results began discussion of project boundary shift.
- February 2010 - The NMFS/OCPR met with landowners in the area to keep them apprised of project status.
- May 2010 - Field investigation conducted to evaluate alternative project locations.
- April 2011 - Made project presentation to the Technical Committee in order to request permission to expend project funds outside of the approved project area for geotechnical investigation of an alternative project site.
- August 30, 2011 - Geotechnical investigation begun.
- November 19, 2011 - Geotechnical report delivered, results show Wonder Lake area most appropriate for construction consideration.
- April 19, 2012 - Technical Committee approves project scope change; i.e. 32% reduction in constructed acres, 29% reduction in TY20 acres, and 19% increase to the Full-Funded costs; AND approved the relocation of the project boundary to the Wonder Lake area.

12. Current status/remaining issues: On June 5, 2012, Task Force final approval for project scope change and relocation of project boundary.

13. Projected schedule and milestones: Project data acquisition scheduled to begin during August 2012; 30% Design Meeting – May 2013; 95% Design Meeting – September 2013.

14. Preparer: John D. Foret, Ph.D., NOAA Fisheries Service, john.foret@noaa.gov

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 30, 2012

1. **Project Name (and number):** West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation (BA-47)

2. **PPL:** 17

3. **Federal Agency:** NRCS

4. **Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** October 25, 2007

5. **Approved Total Budget:** $4,269,295

6. **Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** $16,136,639

7. **Expenditures:** $_____ (G. Browning/___ 2012)

8. **Unexpended Funds:** $_____ (G. Browning/____ 2012)

9. **Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** N/A at this time

10. **Potential changes to project benefits:** None at this time.

11. **Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2007	Approved
May 2008	Kick-off Meeting
November 2008	Kick-off Field Trip
2009-May 2012	Obtain access/entry permissions from landowners & pipeline company - affected by resolution of the Jefferson Canal acquisition, and review & approval of negotiated permission language by OGC.
May 2012	Engineering task – Survey of project fill area & healthy marsh analog sites completed.
August 2012	Magnetometer survey anticipated to begin.

12. **Current status/remaining issues:** NRCS currently conducting magnetometer surveys & geotechnical investigation of project fill area.

13. **Projected schedule:** Project 30% design meeting May 2013, 95% design meeting September 2013, construction approval request anticipated for December 2013.

14. **Preparer:** Cindy Steyer, NRCS, (225) 389-0334 (5/17/12)
Review/Concurrence (5/18/12): William Feazel, OCPR, (225) 342-4641
Updated (7/10/12): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
Updated (7/30/12): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 20, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): South Grand Chenier Hydrologic Restoration (ME-20)

2. PPL: 11

3. Federal Agency: USFWS

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: Anticipated January, 2013

5. Approved Total Budget: $2,358,420

6. Fully-Funded Cost: $29,046,128 (November 21, 2009 economic analysis)

7. Expenditures: $1,327,484

8. Unexpended Funds: $1,030,936

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: Unknown at this time.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: None

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

1/2002	Phase I E & D Task Force approval
8/6/2009	Successful 30% Design Review Meeting.
10/28/2009	Scope change to increase costs 33% to $27.9 M and remove Area A approved by Task Force.
11/3/2009	95% Design Review meeting.
10/27/2010	Corps Section 404 Permit Issued.
5/16/2011	NEPA completed: Final EA and FONSI.
4/2012	Landrights secured for the Miller family.
Current	Landrights for 0.6% of marsh creation project area ongoing.

Issues affecting implementation: Since construction funding, the project has been delayed due to failure to acquire landrights agreements from principal landowners.

12. Current status/remaining issues:

Although Phase 2 approval was received on January 20, 2010, project sponsors returned construction funding to the Program in December 2011 due to landowner issues. The project is on schedule for construction in 2013 if remaining landrights (0.6% of landowners) and funding can be secured.

13. Projected schedule:

7/2012	Final landrights anticipated.
10/2012	Revised costs and benefits.
12/2012	Request Phase II Funding.
12/2013	Begin construction.

14. Preparer: Darryl Clark, USFWS (337-291-3111)

dc 5-10-2012

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 6, 2012

1. Project Name: Ship Shoal: Whiskey West Flank Restoration (TE-47)

2. PPL: 11

3. Federal Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: Anticipated January 2013

5. Approved Total Budget: $3,742,053

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $65,355,775 (January 2012)

7. Expenditures: $2,017,484

8. Unexpended Funds: $1,724,569

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: No anticipated CWPPRA funding increase for Phase I work. A revised fully funded cost estimate in the amount of $61,750,053 was developed for the January 2010 Phase II funding request. This is $9,609,925 increase to the prior January 2009 Phase II funding request in the amount of $52,140,860. A subsequent revised estimate in the amount of $65,355,755 was prepared for the January 2012 Phase II funding request.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: N/A – Phase 1 Completed.

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:
Phase I approval was received on January 16, 2002, 30% E&D Review on November 8, 2004, and the 95% E&D Review was held on September 28, 2005. Phase 2 approval requests were request in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. CWPPRA funding has been insufficient to fund this project to date.

12. Current status/remaining issues:
Phase 1 E&D has been completed, but project has not yet been selected for Phase 2 construction funding. Sponsors have considered numerous options to move the project forward including re-scoping and/or seeking alternative funding sources. Because of the nature of the project, these re-scoping alternatives do not appear to be practical. A resurvey the island was conducted after the 2009 Hurricane Season to verify validity of plans and specifications. The results of the survey show that quantities and have actually decreased by approximately 100,000 cubic yards. While the project is still viable, it is likely that some adjustments to the plans and specifications will be required once Phase 2 approval has been obtained. It does not appear to be practical to address these adjustments until phase 2 approval has been obtained. Likewise, a lease from BOEMRE must be obtained prior to construction but cannot be negotiated until Phase 2 funds are

obtained. A slight modification to the schedule has been made to address these issues. It is currently intended to request Phase II construction funding again in January 2012, however, future funding requests may be dropped.

13. Projected schedule:

- 30% Design Review: November 8, 2004
- 95% Design Review: September 28, 2005
- Design Completion: September 29, 2005
- Project Resurvey: November 2009
- Phase 2 Approval: January 2013
- Construction Start: January 2014

14. Preparer: Paul Kaspar, (214-665-7459), kaspar.paul@epa.gov

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 6, 2012

1. Project Name: Venice Ponds Marsh Creation & Crevasses (MR-15)

2. PPL: 15

3. Federal Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: Anticipated January 2013

5. Approved Total Budget: $1,074,522

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $22,156,292 (January 2012)

7. Expenditures: $287,088

8. Unexpended Funds: $787,434

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: No anticipated CWPPRA funding increase for Phase I work.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: Unknown at this time.

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation: Phase I approval was received on February 8, 2006. MOA established between USACE/EPA/OCPR to transfer project from USACE to EPA for design and construction of project. EPA cost share agreement with OCPR to perform Phase 1 E&D was completed on May 28, 2009. A project site visit was conducted on October 29, 2009. Geotechnical investigations were delayed in 2010 due to the Deepwater Horizon Spill. Phase 1 E&D was completed in November 2011.

12. Current status/remaining issues: Phase 1 E&D was completed in November 2011. Project team will be requesting Phase 2 funds in January 2013.

13. Projected schedule:

- 30% Design Review: Completed 29 June 2011
- 95% Design Review: Completed 25 October 2011
- Design Completion: Completed November 2011
- Phase 2 Approval: January 2013
- Construction Start: September 2013

14. Preparer: Chris Llewellyn, (214-665-7239), llewellyn.chris@epa.gov

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 10, 2012

1. **Project Name (and number):** Alligator Bend Shoreline Protection Project (PO-34)

2. **PPL:** 16

3. **Federal Agency:** NRCS

4. **Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** January 2012 (scheduled)

5. **Approved Total Budget:** $1,660,985 (G. Browning/June 2011)

6. **Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** $29,891,722 (G. Browning/June 2011)

7. **Expenditures:** $859,407 (G. Browning/June 2011)

8. **Unexpended Funds:** $801,578 (G. Browning/June 2011)

9. **Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** N/A at this time

10. **Potential changes to project benefits:** The project scope changed due to landowner using marsh areas for a mitigation bank. Current project is shoreline protection only.

11. **Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2006	Approved (Phase I)
2006 - 2008	USACE and OCPR unable to sign Cost Share Agreement
2008	Project transferred from USACE to NRCS as federal sponsor, Scope changed from marsh creation to shoreline protection.
2008 – 2010	Planning and Design
2010	Additional geotechnical analysis performed due to failure or Lake Borgne project south of this location. Information used to finalize PO-34 design.
2011	Preliminary design complete, pending Phase II approval.
2012	Project was not approved for Phase II; will re-compete for funding in January 2013.

12. **Current status/remaining issues:** Project is has completed design and is currently requesting Phase II approval..

13. **Projected schedule:** Phase II request in January 2013.

14. **Preparer:** John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694 (6/23/2011)
Updated (6/22/11): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

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Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 30, 2012

1. **Project Name (and number):** West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-4c)

2. **PPL:** 3

3. **Federal Agency:** NRCS

4. **Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** November 8, 2008

5. **Approved Total Budget:** $4,269,295

6. **Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** $5,370,526

7. **Expenditures:** $623,461 (G. Browning/June 2011)

8. **Unexpended Funds:** $3,645,834 (G. Browning/June 2011)

9. **Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** N/A at this time

10. **Potential changes to project benefits:** Refer to revised WVA approved by EnvWG and EngrWG.

11. **Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

1993	– Approved
1993 - 2000	- Various planning and engineering tasks; increased construction budget from $400K to about $2M; DNR concerned about benefits
2000 - 2004	- Hydrodynamic Model predicted that siphon operation (more so than proposed outfall mgt) creates favorable conditions in project area. DNR and NRCS desire to pursue modifications to siphon to improve / extend ability to operate siphon.
2005 - 2006	- DNR "working with" Plaquemines Parish Government to establish a cooperative agreement regarding siphon operation, so as to ensure long term operation prior to designing siphon improvements.
Jan 2007	– DNR/PPG siphon operations agreement executed
Oct 2007	– EnvWG approved the use of the original project boundary for the proposed scope change.
Feb 2008	– NRCS revised and DNR reviewed and concurred with submittal of draft WVA to EnvWG
April 2008	– Revised WVA and preliminary engineering cost estimates approved by EnvWG and EngrWG.
January 2009	– Scope Change approved by Task Force, revised design began.

2009 – 2011	– Survey and geotechnical analysis completed. OCPR had delays due to dispute with contractor. Project design halted at 30% review phase pending dispute resolution.
2012	CPRA contractor resumed work on design. Scheduled for construction approval in June 2013.

12. Current status/remaining issues: CPRA preparing plans and specifications in anticipation of October 2012 30% review meeting.

13. Projected schedule: Project construction approval request anticipated for June 2013.

14. Preparer: Cindy Steyer, NRCS, (225) 389-0334 (10/23/09)
Review/Concurrence (10/23/09): William Feazel, OCPR, (225) 342-4641
Updated (6/21/10): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
Updated (6/22/11): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
Updated (7/10/12): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
Updated (7/30/12): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 24, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction (TE-32a)

2. PPL: 6

3. Federal Agency: USFWS

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: October 2010

5. Approved Total Budget: $20,048,152

6. Fully-Funded Cost: $25,766,765

7. Expenditures: $2,705, 803

8. Unexpended Funds: $17,342,349

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: none

10. Potential changes to project benefits: none

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- Jun 2007 – all landrights obtained for construction of the conveyance channel
- Aug 2009 – 30% design meeting conducted
- Jun 2010 – 95% design meeting conducted
- Oct 2010 – Task Force approved Phase II request
- April 2011 – Corps stated that fiscal law issue resolved

12. Current status/remaining issues: A revised Cost Share Agreement has been executed. Permit pre-application meeting and field trip completed. Permit application soon to be submitted. Land rights work should be finalized by June 2013.

13. Projected schedule and milestones:

404 Permit Application	- August 2013
Final Landrights	- June 2013
Bid Advertisement	- July 2013
Construction start	- October 2013
Construction completion	- October 2015

14. Preparer: Ronny Paille USFWS (337) 291-3117 Ronald_Paille@FWS.GOV

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
August 1, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): Small FW Diversion into NW Barataria Basin (BA-34)

2. PPL: 10

3. Federal Agency: EPA

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: Anticipated January 2014

5. Approved Total Budget: $2,362,687

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $14,777,050 (January 10, 2001)

7. Expenditures: $790,940

8. Unexpended Funds: $1,571,742

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: None anticipated at this time.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: Project benefits will need to be reevaluated based on the proposed future request to rescope the project from a combination of a small Mississippi River diversion, plus outfall management/hydrologic restoration, plus plantings, to a small hydrologic restoration project, plus plantings, only. Environmental benefits will decline, but so will costs. We expect costs to decline more dramatically than benefits, resulting in a more cost-effective project overall.

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation: Modeling is complete. Modeling and engineering judgement suggests that Dredge Boat Canal can only convey very small flows without expensive improvement. While even small flows would benefit this swamp, they would be very costly. For this reason, we are considering in the near future requesting a scope change to focus on the hydrologic restoration/outfall management project features. We are confident that this approach will provide significant environmental benefits at minimal cost here, and this has been confirmed by an independent, expert swamp ecologist.

12. Current status/remaining issues: See above.

13. Projected schedule:

- Revised WVA: December 2012
- Revised Phase 0 Level Cost Estimate: December 2012
- Scope Change Request: April 2013

- 30% Design Review: August 2013
- 95% Design Review: October 2013
- Design Completion: December 2013
- Phase 2 Approval: January 2014
- Construction Start: May 2014

14. Preparer: Ken Teague (214-665-6687); Teague.kenneth@epa.gov

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
August 1, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): River Reintroduction into Maurepas Swamp (PO-29)

2. PPL: 11

3. Federal Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: NA

5. Approved Total Budget: $6,780,173

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: Estimate for Phase I Approval - $37,531,000 (August 7, 2001), Estimate for Project Scope Change - $165,975,707 (June 3, 2009)

7. Expenditures: $5,723,133

8. Unexpended Funds: $1,057,174

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: No anticipated CWPPRA funding increase to complete Phase I work. A revised 30% cost estimate has been developed to include OMRR&R, admin, landrights, etc. in the amount of $178,127,000.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: CWPPRA SOP calls for an approved WVA at 95% Design Review. In spite of the fact that we do not intend to seek CWPPRA Phase 2 approval, we want to complete a 95% Design Review under CWPPRA. It would seem an appropriate milestone prior to deauthorization from CWPPRA, and construction under some other authority. Project design changes (e.g. small diversions to swamps south of I-10) and additional information obtained since the Phase 0 WVA was completed, suggest that project benefits could be different than reflected in the approved Phase 0 WVA. However, it is not clear that the CWPPRA agencies will want to expend the effort necessary to revise the WVA, in view of the fact that the project will be moved to another authority soon. We will offer to revise the WVA in advance of the 95% Design Review.

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation: 30% Design Review was held December 4, 2008. Initial responses to comments were submitted to commenting agencies. 30% Letter to Technical Committee was sent. The "change in scope" resulting from the increase in estimated construction costs was approved by the Task Force in June 2009. The Task Force also directed the sponsors to work with USACE to perform a gap analysis on the work done to date and to further address comments on the 30% design report.

Meanwhile, various studies have been completed to support NEPA requirements, including fish and wildlife, water quality, HTRW, cultural resources, noise, etc.

Significant efforts on land rights were previously initiated. However, land values in the area have increased greatly since we were first granted permission to acquire landrights in Phase 1 using existing funds. Sufficient funds don't exist in the project budget to acquire landrights in Phase 1.

COE has completed the "Gap Analysis" to determine to what extent the existing CWPPRA project might meet COE LCA requirements, in the event that the project is transferred to the COE LCA program. Not surprisingly, this report identified large gaps between the results of work done under CWPPRA, and what COE requires under its own programs.

CPRA is continuing engineering and design, including detailed responses to some of the 30% Design Review comments, with the assistance of URS Corp. However, these efforts had been limited by lack of clear guidance regarding requirements for the coffer dam. Recently, we have been informed that clear guidance should be forthcoming**.** EPA has, for the most part, discontinued work on an Environmental Information Document, intended to help satisfy NEPA requirements.

12. Current status/remaining issues: Feasibility phase complete. Actual engineering and design work complete, significantly beyond 30%. However, these efforts had been limited by lack of clear guidance regarding requirements for the coffer dam. Recently, we have been informed that clear guidance should be forthcoming. 30% Design Review held December 4, 2008. Initial responses to comments forwarded to agencies. Letter to Technical Committee sent. Landrights are no longer being pursued. "Gap Analysis" to determine what is needed should the project be moved to LCA, was completed by COE in January 2012. CPRA is continuing engineering and design, including detailed responses to some of the 30% Design Review comments, with the assistance of URS Corp. As of December 2012, EPA has nearly ceased work on the Environmental Information Document intended to help satisfy NEPA requirements.

13. Projected schedule:

- 95% Design Review: February 2013

14. Preparer: Kenneth Teague, EPA (214-665-6687), teague.kenneth@epa.gov)

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
9 July 2012

1. Project Name (and number): Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration (BA-48)

2. PPL: 17

3. Federal Agency: NMFS

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: January 19, 2011

5. Approved Total Budget: $37,984,593 (Phase 2 approved funding)

6. Fully Funded Estimate: $38,539,615

7. Expenditures: $1,154,399 (estimated)

8. Unexpended Funds: $36,476,524 (estimated)
9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: NA

10. Potential changes to project benefits: NA

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- October, 25 2007 – Phase 1 Approval.
- June 29, 2010– 30% E&D review
- October 27, 2010 - 95% E&D review
- January 19, 2011 – Phase 2 Approval
- August 2011 - Permit application submittals to USACE and DNR
- September 28, 2011 - Comments received from USACE on submittal
- December 2011 - Response to comments provided to USACE
- March 2012 - Submitted permit modification request to USACE to increase borrow depth
- June 8, 2012 - Received additional comments from USACE on permit request
- June 29, 2012 - Submitted information related to additional June 2012 comments

12. Current status/remaining issues: CPRA is finalizing land rights agreements. There are no foreseen major issues with land rights. Issuance of the USACE permit is the main remaining issue. CPRA and NMFS are working with the USACE related to the changes to the borrow area. The borrow area refill rate has slowed and additional materials were needed to provide sufficient construction quantity (with contingency).

13. Projected schedule and milestones: There are three items that are currently being finalized:

- Land Rights - in progress and anticipated to be complete in September 2012
- USACE/DNR Permitting - CPRA/NMFS are working with USACE on comments. The schedule for completion is uncertain.
- Final Plans and Specifications - in progress and anticipated to be complete in 2012 (contingent upon permitting)

13. Preparer: Phillip Parker, P.E., NOAA Fisheries Service, phillip.parker@noaa.gov

RWS rev'd 9 July 2012

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 05, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration (BS-16)

2. PPL: 17

3. Federal Agency: USFWS

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: January 19, 2012

5. Approved Total Budget: $32,238,260

6. Fully-Funded Cost: $32,466,987

7. Expenditures: $1,515,418

8. Unexpended Funds: $30,722,842

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: Unknown at this time.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: None

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

10/25/2007	Phase I E & D Task Force Approval.
10/27/2010	Successful 30% Design Review Meeting.
06/08/2011	Scope Change to Decrease Benefits (Removal of Diversion Feature/Inclusion of Cell 6 Marsh Creation).
11/15/2011	Successful 95% Design Review Meeting.
01/06/2012	Scope Change to Decrease Funding.
01/19/2012	Task Force Phase II Construction Approval.
07/2012	Section 404 Permit received from the Corps.
Current	Securing final landrights.

12. Current status/remaining issues:
CPRA is currently resolving landrights concerns with the different landowners and we are waiting the issuance of the Section 404 Permit from the Corps.

13. Projected schedule:

10/2012	Final Landrights Anticipated.
04/2013	Begin Construction.

14. Preparer: Robert Dubois, USFWS (337-291-3127)

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 6, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle IV (CS-28-4 and 5)

2. PPL: 8

3. Federal Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: January 19, 2011

5. Approved Total Budget: $ 8,111,705

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $ 8,111,705

7. Expenditures: $ 0

8. Unexpended Funds: $ 7,952,796

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: unknown

10. Potential changes to project benefits: total benefits changed from 232 acres to 462 acres after scope change

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

(1999) Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation project approved
(2004) Additional funds and construction approval for Cycles II and III
(2009) Construction of Cycle II pipeline
(2011) Project scope change to merge remaining two cycles into one project

12. Current status/remaining issues: Construction of Cycle II pipeline is complete. The CWPPRA Task Force approved a change in project scope to combine Cycles IV and V and construction funding contingent upon execution of a CSA. In Spring 2012, USACE and USFWS held discussions about transferring lead sponsorship to USFWS, and submitted a request to the Technical Committee for an electronic vote. In June 2012, the Technical Committee recommendation for transfer of federal sponsorship from USACE to USFWS, was approved by the Task Force.

13. Projected schedule: Construction of Cycles IV and V is now planned to meet the schedule of the next USACE Calcasieu River Ship Channel maintenance dredging event in FY 14.

14. Preparer: Scott Wandell (USACE) 504-862-1878

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
24 July 2012

1. Project Name (and number): Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18)

2. PPL: 10 - Phase 1 was authorized in January 10, 2001

3. Federal Agency: NMFS

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: NA

5. Approved Total Budget: $2,408,478 (Phase 1 approved funding)

6. Fully Funded Estimate: $95,988,700 (November 5, 2006)

7. Expenditures: $1,334,429 (May 3, 2010)

8. Unexpended Funds: $1,074,049 (May 3, 2010)

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: NA

10. Potential changes to project benefits: NA

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- January 2001 – Phase 1 Approval
- September 23, 2004– 30% E&D review. Over 80 alternatives were considered based on their ability to meet project goals and objectives.
- February 17, 2005 – The NMFS/DNR request of the Task Force a project change in scope to pursue the development of test sections was approved. Therefore, four final alternatives were selected for consideration in a prototype test program at the Refuge that would help predict their potential for success if installed for the full 9.2-mile project.
- September 20, 2005 - 95% E&D review of four design alternatives.
- December 7, 2005 – The NMFS/DNR sought Phase 2 funding for construction.
- December 5, 2006 - The NMFS/DNR sought Phase 2 funding for construction.
- November 29, 2007 – The Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) adopted the project for construction.
- December 4, 2009 – CIAP completed construction on three (3) shoreline protection test sections.
- August 30, 2011 – CIAP final monitoring report submitted.

12. Current status/remaining issues: Present findings from test section monitoring to the Technical Committee at the September 12, 2012 meeting.

13. Projected schedule and milestones: Brief the Technical Committee at the September meeting on monitoring results as well as options to move the full project or selected sections into full engineering and design under the CWPPRA program.

14. Preparer: John D. Foret, Ph.D., NOAA Fisheries Service, john.foret@noaa.gov

Revised July 2012 (JDF); rev'd 24 July 2012 (RWS)

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 10, 2012

1. Project Name: Grand Lake Shoreline Protection (Tebo Point) (ME-21a)
Grand Lake Shoreline Protection O&M (ME-21b)

2. PPL: 11

3. Federal Agency: NRCS

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: Feb 2007

5. Approved Total Budget: Phase I (Grand Lake-ME-21) $1,049,030
Phase II (Grand Lake, Tebo Point): $2,700,000
Phase II Inc 1(Grand Lake and Tebo Point): 9,000,000

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $4,409,519 Tebo Point (20-Nov-06)
$8,382,494 O&M Only [CIAP] (20-Nov-06)

7. Expenditures: $775,883 (G. Browning/June 2011)

8. Unexpended Funds: ME-21a Tebo Point, $3,605,760 (G. Browning/June 2011)
ME-21 O&M Only (CIAP), $5,673,973 (G. Browning/June 2011)

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: $1,160,604 for O&M, unknown for E&D

10. Potential changes to project benefits: CWPPRA can only claim the benefits from Tebo Point and the benefits for continuing O&M on the CIAP portion.

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

2007 – 2010 At the February 2007 Task Force meeting the Task Force (TF) took the initiative to approve the Grand Lake Project in segments. 90% of the project (37,000 lf) would be constructed under CIAP. The remaining segment of the project, Tebo Point, would be constructed under CWPPRA. The Task Force also took the initiative to approve the first 3 yrs of O&M for both of these segments. Using the Grand Lake Cost with Tebo Point included the TF broke the project up into the following:

$2,700,000 for the construction of Tebo Point
$6,300,000 for the first three yr of O&M for both segments
$9,000,000 total

2011 Task Force voted to transfer federal sponsor from USACE to NRCS. Currently USACE is providing all E&D to NRCS to determine what is needed to move to construction.

2012 NRCS has never received MIPR for project. USACE will not issue MIPR until 5% cash contribution from local sponsor is received.

12. Current status/remaining issues:

Due to Cost Share Agreements (CSA) and accounting procedures the projects should not have been broken up as listed above. The projects should have been broken up as the following and a detailed cost estimate approved by the Engineering Work Group (Eng WG) should have been provided:

Funding for construction and the first 3 yrs of O&M for the CWPPRA Tebo Point segment.

Funding for the first 3 yrs of O&M for the CIAP Grand Lake Portion.

The last official cost estimate was calculated in 2007. A draft cost estimate was calculated in 2008 and the TF approved $2,700,000 for the Tebo Point Project Construction (Phase II) was still $44,335 within the approved budget. The combined O&M for both segments equaled $7,460,604, $1,160,604 over the TF $6.3M approved amount.

In 2011, the Task Force transferred this project from USACE to NRCS. Currently NRCS is waiting on USACE to provide E&D information in order to evaluate current status and move to construction.

No work is currently being done due to lack of funding without a MIPR.

13. Projected schedule:

The CWPPRA portion has been on hold pending receipt of MIPR.

NRCS will evaluate existing E&D and determine if current surveys are needed in order to finalize E&D and move to construction. Depending on when USACE issues MIPR, NRCS will begin work. Projected schedule is construction start May 2013.

14. Preparer: Travis Creel, USACE (504) 862-1071
Updated (6/23/2011): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694
Updated (7/10/2012): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 22, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment & Protection (ME-24)

2. PPL: 16

3. Federal Agency: COE

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: TBD (scheduled 21 Jan 15)

5. Approved Total Budget: $1,266,842

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $36,922,487 (Phase 1 Approval: 18 Oct 06)

7. Expenditures: $ 10,155

8. Unexpended Funds (Total) : $1,256,687

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: TBD; dredging costs have probably increased since original estimates prepared.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: None anticipated.

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- Phase 1 approved January '06 & project delivery team assembled
- Kickoff meeting and site visit will be planned once cost share agreement can be negotiated with the state (Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority or CPRA)

12. Current status/remaining issues: Need a cost share agreement signed with CPRA as of June, 2012.

13. Projected schedule (if CPRA concurs & cost share agreement signed today):

- 12 Mar 2014 - Announce 30% Design Review
- 30 Apr 2014 - Submit Final Design Report to CPRA
- 06 Jun 2014 - Announce 95% Review

14. Preparer: Susan M. Hennington, USACE-MVN, (504) 862-2504

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 6, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): Weeks Bay MC and SP/Commercial Canal/Freshwater Redirection (TV-19)

2. PPL: 9

3. Federal Agency: COE

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: TBD (unscheduled)

5. Approved Total Budget: $1,229,337.00

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $30,027,305 (Phase 1 Approval: 11 Jan 00)

7. Expenditures: $ 531,468

8. Unexpended Funds (Total): $697,869

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: TBD

10. Potential changes to project benefits: TBD

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:
The original project proposed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) planned to reduce erosion rates along the northern shoreline of Vermilion/Weeks Bay and control salinities in the interior marshes in the vicinity of Vermilion/Weeks Bay. Protection and restoration efforts would involve an armored protection along the shoreline areas along the Weeks Bay side of the isthmus, with steel sheet piling. A low sill weir was planned across Commercial Canal near its junction with Vermilion Bay. It was proposed that the weir, in conjunction with restoring the isthmus, would subdue interior tidal energies and divert Atchafalaya River water further west via the GIWW. The estimated fully funded cost of the project at the time of its inclusion on PPL9 was $15 million. The Corps of Engineers assumed sponsorship of the project because of the ongoing Section 1135 project in the same area. Section 1135 authorizes the Corps to investigate modifications to existing Corps projects for the purpose of environmental restoration. In this case, the Corps was investigating the environmental benefits of reestablishing the bank between the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) and Weeks Bay. The study was terminated for failure to find sufficient environmental benefits to justify the cost. Further, hydrologic investigations performed under the 1135 study showed that salinities in the CWPPRA project targeted wetlands area are not rising. In fact, investigations of the area revealed a slight freshening trend.

Subsequent hydrologic investigation performed for the CWPPRA project, reports that "of the total freshwater influx, over 90 percent of water, flowing into the bay comes from the Lower Atchafalaya River and the Wax Lake Outlet, the remaining is from the GIWW and a series of smaller bayous and the Vermilion River. To the south of the Weeks Bay, the Southwest Pass and a wide opening between East Cote Blanche and Atchafalaya Bay connect Vermilion Bay to the Gulf of Mexico." Thus, closing a few openings would have little effect on salinities in the bay system. Furthermore, the report concludes, "Based on the indicated findings, salinity variations in the Weeks Bay area have fluctuated neither positively nor negatively". Benefits for the proposed CWPPRA project had been calculated on the assumption of loss of freshwater marsh due to increasing saltwater intrusion in an area adjacent to the GIWW.

Recognizing the local interest in the project due to the perception of sediments and freshwater entering the bay from the GIWW, the project was revised to include only a retention structure and marsh creation through dedicated dredging. This would create approximately 211 acres of intermediate marsh, close a 750' opening between the GIWW and the bay, and prevent erosion from occurring along the west side of the isthmus. The fully funded cost of this project was estimated at $31 million.

The Task Force gave the local interest until the spring of 2008, to test the effectiveness of HESCO baskets as shoreline protection. The project delivery team has also provided the local interest with all technical data collected under the CWPPRA program. The HESCO baskets filled with in-situ material did not stand up to wave action in the area and they proved to be an ineffective method of providing shoreline protection.

The local interest has met with the NRCS, NMFS, LSU Extension, Iberia Parish CZM, McIlhenny, Vermilion Parish CZM, J. Paul Rainey Audubon Refuge, and LDNR concerning this project. They have collectively decided to initiate a re-design and engineering of the project using proven restoration techniques addressed in the Value Engineering Study (VES) for the Weeks Bay project (TV-19). Iberia Parish and Vermilion Parish each dedicated $100,000 of their CIAP money for the development of a coastal protection and restoration project for this area. Greg Grandy (LDNR) indicated that using the CIAP monies for the development of a new design and engineering was within proper use of CIAP monies as proposed by the Parishes. Iberia Parish selected the Shaw Group to engineer the project. They developed a final design recommendation consistent with CWPPRA guidelines for the existing Weeks Bay project without forcing them to re-nominate a project for this area in future PPLs. The 2008 hurricanes interrupted their schedule in 2009. The Technical Committee requested that the local interest provide a six month progress report at the December 2009 Technical Committee and the January 2010 Task Force meeting. Due to the lengthy non-competitive grant application process required by the Minerals Management Service (MMS), who is administering the Coastal Impact Assistance Program, the project had not yet received funding at that time to begin any of the tasks included in the feasibility study to evaluate an alternative method to accomplish the goals of the CWPPRA project as originally proposed.

12. Current status/remaining issues: Extensive study of the area conducted under numerous authorities failed to find sufficient environmental benefits to justify the project as proposed under the CWPPRA program. Also, because of project cost increases, the project as proposed was no longer a constructible, cost-effective project. The project remained authorized because of continuing local support. Iberia Parish submitted a grant application to the MMS on 10/1/2009 and after responding to comments from MMS, received a grant award making the $100,000 it dedicated to this project available for them to use on 3/17/2010. Iberia Parish issued the official NTP to Shaw on 3/22/2010 and held a kick off meeting on 4/8/2010 to discuss the procurement of subcontractors to perform additional data collection tasks for this project. The initial site visit was conducted on 4/22/2010. Vermilion Parish submitted a grant application to the MMS on 3/1/2010 and subsequently received their CIAP funds ($100,000) and dedicated them to this project. The recon phase has been completed. At the Dec 2010 Technical Committee meeting, Mr. Michael Somme, CSRS, Inc., provided a status on the draft feasibility study. Upon approval of a plan to move forward, the Preliminary Study Phase was initiated and completed in January, 2011. The Preliminary Study Report was submitted to Iberia and Vermilion Parishes as well as project stakeholders for review and comment. The Final Study Phase began once comments and/or approval of the Preliminary Study Report was received. This Final Study Phase was completed in April, 2011 and a draft report was presented to Iberia and Vermilion Parish reps and stakeholders to see if any other measures or options need to be investigated and incorporated into the study. The April Task Force meeting happened too soon in the month for the local input to be received in time for that meeting. The Final Study Report was received on 8/30/2011 and included all design alternatives and cost estimates evaluated. At the September, 2011 Technical Committee meeting, SHAW presented the results of their analysis and a recommendation as to which alternative was most feasible. Due to the insufficient timeframe to conduct a review of the preferred alternative, further analysis was performed by USACE and CPRA, with a December, 2011deadline for a decision/recommendation to the Technical Committee on a path forward for the project. USACE and CPRA determined that deficiencies were present in the recommended design alternative that rendered the project infeasible for construction under the CWPPRA program, and was recommended for deauthorization at the December, 2011 Technical Committee meeting. However, the project has remained authorized because of continuing local interest. Deauthorization of the project remains an option as of this date.

13. Projected schedule: The project remains authorized, but projected schedule is unknown at this time.

14. Preparers: Michael Somme / 225-202-9379
Travis Creel / 504-862-1071
Susan M. Hennington / 504-862-2504
Updated (7/6/2012) Scott Wandell / 504-862-1878

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 6, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): Benneys Bay Diversion (MR-13)

2. PPL: 10

3. Federal Agency: USACE

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: NA

5. Approved Total Budget: $1,076,328

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $30,297,105

7. Expenditures: $975,534

8. Unexpended Funds: $100,794

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: Construction estimate $53.7 mil

10. Potential changes to project benefits: N/A

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

Phase I approved 10 Jan 01
Resolve project O&M responsibility (see below)
95% Design submitted to LDNR Oct '06

12. Current status/remaining issues:

The project continues to be delayed from moving to the 95% Design due to disagreement about the overall project funding for Phase II associated with project induced shoaling. USACE and LDNR previously agreed on design, anticipated benefits, and all other aspects of this project except budgetary responsibility for O&M. Diversions cause shoaling and traditionally CWPPRA paid for shoaling impacts and used the material beneficially. Because of uncertainty regarding the amount of shoaling, the State and USACE agreed to an initial O&M cost cap of $10 million. The original construction estimate for this project was $53.7 million. To remain within the initial $10 million O&M cost cap only one-third of a cycle of O&M would be funded. As such, there would not be sufficient funding for the traditional 20 years of CWPPRA funded O&M, which would include 10 cycles of O&M, or one dredging event every second year. As a result of cost associated with dredging the Pilottown Ancorage Area for the West Bay project induced shoaling impacts, the state and the Corps are working to develop more comprehensive model of the lower river and to resolve larger policy and law issues associated with responsibilities for offsetting induced shoaling impacts.
The cost of one dredging cycle or event was previously estimated at $29,077,261 or $11,539,591. Based on these earlier costs estimates, ten dredging events/cycles would cost about $290,772,610 or $115,395,910. As a result of the anticipated costs associated with Operating and Maintaining the project over 20 years, the project was approved for initial deauthorization at the June 2012 Task Force Meeting.

13. Projected schedule/Milestones: Project began initial deauthorization proceedings in June 2012. Final deauthorization scheduled for October 2012.

14. Preparer: Scott Wandell / 504-862-1878

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 10, 2012

1. **Project Name (and number):** Bayou Sale Shoreline Protection (TV-20)

2. **PPL:** 13

3. **Federal Agency:** NRCS

4. **Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval:** January 2012 (projected)

5. **Approved Total Budget:** $ 2,254,912 (Phase I)

6. **Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** $32,103,020

7. **Expenditures:** $1,484,170 (G. Browning/June 2011)

8. **Unexpended Funds:** $770,742 (G. Browning/June 2011)

9. **Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** Not anticipated at this time.

10. **Potential changes to project benefits:** Material will not be available for marsh creation because access channels will not be dredged due to the high number of utilities identified by the magnetometer survey (i.e., pipelines, flow lines, and metallic debris). Approximately 123 acres of marsh will therefore not be created. Shoreline protection benefits remain as originally anticipated. In Spring 2011 project failed to get Technical Committee approval for a change in scope to modify the limits of shoreline construction, therefore project team is re-evaluating alternatives.

11. **Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2003 - 2004	Approved
2004 - 2005	Project Plan of Work developed for USACE
2004 - 2006	Magnetometer & Gradiometer Survey conducted
2007 – 2008	Evaluate various shoreline protection alternatives.
2009 – 2010	NEPA and Engineering Evaluation performed on shoreline protection alternatives. Geotechnical investigation completed. Openings in shoreline identified and measured. Coordination with pipeline companies determined new proposed layout of shoreline features.
2010 – 2011	Project team requested a scope change for new alignment. This request was not approved by Technical Committee. Project team is currently re-evaluating alternatives, and awaiting results of the LA-16 Non Rock Demo to determine if one of those applications would be suitable at this location.

DRAFT

2012	Technical Committee denied scope change. Project team currently evaluating viability of proposal by Parish to fund a test section of Oyster Break product. Team evaluating viability of this and other options.

12. Current status/remaining issues: NRCS and OCPR are currently re-evaluating alternatives to determine new direction following the Technical Committee denial of change in project scope.

13. Projected schedule: Project construction anticipated in September 2014.

14. Preparer: Troy Mallach, NRCS, (337) 291-3064 (3/6/08)
Review/Concurrence (3/7/2008): Ismail Merhi, DNR, (225) 342-4127
Updated (3/17/09): John Jurgensen, NRCS, (318) 473-7694
Updated (10/19/2009): Michael Nichols, NRCS (318) 473-7690)
Updated (6/9/2010): Michael Nichols, NRCS (318) 473-7690)
Updated (7/20/2011): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318-473-7694)
Updated (7/10/2012): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318-473-7694)

DRAFT

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 6, 2012

1. Project Name: Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization-Belle Isle Canal to Lock (TV-11b)

2. PPL: 9

3. Federal Agency: USACE

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: N/A

5. Approved Total Budget: $1,498,967

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $38,065,335

7. Expenditures: $1,101,738

8. Unexpended Funds: $397,229

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: N/A

10. Potential changes to project benefits: Possible decrease, requires further analyis

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- Project completed a 30% design review meeting in Jun. of 2002
- Project completed a 95% design review meeting in Jan. of 2004
- The PDT requested Phase II authorization, in the fall of 2004, 2006, and 2007
- In 2007 a 1-mile portion of CWPPRA was included in a CIAP proposed and approved project.
- 2007 WRDA authorized the deepening of the Freshwater Bayou Channel to 16 ft.
- 2009, Due to funding limitations, and a prioritization of the four CIAP reaches by Vermilion Parish, the state has indicated that the 1-mile portion of CWPPRA project that was included in a CIAP proposal is unlikely going to be built under the CIAP program.

12. Current status/remaining issues:

The 2007 WRDA only authorized the deepening of the Freshwater Bayou Channel. It did not provide funding for the construction of the channel. The original feasibility study included a 24 ft depth channel with shoreline stabilization. The 2007 WRDA authorized channel was changed to a 16 ft depth. This size channel may or may not include a shoreline stabilization component. In 2010, a decision was made to further discuss the path forward for the project with the stakeholders, State, and USACE based on State's position to not support CWPPRA investments in embankment stabilization along federally maintained channels. In December 2011, the project was submitted for phase II funding, but later withdrawn from consideration and placed in a newly proposed suspension category due to the amount of times submitted and denied for funding, and new information indicating a possible decrease in

benefits, from updated shoreline loss rate figures in the project area. However, the new suspension category was never approved, and the project remains authorized.

13. Projected schedule:

The PDT will evaluate seeking construction authorization from the CWPPRA Task Force at the January 2013 meeting.

14. Preparer: Scott Wandell / 504-862-1878

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 6, 2012

1. Project Name: Delta Building Diversion North of Fort St. Phillip (BS-10)

2. PPL: 10

3. Federal Agency: USACE

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: N/A

5. Approved Total Budget: $1,444,000

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $6,644,070 (26-Apr-12)

7. Expenditures: $ 1,178,640

8. Unexpended Funds: $265,360

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: N/A

10. Potential changes to project benefits: None

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- Project was scheduled for a 95% design review meeting in the fall of 2007
- In developing the O&M plan for the 95% design review, comments were receive from MVN OD on impacts from the diversion on navigation safety
- The MVN PDT does not anticipate that the project would adversely impact navigation. However, due to the lack of detailed modeling, the MVN PDT thought it would be prudent to include measures that could be taken in the event that unforeseen impacts did affect navigation. As such, the MVN PDT proposed an emergency closure plan in the draft O&M plan for the project.
- The emergency closure plan consisted of using the existing budgeted O&M funding available for normal O&M activities to close the structure.

12. Current status/remaining issues:

DNR objected to the emergency closure plan and has indicated that they do not wish to move forward with completing design review requirements for the project.

13. Projected schedule:

The USACE's goal is to hold meetings with CPRA to resolve the emergency closure plan issues. All work is on hold pending approval of a new Cost Share Agreement.

14. Preparer: **Updated (7/18/2011) Lauren Averill**
Updated (7/6/2012) Scott Wandell / 504-862-1878

For SOUP Reviewers: Avoca Island Land Diversion & Land Building, TE-49, Status as of 20 Jul 2012:

This project was approved for Phase I design on PPL12 in January 2003. A kickoff meeting and site visit were held in March 2003. The project work plan for Phase I was submitted to the P&E Subcommittee in May 2003. Right of Entry to perform surveys and geotechnical borings was requested in June 2003 and extended in August 2004. Site surveys began in December 2003 and were completed in May 2004. Initial geotechnical field work completed in April 2004. An initial cultural resources and environmental assessment is complete. Field data for hydrologic modeling is complete and model runs have been conducted. A draft Preliminary Design Report was prepared in late 2004 and LDNR (now CPRA) and the Corps (New Orleans District) worked to complete the report, incorporating additional data and analysis. The project design team investigated the addition of a marsh creation component to increase project wetland benefits. Additional surveys and soil borings were collected to refine the proposed designs. A second draft 30% Preliminary Design Report was submitted to CPRA for review on 25 May 2007. On 10 Jul 2007 the Corps met with CPRA to discuss the 25 May 2007 draft 30% Report and CPRA submitted a request for additional information (mostly geotechnical concerns). On 26-27 Feb 2009, a Corps Hydraulics & Hydrology (H&H) rep met with the Corps' ERDC facility in Vicksburg, MS, to discuss the modeling of marsh creation for this project. Results of that meeting have been summarized and are under internal review by the Corps' Eng Div. A copy of the H&H summary was provided to CPRA (formerly identified as LDNR) during a project status meeting in Baton Rouge on 28 Apr 09. The Corps geotechs completed their input to the Preliminary Design Review Report by 30 Jun 2009 and a copy of the geotech report was provided to CPRA on 1 Jul 2009. CPRA and the Corps met in New Orleans on 22 Oct 2009 to discuss project features and to finalize updates of the May 2007 Preliminary Design Report. Per CPRA's request during the Oct 2009 meeting, the Corps provided them a graphics package on 10 Nov 09 and on 19 Nov 09, CPRA provided comments regarding that package for Corps response. The Corps provided their response to the last set of CPRA comments in Dec, 2009. All sections of the Preliminary Design Report are complete save the Hydraulics section. The Corps to date has received input from ERDC in Vicksburg, MS. Once the Corps completes their review of ERDC's comments and completes the Hydraulics section of the report, plus updates the cost estimate, the latest Preliminary Design Report will be finalized and provided for review to CPRA. Work was suspended on the project due to lack of a Cost Share Agreement between the Corps and CPRA in Dec 2009. Once the CSA issue is resolved & a CSA is signed between the Corps and CPRA, work towards a mutually agreeable final project design can begin again. In addition, the project scope change process can be initiated and the 30% and 95% review dates formalized & enacted, with the intent to request Phase II funding (construction funding) in January 2014.

Other Information:

1. PPL12 Report/Coast 2050 Goals for Avoca Project (TE-49)

    a) Diversions & riverine discharge
    b) Stabilize banks
    c) Beneficial use of dredged material
    d) Protect lake shoreline

2. Current Approved Funds for Phase 1 = $2,229,876.00

3. Current Total Spent of Phase 1 = $1,716,948.51 (Remaining Ph 1 funds = $ 512,927.49)

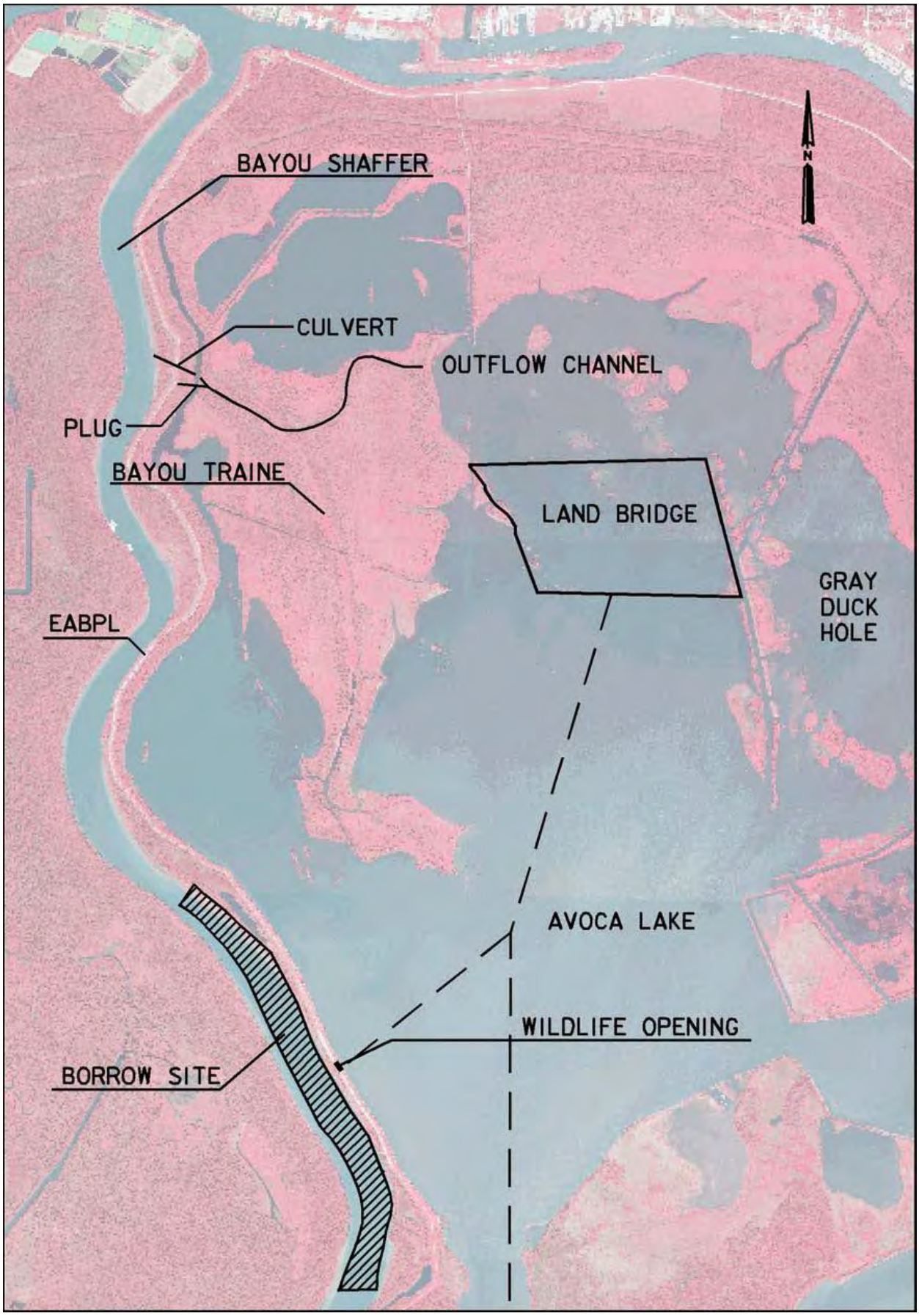
4. Original Cost Estimate of Project (sum of Approved Ph 1 & Unapproved Ph II) = $19,157,216

5. Estimated Schedule/Milestones if CPRA agrees to it & concurs with proposed project changes, provided also that the cost estimate is updated/approved & the scope change approved, a CSA signed is signed, & unanticipated hurdles leaped ("Best Case Scenario"):

a) Announce 30% Design Review: 24 Jan 13
b) 30 % Design Review: 20 Feb 13
c) Submit Final Design Report to CPRA: 4 Apr 13
d) Announce 95% Design Review: 9 May 13
e) 95% Design Review: 5 Jun 13
f) Phase II Approval: 22 Jan 14
g) Construction started: 15 Oct 14
h) Construction completed: 15 Jul 15

6. Constructed project may help serve as part of a "regional line of defense" by helping to bolster area marshes serving as protection for the East Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, the nearby Federal navigation channel Bayou Boeuf, and the town of Morgan City through construction of about 340 acres of marsh- as opposed to the 143 acres of marsh originally proposed- in the otherwise open water area of Avoca Lake. The project is located south of the mentioned levee, Bayou Boeuf, & Morgan City area The rest of the open water area of Avoca Lake would be filled with dredged material from routine maintenance dredging of nearby Federal navigation channels; this CWPPRA project's marsh would be contigious with those marsh creation sites- "part of a larger whole."

7. Other notes on project history: Originally, the project had proposed to create about 140 acres of land strictly from a freshwater diversion – this was found to be unlikely to happen. The project morphed to include a dredging component to create about 280 acres of marsh and still keep the freshwater diversion component by installing 2 culverts to introduce 160 feet per cubic second from Bayou Shaffer (west of Avoca Island) into Avoca Island – thru the existing levee east of Bayou Shaffer (East Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee). Since then the 280-acre land creation feature expanded to 340 acres and the levee sections destined for culvert penetration had to be converted from I-wall to T-wall configuration to meet levee criteria standards imposed since Hurricane Katrina. The attached map showing the currently proposed marsh creation footprint is depicted as "Figure 6" in the draft May 2007 Preliminary Design Report.


BAYOU SHAFFER
N
CULVERT
OUTFLOW CHANNEL
PLUG
BAYOU TRAINE
LAND BRIDGE
GRAY
DUCK
HOLE
EABPL
AVOCA LAKE
WILDLIFE OPENING
BORROW SITE

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
June 22, 2012

1. Project Name (and number): Spanish Pass Diversion (MR-14)

2. PPL: 13

3. Federal Agency: COE

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: TBD (scheduled 21 Jan 15)

5. Approved Total Budget: $1,421,680

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $14,212,169 (Phase 1 Approval: 28-Jan-04)

7. Expenditures: $ 310,151.98

8. Unexpended Funds (Total): $1,111,528.02

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: TBD; project scope will be considered once cost share agreement is reached between the state and the COE.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: Original diversion proposal estimated 334 acres of marsh to be created; subsequent evaluations have determined that only 190 acres of marsh would be created. It is proposed that a smaller diversion be constructed, and a dedicated dredging/marsh creation component be added that results in equivalent marsh acreage creation as originally proposed or greater.

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:

- Phase 1 approved January '04
- Work plan developed & submitted to P&E Subcommittee prior to April 30, 2004
- Gages installed in November 2004
- Surveys and hydraulic modeling completed
- Dec 2006 Progress Report indicated that project as proposed would not attain originally anticipated wetland benefits
- Various alternatives to revise the project scope are on-hold in conjunction with Plaquemines Parish officials (most recent meeting with Parish reps on Feb 28, 2008; last meeting that included state (state represented by Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority or CPRA) occurred on May 1, 2007)
- Current Proposed Change in Scope includes smaller diversion (less than 7,000 cfs) and dedicated dredging/marsh creation component
- Plaquemines Parish in support of project implementation
- Need CPRA on-board with developing new scope and also for CPRA to sign a cost share agreement

12. Current status/remaining issues: Need consensus with CPRA and Plaquemines Parish on future project design and a cost share agreement signed with CPRA.

13. Projected schedule (if OCPR concurs & cost share agreement signed today):

- 06 Nov 2013 - Announce 30% Design Review
- 26 Feb 2014 - Submit Final Design Report to CPRA
- 09 Apr 2014 - Announce 95% Review

14. Preparer: Susan M. Hennington, USACE-MVN, (504) 862-2504

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
July 10, 2012

1. **Project Name:** White Ditch Resurrection and Outfall Management (BS-12)

2. **PPL:** 14 (2005)

3. **Federal Agency:** NRCS

4. **Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval**:

5. **Approved Total Budget:** $1,595,677

6. **Fully Funded Cost Estimate:** $14,845,193

7. **Expenditures:** $858,981 (G. Browning/June 2011)

8. **Unexpended Funds:** $736,696 (G. Browning/June 2011)

9. **Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M:** N/A at this time

10. **Potential changes to project benefits:** N/A at this time

11. **Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation:**

2005	Approved for engineering and design (Phase I)
2006	Project E & D
2005 – 2008	Setbacks include impacts and changes to hydrology associated with Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Gustav
2009 – 2010	Modeling of project alternatives performed
2011	Project team evaluating project alternatives to select preferred option and begin design.
2012	Project Team has agreed to move project to deauthorization due to issues regarding location & operation of siphon.

12. **Current Status/remaining issues:** Project is scheduled to request Deauthorization at October 2013 Task Force Meeting.

13. **Projected schedule:** Request Deauthorization at October 2013 Task Force Meeting.

14. **Preparer:** Troy Mallach, NRCS, (337) 291-3064 (6/1/2010)
Updated(7/10/2012): John Jurgensen, NRCS (318) 473-7694

DRAFT

Status Review - Unconstructed CWPPRA Projects
August 1, 2012

1. Project Name: Bohemia Mississippi River Reintroduction (BS-15)

2. PPL: 17

3. Federal Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

4. Date of Construction Approval / Phase Two Approval: Anticipated January 2014

5. Approved Total Budget: $1,359,699

6. Fully Funded Cost Estimate: $6,923,792 (January 2007)

7. Expenditures: $176,386

8. Unexpended Funds: $1,183,313

9. Estimate of anticipated funding increases, including O&M: No anticipated CWPPRA funding increase for Phase I work.

10. Potential changes to project benefits: Unknown at this time.

11. Brief chronology of project development and issues affecting implementation: Phase I approval was received on October 25, 2007. Initial project benefits were based upon land accretion in the project area. Through the engineering and design process, CPRA has performed an initial assessment of benefits and costs associated with the project. Per CPRA, initial report assessing benefits and costs identifies project as marginal.

12. Current status/remaining issues: Phase 1 E&D currently on hold as Project Sponsor is evaluating CPRA recommendation to deauthorize project based upon cost-benefit and consistency with State Master Plan. Project to be discussed as part of group deauthorization at upcoming Technical Committee Meeting

13. Projected schedule (pending local sponsor support):

- 30% Design Review: May 2013
- 95% Design Review: July 2013
- Design Completion: November 2013
- Phase 2 Approval: January 2014
- Construction Start: June 2014

14. Preparer: Paul Kaspar, (214-665-7459), kaspar.paul@epa.gov

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

REQUEST TO EXTEND THE SUNSET CLAUSE FOR WEST BAY SEDIMENT DIVERSION PROJECT (MR-03)

For Report/Decision:

Mr. Josh Carson will provide a status update on the West Bay Project and Closure Plan. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) requests to extend the sunset clause (stated in the motion of the November 2008 Task Force meeting) requiring closure of the channel in FY12 be extended to FY13.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

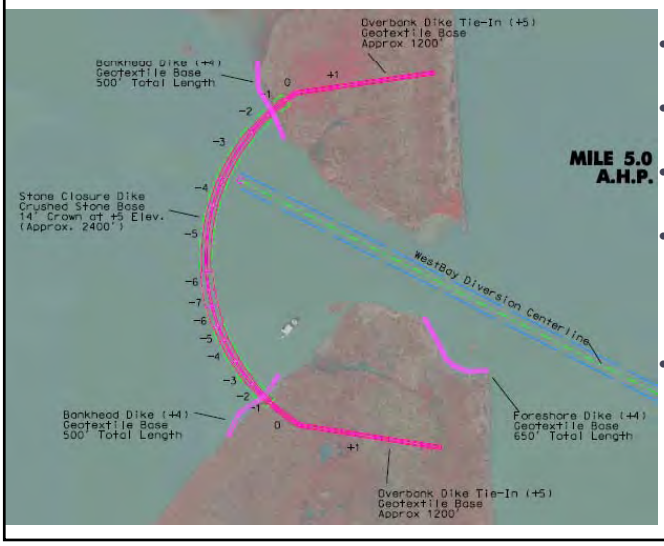
The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to extend the sunset clause to FY13.

CWPPRA

Current Status

- Closure Design Moving Forward
- ERDC Report Updates Complete
- Dredging Plans & Specifications Finalized
- Recent Sediment Placement into Receiving Area – Maintenance Dredging, Operation Division

Closure Design: Semi-circle Rock Dike



- Cost: $13M
- 4' crown width
- +5.0 dike elevation
- Bay Side Stone bankhead constructed to prevent erosion
- +4 elevation, 4' wide foreshore dike built along the downstream diversion channel to prevent erosion

CWPPRA

West Bay Sediment Diversion
Status & Updates– October 2012

- **Dredging of Pilottown Anchorage Area (PAA)**
  - As of 13-Sep-12 PAA contains 2,559,080 CY of material
  - Previous Dredging Events occurred when PAA containd 1.08, 1.36 and 1.75 million CY
  - Current cost range is between $10 and $20 Million
  - P&S ready for advertise
  - Expected to be ready for bid in late October/ Early November



Recent Maintenance Dredging of Navigation Channel into WBSD Receiving Area (02 July 12)

CWPPRA

West Bay Sediment Diversion

September 2012 Technical Committee Meeting

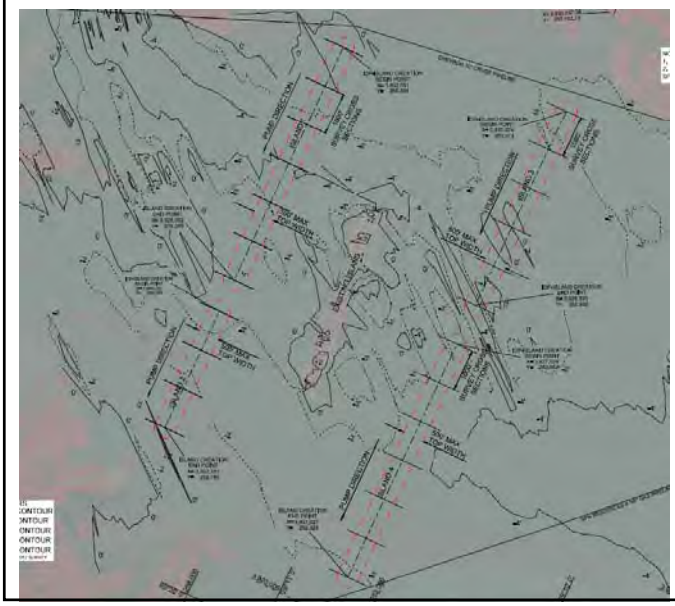
- Motion Made to extend the Sunset Clause in the October 2008 motion from FY12 to FY13.

- Task Force Decision needed to approve $15M for the next dredging event.

CWPPRA

BACK UP SLIDES

P&S Design – Receiving Area



Cost: $10M - $20M

2.7-3 Million CY

Island Formation

Currently Out for BCOE Review

Recent data shows an increase of 2,900,024 cubic yards of sediment

CWPPRA

West Bay Sediment Diversion

Motion Made at November 2008 Task Force Meeting

• "To approve an O&M budget increase for WBSD in the amount of $28,550,742 and approve incremental funding through FY11 in the amount of $10,998,550. Total revised project budget would then be $50,863,503 through 2012. The incremental funding would be used to cover costs associated with dredging the Pilottown Anchorage area in FY09. The remaining increased budget would be used in FY12 for possible closure of the diversion channel and/or dredging to restore the anchorage area. This motion includes a sunset clause requiring closure of the channel in FY12 unless alternative funding sources for the anchorage maintenance are found."

June 2004 (rev.)
Cost figures as of: September 2011

West Bay Sediment Diversion (MR-03)

Project Status

Approved Date: 1992
Cost: $50.8 M
Project Area: 12,910 acres
Status Completed November 2003
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 9,831 acres
Project Type: Water Diversion

Location

The diversion site is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River, in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, 4.7 miles above Head of Passes. The project diverts Mississippi River water and sediments into West Bay.

Problems

Marshes along the lower Mississippi River are subsiding and converting to open water because of a lack of riverine sediment inputs and fresh water.

Restoration Strategy

The objective of the project is to restore vegetated wetlands in an area that is currently shallow open water. The project diverts sediments to create, nourish, and maintain approximately 9,831 acres of fresh to intermediate marsh in the West Bay area over the 20-year project life.

The project consists of a conveyance channel for the large-scale diversion of sediments from the river. The conveyance channel is being constructed in two phases: (1) construction of an initial channel with an average discharge of 20,000 cubic feet per second (cfs); (2) after a period of intensive monitoring, enlargement of the channel to a 50,000 cfs discharge. Material from the construction of the initial channel was used to create wetlands in the diversion outfall area.

The diversion may induce shoaling in the main navigation channel of the Mississippi River and the adjacent Pilottown anchorage area. Dredging of the main channel is accomplished under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' ongoing Operations and Maintenance Program for the river, but additional dredging of the anchorage area would be an added feature and cost of the project. The material dredged from the anchorage area will be used to create wetlands in the West Bay diversion outfall area.



The conveyance channel allows fresh water and sediment to flow from the Mississippi River (bottom of picture) to restore vegetated wetlands in an area that is currently shallow open water.

Progress to Date

An Environmental Impact Statement was completed in March 2002. Final project plans and specifications were approved in September 2002. Project construction began in September 2003 and was completed in November 2003. Monitoring of the channel and receiving area is currently underway.

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force approved proceeding with the project at the current price of $22 million at their January 2001 meeting. Most of the increase in the project cost is for dredging of the anchorage area and the relocation of a 10-inch oil pipeline.

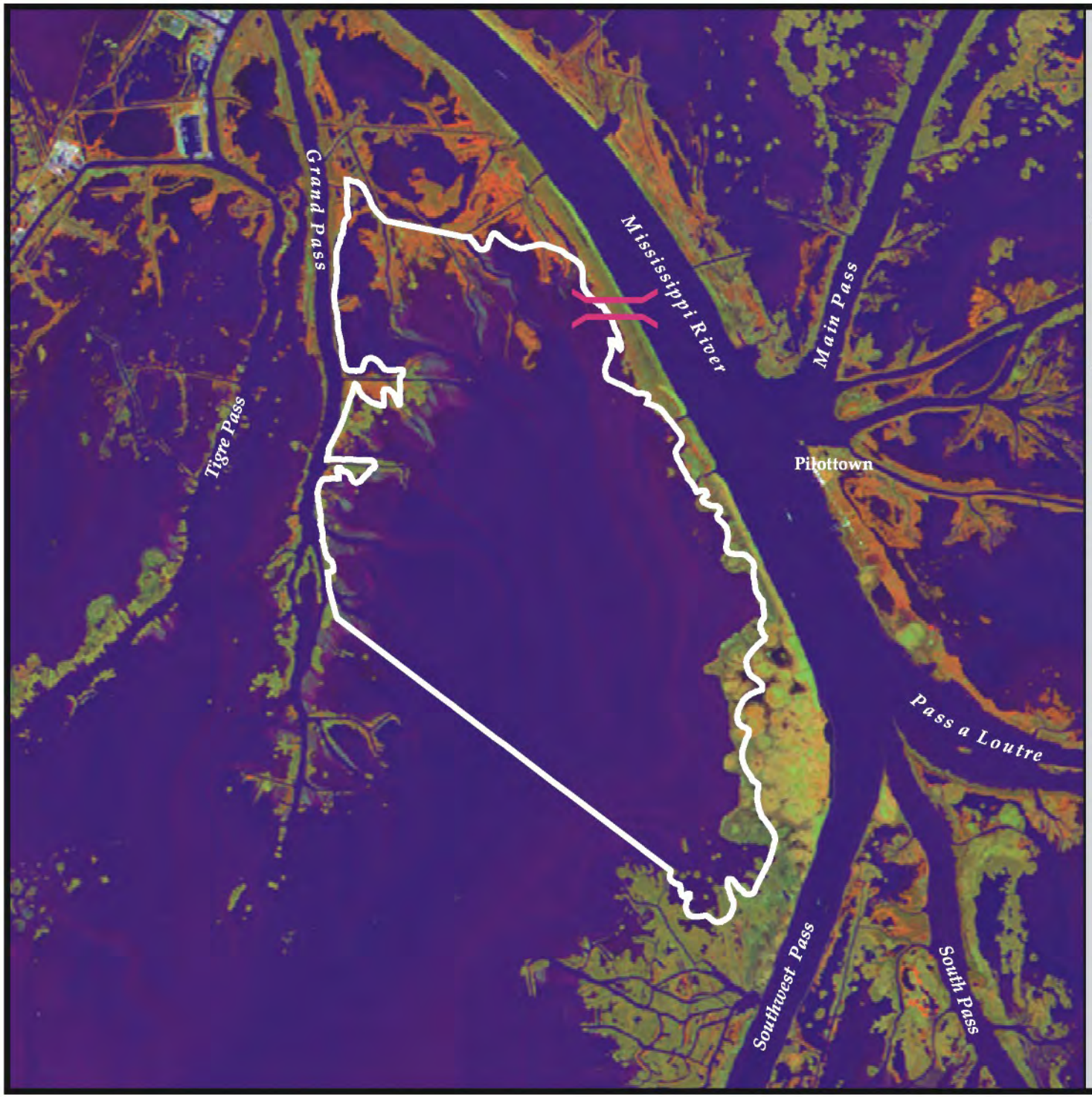
This project is on Priority Project List 1.

For more project information, please contact:

US Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District

Federal Sponsor:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans, LA
(504) 862-1597

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



West Bay Sediment Diversion (MR-03)

Sediment Diversion

Project Boundary

USGS science for a changing world

Louisiana

N

Project Location

1 0 1 Miles

1 0 1 Kilometers

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

Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery

Map Date: June 23, 2004
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2003-11-085
Data accurate as of: June 23, 2004

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

TASK FORCE ELECTRONIC VOTE APPROVAL FOR THE PPL 9 – BLACK BAYOU CULVERTS HYDROLOGIC RESTORATION (CS-29) REQUESTED O&M INCREMENTAL FUNDING AND BUDGET INCREASE

For Report:

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) are requesting approval for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) incremental funding and a budget increase for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29). The Black Bayou Culverts structure was experiencing tidal salt water ingress at the project site through voids that have developed underneath the culvert structure. To address the problem in the short term, NRCS and CPRA installed temporary coffer dams on the eastern and western side of the structure. The coffer dams served three functions: 1) maintain freshwater conditions in the Mermentau Basin for irrigation purposes, 2) allowed the project team to dewater the site and perform an inspection, and 3) provide continued access to the structure so that a design to permanently repair the structure can be formulated. NRCS and CPRA request approval for a project budget and funding increase of $636,747 to allow the design of a permanent repair of the Black Bayou Culverts Project. The revised total project cost would be $7,938,112. Once the repair design and cost estimate are complete, a request for additional funds will be submitted. The Technical Committee voted at the September 12, 2012 meeting to recommend the proposal for Task Force electronic vote approval. The Task Force subsequently voted to approve the requested O&M incremental funding and budget increase by electronic vote on October 3, 2012.

Murry, Allison MVN-Contractor

From: Murry, Allison MVN-Contractor
Sent: Wednesday, October 03, 2012 2:22 PM
To: 'bill honker'; 'Chris Doley'; 'Fleming, Edward R COL MVN'; 'Garret Graves'; 'Jeff Weller'; 'Kevin Norton (kevin.norton@la.usda.gov)'
Cc: Enger Kinchen (enger.kinchen@la.gov); 'Stuart Brown'; Wandell, Scott F MVN; Mabry, Susan M MVN; Hennington, Susan M MVN; Carson, Joshua MVN-Contractor; 'britt.paul@la.usda.gov'; 'Darryl Clark'; 'Holden, Thomas A MVN'; 'Karen McCormick (McCormick.Karen@epamail.epa.gov)'; 'kirk.rhinehart@la.gov'; 'Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov'; 'Cecelia Linder'; 'Chris Allen'; Inman, Brad L MVN; 'John Jurgensen'; 'Kevin Roy'; 'Paul Kaspar'; 'Rachel Sweeney'
Subject: RE: CWPPRA Task Force Electronic Vote: Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29) O&M budget and incremental funding increase (UNCLASSIFIED)
Attachments: ALL_Black Bayou Culverts TF Vote.pdf

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Task Force,

We have an electronic vote concurrence to approve NRCS and CPRA's requested budget increase in the amount of $636,747 and an O&M incremental funding request of $636,747 for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29).

Thank you for your timely responses.

-----Original Message-----
From: Murry, Allison MVN-Contractor
Sent: Friday, September 28, 2012 6:46 AM
To: 'bill honker'; 'Chris Doley'; 'Fleming, Edward R COL MVN'; 'Garret Graves'; 'Jeff Weller'; 'Kevin Norton (kevin.norton@la.usda.gov)'
Cc: Enger Kinchen (enger.kinchen@la.gov); 'Stuart Brown'; Wandell, Scott F MVN; Mabry, Susan M MVN; Hennington, Susan M MVN; Carson, Joshua MVN-Contractor; 'britt.paul@la.usda.gov'; 'Darryl Clark'; 'Holden, Thomas A MVN'; 'Karen McCormick (McCormick.Karen@epamail.epa.gov)'; 'kirk.rhinehart@la.gov'; 'Richard.Hartman@noaa.gov'; 'Cecelia Linder'; 'Chris Allen'; Inman, Brad L MVN; 'John Jurgensen'; 'Kevin Roy'; 'Paul Kaspar'; 'Rachel Sweeney'
Subject: CWPPRA Task Force Electronic Vote: Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29) O&M budget and incremental funding increase (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Task Force Members,

Please see the attached memorandum from the Chairman of the Task Force requesting an electronic vote to approve NRCS and CPRA's requested budget increase in the amount of $636,747 and an O&M incremental funding request of $636,747 for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29).

The current status of funds (as of September 2012):
Available funds $76.4M, FY13 funds are $87.3M (federal and non-federal) and estimated $24.9M potential return of constructed and de-authorized projects, less $15.0M set-aside for West Bay.

Please email a scanned copy to me (Allison.Murry@usace.army.mil) OR fax your completed form to the US Army Corps of Engineers at 504-862-2572 by Wednesday, October 3, 2012 (this is an extension of the deadline on the memo).

Thank you,
Allison Murry
CWPPRA Program
USACE New Orleans
Tel: 504.862.2075

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM **Fish and Wildlife Service**	**Jeffrey Weller**	**337-291-3115**	**337-291-3139**
TO USACE	Brad Inman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-2124	(504) 862-2572

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve NRCS and CPRA's requested budget increase in the amount of $636,747 and an O&M incremental funding request of $636,747 for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29).

Please check one of the following:

[XX] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Jeffrey Weller

Date 10-03-2013

Encl 2

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM EPA	Bill Honker	214-665-3187	214-665-7373
TO USACE	Brad Inman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-2124	(504) 862-2572

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve NRCS and CPRA's requested budget increase in the amount of $636,747 and an O&M incremental funding request of $636,747 for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29).

Please check one of the following:

[XXXX] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Task Force Member Name

10/1/12
Date

Encl 2

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM USDA-NRCS	Kevin D. Norton	(318) 473-7751	(318) 473-7626
TO USACE	Brad Inman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-2124	(504) 862-2572

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve NRCS and CPRA's requested budget increase in the amount of $636,747 and an O&M incremental funding request of $636,747 for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29).

Please check one of the following:

[✓] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Kevin D. Norton, STC, NRCS

9/20/2012
Date

Encl 2

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

Agency	NAME/OFFICE SYMBOL	OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	OFFICE FAX NO.
FROM NOAA Fisheries	Christopher D Doley	301-427-8660	301-713-0184
TO USACE	Brad Inman CWPPRA Program Manager	(504) 862-2124	(504) 862-2572

Classification	Precedence	No. Pages *Including Header*	Date/time	Releaser's Signature

REMARKS:

The Motion:

The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve NRCS and CPRA's requested budget increase in the amount of $636,747 and an O&M incremental funding request of $636,747 for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29).

Please check one of the following:

[X] I approve the motion as stated above.

[ ] I do NOT approve the motion as stated above.

Signed,

Christopher D. Doley

10-1-2012
Date

Encl 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

CEMVN-PM-B

27 SEP 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force

SUBJECT: Recommendation to approve the O&M Incremental Funding and Budget Increase Requests for the PPL 9 – Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29)

1. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) are requesting approval for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) incremental funding and a budget increase for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29). The Black Bayou Culverts structure was experiencing tidal salt water ingress at the project site through voids that have developed underneath the culvert structure. To address the problem in the short term, NRCS and CPRA installed temporary coffer dams on the eastern and western side of the structure. The coffer dams served three functions: 1) maintain freshwater conditions in the Mermentau Basin for irrigation purposes; 2) allowed the project team to dewater the site and perform an inspection; 3) provide continued access to the structure so that a design to permanently repair the structure can be formulated. NRCS and CPRA request approval for a project budget and funding increase of $636,747 to allow the design of a permanent repair of the Black Bayou Culverts Project. The revised total project cost would be $7,938,112. Additional information on this request is enclosed (encl 1). Once the repair design and cost estimate are complete, a request for additional funds will be submitted. The Technical Committee voted at the 12 September 2012 meeting to recommend the proposal for Task Force electronic vote approval.

2. On behalf of NRCS and CPRA, I request an electronic vote from the Task Force regarding the recommended approval of the O&M incremental funding and budget increase requests. Please consider the following motion:

- The CWPPRA Task Force approves the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve NRCS and CPRA's requested budget increase in the amount of $636,747 and an O&M incremental funding request of $636,747 for the Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29).

3. Please use the enclosed facsimile transmittal form to submit your vote (encl 2). Please fax your completed form to the US Army Corps of Engineers at (504) 862-2572 or email a scanned copy to Brad.L.Inman@usace.army.mil by COB Friday, 28 September, 2012.

4. If you have any questions concerning this request, please contact Mr. Brad Inman, CWPPRA Program Manager, at (504) 862-2124.

2 Encls
as

EDWARD R. FLEMING
Colonel, EN
Commanding

CF via email (w/encls):
Mr. Garret Graves, LA Office of the Governor
Mr. William Honker, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Jeffrey Weller, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Kevin Norton, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Mr. Chris Doley, National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration
Mr. Darryl Clark, US Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Kirk Rhinehart, LA Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration
Mr. Rick Hartman, National Marine and Fisheries Service
Ms. Karen McCormick, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Britt Paul, Natural Resource Conservation Service
Mr. Thomas A. Holden Jr., P.E., US Army Corps of Engineers

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Black Bayou Culverts Hydrologic Restoration Project (CS-29) was approved for construction under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

Location: The project area is located east of Calcasieu Lake and includes areas north of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and west of Grand Lake in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. However, the project features are located in southern Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.

Problems: The marsh within this area has been suffering from excessive water levels within the lakes subbasin which prevents growth of desirable annual plant species and contributes to interior wetland loss and shoreline erosion. Prior to the construction of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and the Calcasieu Lock structures, Black Bayou served as the natural drainage route for the western edge of the Mermentau Basin. With the construction of Louisiana Highway 384, the Black Bayou drainage path to the Calcasieu River was blocked. In conjunction with the poor floodwater relief offered by the Calcasieu Lock, the dam created in Black Bayou hindered the escape of excess water from the Mermentau Basin.

Restoration Strategy: Project components included ten 10' x 10' concrete box culverts in Black Bayou at the intersection of Louisiana Highway 384. The objective of the project was to reduce marsh loss and improve wetland plant health and productivity within the Mermentau Lakes Subbasin by decreasing the depth and duration of marsh flooding events.

Accomplishments: Black Bayou offers a unique location in the basin where the water in the lake subbasin and the outer, tidal waters are separated by only a narrow highway corridor. By re-opening Black Bayou at its intersection with Louisiana Highway 384, floodwater is allowed to escape the basin, while also preventing saltwater from entering the basin from the Calcasieu River.

This project was approved for Phase 1(Engineering and Design) funding on January 11, 2000 and Phase II (Construction) funding on August 14, 2003. Construction began on May 25, 2005. As part of the construction, Highway 384 had to be removed and a temporary road installed in order to properly install the culverts, which took a great deal of coordination with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. Significant delays were encountered due to flapgate damage during construction and two active hurricane seasons. Final construction was completed on December 1, 2009.

This project was put to the test during the 2008 hurricane season. The storm surge from Hurricane Ike pushed water nearly all the way to Lake Charles from the coastline. Two days before Ike made landfall in Galveston, Texas, the pins were pulled on the structure which allowed the gates to open once water levels dropped in Calcasieu Lake allowing for the drainage of floodwaters caused by the storm.

Issues Since Construction: Crop producers in the immediate area contacted the NRCS and reported an increase in the salinity of the freshwater reach of Black Bayou. These producers use the water in the freshwater reach of Black Bayou for irrigation purposes.

The project location is a demarcation point between the saltwater reach of Black Bayou Cut, and the freshwater reach of Black Bayou Cut and Black Bayou. Initial reports indicated that water was flowing past the closed gates and culvert structure, when a saltwater-to-freshwater pressure gradient exists. Informal communication indicated that Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration and NRCS Crowley Project Office personnel noted visible water currents and eddies indicative of said flow during that time.

Examination of the west side of the culvert structure revealed the presence of several holes in the channel bottom immediately adjacent to the culvert structure. These holes appeared to extend easterly underneath the structure, and appeared to have water flowing into them. Also noted was damage to several flap gates and seals. These findings were reported by a professional diver hired to perform the examination; this inspection effort was expeditionary in nature and was not considered to be a professional engineering inspection or evaluation.

In June 2010 approximately, 240 one-cubic yard sandbags were placed along the west face of the box culvert structure. This emergency work was performed in an effort to reduce saltwater intrusion passing under the box culvert structure into the fresh-water portions of Black Bayou.

Investigation and Report: The USDA NRCS National Design, Construction, and Soil Mechanics Center conducted an inspection of the project site on August 24, 2011 and submitted an engineering report on January 24, 2012. In order to complete the inspection of the structure, two earthen cofferdams were constructed. The report completed by the NRCS National Design, Construction and Soil Mechanics Center detailed the investigation of the project issues and recommended actions for the project site. The report confirmed that the primary means of tidal salt water ingress at the project site was through voids found underneath the culvert structure. Additionally, a significant amount of saltwater was able to pass through the levee by infiltrating the free-draining backfill placed behind the abutment and wingwall features. Some damage was also noted on the flap gates and seals.

The investigation uncovered numerous deficiencies that led to the development of the problems encountered at the project site. The project team has identified the following corrective actions to be further investigated through a formal design process:

1. Install sheet piles at the location of the existing coffer dams.
2. Dewater the area inside the sheet piles.

3. Install a sheet-pile cutoff wall on the west (gated) side of the existing culvert structure.
4. Install a sheet-pile toe wall on the east side of the structure.
5. Fill the voids beneath the structure with concrete.
6. Pressure-grout the free-draining backfill behind the abutment headwalls and wingwalls.
7. Repair the flap gates and replace the seals.
8. Install new channel bottom scour protection.
9. Install concrete aprons on each side of the structure, extending to the cutoff wall on the west side and to the toe wall on the east side.

AE Contract for Design of Repair Work: On August 28, 2012 NRCS initiated a scope of work under an existing AE Contract for Design Services to Lonnie Harper & Associates to review the problems associated with the construction of the Black Bayou Culverts structure and develop a time and cost estimate to design the proposed corrective actions and prevent any further issues with the existing structure. This scope of work will include a new survey of the site and water bottom, a new geotechnical investigation, revisions to existing DOTD and 404 permits, and engineering and design services necessary to develop plans and specifications for corrective repairs to the structure. The cost for this scope of work is $616,747. Review by the project team would be an additional $10,000 each for NRCS and CPRA, for a total estimate of $636,747.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

DECISION STRUCTURE FOR PROJECT REACHING 20-YEAR LIFE SPAN

For Report:

At the June 5, 2012 meeting, the Task Force directed the Planning & Evaluation (P&E) Subcommittee to review current CWPPRA policies and procedures to make recommendations on procedures to evaluate, extend, deauthorize, terminate, or otherwise alter the disposition of projects approaching or meeting the end of their 20-year lifecycle, as well as other issues related to the 20-year lifecycle. The P&E Subcommittee will present their recommendations to the Task Force.

From June 5, 2012 Task Force Meeting Transcript:

COLONEL FLEMING:
Okay. So, what I'd like the P&E Committee to do is review the current CWPPRA policies and procedures to make recommendations by the September 2012 Technical Committee meeting on the following three items -- I'm sorry, four items. And you don't need to write this down, because I'll hand this to you.

One, procedures to evaluate, extend, de-authorize, terminate, transfer to local governments, NGOs, other State agencies or other Federal agencies, or otherwise alter the disposition of projects approaching or meeting the end of their 20-year life cycle.

Two, whether the current uniform policy of 20-year project life cycle should be modified to reflect the efficacy -- did you write that -- efficacy or projected benefits of the individual projects.

Three, changes in financial or budgeting policies resulting from such recommendations that would result in approved stewardship of public funding and better investment in project outcomes.

And four, modifications to real estate, permitting, and cost-share agreements or other items to reflect potential modifications to projects, project lifespans, access requirements, long-term operations, maintenance, modification, repair, rehabilitation, replacement, or removal of CWPPRA projects or associated components.

Also, in the development of the proposed recommendations, the P&E should consider necessary lifespans by project type, continued compliance with FEMA and other Federal agency requirements regarding eligibility for disaster assistance, designation of permit holders, the need for project specific monitoring, the length of land rights agreements, and other factors.

So, you've got a long list of work to do between now and September. Again, I think we need to figure out how we're going to tackle it and I think you may need some more assistance from the Task Force. But you've already got a great start and as Britt said, most of the Federal agencies or all of us are already reviewing our projects anyway.

Project Options at Year 20

1) **Extension of Project Life**
    a. Reserved for those projects which have demonstrated good performance (as indicated through monitoring data) and Federal and State sponsors wish to extend the project life beyond 20 years.
    b. Justification should be based on a comparison of project performance/benefits with extension of the project life (i.e., authorization of additional O&M funds) to no extension of the project life.
    c. Project life could be extended by 5, 10, or 20 years – dependent on CWPPRA re-authorizations, incremental cost of extension of the project life, etc.
    d. Proposals for project life extensions will be initially considered at the Spring Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. The Technical Committee will provide a recommendation to the Task Force on whether or not an extension should be considered.
    e. If approved by the Task Force, the project sponsors will prepare an analysis of costs and benefits to be reviewed by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups.
    f. Proposals for project life extensions will be voted on at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings.
    g. If approved, project life extensions would require new landrights agreements, extension/amendment of CSA, etc.

    Project Types – The most common project types considered for this action will be those which require maintenance and/or operation of project features to provide benefits. Project types are likely to be shoreline protection, hydrologic restoration, marsh management, or freshwater diversions.

2) **Project Closeout**
    a. Reserved for those situations when project performance/benefits would not increase with an extension of the project life (i.e., authorization of additional O&M funds). Project benefits would continue at or near the current level without the authorization of additional funding.
    b. This may also be the course of action for those projects not approved for an extension of the project life (see 1e and 1f above).
    c. Proposals for project closeout will be considered at the Spring Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. The Technical Committee will provide a recommendation to the Task Force on whether or not to proceed with project

closeout. Another course of action may be recommended by the Technical Committee.

d. If approved by the Task Force, the sponsoring agencies will prepare a project closeout report at the end of Year 20.
e. Any remaining O&M funds, S&A funds, etc. will be returned to the CWPPRA program.

Project Types - The most common project types considered for this action will be those which have not required maintenance and/or operation of project features to provide benefits. Project types are likely to be marsh creation, barrier island restoration, and terracing. Other project types which have required maintenance (e.g., shoreline protection) could apply if their features will not require maintenance in the foreseeable future.

3) Transfer of O&M Responsibility

a. Reserved for those projects which have demonstrated good performance (as indicated through monitoring data) and Federal and State sponsors wish to transfer O&M responsibility outside of the CWPPRA program.
b. O&M responsibility would be assumed by a State or Federal agency, parish government, NGO, landowner, or other entity.
c. Proposals for transfer of O&M responsibility will be presented to the Technical Committee and Task Force at the spring meetings.
d. The sponsoring agencies will prepare a closeout report at the end of Year 20 (or later year if the project life has been previously extended).
e. The entity assuming O&M responsibility will be charged with acquiring landrights, securing funding, assuming responsibility of Section 404 permit conditions, etc.
f. Any remaining O&M funds, S&A funds, etc. returned to the CWPPRA program.

Project Types – The most common project types considered for this action will be those which require actual maintenance/operation of project features to continue to provide project benefits. Project types are likely to be shoreline protection, hydrologic restoration, marsh management, or freshwater diversions.

4) Removal of Project Features/Project Closeout

a. Reserved for those projects for which all or a portion of the project features should be removed.

b. Removal of project features should only be considered when: 1) no entity is willing to assume O&M responsibility and abandonment of project features would create significant liability for the project sponsors, CWPPRA program, etc. or 2) no is entity is willing to assume O&M responsibility and abandonment of project features would result in adverse impacts to project area wetlands.
c. Proposals for the removal of project features will be initially considered at the Spring Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. The Technical Committee will provide a recommendation to the Task Force on whether or not to proceed with engineering and design for feature removal. If not approved, the Technical Committee or Task Force will recommend an alternate course of action.
d. If approved, the sponsoring agencies will prepare a preliminary design and cost estimate to be reviewed/approved by the Engineering Work Group.
e. Proposals for project feature removal will be voted on at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. If not approved, the Technical Committee or Task Force will recommend an alternate course of action.
   If approved, the sponsoring agencies will proceed with removal of project features and, upon completion, prepare a project closeout report.

   Project Types – The most common project types considered for this action will be those which contain project features which will require maintenance/operation to avoid significant liability or adverse impacts to project area wetlands. Project types are likely to be shoreline protection, hydrologic restoration, or marsh management.

						19-Sep-11			
CWPPRA: Project 20-Year Life Dates									
Proj No.	**Project**	**Agency**	**FY Complete**	**Construction Complete**	**20 year Life Expires**	**Funds Remaining**			
PO-17	Bayou LaBranche	COE	FY 1994	7-Apr-94	7-Apr-14	No			
ME-09	Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge SP	FWS	FY 1994	9-Aug-94	9-Aug-14	Yes			
CS-18	Sabine National Wildife Refuge Erosion Protection	FWS	FY 1995	1-Mar-95	1-Mar-15	Yes			
TV-09	Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal SP	NRCS	FY 1996	30-Nov-95	30-Nov-15	Yes			
TV-03	Vermilion River Cutoff Bank Protectioin	COE	FY 1996	11-Feb-96	11-Feb-16	Yes			
PO-16	Bayou Sauvage #1	FWS	FY 1996	30-May-96	30-May-16	Yes			
CS-20	East Mud Lake Marsh Management	NRCS	FY 1996	15-Jun-96	15-Jun-16	Yes			
BA-19	Barataria Bay Waterway Wetland Cretion	COE	FY 1997	15-Oct-96	15-Oct-16	No			
CS-17	Cameron Creole Plugs	FWS	FY 1997	28-Jan-97	28-Jan-17	Yes			
CS-22	Clear Marais	COE	FY 1997	3-Mar-97	3-Mar-17	Yes			
TE-22	Point au Fer Canal Plugs	NMFS	FY 1997	8-May-97	8-May-17	Yes			
PO-18	Bayou Sauvage #2	FWS	FY 1997	28-May-97	28-May-17	Yes			
TE-29	Raccoon Islands Breakwaters Demo	NRCS	FY 1997	31-Jul-97	31-Jul-17	Yes			
CS-04a	Cameron-Creole Maintenance	NRCS	FY 1997	30-Sep-97	30-Sep-17	Yes			
MR-06	Channel Armor Gap Crevasse	COE	FY 1998	2-Nov-97	2-Nov-17	Yes (Mon)			
AT-02	Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery	NMFS	FY 1998	21-Mar-98	21-Mar-18	Yes			
ME-13	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization	NRCS	FY 1998	15-Jun-98	15-Jun-18	Yes			
BA-15	Lake Salvador Demo	NMFS	FY 1998	30-Jun-98	30-Jun-18	No			
ME-04	Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection	NRCS	FY 1998	15-Aug-98	15-Aug-18	Yes			
AT-03	Big Island Mining	NMFS	FY 1999	8-Oct-98	8-Oct-18	Yes			
TV-04	Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	FY 1999	15-Dec-98	15-Dec-18	Yes			
PO-19	MRGO Disposal Area Marsh Protection	COE	FY 1999	29-Jan-99	29-Jan-19	No			
CS-24	Perry Ridge Shore Protection	NRCS	FY 1999	15-Feb-99	15-Feb-19	Yes			
TE-26	Lake Chapeau Sed Input & HR	NMFS	FY 1999	18-May-99	18-May-19	Yes			
TE-20	Isles Dernieres East Island	EPA	FY 1999	15-Jun-99	15-Jun-19	No			
TE-24	Isles Dernieres Trinity Island	EPA	FY 1999	15-Jun-99	15-Jun-19	No			
TV-12	Little Vermilion Bay Sediment Trapping	NMFS	FY 1999	20-Aug-99	20-Aug-19	Yes			
CS-21	Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	FY 2000	7-Jan-00	7-Jan-20	Yes			
TE-30	East Timberlier Island, Ph 2	NMFS	FY 2000	15-Jan-00	15-Jan-20	Yes (Mon)			
TE-36	Thin Mat Demo	NRCS	FY 2000	10-May-00	10-May-20	No			
TE-28	Brady Canal	NRCS	FY 2000	22-May-00	22-May-20	Yes			
TE-37	Whiskey Island Restoration	EPA	FY 2000	15-Jun-00	15-Jun-20	No			
CS-25	Plowed Terraces Demo	NRCS	FY 2000	31-Aug-00	31-Aug-20	No			
BA-02	BA2-GIWW to Clovelly	NRCS	FY 2001	31-Oct-00	31-Oct-20	Yes			

25-Sep-12

CWPPRA: USACE Projects Nearing 20-Year Life

Proj No.	Project	Agency	Project Feature Type	Construction Complete	20 year Life Expires	Funds Remaining	Permit Holder / Exp Date	LANDOWNER	Land Rights	Structure	Condition of structure	OMM Report Year	Project effectiveness (from OM&M reports)	Recommended Option
PO-17	Bayou LaBranche Wetlands Creation	COE	MC	7-Apr-94	7-Apr-14	$0.00	USACE	Monteleone, Bonnet Carre Rod and Gun Club (lessee)	Dredge Material Disposal Easement (20 yrs), Temp Borrow Easement (20 yrs)	4 weirs, z-wall bulkhead, 5 box culverts		2011	The project has benefitted the LaBranche wetlands by converting open water to marsh in an area of critical need along the Lake Pontchartrain shoreline. As of 1997, the project area contained approx 82% land 18% water, with an increase of 275 acres of land. The consolidation of dredged material over time has reached an elevation that appears to sustain the 70% emergent marsh to 30%open water goalfor the project. Furthermore the soil properties and the vegetation community of the project have developed into characteristic wetland habitat for the region. Current data indicate that the project has been effective in meeting project goals. The 2012 land-water analysis will provide updated land-water ratios and a view of project sustainability.	Project Closeout
TV-03	Vermilion River Cutoff Bank Protection	COE	SP	11-Feb-96	11-Feb-16	$24,605.00	USACE	Anita Hecht Louisiana Trust, Sue Randolph Stockett Nicholas, Succession of Olga Leblanc, Eileen Hewler Stovall Baur	Rock Armored Structure Easement (20 yrs), Channel Closure Easement (20 yrs), Dredge material disposal (20 yrs), Brush Fence and sediment retention (20 yrs)	Foreshore Rock Dike	Feb. 2011 inspection -The Vermilion River Cut-Off Project is in very good condition and functioning as designed and does not appear to have suffered any damages from Hurricane Ike.	2007	The TV-03 project appears to be functioning as designed. The shoreline behind the foreshore rock dike is prograding at four of five monitoring stations. The shoreline survey performed in 2006 indicates a stable condition behind the rock dike as compared to the loss of area on the island across the Vermilion River Cutoff canal. Aerial photography indicates that land area in the project area has increased by 1 ac. The addition of the terraces in Onion Lake may have increased the land to water acreage in the 2002 aerial photography; however, small interior ponds appear to have partially filled in. The unprotected island west of the project has lost 2.6 ac since 2002.	Project Closeout
BA-19	Barataria Bay Waterway Wetland Creation	COE	MC	15-Oct-96	15-Oct-16	$0.00	USACE	State of Louisiana	Fed Nav Servitude	None	N/A	2001	The monitoring data from the Barataria Bay Waterway Wetland Creation (BA-19) project indicate that some of the goals established in project design have not been achieved although marsh elevation on remnant Queen Bess Island was increased. Dredged sediments have not consolidated to within the target elevation, and no new vegetated wetlands have been established. While eastern brown pelican populations on Queen Bess Island have increased considerably since the construction of both marsh creation projects, other locations have also shown increases, indicating factors other than the projects have contributed to pelican reproductive success.	Project Closeout
CS-22	Clear Marais	COE	SP	3-Mar-97	3-Mar-17	247805	USACE	Globe-Texas Company, Estate of J. G. Gray	Channel and Improvement Easement (21 yrs)	Foreshore Rock Dike	Oct. 2008 inspection - Overall the Clear Marais Shoreline Protection Project is in good condition and functioning as designed with only minor problems noted.	2005	The data indicates that the project has been effective thus far in preventing shoreline erosion within each sampling group.	Project Closeout
MR-06	Channel Armor Gap Crevasse	COE	FD	2-Nov-97	2-Nov-17	181401	USACE	Federal Lands	Right of Entry only requirements (Federal Lands) - USFWS Special Use Permit	None	N/A	2008	Sediment elevation has significantly increased within the entire project area since project construction was completed in 1997. It is clear that the goal of increasing sediment elevation is being met. Also, using only the immediate receiving bay for elevation analyses has eliminated concern regarding how much sediment was a direct result of the MR-06 project. Unfortunately, extensive storm disturbances have made it difficult to see progress in land expression and emergent wetland vegetation cover in the MR-06 project area.	Project Closeout
TE-23	West Bell Pass Headland Restoration	COE	MC,SP	14-Jun-98	14-Jun-18	152902	USACE	LLE (now possibly Burlington Resources), State of Louisiana	Dredged material Flowage and Deposition and Pipeline Easement (3 yrs), Rock Armored Structure Easement (21 yrs), Weir Easement (21 yrs), Monitoring and Access Easement (21 yrs)	foreshore rock dike, two rock closures, and a submerged rock weir	Jun 2012 inspection-In 2008, Closure #1 was breached as a result of the tidal surge associated with Hurricane Ike. Although the vinyl bulkhead is damaged, it doesn't appear to be a detriment to the project since the remaining marsh behind the structure seems to be stable at this time. Therefore, we are not recommending replacement of Closure #1 width of the breach is approximately 75 feet. Although the vinyl bulkhead is damaged, it doesn't appear to be a detriment to the project since the remaining marsh behind the structure seems to be stable at this time. Therefore, we are not recommending replacement of Closure #1.The rock shoreline protection and rock closures, Closures #4 and #5, are in fair to good condition with no signs of significant settlement.	2005	The West Belle Pass Headland Restoration (TE-23) project was successful in achieving the shoreline protection goal, the marsh creation phase of this project failed to reach its goals. Although the marsh to open water ratio goal was technically accomplished, it was attained through reductions in open water habitat not through marsh creation because little saline marsh was created in the project area. Therefore, the goal to restore or enhance marsh ecosystem structure and function was not attained.	Project Closeout
PO-19	MRGO Disposal Area Marsh Protection	COE	MC	29-Jan-99	29-Jan-19	$0.00	USACE	Felix T. Favaloro, Jr., Auster Oil and Gas Inc, Biloxi Marsh Lands Corp	Right of Entry only requirements (Repairing existing back dike)	None	N/A		No report	Project Closeout

Recommend Options:

1) Extension of Project Life
2) Project Closeout
3) Transfer of O&M Responsibility
4) Removal of Project Features

4-Sep-12

CWPPRA: EPA Projects Nearing 20-Year Life

Proj No.	Project	Agency	Project Feature Type	Construction Complete	20 year Life Expires	Funds Remaining	Permit Holder / Exp Date	Current Permit Holder / Exp Date	LANDOWNER	Land Rights	Structure	Condition of structure	OMM Report Year	Project effectiveness (from OM&M reports)	Recommended Option
TE-20	East Island	EPA	Barrier Island Restoration	15-Jun-99	15-Jun-19	None	State (project completed)	None (project completed)	State	Access for Inspections	None	N/A	1-Aug-08	Sediment placed on the island in 1998 as part of project construction increased the height and width of the entire island, accomplishing the project goals. Since construction, the island has experienced several tropical systems which have accelerated erosion of the sediment. As of the 2008 hurricanes, the project's construction template has lost approximately 3,000 linear feet on the eastern portion of the island. The central and western sections of the island have experienced shoreline erosion, but not to the extent of the eastern section. This can be attributed to the east/west longshore transport and the influence of wave action as the storms affect the coastline. The vegetative cover ranged from 50 – 80% in the 2007 sampling event which took place 2 years post-Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The spread of the planted species, natural succession of the plant community, and the installation of sediment fences have demonstrated capture of the wind-blown sediments; particularly in the central and western portions of the island.	2
TE-24	Trinity Island	EPA	Barrier Island Restoration	15-Jun-99	15-Jun-19	None	State (project completed)	None (project completed)	State	Access for Inspections	None	N/A	1-May-04	This project has succeeded its goal of increasing the height and volume of the island prior to the compounding effects of hurricanes Isidore and Lili. Although some sediment was lost, this island did not become subaqueous due to proactive sediment fill and maintained some protection for mainland areas from these storms. Preliminary observations alleged that this project was effective at reducing barrier island erosion. However, subsequent sampling trips, especially those after Hurricane Lili, revealed that some of the land was in the surf zone and that this island may be exhibiting rollover. The survival of the bay and dune plots, in particular, is a factor of how the island shape is altered by wind and wave action.	2
TE-27	Whiskey Island	EPA	Barrier Island Restoration	15-Jun-00	15-Jun-20	None	State (project completed)	None (project completed)	State	Access for Inspections	None	N/A	1-May-08	The island was successfully elevated and widened as part of the main construction goals as well as reducing the loss of dredged material through the growth of vegetation. However, sediment loss has been a primary concern due to the rapid northwestern movement of the eastern part of the island and due to several tropical systems which have accelerated erosion of the sediment. Since sediment was placed on the island in 1998, total sediment volume loss in the fill area from 1998 to 2006 was approximately 2,462,583 yd3, a 125% reduction in volume. Field observations are showing as the island gets over washed during high water events, sediment is moving into the existing mangroves and causing mortality.	2

Recommend Options:

1) Extension of Project Life
2) Project Closeout
3) Transfer of O&M Responsibility
4) Removal of Project Features

CWPPRA: USFWS Projects Nearing 20-Year Life

Project	Agency	Project Feature Type	Construction Complete	20-year Life Expires	Funds Remaining	Permit Holder / Expiration Date	Current Permit Holder / Expiration Date	Landowner	Landrights	Structure	Condition of Structure	OM&M Report Year	Project effectiveness (from OM&M reports)	Recommended Option
Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge Shoreline Protection	USFWS	Rock Bank Protection	9-Aug-94	9-Aug-14	$182,527	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS	Likely a letter agreement. No documentation found.	Foreshore rock dike	Mar. 2011 inspection - rock dike in good shape; no maintenance in forseeable future	2005	The project has been effective at preventing shoreline erosion at all project area stations and has caused progradation of the shoreline at many stations. There is no evidence of shoreline progradation at the reference stations, and most indicate shoreline retreat. Visual observation indicates vertical accretion of the wetland area at many locations between the foreshore rock dike and the shoreline.	Project Closeout - No maintenace required in the foreseeable future. Structure located on Cameron Prairie NWR.
Sabine National Wildife Refuge Erosion Protection	USFWS	Rock Bank Protection	1-Mar-95	1-Mar-15	$265,751	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS	Letter agreement; No specifics.	Rock revetment	Mar. 2010 inspection - rock dike in good shape; no maintenance in forseeable future	2005	The results of the two-sample t-test indicated that there was no significant difference in shoreline change rate detected between the project and reference areas (P = 0.90)." Seemingly, the benefit of the project isn't the shoreline protection provided by the feature, but that the feature allows them to manage the marsh witin the project area.	Project Closeout - Structure is located on Sabine NWR. No maintenance required in foreseeable future. No threat to navigation.
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge Hydrologic Restoration, Phase 1	USFWS	Hydrologic Restoration (Pumps)	30-May-96	30-May-16	$211,577	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS	Likely a letter agreement. No documentation found.	Pumps	New pumps installed in 2012 because of levee construction under Hurricane Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS).	No recent report	No recent report	Project Closeout - Pumps are located on Bayou Sauvage NWR. FWS will continue to operate and maintain.
Cameron Creole Plugs	USFWS	Water Control Structures	28-Jan-97	28-Jan-17	$42,893	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS / Miami Corporation	Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way (Miami Corp.); FWS letter agreement; No specifics after project life.	Two "plugs" with boat bays	Dec. 2010 inspection - structures are in fair condition but some sheet pile is deteriorating. A maintenenace event in 2009 armored the edges of the sheet pile with rock	2007	It was not possible to differentiate ecological responses due to the project plugs and the preexisting water control structures. The goals of the Cameron Creole Plugs (CS-17) project cannot be met due to the adjacent and non-functioning Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a), which sustained major damage from Hurricane Rita (four breaches in the levee system), allowing uncontrolled water exchange.	Transfer O&M Responsibility - Structures are located with the Cameron-Creole Watershed. Proposal is for O&M responsibility to be assumed by the CS-04 Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project.
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge Hydrologic Restoration, Phase 2	USFWS	Hydrologic Restoration (Pumps)	28-May-97	28-May-17	$175,208	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS / No expiration date	USFWS	Likely a letter agreement. No documentation found.	Pumps	New pumps installed in 2012 because of levee construction under Hurricane Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS).	No recent report	No recent report	Project Closeout - Pumps are located on Bayou Sauvage NWR. FWS will continue to operate and maintain.

CWPPRA: NRCS Projects Nearing 20-Year Life

Proj No.	Project	Agency	Project Feature Type	Construction Complete	20 year Life Expires	O&M Funds Remaining	Permit Holder / Exp Date	Current Permit Holder / Exp Date	LANDOWNER	Land Rights	Structure	Condition of structure	OMM Report Year	Project effectiveness (from OM&M reports or Monitoring Synopsis)
ME-04	Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection	NRCS	Rock Bank Protection and Water Control Structures	31-Jan-95	31-Jan-15	CPRA $2.5 M pending TF approval. NRCS: 57.8K	Vermilion Corporation	CPRA pursuing permit for maint. work	EXXON/VERMILLION CORP; VERMILLION SCHOOL BOARD; MCILHINNEY	Agts expire 8/2014. Agree to maintian "in good repair and fit for uses…"; no specifics after agt/ proj life	Rock Dike, approx 28,000 feet and 8 Water Control Structures. WCS installed and maintained by VC at no cost to project.	The 2012 inspection revealed the 11,420 linear feet of foreshore dike repaired in the 2005 maintenance project is in good condition. The additional 2,000 linear feet of foreshore rock dike have sections below elevation 4.0' NAVD. Pending funding approval, the rock dike will be capped 2013-2014	2011	From 2012 Monitoring Synopsis.The shoreline protection component of the ME-04 project has successfully reduced the shoreline erosion rate. From 1995 to 2001 the erosion rate in the reference area was over 10 times greater than the project area (project -0.83 ft/yr; reference -9.55 ft/yr). When rock crown height settles to below as built elevation, reaches of the project area erode more rapidly (Figure 1, Table 1). Erosion behind settled rock averaged -4.34 ft/yr compared to -1.1 ft/yr behind non-settled rock from 2008 to 2011.
TV-09	Vermilion Bay/Boston Canal SP	NRCS	Vegetative Plantings / Rock Bank Protection	30-Nov-95	30-Nov-15	CPRA: approx. $129K NRCS: approx $3K	Vermilion Parish Police Jury	N/A		Letters of no objection; No specifics	Rock dike, approx __ feet. Shoreline vegetative plantings, approx 13.25 miles	May 2012 Inspection: The rock dikes are in excellent condition. The Vermilion Bay shoreline erosion to the west and east of the rock dike tie-ins have not worsened. These areas will continue to be monitored. Apr. 2011 inspection - rock dike in good shape; there are 2 gaps in dike left after original construction that could use repair, but logistics/costs deemed prohibitive	2009	From 2012 Monitoring Synopsis: The project has met the stated goal of decreasing erosion at Boston Canal's entrance into Vermillion Bay. The marsh has extended towards the Bay form the pre project shoreline to the backside of the rock dike revegetating and capturing sediment over wash . From: 2009 Monitoring Report: The project is experiencing erosion along the Vermilion Bay shoreline despite the success of the plantings. Shoreline mapping results from 1998 to 2008 show a loss of only 0.67 m\yr (2.2 ft/yr). Between 2001 and 2004, 7.6 acres/yr (3.08 ha) were lost while 0.27 acres/year (0.11 ha) were gained based on GPS of the shoreline. The shoreline erosion rate between 2001 and 2004 is 5.04 ft/yr. The most recent mapping has an average loss of 1.04 m/yr (3.4 ft/yr) from 2004 to 2008. Of that 0.52m\yr (1.7 ft/yr) is gain and 1.33 m/yr (4.4 ft/yr) is loss. Hurricane Lili struck the Louisiana coast east of Vermilion Bay near Cote Blanche in October of 2002 and Hurricane Rita in 2005The project is experiencing erosion along the Vermilion Bay shoreline despite the success of the plantings. Of the net 1.04 m/yr loss, 0.52m\yr (1.7 ft/yr) is gain and 1.33 m/yr (4.4 ft/yr) is loss. Land/Water analysis of the project area indicated an increase of 57.4 acres (23.2 ha) from 1994 to 1997. Some of the land gain is in the interior part of the project area, unrelated to project features; however, there were gains in the areas behind the rock dikes and among the plantings on the bay shoreline indicating effective protection and sediment trapping.
CS-20	East Mud Lake Marsh Management	NRCS	Water Control Structures	15-Jun-96	15-Jun-16	CPRA: approx $40K NRCS: approx $23K	Fina Oil & Chemical Company		Apache Louisiana Minerals, Inc., Betsy Mecom, LMD investments Ltd Partnership, Wichita Partnership Ltd.; The Nathaniesl Vincent Estate; Charles Edward Stuckey and Viginia Smith Stuckey (10 yr agt),	2 landowners specifically request the removal of structures at the end of project life unless landowner wants to retain them		2012 Inspection. Overall, the East Mud Lake Marsh Management Project is in good condition and functioning as designed. Vandalism issues within the project continue and will have to be addressed. The levee just south of Structure 4 has narrowed significantly and will be monitored. Feb. 2011 inspection - generally structures are in good condition, but there was a 2010 maintenenace event that replaced one and repaired many structures. One structure was not repaired due to costs and may need maintenance in future	2010	CS-20 has been effective at decreasing the rate of marsh loss. Land loss rates decreased substantially after construction in CTU 2 which is the project area with the greatest acreage of marsh and is actively managed. CTU 2 went from having the highest historical rate of land loss among project and reference areas (1956-1996) to being the only area to gain land after construction (1996-2000). In addition, CTU 2 had the lowest percentage of marsh loss resulting from Hurricane Rita (2000-2006). Following construction (1996-2006), marsh loss remained steady in CTU 1 and decreased slightly in the reference areas relative to historical rates of marsh loss (1956-1996).
CS-17	Cameron Creole Plugs	FWS	Water Control Structures	28-Jan-97	28-Jan-17		USFWS			Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way (Miami); FWS letter agreement; No specifics after project life.		Dec. 2010 inspection - structures are in fair condition but some sheet pile is deteriorating. A maintenenace event in 2009 armored the edges of the sheet pile with rock	2007	It was not possible to differentiate ecological responses due to the project plugs and the preexisting water control structures. The goals of the Cameron Creole Plugs (CS-17) project cannot be met due to the adjacent and non-functioning Cameron-Creole Maintenance Project (CS-04a), which sustained major damage from Hurricane Rita (four breaches in the levee system), allowing uncontrolled water exchange.
TE-29	Raccoon Islands Breakwaters Demo	NRCS	Segmented Breakwater	31-Jul-97	31-Jul-17	None	LDWF		In 1992, owned by LLE; Leased to LDWF. Now owned by LDWF.	GPU for construction. Letter Agt bt LDWF and LDNR for monitoring (5 years). Surface lease	8 breakwaters, each 300 feet long		2003	Project successfully stopped shoreline erosion and began accreting sediment behind breakwater structures
CS-04a	Cameron-Creole Maintenance	NRCS	Water Control Structures	30-Sep-97	30-Sep-17	CPRA: approx 2.66M NRCS: approx $110K	LDNR		NORTH AMERICAN LAND AND OIL COMPANY; CAMERON PRAIRIE NWR; MIAMI CORP; HENRY MCCALL	Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way; letter agreement with FWS; No specifics after project life.		Levee breaches were repaired in 2008, and full levee refurbishment is now complete.		2011 Montoring Synopsis: Prior to construction, between 1956 and 1978, 15,350 acres or 25% of the project area had been lost. Post construction, land loss had been slowed and reversed. By 2004, 3,200 acres (5% of the project area) had been gained. In 2005, as a result of Hurricane Rita, 5,100 acres were lost (8% of the project area). The storm caused four breaches in the levee, allowing free water exchange from the Gulf via the Calcasieu Ship Channel, and rendering the water control structures useless. By 2008, as a result of Hurricane Ike, 7,700 acres were lost (12%).
ME-13	Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization	NRCS	Rock Bank Protection	15-Jan-98	15-Jun-18	CPRA: $3.0M pending TF approval. NRCS: $20.5K	Vermilion Corporation	CPRA pursuing permit for maint. work	EXXON/VERMILION CORPORATION	Agts expire 5/2017. Agree to maintian "in good repair and fit for uses…"; structures can be left, but Grantor does not assume obligation to maintain	Rock dike, approx 23,200 feet.	May 2012 Inspection: The inspection revealed the 9,130 linear feet of foreshore rock dike repaired in the 2005 maintenance project is in good condition. The additional 7,000 linear feet of foreshore rock dike has numerous sections that are below elevation 4.0 NAVD causing evident bank erosion. Pending funding approval, the rock dike will be capped 2013-2014.	2010	Monitoring Synopsis 2012: The ME-13 project appears to be meeting its specific goal of reducing shoreline erosion along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal. From 1998 to 2009 the project area eroded at a rate of -0.03 ft/yr while the reference area eroded at -7.92 ft/yr. When rock crown height settles to below as-built elevation, reaches of the project area begin to erode more rapidly. Erosion behind settled rock averaged -1.75 ft/yr compared to gain of 0.67 ft/yr behind non-settled rock from 2003 to 2009
TV-04	Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	PVC Sheetpile Bank Protection / Water Control Srtuctures	15-Dec-98	15-Dec-18	CPRA: approx $1.57M NRCS: approx $13K	St Mary SWCD	CPRA permit for maintenance	MIAMI CORP; KEARNY PROERTIES	Agts expire 8/2017. Agree to maintian "in good repair and fit for uses…"; structures can be left, but Grantor does not assume obligation to maintain	Low level wiers, sheetpile, rock	Without O&M Jackson Bayou structure would not be functional	2008	2009 Monitoring Synopsis: From 1998 to 2007 project shoreline from Humble Canal to the end of the shoreline protection wall ending at the British American Canal had a net loss of only 0.01 m/yr. The reference shoreline extending west from the Humble Canal had a net loss of 2.66 m/yr from 1998 to 2007. Shoreline position change rates for the project shoreline for the years 2004 through 2007 had a loss of 0.9 m/yr and an average loss on the reference shoreline of 2.5 m/yr. Overall, comparisons of water level ranges revealed there were no differences between the two interior project stations (TV04-02 and TV04-03) or between the reference stations (TV04-04R and TV04-01R). Reference interior station TV04-04R had lower water level range than project station TV04-02 both pre- and post-construction. TV04-04R was affected by weirs and is too far inland to be representative of the reference area for the project. The project effect was clear in the comparisons of reference station TV04-01R with project station TV04-03, and reference station TV04-01R with project station TV04-02. Station TV04-01R had higher water level ranges than the project sondes pre-construction which increased post-construction. Inundation data for the two interior marsh stations varied greatly. However, water level range data inside the project area was less variable than the two reference stations suggesting that weirs may have had an effect on reducing the range of water level for the year 2004 as compared to pre-construction data. The project areas experienced a land loss of 8% while the hydrographic reference area lost 4% land. Most of this loss is likely due to damage from Hurricane Lili and are not project effects.
CS-24	Perry Ridge Shore Protection	NRCS	Rock Bank Protection	15-Feb-99	15-Feb-19	CPRA: approx $382K. NRCS: approx $18.7K	Calcasieu Parish Police Jury		CARMOUCHE, EDWARD M, JR ET AL; OWNER OPAL GRAY TRUST; OWNER STREAM FAMILY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	Agts expire 1/2018. In one agt, agree to maintian "in good repair and fit for uses…"; State agrees to be in compliance with Spec Cond 7 of COE permit, if applicable	Rock Dike, approx 12,00 feet	Good condition. *federal navigation channel. 2012 Inspection : The Perry Ridge Shoreline Protection Project is in good condition and functioning as designed.	2008	The 2010 shoreline survey indicates the project has been effective at preventing shoreline erosion. The average rate of gain over all 25 project stations was 3.4 ft/yr (1.04 m/yr) while the shoreline in the reference area stations continued to retreat at a rate of -2.2 ft/yr (-0.67 m/yr). Visual observation indicates vertical accretion of the wetland area at 23 of 25 monitoring stations between the foreshore rock dike and the shoreline.
CS-21	Highway 384 Hydrologic Restoration	NRCS	Water Control Structures	7-Jan-00	7-Jan-20	CPRA: approx $288K or $115K. NRCS: approx $24.9K	Calcasieu Parish Police Jury	CPRA permit for maintenance	KGB/KB TRUST ET AL; GEER, BETTY HEBERT ET AL (HEBERT)	Agts expire 8/2017. Agree to maintian "in good repair and fit for uses…"; structures can be left, but Grantor does not assume obligation to maintain	rock plug, two water control structures, and the "rehabilitation of perimeter embankments" (not sure what that is.	2012 Inspection: "good condition and functioning as designed with only minor problems noted." Maintenance will be required at Structure No.1: Replace staff gage, repair vandalism, repair/elevate levee, clean out inlet channel. Hydrologic levee needs repair.	2007	2012 Monitoring Synopsis: All restoration goals have been met. The project area has been protected, intermediate marsh hydrology has been established, and vegetation has responded accordingly. There was land gain in both the project and reference areas with the project area increasing by 3.4% and the reference area increasing by 1.7%. Daily mean water level range decreased dramatically in the project areas from over 0.5' pre-construction to less than 0.2' post-construction in CTUs 1 and 2 and around 0.3' in CTU 3. Water level range has continued to increase in the reference area. Salinities in all three CTUs were similar to the Reference area pre-construction and were dramatically less than the reference area post-construction. Average daily salinity was within the target range 90% of the time with the exception of drought years when it was closer to 50% of the time. The coverage of SAV increased or was maintained in each of the CTUs. CTU 1 increased from no SAV to 60% Ruppia maritima (widgeongrass) which is a more salt tolerant species and CTU 2 increased from no SAV to 85% Ruppia. CTU 3 had 100% coverage of SAV pre and post-construction with at least 10 species present at both times. The species assemblage in CTU 3 was much fresher than in the other two units. Intermediate marsh vegetation has been maintained in CTU 3 and in CTU 2 vegetation shifted from brackish to more intermediate species. The reference area has remained brackish.

TE-28	Brady Canal	NRCS	Water Control Structures	22-May-00	22-May-20	CPRA after 2012 maintenance event: approx $706K. NRCS: approx $72.4K	LDNR	CPRA permit for maint.	2 landowners: Apache and LL&E	Agts expire 5/2017. In LL& E agt, agree to maintian "in good order or repair…"; Grantor's option at end of term-- become property of Grantor at no cost or removed by State at State expense.	• Site No. 6 – 244 linear ft. steel sheet pile weir with 70 ft. wide barge bay. • Site No.7 - 415 linear ft. rock rip rap plug. • Site No.10 – 275 ft. x 48 ft. rock lined channel • Site No. 14 – 82 linear ft. steel sheet pile weir with a single stop log bay. • Site No. 20 – 180ft. x 48 ft. rock lined channel. • Site No. 21 – 100 linear ft. steel sheet pile weir with three (3) stop log bays. • Site No. 23 – 92 linear ft. steel sheet pile weir with two (2) top log bays. • Site No.24 – 140 linear ft. steel sheet pile weir with 30 ft. fixed crest section. • 4,405 linear ft. rock armored earthen embankment. • 8,531 linear ft. of earthen embankment. • 3,660 linear ft. of rock dike.	The 2012 maintenance event will address all current maintenance needs. At some point in the future, all structures will require some sort of maintenance. The life expectancy of the steel structures (Site #'s 6, 14, 21, 23 and 24) is much longer than the other structures. The rock plugs, rock lined channels and rock armored embankments would likely settle or become displaced from storm events over time. The time frame for this is unknown.	2011	2011 Monitoring Report The results of the Brady Canal Hydrologic Restoration (TE-28) project reveal that three of the project goals were achieved while the other goal was not realized as of this time. The first goal to decrease the rate of marsh loss was achieved as of this time. No freshwater marsh loss occurred within the TE-28 project area while the reference areas experienced considerable conversions of fresh to intermediate marsh. In addition, wetland scrub-shrub, intermediate marsh, and mudflat habitats increased while open water and upland forested habitats declined in the project area. The second goal to maintain or increase the abundance of freshwater and intermediate marsh species was attained to date. The vegetation species inside the TE-28 project areas were consistent with freshwater and intermediate marsh communities. Although the influence of the dominant species seems to have declined over time, the species present were freshwater and intermediate marsh vegetation. The third goal to decrease water level variability seems to have been accomplished to date. The TE-28 project areas had significantly lower tidal differences than the reference sites. While geographic locality did affect the tidal signature, the corresponding reference areas exhibited higher water level variability than their respective project areas. Furthermore, mean weekly marsh mat elevations were significantly different between project and reference sites. The reference area had a slightly higher mean elevation than the project area. The fourth goal to decrease salinity variability has not been reached to date. Similar to water tidal differences, the TE-28 project does have a geographic separation in salinity. Project and reference areas were partitioned into two groups based on mean salinity. Project and reference areas within each of these groups were not significantly different from one another. Therefore, within a local geographic area the project does not appear to have lowered mean weekly salinity.
BA-02	BA2-GIWW to Clovelly	NRCS	Water Control Structures	31-Oct-00	31-Oct-20	CPRA after 2012 maintenance event: approx $145K. NRCS: approx $50.7K	Lafourche Parish Council	CPRA permit for maint.	Most features are on Little Lake Land Company. Also on: Allain-Lebreton Land; WEST FORK LAND CO LLC FORMERLY PELTIER, HARVEY ET AL; MASON, WILLIAM HEIRS;	Little Lake Agt expire 4/2015. No specifics after project life	• Structure No. 2 – 200 linear ft. rock weir with boat bay. • Structure No.4 – 160 linear ft. rock weir with boat bay. • Structure No.7 – 200 linear ft. rock weir with boat bay. • Structure No. 8 – 65 linear ft. rock weir with boat bay. • Structure No. 4A – 90 linear ft. rock channel plug. • Structure No. 43 – 85 linear ft. rock channel plug. • Structure No. 90 – 120 linear ft. rock channel plug with 36" dia. Corrugated metal pipe and flap gate. Construction Unit No.2 • Structure No.1 – 263 linear ft. rock weir with boat bay. • Structure No.4B – 511 linear ft. rock riprap plug. • Structure No. 14A – 1,665 linear ft. rock weir with barge bay. • Structure No. 35 – 80 linear ft. steel sheet pile variable crest weir with 10 ft. wide stop logs. • Structure No.90 – 213 linear ft. rock channel plug. • 22,399 linear feet or rock dike and rock armored embankment.	All structures are in good condition. The 2012 Maintenance project included construction of a rock dike closure between Structures 4a and 4, refurbishment of Structures 2, 4 and 14A, recapping of the entire lake rim (approx. 22,000 linear ft.), breach repairs of earthen embankments, and timber pile dolphin and sign replacement at Structures No.1 and 14A.	2010	See extracted pages from 2010 OM&M Report.

Recommend Options:

1) Extension of Project Life
2) Project Closeout
3) Transfer of O&M Responsibility
4) Removal of Project Features

28-Aug-12

CWPPRA: NMFS Projects Nearing 20-Year Life

Proj No.	Project	Agency	Project Feature Type	Construction Complete	20 year Life Expires	Funds Remaining	Permit Holder / Exp Date	Current Permit Holder / Exp Date	LANDOWNER	Land Rights	Structure	Condition of structure	OMM Report Year	Project effectiveness (from OM&M reports)	Recommended Option
TE-22	Point au Fer Canal Plugs	NMFS	Shoreline Protection; Canal Plugs	8-May-97	8-May-17	$2,347,166	NMFS		The Roman Catholic Church, Diocese of New Orleans; Point au Fer LLC; Transcontinental Pipeline Company	Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way; Surface lease (Transcontinental)	Shoreline protection at Mobile and Transco Canal entrances to Gulf (7,200 linear feet of rock and 2,500 linear feet of reticulated concrete mats, respectively). Seven (2 shell, 5 timber) canal plugs in Transco/Hester Canals. Shell plug located at entrance to Transco supplemented with dredged material in 1997.	7,200 feet of rock shoreline in need of lifts. Plugs in various degree of repair - shell fairly poorly. None receommended to be replaced at this time.	2011	Canal plugs have shown inconclusive results from monitoring, but can be allowed to remain as they provide some limited hydrological function and their internal position within Pt au Fer Island poses no threat to navigation. The second goal to maintain or decrease the shoreline erosion rate shoreline within the Phase II and III project areas seems to have been accomplished to date.NOTE: As project is represented by 3 phases, the construction end dates are:12/1995, 05/1997, and 06/2000.	Transfer of O&M Responsibility
AT-02	Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery	NMFS	Channel Deepening; Marsh Creation	21-Mar-98	21-Mar-18	$409,835	NMFS		State of Louisiana; Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Atchafalaya Delta Wildlife Management Area; Citrus Land Company; LL&E	Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way	None.	No structure, but channels are beginning to fill in over time.	2010	The project has been partially successful in increasing the distributary potential of the two major distributary passes in the area, was successful in creating 230 acres of delta lobe islands, and increasing the subaerial growth rate during the 10 year postconstruction period. With time, there has been some shoaling in the passes which has reduced their effectiveness. The State continues to look at options for some maintenance by the LA DWF to mechanically dredge these passes when the opportunity arises as there are insufficient resources to hydraulically do so.	Project Closeout
BA-15	Lake Salvador Demo	NMFS	Shoreline Protection Structures	30-Jun-98	20-Jun-03	$0	LA DNR; St. Charles Parish	St. Charles Parish	Phase 1: Louisiana Division of Wildlife and Fisheries; Phase 2: Bridgeline Gas Distribution LLC; Box Energy Corporation	Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way (LDWF, Box Energy); Pipeline Right-of-Way (Bridgeline)	None remain- demo structures removed after end of demonstration period in 6/20/2003. Approxiamately 9,000 linear feet of shoreline protection was done in conjunction with a permit held by St. Charles parish, but no funds were provided for O&M of these structures.	All shoreline demo sections removed in June 2003. Shoreline protection features held under permit by parish not inspected. Approximately 9,000 LF of riprap built to +3ft - navigation aids and warning signs should be inspected and maintained by parish.	2001	Monitoring report in 2001 Indicated that none of the structures was successful in reducing shoreline erosion in this area but did determine the relative stability of the tested structures for use in areas that cannot be protect with rock. The same report indicated that the phase 2 shoreline riprap structure was successful in reducing the shoreline erosion rate. Some areas experienced a gain of 1.8 feet per year. As there were no funds for monitoring or O&M past this date, there have been no recent investigations into the effectiveness or condition o the structure since 2001, as far as the Federal sponsor is aware.	Project Closeout
AT-03	Big Island Mining	NMFS	Channel Deepening; Marsh Creation	8-Oct-98	8-Oct-18	$358,804	NMFS		State of Louisiana; Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Atchafalaya Delta Wildlife Management Area; Citrus Land Company; LL&E	Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way	None.	No structure, but channels are beginning to fill in over time.	2010	The overall effectiveness of distributary channel network is less than expected and the marsh creation using beneficially dredged material was 210 acres lower than expected; however the rate of subaerial delta growth is 12 acres/year which is much higher than the modeled 4 acres/yr, and it is possible that these acres will accrue before the end of the project life. As with the Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery project, the State continues to loo at options for some maintenance by the LA DWF to mechanically dredge certain key channels/passes when t opportunity arises as there are insufficient resources to hydraulically do so.	Project Closeout
TE-26	Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration	NMFS	Rock Weirs; Marsh Creation	18-May-99	18-May-19	$1,186,087	NMFS		The Roman Catholic Church, Diocese of New Orleans; Point au Fer LLC; Transcontinental Pipeline Company (surface); Terrebonne Parish School Board	Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way; Surface lease (Transcontinental)	140 acres of marsh creation on western side of Pt au Fer Island. Two rock weir structures at north of Pt au Fer. Two internal rock weirs. Seven rock weirs across manmade oil access canals located along the fringes of the project area. All of the weirs were constructed with a core of reef shell wrapped in a geotextile wove fabric layer, topped with 2 ft of 250 lb class rock rip rap. Construction of a 167 ft rock plug with a crest height of 5 ft.	Weir #3 removed in 2011 as it was no longe effective and was deemed a potential hazard. Weir #4 still providing some hydrologic benefits but may need removal before project end. Possible maintenance event in 2014 to recap the existing weir structures, repair damaged barricade systems and replace signage.	2011	Eleven years post-construction, land-water analysis indicated continued land loss inside the project and reference boundaries. The fill area has proven to be fairly sustainable to date and may have created enough c hydrologic separation of the Alligator Bayou and Locust Bayou to restore the historical hydrology; however, this remains inconclusive. It appears that the structures are not meeting the goal of reducing variability in the water level elevations.	Removal of Project Features
TV-12	Little Vermilion Bay Sediment Trapping	NMFS	Marsh Terraces	20-Aug-99	20-Aug-19	$167,275	NMFS		National Audubon Society; E.A. McIlhenny Estate; Vermilion Corporation; Vermilion Parish School Board	Temporary Easement, Servitude and Right-of-Way	None.	No structures, but outer terraces facing Freshwater Bayou are facing serious degradation.	2004	The terraces were very effective at creating emergent marsh habitat. 33 acres created are now 60 acres of emergent marsh. The speed at which the terraces vegetated, including coverage from natural emergent species was impressive. As expected, sedimentation has also increased as a result of the terraces construction (210 acres of partially exposed mudflats). Whether the result of sediment input from nearby Freshwater Bayou tropical storms, or some combination of both, some shallow acres appear on the verge of becoming emergent marsh and the overall size of many of the more protected terraces has grown.	Project Closeout
TE-30	East Timberlier Island, Ph 2	NMFS	Rock Shoreline Protection	15-Jan-00	15-Jan-20	$0	NMFS		US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management; Louisiana State Land Office; Pioneer Natural Resources	Contested ownership between LSLO and BLM - letters of no objection from both parties; Pioneer NR (access over wells)	88 acres of dune and marsh habitat creation and 8,535 linear feet of shoreline protection along two sections of East Timbalier Island.	Degraded to the extent that team is unable to locate using visual means or LiDAR since 2006.	2012	The TE-25 and TE-30 projects achieved their objective to increase the life expectancy of East Timbalier Island. The island was predicted to disappear by 2001 , but even in 2007 the island was nearly equivalent to its size in 1998. However, the life expectancy of a CWPPRA project is 20 years; evaluated by this standard these projects were not successful, as their life was short-lived. Without additional data on area and volume outside of the project area, evaluating the failure or success of the project is challenging.	Project Closeout

Recommend Options:

1) Extension of Project Life
2) Project Closeout
3) Transfer of O&M Responsibility
4) Removal of Project Features

Funds remaining for NMFS projects indicates those requested funds that have been approved to date by the Task Force for O&M activities and sent to the agency via MIPR (as well as State cost share), not the remaining approved O&M (20 yr) budget. Additionally, some outstanding invoices from the State may not be reflected in these figures.

The project has been partially successful in increasing the distributary potential of the two major distributary passes in the area, was successful in creating 230 acres of delta lobe islands, and increasing the subaerial growth rate during the 10 year postconstruction period. With time, there has been some shoaling in the passes which has reduced their effectiveness. The State continues to look at options for some maintenance by the LA DWF to mechanically dredge these passes when the opportunity arises as there are insufficient resources to hydraulically do so.

of both, many acres could become emergent marsh in the near future.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

2012 REPORT TO CONGRESS

For Report:

Ms. Karen McCormick will present an update on the 2012 Report to Congress. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA) have been leading the 2012 Report to Congress efforts.

Reconciliation Sheet on Comments from the RTC-2012 Narratives

Note: Page numbers refer to the "TEXT ONLY" narrative version of RTC-12 from 9-10-2012

STATE

1. Pages 8 and 15 – add a phrase "… when fully constructed, …"
   DC and SS – We do not think the phrase is necessary.

2. Page 9 – add, "The Gulf Coast has been and continues to be subject to a number of ongoing environmental challenges that have attracted significant attention from state and federal natural resource managers and conservation interests. Despite these problems, which are significant cause for concern, the Gulf continues to be intensely productive and supports multiple human uses. Ongoing issues include:" And, delete next two paragraphs.
   DC and SS – Agreed. Added on the text and deleted the next two paragraphs.

3. Page 9 – include the citation, "This paragraph and the subsequent bulleted items were taken from information included in a report published in September 2010 entitled America's Gulf Coast: A Long Term Recovery Plan after the Deepwater Horizon Spill."
   DC and SS – Agreed and included.

4. Page 15 third line – change the word "estimate" to "estimated"
   DC and SS – Agreed and replaced.

5. Page 28 in the fifth line under "Current CWPPRA Program Development" – change five years to 50 years and delete (2012-17).
   DC and SS – Agreed and corrected.

6. Page 32 in the third paragraph – change the word "education" to "educating"
   DC and SS – Agreed and changed.

7. Page 34 under "Abbreviations" – change Governor's Office of Coastal Activities to "Office of the Governor – Coastal Activities"
   DC and SS – Unsure and not changed.

NRCS

1. Page 8 under Introduction – Remove the statement about marsh loss being 24 square miles per year. Showing a decrease in the amount of marsh loss could be construed that the problem is getting better, when in actuality it is getting worse. The sentence is, "As recently as the year 2000, the annual loss rate was quantified as 24 square miles per year (Barras and others, 2003)."

   DC and SS – Agreed. Since we have newer (2008) reference in the second sentence. Will remove the sentence on 24 square mile per year.

2. Page 11 and 29 – in the sentence "Congress has postponed renewing the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund, and the fund is currently extended until September 30, 2012,…" This date has passed.

   DC and SS – Agreed. Will change the sentence as, "Congress has postponed renewing the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund; however, the fund is currently extended to March 27, 2013 with the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (H.J. Res. 117) through the Surface Transportation Extensions Act."

USACE

1. Page 6 fifth paragraph - The Oil Spill was a major national headline since the last report to Congress was completed. We think there should be more discussion in the document about what impacts, if any, were seen at existing CWPPRA project locations, and if the spill affected the planning of any projects that were in Phase 1 or 2.

   DC and SS – This may be a good point and we can add a sentence stating that the CWPPRA projects were mostly unaffected by the oil spill. "CWPPRA projects were mostly unaffected by the BP oil spill. Some Gulf of Mexico borrow sites had to be checked for the presence of oil prior to construction." Or, something in that order.

2. Page 8 last sentence before Introduction – "Most of the CWPPRA projects are located within one of the four specific regions."
   Which region has most? Why mention it? Maybe should insert map showing regions & basin names since they are referenced in text. Also, there should be a description of where in the State these Regions are located - as Breton Sound is most likely not in well known to someone in DC. A summary occurs for the type of restoration techniques on Page 12, we think a similar summary should occur for the Regions.

   DC and SS – Region 2 has the most – 4 projects as listed above. Region 1 does not have a project, unless you count the coastwide project, so the statement above may not be true. The LA coastal basins that comprise each of the 4 regions are listed above. That provides some sort of description of the regions, but means that someone knows the location of the basins. Perhaps a short layman's description like the following might help the reader understand the "regions".
   "Region 1 – Southeast La including Lake Pontchartrain and east of New Orleans.
   Region 2 – South of New Orleans including the Mississippi River, etc."

A summary of the regions could be inserted and/or a map or reference to a website with a map. One factor would be how much space the editors will allow for this. A better possibility would be to provide a weblink of LaCoast in parentheses, where it has substantially large map of these four regions.
This link http://www.lacoast.gov/maps/allregions_ppl1-20(web).pdf has a CWPPRA map with the four region boundaries and 1 to 20 PPL project boundaries. Or, we can post a map in the website with all (1-21 PPL) or just 19, 20, and 21 PPL.

3. Page 11 – the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—EPA Region 6. Put EPA after Region 6.

DC and SS – It may be better to list this as "the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 6." EPA in parentheses after Agency.

4. Page 12 – Delete "which are" and a comma after "planting" in the 6th line under Barrier Island Restoration.

DC and SS – Agreed, will delete.

5. Page 14 – Change 102 to 106 restoration projects, between 1990 and 2012 – on the 5th line under CWPPRA Project Planning and Implementation.

DC and SS – We got 105 constructed or currently under construction from the June 2012 Task Force meeting. Another project may have been picked up in the interim. We agree with "106" at the Corps' recommendation as they have the latest statistics.
Agreed, will change to 106.

6. Page 15 – Ecoregions repetitive of pages 7 and 8.

DC and SS – Yes, it is repetitive because pages 7 and 8 include the Executive Summary. Most people tend to read only the Executive Summary. We recommend leaving this in page 15 of the Report also.

7. Page 16 – Show map of 4 regions so projects below can be located.

DC and SS – This comment was made above on page 8. See item 2 above.

8. Page 16 – Transition is abrupt, introductory paragraph needed to this next section.

DC and SS – There may be merit to this; at least adding a sentence or two. We will see the draft layout and make this call.

9. Page 28 – Delete comma after 2012 in the sentence "…at its June 5, 2012, meeting, modified…"

DC and SS – Agreed, will delete.

10. Page 28 – Change 95 to 97 constructed projects in the sixth line under CWPPRA Projects Reaching their 20-Year Life.

DC and SS – Apparently 2 more projects have been constructed since June 2012. The Corps keeps tract of these numbers so we would include the "97." Agreed, will change to 97.

11. Page 29 – Start a second paragraph under Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Reauthorization and insert something here about the development of a problem between the State and the Corps in not being able to sign cost share agreements as they had been able to do in the past- is causing Corps-led projects without CSAs to stall and not go forward- is a programmatic issue to date. Additionally, Corps has a full page "Proposed language for inclusion into the 2012 Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects." If this is not included in the report, it will be included in the cover letter.

DC and SS – The Task Force will have to decide whether to include the recommended Corps cost share language here or in the cover letter or nowhere at its October 10th meeting or before.



Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)







The 2012 Evaluation Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects



Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

The 2012 Evaluation Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects

Suggested Citation

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force. 2012. The 2012 Evaluation Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects.

Map images provided by the USGS National Wetlands Research Center. Document direction and review provided by the 2012 CWPPRA Report to Congress Workgroup.

CWPPRA Mission Statement

Louisiana currently faces an unprecedented collapse of its entire coastal ecosystem and the vital economic activity and unique culture that it supports.

After 20 years, the Task Force continues to fulfill its role under CWPPRA by implementing a science and engineering-based program that extensively engages the public and serves as the Nation's model for effective and efficient coastal restoration. In order to secure the future of Louisiana's coast, the Task Force and stakeholders must share a common vision, one that aligns with State and national priorities.

Documentation

This report is submitted by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force in accordance with the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA), Title III of Public Law 101-646. This report fulfills the CWPPRA mandate, which requires a report to the U.S. Congress every 3 years on the effectiveness of Louisiana's coastal wetland restoration projects.

CWPPRA Task Force Member Agencies

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (represented by the New Orleans District): contact 504–862–2204 or at http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/pd/cwppra_mission.htm.
- U.S. Department of the Interior (represented by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service): contact 337–291–3100 or at http://www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalGrants/.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (represented by the Natural Resources Conservation Service): contact 318–473–7751 or at http://www.la.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cwppra/index.html.
- U.S. Department of Commerce (represented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service): contact 225–389–0508 or at http://habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/index.html.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (represented by the Water Quality Protection Division of EPA Region 6): contact 214–665–7275 or at http://www.epa.gov/region06/6wq/at/cwppra.htm.
- Louisiana's Governor's Office (represented by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority chairman): contact 225–342–3968 or at http://www.coastal.la.gov/.

Web sites

LaCoast, the official CWPPRA Web site, has a complete project listing and technical documents at http://lacoast.gov. The CWPPRA program is administered through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The CWPPRA organizational chart, standard operating procedures, annual Priority Project List (PPL) reports, and administrative proceedings documentation are publicly available on the New Orleans District Web site at http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/pd/cwppra_mission.htm.

Acknowledgments

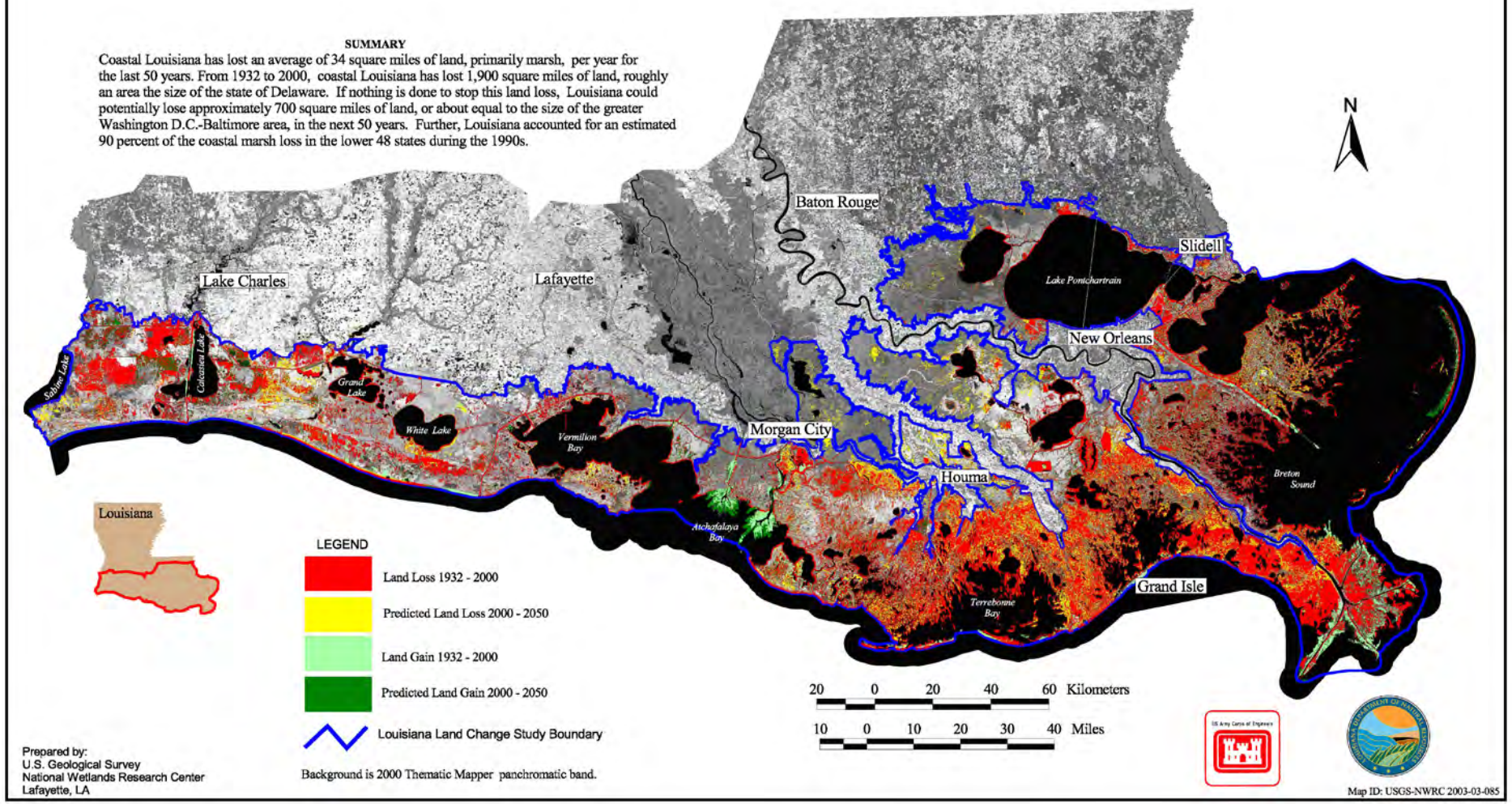
The Louisiana CWPPRA Task Force wishes to thank Governor of Louisiana Bobby Jindal and the State and Federal Louisiana Delegations for their support of this crucial program.

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USGS
science for a changing world

100+ Years of Land Change for Coastal Louisiana



Prepared by:
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Lafayette, LA

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2003-03-085

Executive Summary:

The 2012 Evaluation Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects

Louisiana wetlands host a diverse and vibrant ecosystem that serves as a vital environmental, economic, and cultural asset for the United States. Wetlands act as a buffer against hurricanes and storms. They also store excess floodwater during high rainfall (much like a sponge). Wetlands replenish aquifers, and they purify water by filtering out pollutants and absorbing nutrients.

Approximately 30 percent of coastal marshes and 45 percent of all intertidal coastal marshes of the lower 48 States are located in Louisiana. Unfortunately, this fragile environment is disappearing at an alarming rate. Louisiana has lost up to 40 square miles of marsh per year for several decades—that's 80 percent of the Nation's annual coastal wetland loss. To date, coastal Louisiana has lost a land area equal to the size of the State of Delaware. A USGS report (Barras and others, 2008) estimates the 1983 to 2008 Louisiana coastal average land loss rate at 16.4 square miles per year. This loss rate would equal an acre of wetland loss every 50 minutes. If the current rate of loss is not slowed by the year 2040, an additional 294,000 acres of wetlands will disappear. Louisiana has already lost more than 1,883 square miles (1.2 million acres) of land in the last 80 years with a potential 1,756 square miles (1.1 million acres) at risk in the next 50 years if nothing is done.

Wetlands provide habitat for a variety of wildlife. Louisiana coastal wetlands are the breeding grounds and nurseries for thousands of species of aquatic life, land animals, and birds of all kinds—including our national bird, the bald eagle. It is estimated that over five million waterfowl migrate to coastal Louisiana each year.

Our national economy also benefits from Louisiana's coastal wetlands. Economic activity in Louisiana includes oil and gas production, shipping commerce, commercial fisheries, oyster production, and fur harvesting. This accounts for over 55,000 jobs and billions of dollars in revenues. Additionally, wetlands are wonderful recreational resources and are part of Louisiana's growing ecotourism business.

The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) has been essential to advancing the cause of coastal restoration in Louisiana. Nevertheless, it has long been recognized that at current funding levels CWPPRA alone is not sufficient to address Louisiana's coastal crisis. The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 established the Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) program to address restoration needs that were not included within the scope of CWPPRA. The 2012 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (Master Plan) also addresses restoration and protection needs beyond the authorization of CWPPRA.

In the wake of the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the Federal government joined with the five Gulf States to form the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force (GCERTF). The resulting GCERTF Strategy charts a path for a sustainable Gulf of Mexico. With the emergence of these complementary programs and policies, CWPPRA is well poised to continue its role as a highly collaborative and expeditious program for implementing targeted coastal restoration projects. Additionally, CWPPRA has the experience necessary for success with broader and more ambitious restoration efforts. Given limited CWPPRA funding, the project selection process generates more construction-ready projects than the program can afford to build. Although Congress in 2004 reauthorized CWPPRA through 2019, the program is expected to reach its capacity to fund new projects within the next few years.

If fully funded, CWPPRA could complement the aforementioned programs by quickly developing and implementing projects in high priority areas while more comprehensive and complex coastal restoration measures are being developed. Thus, CWPPRA helps "hold the line" in critical parts of the landscape, pending implementation of more systemic and large-scale solutions. CWPPRA serves

as a model for interagency collaboration and decisionmaking. The interagency decisionmaking and public involvement processes established by CWPPRA could be utilized by other restoration programs. Moreover, the CWPPRA program could serve as a vehicle for advancing the GCERTF Strategy and (or) for administering restoration funds from sources such as the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

CWPPRA has and will continue to be the primary source of practical experience, learning, and agency expertise regarding coastal restoration in Louisiana. In addition to its ecosystem benefits, CWPPRA has provided "hands-on" experience with the practical challenges of bringing restoration projects from concept to reality. CWPPRA has been a training academy in which staff and management from Federal and State agencies have gained invaluable experience in administering a coastal restoration program and implementing a range of different types of projects. Much of the expertise needed to effectively implement the GCERTF Strategy, the 2012 Master Plan, and (or) other restoration efforts in Louisiana comes directly or indirectly from CWPPRA. Thus, whether in its current form or an expanded role, CWPPRA can be a cornerstone for the effort to restore sustainability to coastal Louisiana; however, without reauthorization by Congress, this would not be possible.

The path to a more sustainable gulf is not easy, but bold action is essential if we wish to secure for future generations the vast ecological and economic benefits that coastal Louisiana provides to the Nation. Now more than ever, we need to collaboratively cooperate at all levels of government and with every interested stakeholder as one Louisiana community. The time to act is now.

The CWPPRA Task Force authorized 13 new projects between 2010 (Priority Project List [PPL] 19) and 2012 (PPL 21) for Phase 1—Engineering and Design, which if constructed would result in an estimated net benefit of approximately 6,440 acres of wetlands. During this period, the Task Force also authorized Phase 2—Construction of 10 projects that are expected to result in an estimated net benefit of approximately 2,858 acres of wetlands. These 10 proposed construction projects include four marsh creation projects, one barrier headland project, two shoreline protection projects, one freshwater diversion project, and two vegetative planting projects. The Louisiana coast is separated into four ecologic regions that cover nine hydrologic basins. Besides the four ecologic regions, a coastwide category is also considered for the purpose of project planning. Below is the list of the projects that were authorized to begin Phase 2—Construction during this reporting period (2010–12).

Region 2 (Breton Sound, Barataria, and Mississippi River Delta hydrologic basins): Barataria Basin Landbridge Phase 3, Construction Unit 8 (BA27c-CU8); Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration (BA-48); Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration (BA-68); and South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration (BS-16). These projects will have a combined net benefit of approximately 1,072 acres of wetlands.

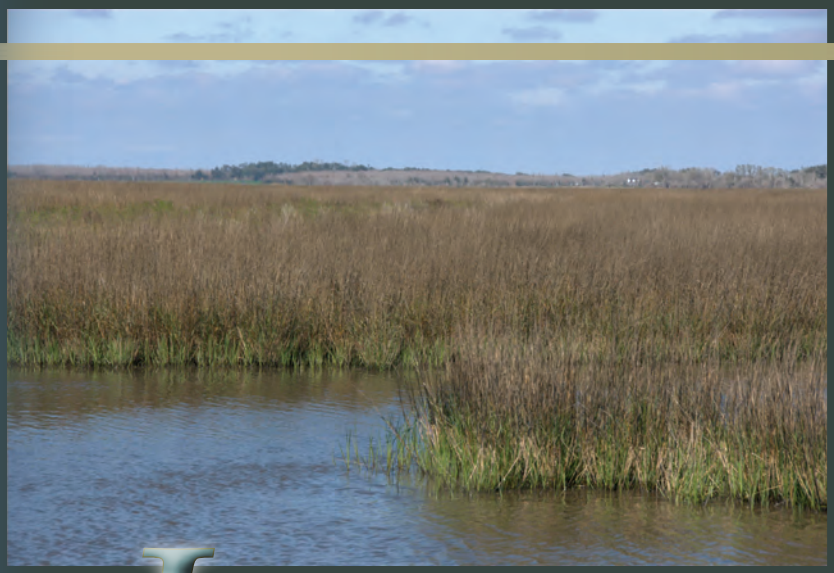
Region 3 (Atchafalaya, Terrebonne, and Teche/Vermilion hydrologic basins): West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration (TE-52), North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction (TE-32a), and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway Bank Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43), with a combined net benefit of approximately 636 acres of wetlands.

Region 4 (Calcasieu/Sabine and Mermentau hydrologic basins): Cameron Creole Freshwater Introduction, Construction Unit 1 (CS-49-CU 1) and Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4 and 5 (CS-28), with a combined net benefit of approximately 371 acres of wetlands.

Coastwide: Coastwide Vegetative Planting Project (LA-39) will have a net benefit of approximately 779 acres of wetlands.

Although projects are authorized and constructed individually, they often work synergistically with one another. For example, the barrier island projects are collectively rebuilding Louisiana's first line of defense that can extend ecosystem benefits beyond just the sum of their individual projects. This type of synergy is also seen within the Barataria Basin, where constructed projects are working together to restore the structural integrity of a critical landform that is undergoing high land loss rates. These projects are demonstrating how small- to mid-scale projects are working collectively to generate large-scale results.

Most of the CWPPRA projects are located within one of the four specific regions. The Task Force also authorized one coastwide project for the 2010–12 period.



Introduction

The traditional image of Louisiana's wetlands depicts a grassy expanse of vegetation with trawling shrimp boats and sea birds dotting the horizon. The image is accurate, but its serenity can be misleading. Louisiana's coastal zone contains approximately 30 percent of coastal marshes and 45 percent of all intertidal coastal marshes in the lower 48 States, but it is suffering 80 percent of the entire Nation's annual coastal wetland loss. Since the 1930s, coastal Louisiana has lost more than 1,883 square miles, an area more than 25 times larger than Washington, D.C. As recently as the year 2000, the annual loss rate was quantified as 24 square miles per year (Barras and others, 2003). In 2008, Barras and others estimated the average annual Louisiana coastal land loss rate to be 16.4 square miles. Although the causes are a combination of complex human-induced and natural factors, this rate of loss is largely attributable to channelization of the Mississippi River for flood protection, natural subsidence, petroleum exploration and navigation channels, storms, and pressures from human-related land uses. As a result, the wetlands are rapidly converting to open water.

Congress recognized the ongoing severe coastal wetland losses in Louisiana and the increasing impacts on locally, regionally, and nationally important resources when it established the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) in 1990 (Public Law 101–646, Title III). Over the last two decades, it has been clearly established and well documented that there is an imminent need to restore and protect Louisiana's coastal wetlands in order to sustain the ecological and economic health of the Louisiana coastal zone. Louisiana's wetlands provide a variety of benefits that serve the Nation across an array of economic sectors. Because of this, the coastal wetland loss crisis in Louisiana is considered a matter of national concern.

The Gulf Coast has been and continues to be subject to a number of ongoing environmental challenges that have attracted significant attention from State and Federal natural resource managers and conservation interests.[1] Despite these problems, which are significant cause for concern, the gulf continues to be intensely productive and supports multiple human uses. Ongoing issues include the following:

- **The loss of coastal wetlands, barrier islands, and other habitats of the Mississippi River Delta.** While an issue in every Gulf State, the loss of coastal habitat is most dramatic in Louisiana. Since the 1930s, the coast of Louisiana has lost more than 1,883 square miles of wetlands (an area roughly the size of Delaware). This loss is due to a combination of both natural and human factors including storms, subsidence, dredging of navigation channels and oil and gas canals, and disruption of the natural deltaic processes of the Mississippi River. Climate change (particularly sea-level rise) threatens to accelerate the loss of these habitats.

[1]This paragraph and the subsequent bulleted items were taken from information included in a report published in September 2010 titled *America's Gulf Coast: A Long Term Recovery Plan After the Deepwater Horizon Spill*.

- **Erosion of barrier islands and barrier shorelines.** The continued erosion of the coastal barrier island and barrier shorelines system undermines storm protection for coastal communities, threatens the beaches that support the local tourism economy, and affects numerous species that rely on these barrier islands for habitat.

- **Loss and degradation of estuarine habitat.** Estuaries of the Louisiana's coast—such as Breton Sound, Barataria Bay, and others—provide nursery habitat for most of the fishery resources and support a nationally important oyster industry. These estuaries are impacted by a variety of stressors, including pollution, coastal development, energy development, erosion, hydrologic alteration, and changes in freshwater inflow.

- **Imperiled fisheries.** Several major commercially and recreationally important fish species are currently experiencing pressures from overfishing or have been overfished. In some cases, these conditions have persisted for many years. Additionally, contaminants such as methyl-mercury in fish, and red tide organisms and human pathogens in shellfish, reduce fishery values and endanger human health.

- **Hypoxia (low oxygen) in the Gulf of Mexico.** Hypoxia occurs when the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water column decreases to a level that reduces the quality of habitat, resulting in death of aquatics or their migration away from the hypoxic zone. The northern Gulf of Mexico adjacent to the Mississippi River is the site of the largest hypoxic zone in the United States and the second largest hypoxic zone worldwide. This Gulf of Mexico "Dead Zone" is caused by input of excess nutrient pollution to the gulf—most of which comes from upstream through Mississippi River drainage. Freshwater and sediment diversions from the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers may help reduce the hypoxic zone off Louisiana's coast.

- **Climate change.** Our changing climate is already altering, perhaps irreversibly, the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of our oceans, coasts and adjacent watersheds. Increasing air and water temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, rising sea level, and ocean acidification will increasingly confound efforts to restore or sustain the Louisiana coastal ecosystem. Plausible sea level rise may be from 0.39 to 2.1 feet (0.12 to 0.65 meter) in the next 50 years, or 0.78 to 4.2 feet (0.24 to 1.28 meters) in the next 100 years (LA CPRA, 2012).

- **Vulnerability of Communities**. Loss of coastal habitats may also increase the vulnerability of communities that lie further inland with respect to flooding from storm surge and heavy rain. The presence of barrier islands have been shown to reduce wave heights by 0.98 to 2.28 feet (1 to 2 meters), and coastal wetlands can reduce wave heights by an additional 0.3 to 1 meter. Without these coastal habitats, coastal communities are increasingly vulnerable to storms. This vulnerability is likely going to intensify in coming years, as storm events are predicted to become more frequent and intense.

As part of CWPPRA, Congress established and directed the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (hereafter referred to as the "Task Force" or "CWPPRA Task Force") to prepare, annually update, and implement a list of coastal wetland restoration projects in Louisiana to provide for the long-term conservation of wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations. In addition, Congress directed the Task Force to provide a scientific evaluation every 3 years on the effectiveness of the projects as required by Section 303 (b) (7) of CWPPRA. The purpose of this report is to meet this requirement. The following sections summarize projects selected for implementation since 2009 and demonstrate the effectiveness of the program to date and the relevancy of CWPPRA to address land loss in Louisiana's coastal wetlands.





CWPPRA Overview

CWPPRA was initially authorized by Congress in 1990. Three additional authorizations have extended the program until the year 2019. This act provides approximately 80 to 90 million dollars per year to partially restore coastal wetlands. The Fiscal Year 2012 funding amount was $79.2 million. Total Federal funding since 1990 has been $1.2 billion.

The Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund (Trust Fund) is the funding source supported by excise taxes on fishing equipment, small engine, and motorboat fuel taxes. This Trust Fund contributes 18.5 percent of its annual revenues to CWPPRA appropriations and that amount is divided as follows:

- 70 percent Louisiana CWPPRA program
- 15 percent Coastal Wetland Conservation Grants
- 15 percent North American Wetlands Conservation Act (to coastal States only)

Funding for Louisiana CWPPRA projects is cost shared: a split of 85 percent Federal and 15 percent State of Louisiana. Congress has postponed renewing the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund, and the fund is currently extended until September 30, 2012, through the MAP-21 Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012.

Five Federal agencies work with the State of Louisiana in planning and implementing projects for coastal wetlands restoration. The federal agencies are: Department of the Army—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Department of Interior—Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), U.S. Department of Agriculture—Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), U.S. Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA-NMFS), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—EPA Region 6.

CWPPRA operates on an annual cycle to identify and select projects for engineering and design through what is called the Priority Project List (PPL). The PPL planning process starts with project concepts that are developed by Federal, State, and local government representatives and public stakeholders. All proposed projects have a designated Federal and local sponsor (currently the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority [CPRA]). After initial planning meetings, the five Federal agencies, the State, and local parishes select the top 20 projects for consideration. The CWPPRA Technical Committee then votes to recommend 10 of those 20 projects as candidate projects for detailed evaluation of costs and benefits. At the end of the annual PPL planning cycle, the Task Force typically approves four of these candidate projects for detailed engineering and design.

Upon completion of engineering and design, projects are selected through a Technical Committee and Task Force voting process, and the number of projects recommended to be funded is based upon availability of construction funds. Projects compete annually for limited construction funds.





Organization chart for the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force.



Louisiana Coastal Restoration Techniques

The techniques used in various projects depend on the problems being addressed and other site-specific factors, including project area landscape, substrate, wave climate, habitat type, and proximity to sediment and freshwater resources, major waterways, and open water.

Most projects employ one or more of the following restoration techniques:

Barrier Island Restoration

Barrier island restoration projects are designed to protect and restore the features unique to Louisiana's barrier island chains. This type of project may incorporate a variety of restoration techniques, such as the placement of dredged material to increase island height and width, the placement of structures to protect the island from erosive forces, and the placement of sand-trapping fences, which are used in conjunction with vegetative plantings, to build and stabilize sand dunes.

Marsh Creation

Marsh creation uses dredged material to restore marsh or nourish existing marsh. The dredged material is placed in a deteriorated wetland at specific elevations so that desired marsh plants will colonize and grow to form new marsh. For projects that are long distances from available sediment sources, the dredging technique involves the use of booster pumps to transport sediment greater distances.

Freshwater and Sediment Diversions

Freshwater diversions use gates or siphons to regulate the flow of water. Freshwater is channeled from a nearby river or water body into surrounding wetlands. This infusion of water, sediment, and nutrients helps slow saltwater intrusion, slows the loss of marsh, and promotes the growth of new marsh. Sediment diversions promote the creation of new marsh in shallow open-water areas. A gap (called "crevasse") is cut into a river levee, allowing river water and sediment to flow into nearby wetlands to mimic natural wetland-building processes. The above picture exhibits a deltawide CWPPRA project with a view of crevasse and receiving area during 2009 annual inspection.

Shoreline Protection

Shoreline protection projects involve various techniques designed to decrease or halt shoreline erosion. Some techniques, such as rock berms or revetments, are applied directly to the eroding shoreline. Other techniques, such as segmented breakwaters and wave-damping fences, are placed in the adjacent open water in order to decrease a wave's energy before it hits the shoreline and to promote the buildup of sediment.

Hydrologic Restoration

Hydrologic restoration projects involve restoring natural drainage patterns in an attempt to address problems associated with artificially altered hydrology. On a larger scale, this technique may involve locks or gates on major navigation channels; on a smaller scale, it may involve blocking canals or cutting gaps in levee banks that were created by canal dredging. Other hydrologic restoration techniques maximize the benefits of freshwater diversions to ensure that water and sediment reach needed areas. These techniques can involve regulating water levels and direction of water flow to increase the dispersion and retention time of freshwater, nutrients, and sediment in the marsh.

Sediment and Nutrient Trapping

Sediment and nutrient trapping projects create new land and protect nearby marshes by means of structures that are designed to slow water flow and promote the buildup of sediment. For example, shallow bay terraces involve dredging sediment from a shallow bay and constructing low ridges in patterns that enclose open water areas to slow waterflow and help trap sediment to rebuild and protect marsh.

Vegetative Planting

Vegetative planting projects are used both alone and in conjunction with shoreline protection, barrier island restoration, marsh creation, and sediment and nutrient trapping restoration techniques. This technique involves the use of flood-tolerant native marsh plants that will hold sediments together and stabilize the soil with their roots as they become established in a new area.

On average, a CWPPRA project can go from concept to construction in 3 to 5 years. This ability is largely a result of the congressional authority that has been delegated to the Task Force to both authorize and fund restoration projects without having to seek additional authorization, which could delay projects for many more years. Moreover, the project selection process quickly culls projects that have the highest construction feasibility and public support, which ultimately streamlines project implementation. Additionally, the interagency model of CWPPRA provides for multiple agencies to have a divide and conquer approach, which distributes the project load and can lead to faster construction.

Given the limited funding for CWPPRA, the project selection process also generates more construction-ready projects than the program can afford to build. This is compounded by the fact that, although Congress in 2004 reauthorized CWPPRA through 2019, the program is expected to reach its capacity to authorize new projects within the next few years. This is due to the current commitment of future funding needed to construct existing authorized projects and to fund operations and maintenance of all constructed projects. The backlog of construction-ready projects developed through the CWPPRA program has provided opportunities to transfer some projects to other funding authorities for rapid implementation. The synergy thus created between authorities stretches restoration dollars, reduces redundancy, and implements projects faster since CWPPRA has already designed, prioritized, and publicly vetted all of its projects.

Notwithstanding the significant ecologic, economic, and political changes that have occurred in south Louisiana since Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (2005) and Gustav and Ike (2008), and more recently the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill (2010), CWPPRA has continued to stay the course and effectively serve as the largest coastal wetlands restoration program in the State's history in terms of total projects constructed and environmental benefits accomplished. The present-day relevance of CWPPRA lies in its unique ability to construct near-term, small- to mid-scale projects that meet local immediate restoration needs and its ability to work seamlessly with other authorities to implement ecosystem-level restoration. Projects constructed through CWPPRA are either complementary to projects being planned through other authorities or addressing land loss in critical areas that have no other resources for restoration.



CWPPRA Project Planning and Implementation

In 1990, the U.S. Congress enacted CWPPRA in response to the growing awareness of Louisiana's land loss crisis. CWPPRA was the first Federal, statutorily mandated program with a stable source of funds dedicated exclusively to the short- and long-term restoration of the coastal wetlands of Louisiana. Between 1990 and 2012, 102 restoration projects have been constructed or are currently under construction. Additionally, there are 50 projects undergoing engineering and design (Phase 1). These projects include diversions of freshwater and sediments to improve marsh vegetation; dredged material placement for marsh creation; shoreline protection; sediment and nutrient trapping; hydrologic restoration through outfall, marsh, and delta management; and vegetative planting on barrier islands.

The Task Force authorizes projects to be implemented under CWPPRA by using a systematic approach that starts with an annual planning cycle to select new projects. All projects undergo detailed engineering and design before they get final approval to proceed to construction and long-term operations, maintenance, and monitoring.

The Task Force authorized 13 new projects between 2010 (PPL 19) and 2012 (PPL21) for Phase 1—Engineering and Design, which if constructed would result in an estimated net benefit of approximately 6,440 acres of wetlands. These 13 new projects included Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration (TE-72), Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation (ME-31), LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75), Cheniere Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration (BA-76), Bayou Bonfuca Marsh Creation (PO-104), Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation (CS-54), Coastwide Planting (LA-39), Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration (CS-53), Terrebonne Bay Marsh Creation-Nourishment (TE-83), Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration (CS-59), LaBranche Central Marsh Creation (PO-133), Northwest Turtle Bay Marsh Creation (BA-125), and Cole's Bayou Marsh Restoration (TV-63) (table 1).

In this 2010–12 period, the Task Force also authorized 10 projects for Phase 2—Construction that are expected to result in an estimated net benefit of approximately 2,858 acres of wetlands (table 2). These 10 proposed construction projects include four marsh creation projects, one barrier headland project, two

Table 1. CWPPRA Projects authorized from 2010 to 2012 (PPL 19–PPL 21) for Phase 1—Engineering and Design.

Project number	Project Priority List (PPL)	Project name	Date authorized	Total net acres (reestablished and protected)	Region
TE-72	19	Lost Lake Marsh Creation & Hydrologic Restoration	20-Jan-10	749	3
ME-31	19	Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation	20-Jan-10	279	4
PO-75	19	LaBranche East Marsh Creation	20-Jan-10	715	1
BA-76	19	Cheniere Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration	20-Jan-10	308	2
PO-104	20	Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation	19-Jan-11	424	1
CS-54	20	Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation	19-Jan-11	534	4
LA-39	20	Coastwide Vegetative Planting	19-Jan-11	779	Coastwide
CS-53	20	Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation	19-Jan-11	274	4
TE-83	20	Terrebonne Bay Marsh Creation-Nourishment	19-Jan-11	353	3
CS-59	21	Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration	19-Jan-12	489	4
PO-133	21	LaBranche Central Marsh Creation	19-Jan-12	731	1
BA-125	21	Northwest Turtle Bay Marsh Creation	19-Jan-12	407	2
TV-63	21	Cole's Bayou Marsh Restoration	19-Jan-12	398	3
Total = 13 Projects			Total Net Acres = 6,440		

shoreline protection projects, one freshwater diversion project, and two vegetative planting projects. The Louisiana coast is separated into four ecologic regions along with a coastwide category for the purpose of project planning. These ecoregions are Region 1 (Pontchartrain Basin), Region 2 (Breton Sound, Mississippi River, and Barataria Basins), Region 3 (Terrebonne, Atchafalaya and Teche/Vermilion Basins), and Region 4 (Mermentau and Calcasieu-Sabine Basins). Table 2 exhibits a list of the projects that were authorized to begin Phase 2—Construction during this reporting period. Below is the list of the projects that were authorized to begin Phase 2—Construction during this reporting period (2010–12).

Region 2: Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3, Construction Unit 8 (BA-27c); Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration (BA-48); Grand Liard Marsh & Ridge Restoration (BA-68); and South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration (BS-16), which will have a combined net benefit of approximately 1,072 acres of wetlands.

Region 3: West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration (TE-52), North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction (TE-32a), and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway Bank Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43), which will have a net benefit of approximately 636 acres of wetlands.

Region 4: Cameron-Creole Freshwater Introduction, Construction Unit 1 (CS-49-CU 1) and Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4 and 5 (CS-28), which will have a combined net benefit of approximately 371 acres of wetlands.

Coastwide: Coastwide Planting Project (LA-39) will have a net benefit of approximately 779 acres of wetlands.

In general, projects are authorized and constructed individually, but they often work synergistically with one another. For example, the barrier island projects are collectively rebuilding Louisiana's first line of defense that can extend ecosystem benefits beyond just the sum of their individual projects. This type of synergy is also seen within the Barataria Basin, where constructed projects are working together to restore the structural integrity of a critical landform that is undergoing high land loss rates. These projects are demonstrating how small- to mid-scale projects are working collectively to generate large-scale results.

Most CWPPRA projects are located within one of the four specific regions; however, the Task Force also authorized the Coastwide Planting Project, a coastwide project, during the 2010–12 period.

The following two (BA-27c and BA-48) projects represent examples of shoreline protection and marsh restoration through CWPPRA. Tables 1 and 2 exhibit all 23 projects (13 in Phase 1 and 10 in Phase 2) authorized during this 2010–12 reporting period.

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c) Construction Unit 8

- http://lacoast.gov/reports/gpfs/BA-27c.pdf
- Approved Date: 2000
- Project Area: 589 acres
- Approved Funds: $16.6 million
- Total Est. Costs: $20.5 million
- Net Benefit after 20 Years: 107 acres
- Status: Completed
- Project Type: Shoreline Protection
- PPL#: 9
- Sponsoring Agency: NRCS
- Restoration Strategy**:** The project's objective is to reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion along 14,811feet of shoreline along the west bank of Bayou Perot and north shore of Little Lake. To reach this goal, a rock revetment was constructed, incorporating four openings to allow the exchange of water, nutrients, and organisms. With the available funding, the project will be maintained for the full 20-year project life, with the effects lasting beyond.

Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration (BA-48)

- http://lacoast.gov/reports/gpfs/BA-48.pdf
- Approved Date: 2007
- Project Area: 309 acres
- Approved Funds: $37.9 million
- Total Est. Costs: $38.5 million
- Net Benefit after 20 Years: 186 acres
- Status: Engineering and Design
- Project Type: Marsh Creation
- PPL#: 17
- Sponsoring Agency: NMFS
- Restoration Strategy: Project goals include (1) creating and nourishing approximately 300 acres of marsh through pipeline sediment delivery from the Mississippi River and (2) creating a ridge along a portion of the southwestern shoreline of Bayou Dupont. Sediment from the river will be hydraulically pumped to the project site to construct both the marsh and ridge features. The ridge is being designed to mimic the configuration of other natural ridges within the watershed. The ridge will include a constructed elevation conducive for the growth of native vegetation such as live oak, hackberry, and Yaupon. The ridge will help redefine the limits of Bayou Dupont and reestablish the natural bank that once flanked the bayou and protected adjacent marshes.

Table 2. CWPPRA projects authorized from 2010 to 2012 (PPL 19–PPL 21) for Phase 2—Construction.

Project number	Project Priority List (PPL)	Project name	Date authorized	Total net acres (reestab-lished and protected)	Region
CS-49	18	Cameron-Creole Fresh Water Introduction—Construction Unit 1	20-Jan-10	40	4
BA-27c(4)	9	Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3—Construction Unit 8	20-Jan-10	107	2
TE-52	16	West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration	20-Jan-10	305	3
TE-43	10	GIWW Bank Restoration of Critical Areas in Terrebonne	20-Jan-10	65	3
BA-48	17	Bayou Dupont Marsh & Ridge Creation	19-Jan-11	186	2
CS-28	8	Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Cycle 1	19-Jan-11	331	4
TE-32a	6	North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction & Hydrologic Management	19-Jan-11	266	3
BS-16	17	South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration	19-Jan-12	409	2
BA-68	18	Grand Liard Marsh & Ridge Restoration	19-Jan-12	370	2
LA-39	20	Coastwide Vegetative Plantings	19-Jan-12	779	Coastwide
Total = 10 Projects			Total Net Acres = 2,858		



Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS)

Need for a Comprehensive Monitoring System

To evaluate project-specific effectiveness and inform future project designs, most CWPPRA projects are regularly monitored. At the coastwide level, resource managers must also assess cumulative project effects as they work towards achieving a sustainable coast. In 2003, CPRA and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) received approval from the CWPPRA Task Force to implement the Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) as a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of CWPPRA restoration and protection efforts at the project, region, and coastwide scales. The CRMS network is currently funded through CWPPRA and provides data for a variety of user groups, including resource managers, academics, landowners, and decisionmakers.

Approach and Design of the CRMS

Prior to CRMS, CWPPRA projects and unmanaged reference areas were monitored in a paired design to assess project effects. Although this approach worked well initially, finding appropriate paired reference sites became increasingly difficult, and significant challenges began to surface when scaling up to assess the entire coastal zone. Additionally, the introduction of large scale restoration efforts reemphasized the need for a coastwide monitoring approach.

The CRMS approach gathers information from a suite of sites that encompass a range of ecological conditions across the coast. Resource managers can compare the trajectories of changing conditions within both CRMS reference sites and CWPPRA project sites to better understand the performance of their projects. The CRMS design not only allows for monitoring and evaluating project-specific effectiveness but also supports large-scale evaluation of the cumulative effects of all CWPPRA projects throughout the coastal ecosystems of Louisiana.

The CRMS network covers the entire Louisiana coast and comprises 391 sites. Peer reviewed standard operating procedures for data collection and data quality assurance guarantee consistency of CRMS data across habitat types. The CRMS network monitors swamp, fresh, intermediate, brackish, and saline marsh habitats. Monitoring parameters include salinity, water level, emergent and forested vegetation, surface elevation and vertical accretion, soil characteristics, and land-to-water ratios. Data collection intervals range from hourly for hydrologic data to every 5 years for landscape assessments of land-to-water ratios. Site construction and data collection began in 2005, with the entire network operational by 2008. The active CRMS sites generate large amounts of data which, in turn, are used by the CRMS program to develop assessment tools and products for project evaluation, model improvement, scientific research, and adaptive management.

The CRMS Web Site

To efficiently deliver the large number and diverse sets of data-driven products developed by the CRMS program, a Web site (http://lacoast.gov/crms) was designed as the one-stop shop for CRMS informational products, assessment tools, and data. Through a data-sharing partnership with the Louisiana CPRA, all raw ecological data are available for download from the official CPRA online database (http://coastal.louisiana.gov/index.cfm?md=pagebuilder&tmp=home&pid=92) and may be categorized by project name, CRMS site, or station number.

Louisiana coastal habitats monitored through CRMS are expansive and dynamic, thus warranting a public interface which exposes the data and information products in a spatial context. The CRMS web mapping interface allows for visualizations from site to landscape scales and a suite of information products developed for multi-scale analyses and assessments. The user-friendly interface allows for viewing information on specific sampling sites, including photos and data summaries, along with a mechanism for data

downloads of derived analytical datasets, single- or multi-site graphics, and report carding (fig. 1).

The CRMS report card uses data-derived ecological indices to assess trajectories of change for CRMS sites relative to other sites within the same marsh type, hydrologic basin, and CWPPRA project. Four primary indices are used in the report cards: hydrologic, floristic quality, submergence vulnerability, and landscape index. Several of the project summaries which appear in the next section of this report use a hydrologic index (HI) for project evaluation. The HI was developed by using 4 years of baseline CRMS data and evaluates how salinity and percentage of time flooded may influence vegetation productivity. The HI and other CRMS report card features allow CWPPRA project managers to evaluate and visualize how specific projects are faring through time.

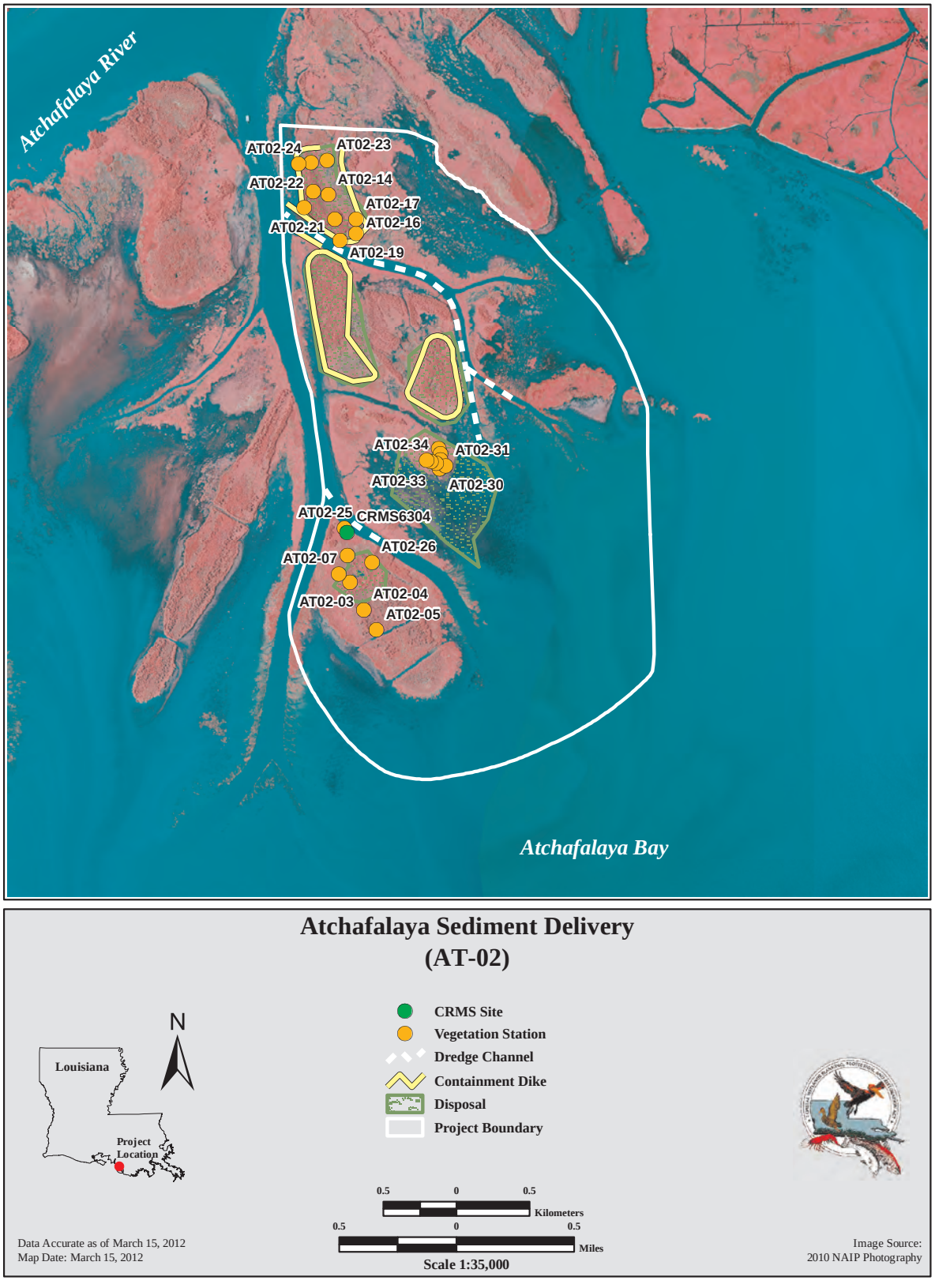
Given the substantial monetary investments in restoration and protection by the CWPPRA program, CRMS provides a robust monitoring system that enables multiple temporal and spatial scale evaluations for a variety of user groups.

To ascertain the science behind the CRMS monitoring data, and the overall effectiveness of CWPPRA restoration projects, the following six CWPPRA projects have been chosen to be further evaluated:

- AT-02 Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery (PPL2)
- TE-24 Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island (PPL 2)
- TV-04 Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (PPL 3)
- MR-09 Delta Wide Crevasses (PPL 6)
- CS-28 Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Increments 1, 2, and 3 (PPL 8)
- BA-37 Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging Near Round Lake (PPL 11)



Figure 1. CRMS Web site visualizations of the Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04) project area, project information summary, and project report card.



The Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery (AT-02) project area in relation to the eastern lobe of the Atchafalaya Delta.

Project Description and Goals

The Atchafalaya River serves as one of the major outlets for the Mississippi River flood plain. Unlike the mouth of the Mississippi River (the "birdsfoot delta"), which lies at the edge of the continental shelf, the mouth of the Atchafalaya lies well within the outlines of the continental shelf. Sediment deposited at the mouth of the Atchafalaya River, thus, has significant delta-building potential. The creation of the Atchafalaya Delta in 1952 was followed by two decades of rapid growth. In the late 1970s, growth of the delta slowed, and shoaling began in channels that formerly fed sediment to the delta's edges. The objective of the Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery project is to enhance growth of the eastern delta by restoring through dredging two arteries for sediment delivery (Natal Channel and Castille Pass; fig. 2). Since its construction in 1997, this project has had three specific goals: (1) create approximately 230 acres of delta by using dredged material; (2) increase, or at least maintain, the historical growth rate of the delta as it was measured in 1956; and (3) increase the distributary potential of Natal Channel and Castille Pass.

Project Assessment

Analysis of high-resolution photography shows that restoration of Natal Channel and Castille Pass successfully created 249 acres of emergent marshland and mudflats, exceeding the project goal of 230 acres. In addition to delta created through the use of dredged material, the Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery project area experienced natural delta growth through both conversion of shallow submerged flat to emergent marshland and addition to existing pre-project delta. Submerged delta was also created through conversion of open water to shallow submerged flat.

Since project completion, 16 acres/year have converted from shallow submerged flat to emergent marshland and mudflats (brown areas in fig. 2). The area just north of Natal Channel is particularly impressive, as here a large region that was formerly mudflats and submerged aquatic vegetation has converted to freshwater marsh. The existing pre-project delta has grown at a rate of 4 acres/year (green areas in fig. 2), most of which has occurred on the eastern bank of the East Pass Channel. Vegetative species colonizing this newly developed land (particularly arrowhead and coco yam) are indicative of delta marsh. The total delta growth rate of 20 acres/year far exceeds the historical rate of 9 acres/year, thereby realizing project goal 2. In addition, the flood event of 2011, the largest since 1973 (the only previous time the Morganza Spillway was opened), is expected to have resulted in substantial additional growth.

As seen in figure 2, the distributary potential of Natal Channel and Castille Pass has been increased, thereby fulfilling goal 3. Lastly, 12 acres/year have converted from open water to shallow submerged flat (blue areas in fig. 2). The most noteworthy area is the mid-channel bar forming on the eastern edge of the delta at the East Fork of Natal Channel. This bar suggests that flow has been restored to this area and natural delta building processes are contributing to growth on the eastern delta edge.

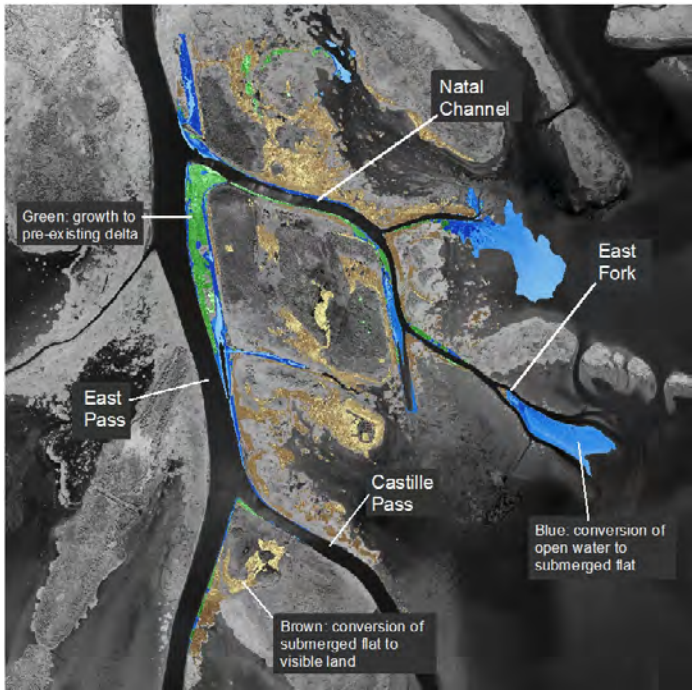
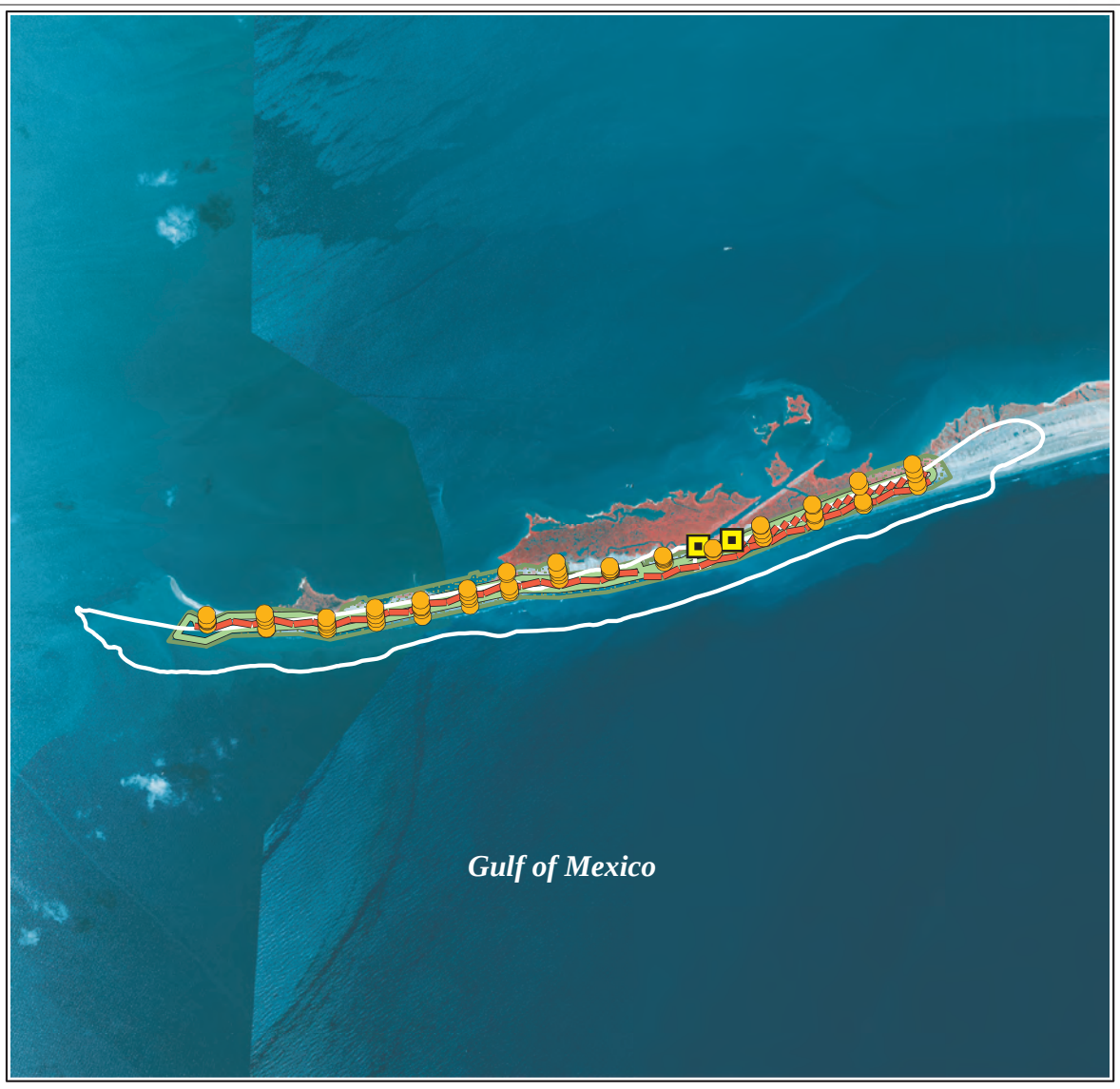


Figure 2. Areas where post-construction delta growth has occurred (identified from photography obtained in 2008). Green represents growth to existing pre-construction delta. Brown represents conversion of shallow submerged flat to emergent marshland. Blue represents conversion of open water to shallow submerged flat.



Isle Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island
(TE-24)



Vegetation Station
Bulkhead
Sediment Fences
Plantings
Disposal/Fill
Project Boundary

0.5 0 0.5
Kilometers
0.5 0 0.5
Miles
Scale 1:50,000

Data Accurate as of March 15, 2012
Map Date: March 15, 2012

Image Source:
2010 NAIP Photography

The Isles Derniers Restoration Trinity Island (TE-24) project area boundary and features.

Project Description and Goals

Rapid land loss in the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain is a consequence of a complex interaction among global sea-level rise, subsidence, wave and storm processes, inadequate sediment supply, and significant anthropogenic disturbances. Currently, the Isles Dernieres island chain is exhibiting some of the highest rates of erosion of any coastal region in the world. The specific goals of the Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island (TE-24) project are (1) to increase the height and width of Trinity Island and close breaches by using dredged sediments and (2) to reduce loss of sediment through vegetative plantings, thus increasing the island's stability.

Project Assessment

Results indicate that the TE-24 project has been successful in increasing elevation and volume of sediment in the project area and maintaining sediment through vegetative plantings and sand fencing, despite setbacks induced by storm- and major hurricane-related damage since construction.

Completion of the TE-24 restoration project in 1999 increased island acreage by 45 acres. The 2002 habitat analysis from the Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring Program (BICM), funded by CPRA, showed that Trinity Island consisted of 663 acres. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita reduced the 2004 pre-storm acreage from 651 acres to 581 acres. Consequently, the 2005 acreage is 6 percent below the pre-project land area reported in 1996.

Interpretation of elevation data gathered post-construction shows that the TE-24 project fill area has retained more sediment than other projects constructed in the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain. Initial post-construction data collection efforts indicated that the average elevation of the project area increased by 6 feet. Eight years post-construction, the mean elevation remains 3 feet higher than average pre-construction elevations. Furthermore, no breaches have formed as of 2011 in the project area, and the only noticeable land loss has been because of erosion of approximately 1,500 feet at the western end of the island.

Shoreline change analysis was performed along Trinity Island as well as the entire Louisiana coastal shoreline through the BICM program. Post-construction shoreline change rates show that Trinity Island has eroded in the short term (1996–2005) an average of 41 feet/year. This is a slight increase from the historical erosion rate (from the 1890s to 2005) of 37 feet/year but is a much lower increase in the short-term erosion rate compared to other areas of the coast. The Isle Dernieres is experiencing lower and stable erosion in the short-term period since 1996, as shown in figure 3, which could likely be a direct result of sediment additions from barrier island projects such as the TE-24 project.

BICM habitat mapping data indicate that the restoration efforts have increased the size of the island and created vegetated habitats consistent with project goals. Initial post-project analysis (2002) showed that there was a 97 percent increase in bare land habitat following construction. By 2004, however, there was an 89 acre reduction in the bare land classification, whereas the barrier vegetation class increased by 118 acres. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused major disturbance, and areas that were classified as bare land and barrier vegetation in 2004 have been mostly converted to beach and bare land habitats.

It has been predicted that the Isles Dernieres of 1988 would disappear by 2017; however, the CWPPRA barrier island projects have increased the life span of this barrier island chain by approximately 16 years, with the island persisting until the year 2033 if current trends continue (fig. 3).

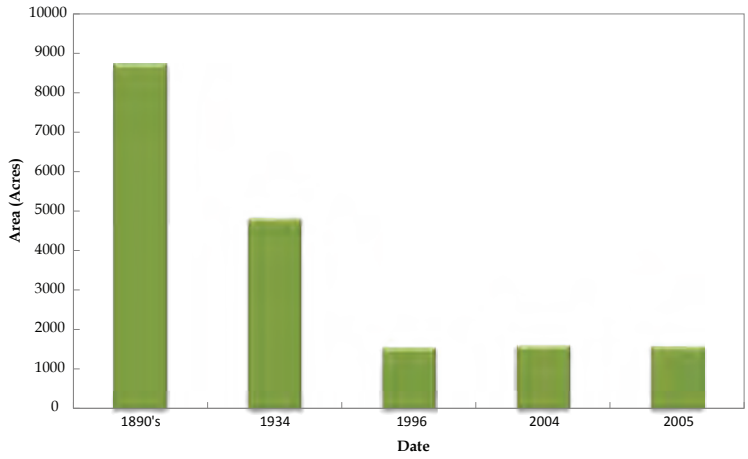
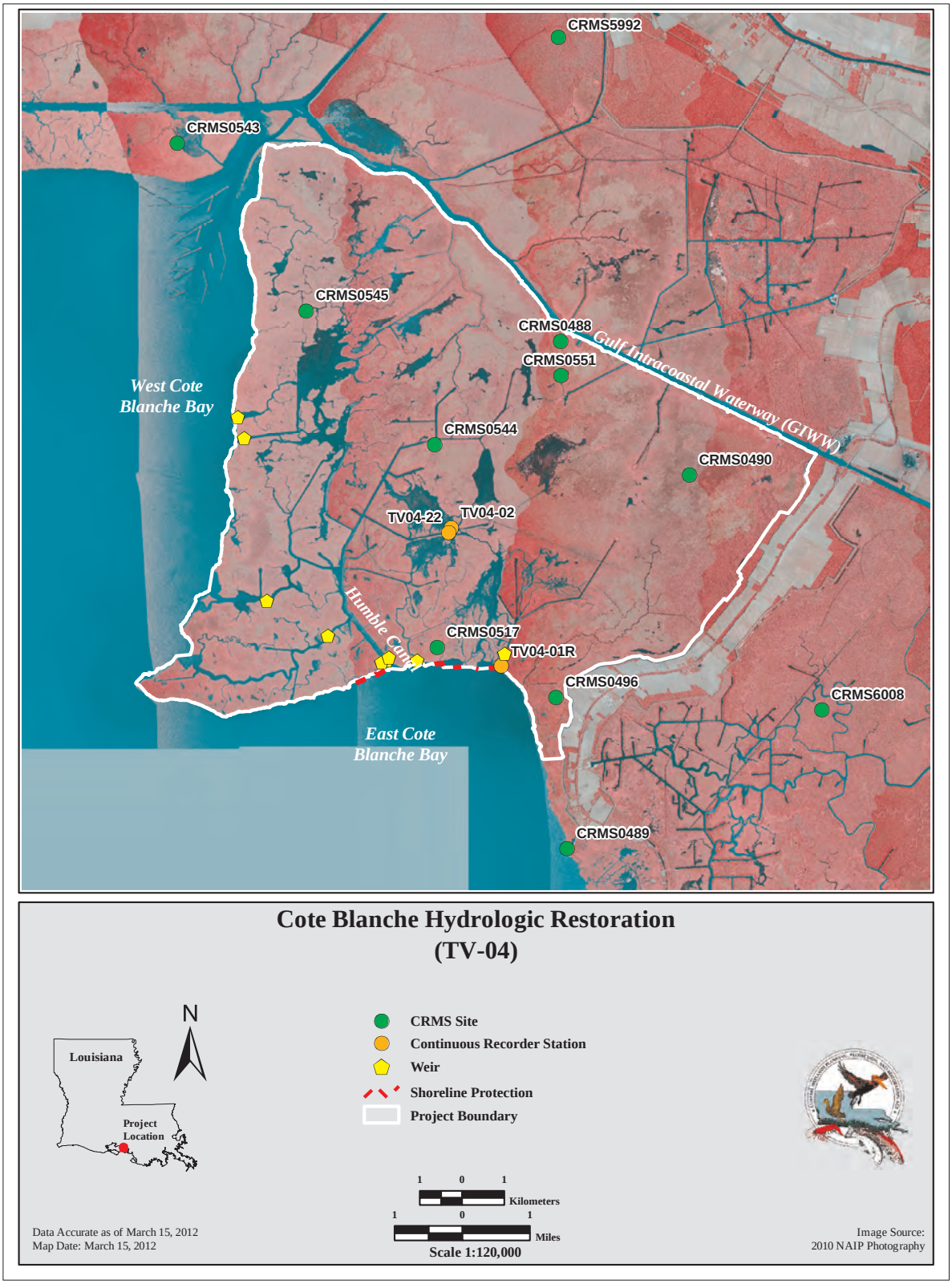


Figure 3. Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring Program (BICM) land area change analysis for the Isles Dernieres indicating reduced land change post CWPPRA project implementation.



Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04) project area boundary and features.

Project Description and Goals

The installation and unrestricted enlargement of numerous oilfield access canals since the mid-1930s has increased water exchange between the Cote Blanche Bays of the Teche/Vermilion (TV) Basin and vulnerable, organic interior marsh. Marsh degradation has been evident in aerial photography since 1952 as the increased water exchange easily eroded fragile soils in the interior marshes. In order to fulfill the main goal of reducing marsh loss by reducing water exchange, the Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04) project installed seven boat-bay weirs across openings of three oil-field access canals and four enlarged bayous in 1999 to reduce and maintain channel cross-sections while maintaining access to oilfield infrastructure (fig. 4). In addition, to reduce shoreline erosion at select reaches of the TV-04 shoreline along East Cote Blanche Bay, foreshore structures were installed (PVC sheet pile wall in 1999 and rock dike in 2007).

Project Assessment

The TV-04 project has been successful. The low-level weirs across the large pipeline canal openings have reduced water exchange, and the land-loss rate has decreased as the marsh interior has been allowed to recuperate following storm surge disturbances. Following installation of the weirs in 1999, water-level ranges relative to East Cote Blanche Bay (TV04-01R) were reduced by 12.5 percent in the project area (TV-02/22) from 1999 to 2004, which included impacts from Hurricane Lili in 2002. After a breach in the project area shoreline was repaired and two additional weirs were installed in 2007, water-level ranges were reduced by 20 percent in the project area (CRMS station CRMS0544) from 2007 to 2010, which included impacts from Hurricane Gustav in 2008. The CRMS HI shows that the TV-04 project area, as monitored by CRMS sites, provides good hydrologic conditions for plant production potential based on flood duration and salinity thresholds and has maintained higher HI scores than non-CWPPRA project (reference) sites among fresh and intermediate marsh sites in the TV Basin. Coastwide, the TV-04 sites ranks within the top 50 percent of all CRMS sites (fig. 5).

The project's shoreline protection measures have significantly reduced erosion relative to unprotected shorelines along East Cote Blanche Bay. The reach that was protected by the PVC wall, constructed in 1999, actually gained shoreline until a string of hurricanes began in 2002. The rock dike greatly reduced shoreline loss after construction in 2007, as compared to previous time intervals when the shoreline had been unprotected (fig. 6).

The TV-04 project area's historical (1957–1990) land-loss rate based on aerial photography was 0.24 percent per year (Britsch and Kemp, 1990), which is similar to the TV Basin's historical land-loss rate (adapted from Couvillion and others, 2011). After project construction, land loss decreased in the project area and, conversely, increased in the TV Basin. Much of the marsh loss in the TV Basin has been attributed to exacerbation of hurricane impacts (Barras, 2009), which the project features in the TV-04 project area, in contrast, have buffered.



Figure 4. Low-level weir with boat bay (80 feet wide and 8 feet deep) at opening of Humble Canal (400 feet wide and 20 feet deep) reduces water exchange between East Cote Blanche Bay (West Cote Blanche Bay is in the background) and marshes between the Cote Blanche Bays. Note the wide and straight access canals.

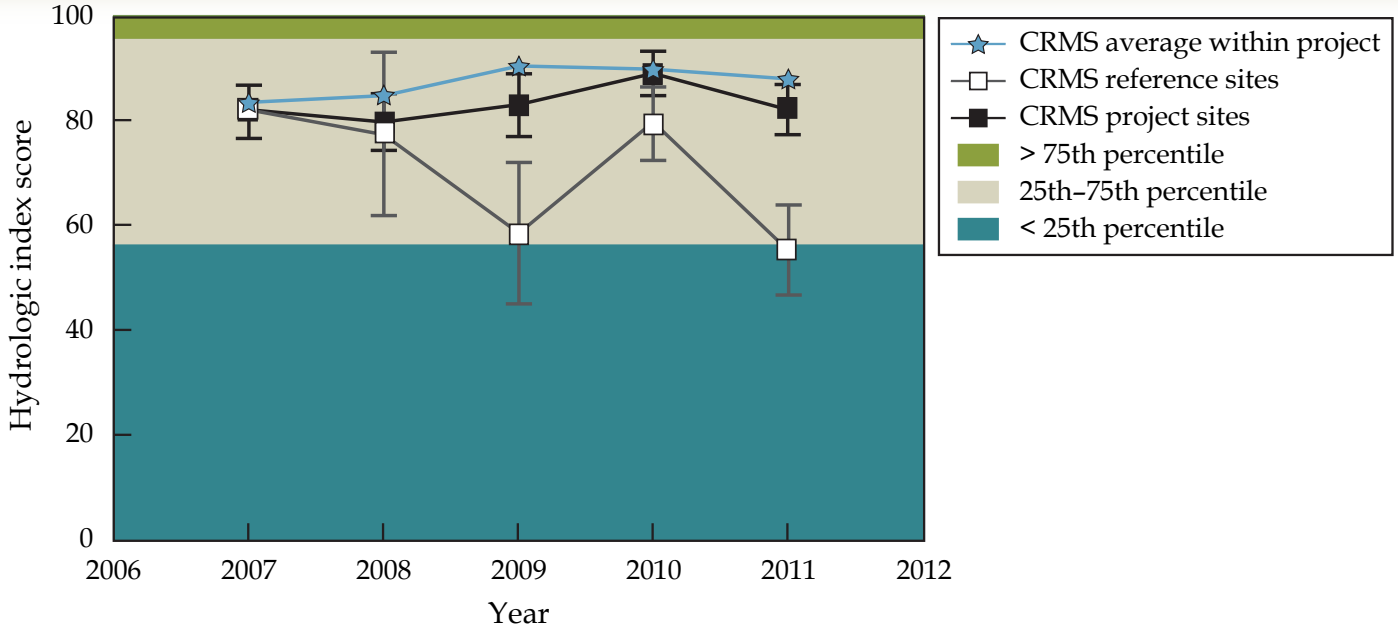


Figure 5. Hydrologic Index scores of Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) sites (mean ± 1 standard error [SE]) within TV-04 (blue star, n=7) are shown over time relative to all other CRMS sites (within Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act [CWPPRA] projects and references for CWPPRA projects) in fresh and intermediate vegetation types within the Teche/Vermilion Basin. The green, tan, and blue background represents the distribution of all coastwide CRMS sites from 2006 to 2010.

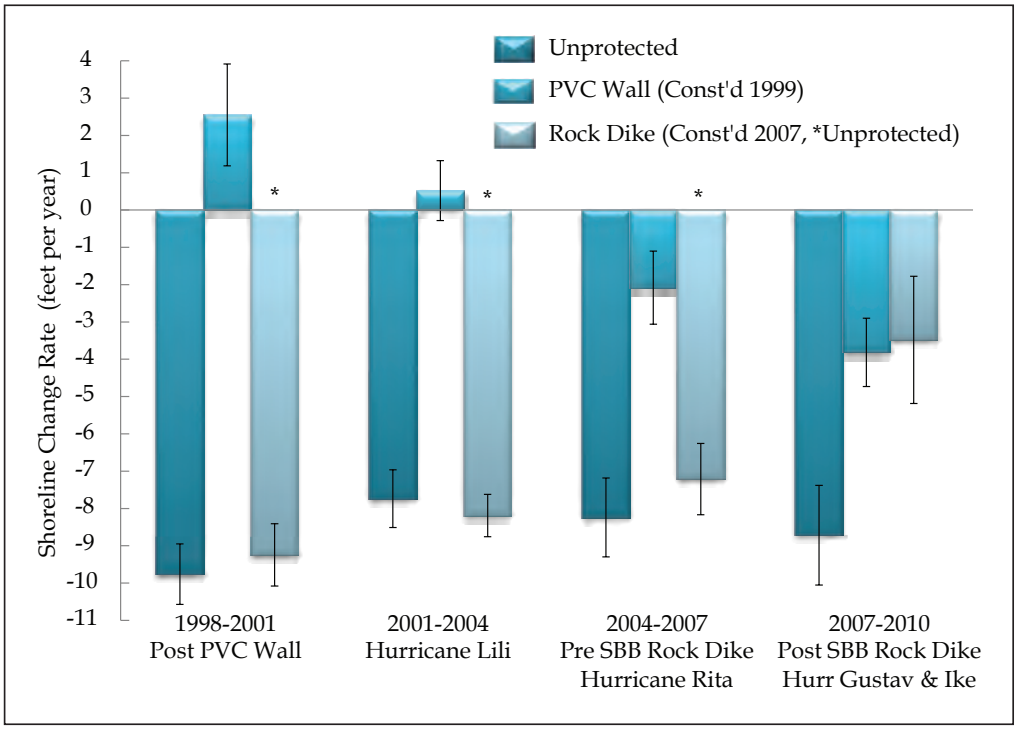
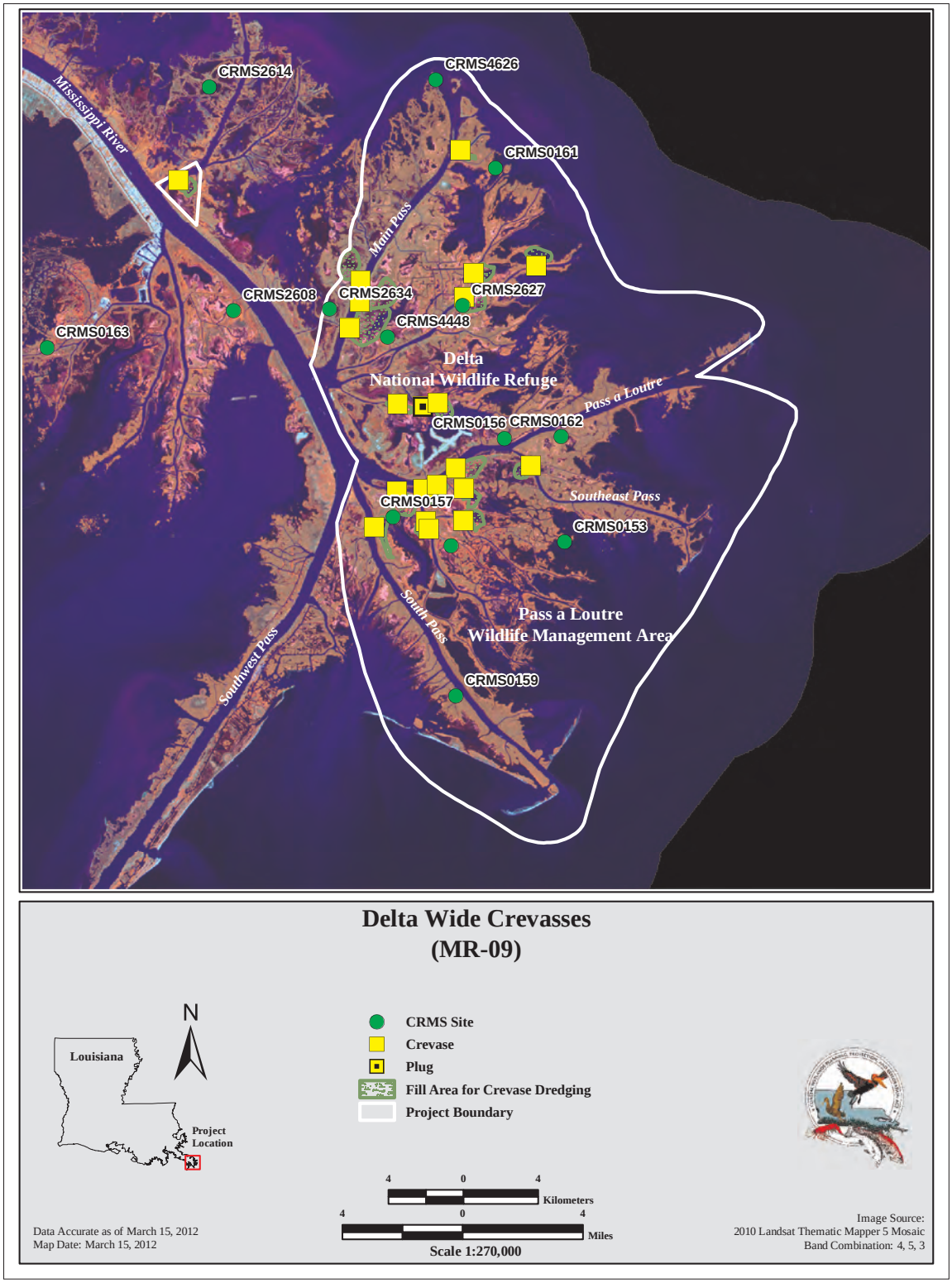


Figure 6. Shoreline change rates for 3-year intervals from protected and unprotected shoreline reaches along East Cote Blanche Bay (negative values are loss; positive values are gain). The PVC wall was constructed in 1999, and the rock dike was constructed in 2007.





Delta Wide Crevasses (MR-09) location and project features.

Project Description and Goals

Rapid wetland deterioration that has occurred in the Mississippi River Delta Basin is likely due to a combination of anthropogenic factors such as levee and canal construction and natural processes such as subsidence. Sediment carried in water that passes through newly created crevasses quickly settles out of the water column and accumulates in receiving areas, eventually forming new land, which serves as a foundation for colonization by marsh vegetation. The MR-09 project is a series of small, uncontrolled crevasses (sediment diversions) located in the southeastern portion of the Mississippi River Delta on Delta National Wildlife Refuge and Pass a Loutre Wildlife Management Area. The project, completed in phases (Phase 1 in 1999 and Phase 2 in 2005), involved the creation of new crevasses (fig. 7), maintenance of existing crevasses, and the plugging of an existing crevasse to enhance flow downstream. The following goals were established to evaluate project effectiveness: (1) increase or maintain the land to open-water ratios, (2) increase the mean elevation, and (3) increase the mean percent cover of emergent fresh and intermediate marsh type vegetation.

Project Assessment

The MR-09 project has been successful in increasing land to open-water ratios and sediment elevation in the project area. Land-water analysis conducted on post-construction aerial photography indicates a land gain of 59.4 percent (499 acres) across all crevasse receiving areas within the MR-09 project from construction to 2007, with an average gain of 23 acres per crevasse. In fact, 21 of 22 crevasses in the MR-09 project area have shown an increase in land to water ratios. Land-water analysis at CRMS2627, a monitoring station that is directly influenced by an MR-09 crevasse, showed a gain of 6 percent (15 acres) between 2005 and 2008.

Analysis of elevation survey data in 12 of the MR-09 crevasse receiving areas shows a positive trend in elevation for 11 of the 12 crevasses since construction. Much of the elevation gain occurred in the years immediately following crevasse construction. There has been a mean elevation gain of 0.91 foot in the crevasse receiving areas from construction to 2008.

Project specific vegetation surveys show that the percent cover of species such as bulltongue, broadleaf arrowhead, elephant ear, and Olney's bullrush, which dominated the 1999 and 2002 surveys, decreased in the 2007 survey (fig. 8). Meanwhile, percent cover of other typical Louisiana deltaic marsh species such as common reed, hairypod cowpea, and cattail has increased from 1999 to 2007. Mean percent cover at Crevasse 20, a crevasse that was newly created in 1999, went from 0 percent in 1999 to 82 percent in 2007. The Crevasse 20 vegetation surveys were dominated by species such as bulltongue, broadleaf arrowhead, and cattail, which are early colonizing species expected on newly formed land.

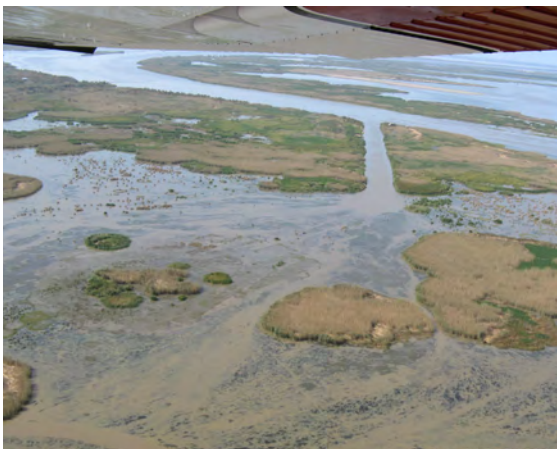


Figure 7. View of one of the MR-09 crevasses (center) during the November 2009 annual inspection. The crevasse was constructed off of Pass a Loutre at a width of over 150 feet and allows sediment to travel through and settle out into the receiving area.

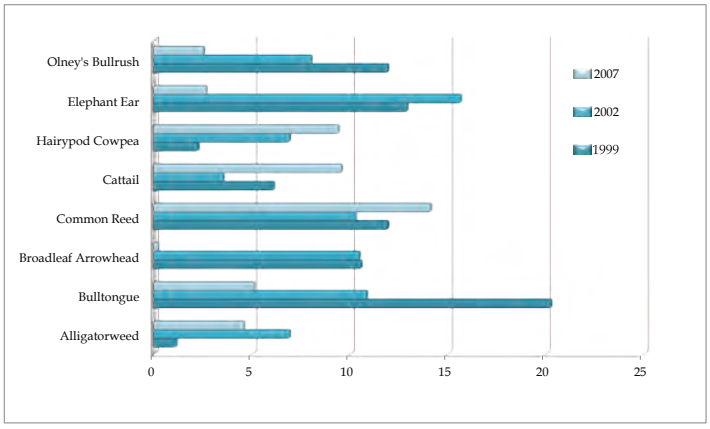
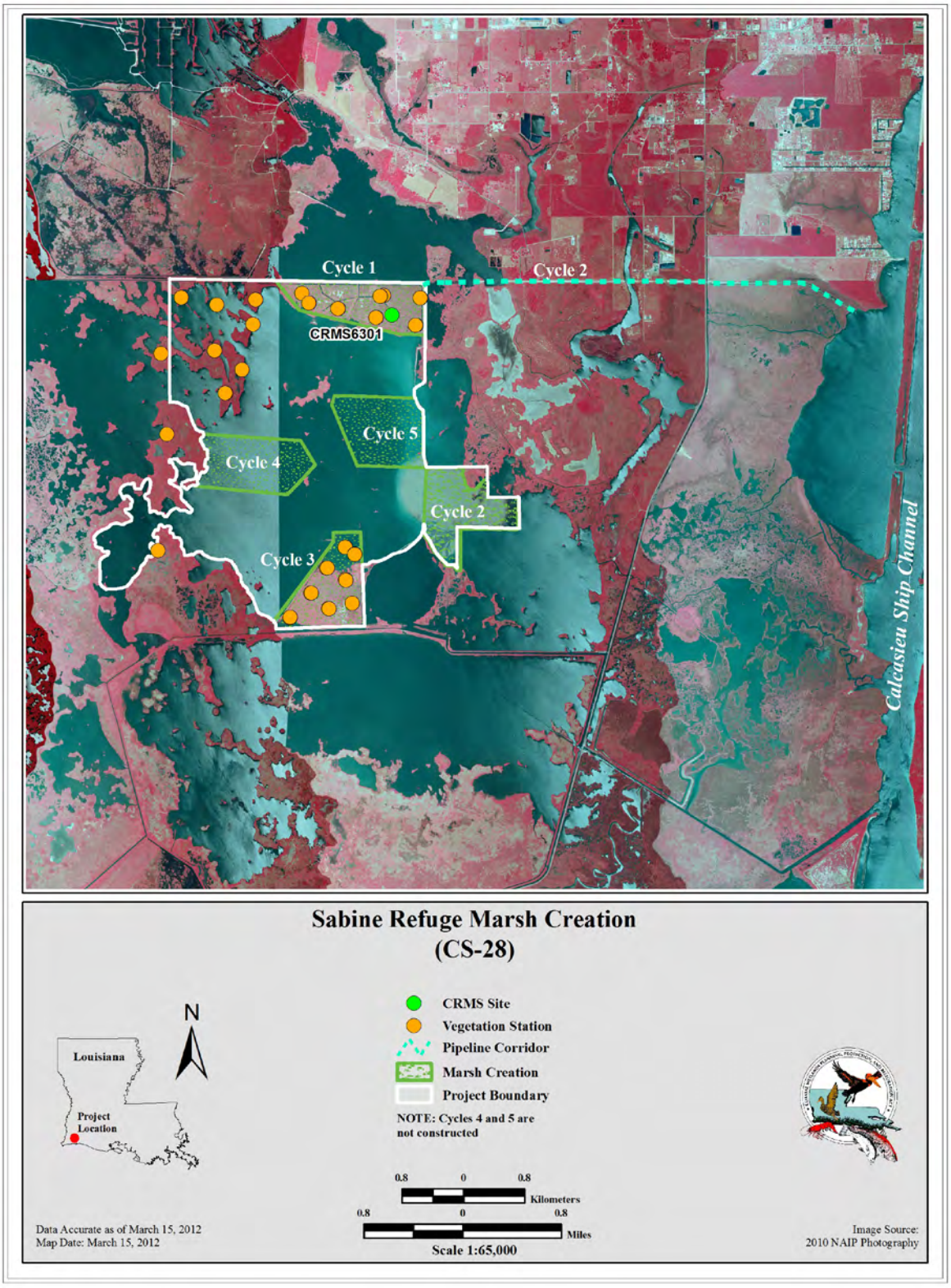


Figure 8. Mean percent cover of selected species across all 4-square-meter plots within the Delta Wide Crevasses (MR-09) project area during August 1999 (N=46 plots), August 2002 (N=49 plots), and August 2007 (N=50 plots). Vegetation was sampled by using the Braun-Blanquet method.



Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) Project area showing areas of dredged material placement for Cycles 1-5. In this 2010 imagery, Cycles 1, 2, and 3 are constructed.

Project Description and Goals

The Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) project area suffered extensive land loss caused by hurricanes and canal building in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s and by saltwater intrusion through the Calcasieu Ship Channel and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Dredged material from the Calcasieu Ship Channel has been placed into three of five planned marsh creation cycles in the Brown Lake area in the northeast corner of Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. A permanent pipeline for transferring dredged material to the area has been constructed to take advantage of the Army Corps of Engineers Maintenance Dredging for the Calcasieu Ship Channel. The project cycles are designed to create marsh, prevent saltwater intrusion, reduce wave energy, and nourish the existing marsh in the project area.

Project Assessment

The three dredged cycles constructed to date have created at least 550 acres of emergent marsh and mudflat (table 3). Most of the Cycle 1 area quickly converted from bare mudflat to vegetated emergent marsh within the first few years and then slowly continued to convert from water to land where elevations allowed (fig. 9). The project is achieving its goals of creating land in each cycle.

Emergent vegetation coverage in all cycles has increased over time (fig. 10). Each of the cycles has a small delta formation element where the containment dikes are gapped to allow dredged material to flow out, create additional mudflat, and nourish existing marsh. By 2009, an additional 47 acres of land had been created outside the dredged material cycles 1 and 3, some of it directly adjacent to Cycle 1 and some of it in the previously existing marsh. A permanent pipeline is in place, and Cycles 4 and 5 will be constructed via this pipeline. Cycles 4 and 5 are planned to be 230 acres each, have a potential for additional land gain from levee gapping, and should extend the collective benefit of the project to the existing marsh. A total of 331 acres is predicted to remain after 20 years.

Hurricane Rita impacted vegetation in Cycle 1 in 2005, but the area recovered quickly. Hurricane Rita came during a drought when water levels were very low, and the salty storm surge was absorbed by the soil. The impact of Hurricane Ike in 2008 was negligible, most likely because of water levels prior to the storm. Hurricane Ike came in on the tails of the flooding rains from Hurricane Gustav, so the surface was already flooded, and the storm surge was not absorbed.



Figure 9. Northeast corner of Cycle 1 of the Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) project, October 2008. Densely vegetated area is the dredge cell, and clumps of vegetation are on the delta formation area. The area recovered quickly from Hurricane Rita and continued to fill in areas that did not become immediately vegetated after project construction in 2001. By 2009, the area was 86 percent vegetated.

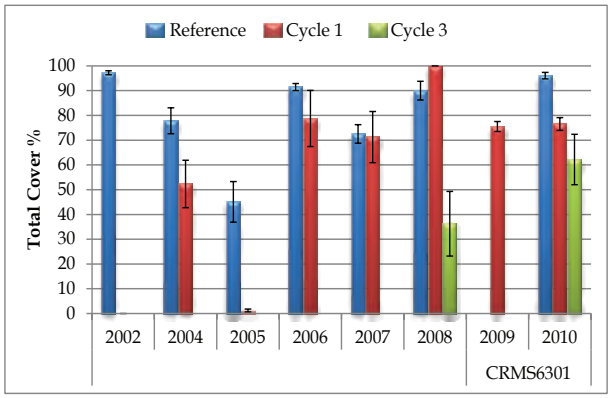
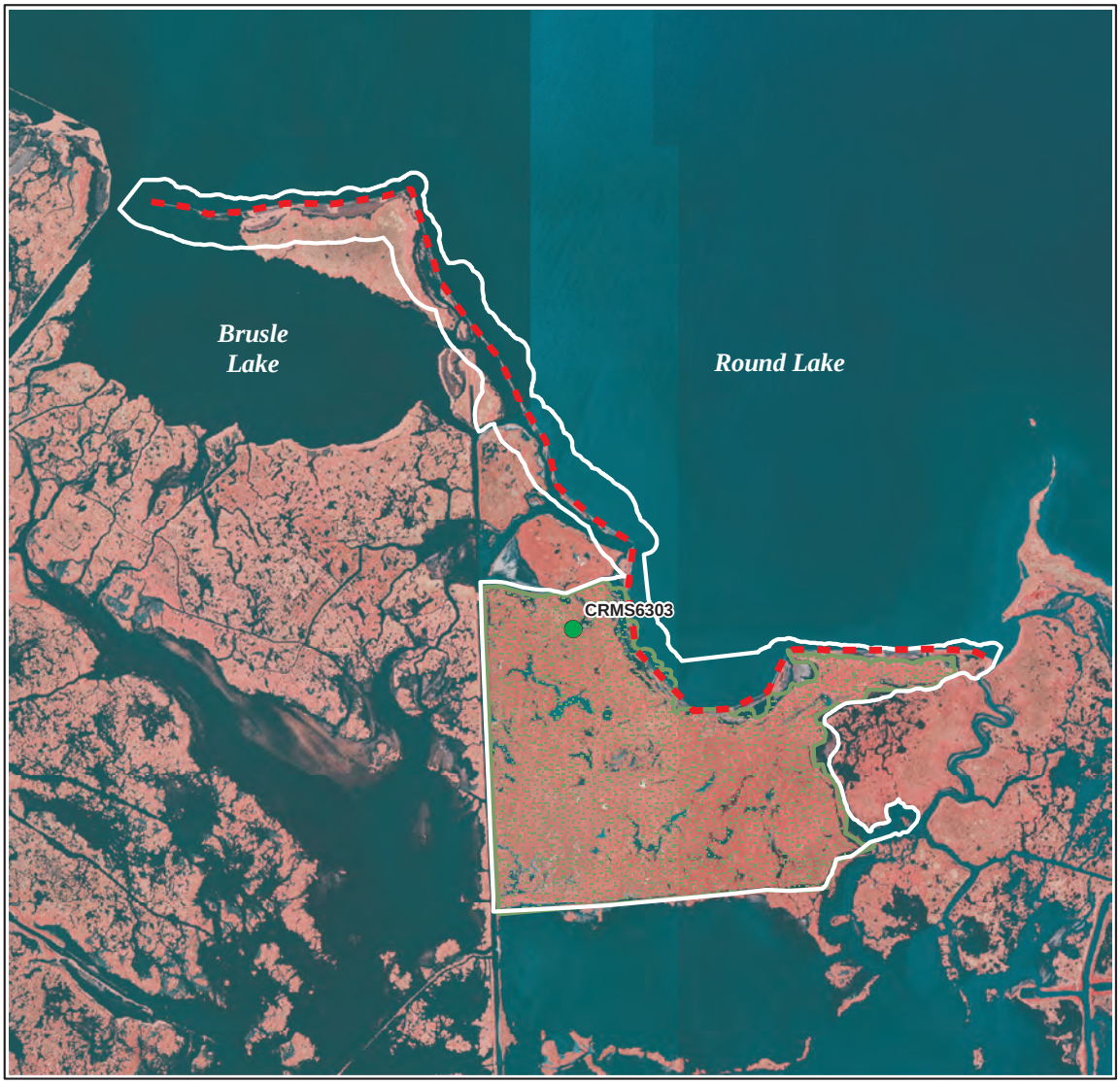


Figure 10. Vegetative cover in Cycles 1 and 3 of Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) project over time. Note the impact of and recovery from Hurricane Rita in 2005. Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) site replaced project specific monitoring in Cycle 1 in 2009.

Table 3. Dredge cycle construction dates and acreages from U.S. Geological Survey aerial photography analyses conducted in 2002 and 2009.

Dredge cycle	Year constructed	Acres 2002	Acres 2009	Total acres cycle
Cycle 1	2001	139 (mudflat)	171 (marsh)	200
Cycle 2	2007		133 (mudflat)	230
Cycle 3	2010		approx. 150 + 100 outside cell (mudflat)[1]	230

[1]State only fundings. No monitoring.



Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging Near Round Lake (BA-37)



CRMS Site
Shoreline Protection
Marsh Creation
Project Boundary

0.45 0 0.45
Kilometers
0.5 0 0.5
Miles
Scale 1:40,000

Data Accurate as of March 15, 2012
Map Date: March 15, 2012

Image Source:
2010 NAIP Photography

The Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) project area boundary and features.

Project Description and Goals

There was very little marsh degradation in the Bayou L'Ours Basin until the advent of canal dredging for pipeline construction and oil field access in the 1940s. During the 1950s and 1960s, several deep access canals were allowed to breach the Bayou L'Ours ridge, creating large gaps in the ridge, which significantly altered the hydrology in the semi-enclosed basin. These canals decreased the marsh surface elevations of the highly organic marsh mats and introduced saltwater into a fresh and intermediate marsh environment. Land loss data indicate that the Bayou L'Ours Basin decreased by 6,085 acres during the period from 1945 to 1989. The Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) project was built to enhance a 1,374-acre portion of the Bayou L'Ours Basin. The goals of this project are to enhance 336 acres, to protect and restore 713 acres of intermediate or brackish marshes, and to reduce the rate of marsh edge erosion along the Little and Round Lake shorelines over the 20-year project life. To attain these goals, a marsh creation and nourishment area and a foreshore rock dike were constructed.

Project Assessment

The BA-37 project is currently achieving its goals. The constructions of a 920-acre marsh creation and nourishment area and a 25,976-foot foreshore rock dike have enhanced and protected wetlands in the Bayou L'Ours basin (fig. 11).

Five years after construction, the BA-37 marsh creation and nourishment area seems to have created sustainable intermediate and brackish marsh habitats. The initial elevation of the constructed marsh was 2.36 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Comparing the measured mean elevation changes to estimated values derived from consolidation curves reveals that the marsh creation area is settling and subsiding at a predicted rate established during project design, thereby suggesting sustainability of the area. The CRMS-6303 vegetation data (fig. 12) confirm that the marsh creation area is intermediate and brackish marsh, thus supporting the assumption that the marsh creation and nourishment goals are being attained (fig. 12). Preliminary pre- and post-construction shoreline position data indicate that the foreshore rock dike has reduced shoreline erosion rates in the BA-37 project area. Shoreline erosion rates were calculated for the marsh creation area and the lake rim area (project shoreline outside the marsh creation area) independently. Pre-construction data reveal that the BA-37 shoreline was transgressing at an alarming rate (fig. 13). It is apparent from the shoreline erosion data that the 2005 hurricane season significantly altered and reshaped the project area shoreline. The passage in quick succession of Hurricane Cindy (July 2005), Hurricane Katrina (August 2005), and Hurricane Rita (September 2005) in proximity to the project area probably eroded large sections of shoreline. The initial (2007–8) post-construction shoreline analysis suggests that the lake rim shoreline continued to erode at the pre-2005 rate while the marsh creation area shoreline erosion rate was substantially reduced (fig. 13). Later shoreline analysis (2008–10) shows considerable reductions in the lake rim erosion rates, thereby suggesting that the high post-construction shoreline erosion rate in the lake rim area was probably caused by Hurricane Gustav in 2008. Moreover, it appears that hurricanes, not cold fronts or wind generated waves, are the dominant force reshaping these shorelines.



Figure 11. Aerial view of a typical segment of the Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) project. The structure bordering the marsh creation and nourishment area is the foreshore rock dike. Note the sizable acreage of open water areas in the background.

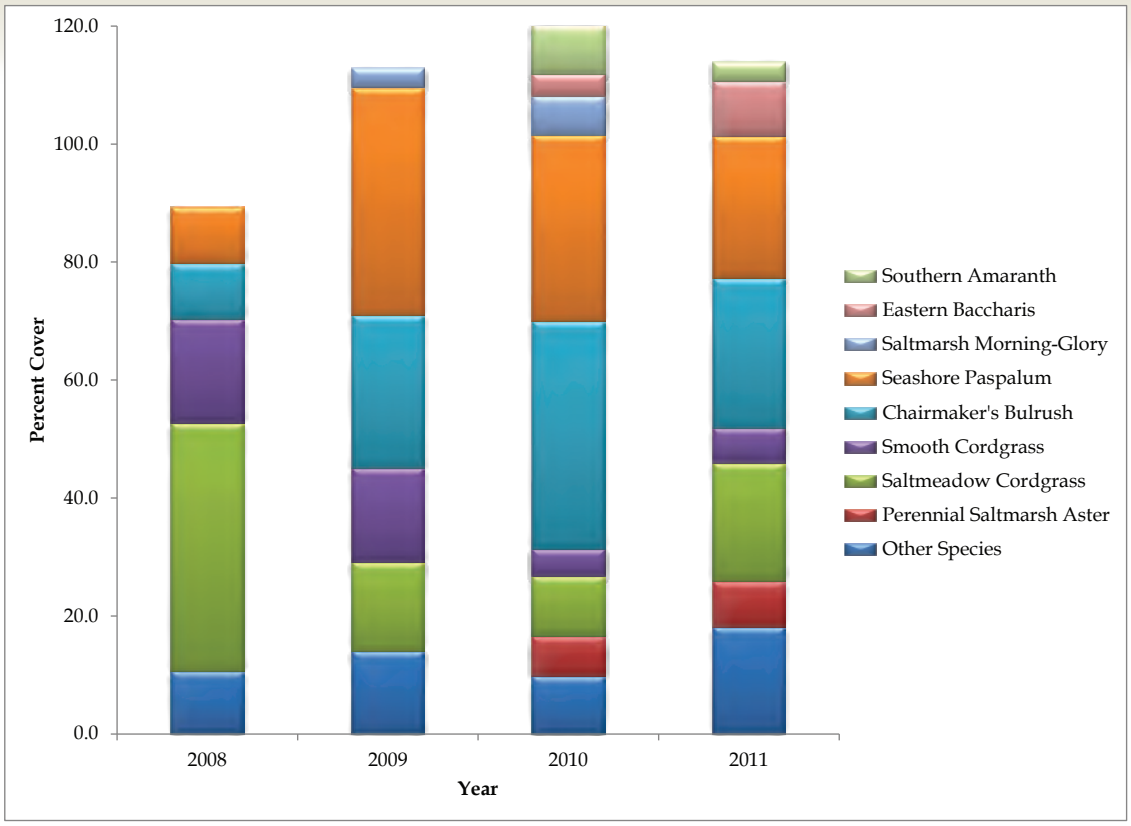


Figure 12. Annual mean cover of the dominant vegetation species populating the CRMS-6303 site inside the Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) marsh creation area from 2008 to 2011.

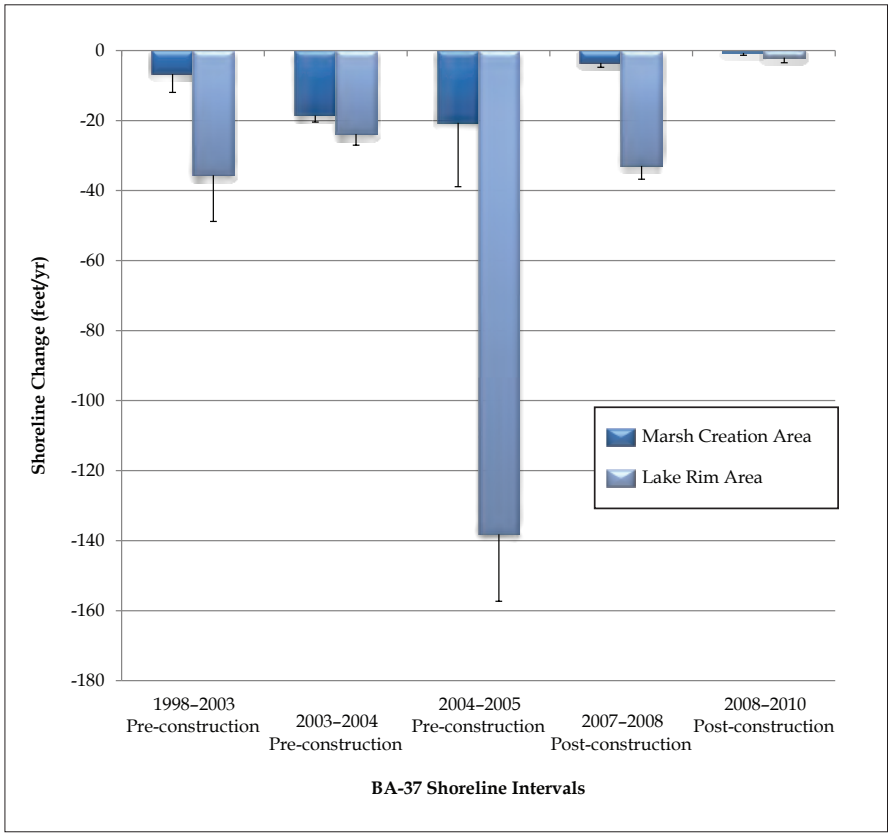


Figure 13. Pre-construction (1998–2005) and post-construction (2007–10) shoreline change at the Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) project. Note the considerable erosion induced during the 2005 hurricane season.



Current CWPPRA Program Developments

Louisiana State 2012 Coastal Protection and Restoration Master Plan

The 2012 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (Master Plan) was unanimously approved by the State Legislature on May 22, 2012. The Master Plan charts Louisiana's coastal restoration and protection course for the next 50 years. The Master Plan includes many large Mississippi River sediment diversions (up to 250,000 cubic feet per second) and large marsh creation projects (over 20,000 acres). The Master Plan was developed in coordination with a Master Plan Framework Development Team (FDT) that consisted of Federal, State, and local agencies, stakeholders, and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives. The Task Force, at its June 5, 2012, meeting, modified the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Priority Project List (PPL 23) process by requiring that CWPPRA projects nominated be consistent with the Master Plan.

CWPPRA Projects Reaching Their 20-Year Life

Current CWPPRA standard operating procedures (SOP) provide for a 20-year life for all projects, after which time the project would be closed and all funding would end. This was done because it was recognized that the amount of funding received would not allow the program to maintain projects indefinitely. CWPPRA does not require a 20-year project life span; however, the current standard operating procedures provide for 20-year project life spans. Two of the 95 constructed projects will reach their 20-year lives in 2014, two in 2015, and four in 2016. Project completion reports and closeout provisions may need to be implemented for projects ending at 20 years. CWPPRA Task Force member agencies are currently reviewing their projects nearing their 20-year lives to provide recommendations for closeout or continuance. The Task Force will be developing a 20-year project life policy in the near future regarding procedural steps for project closeout or continuance.

Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund

The Louisiana CWPPRA program currently receives approximately 13 percent (70 percent of 18.5 percent) of annual revenues from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund (Trust Fund), currently $79 million (FY 2012). The remaining 30 percent of CWPPRA appropriations is divided evenly between the Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA). The Trust Fund was part of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) that was enacted August 10, 2005, which authorized Federal surface transportation and other programs for the 5-year period of 2005 to 2009. The Trust Fund expired in October 2009 but has been extended until September 30, 2012, through the MAP-21 Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Reauthorization

CWPPRA is currently authorized to 2019. It was reauthorized in 2004 from 2009 to 2019 through amendment to the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777c[a]). Reauthorization will be necessary to continue the program beyond 2019.



Conclusion

The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) has been actively reclaiming wetlands and helping to turn the tide on land loss for more than 22 years. Projects that have rebuilt the barrier islands and interior marshes and have repaired hydrology have all left a lasting mark on the coastal landscape. A foundation has been laid with the inception of CWPPRA, on which subsequent restoration initiatives have been built. Several comprehensive restoration plans have capitalized upon CWPPRA's public planning process and so have been generated and widely accepted because of the encouragement of public involvement and interagency cooperation. Government planning documents and various ongoing feasibility studies have often resulted from CWPPRA generated project concepts. Additionally, some projects that have been designed through CWPPRA have been adopted and constructed through other authorities. This type of synergy between funding vehicles is not redundant but rather is efficient in pursuing project implementation. In addition to authorizing 192 projects, the CWPPRA program remains uniquely committed to the understanding and championing of restoration science. Together with a rich brain trust of local academia, program scientists collect and analyze data from CWPPRA projects to evaluate their environmental benefits. This helps guide managers to develop projects by using the most cutting edge science to support successful restoration. CWPPRA is meeting an otherwise unfilled niche by building near-term projects in acute, and often highly strategic, areas of need. This continues to be CWPPRA's greatest asset and contribution to turning the tide on Louisiana land loss.



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LA CPRA, 2012, Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast: Baton Rouge, La., Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, 190 p.

Abbreviations

- BICM – Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring Program
- CPRA - Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority representing the State of Louisiana - Governor's Office of Coastal Activities
- CWPPRA – Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
- CRMS – Coastwide Reference Monitoring System
- EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- FDT – (Master Plan) Framework Development Team
- GCERTF - Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force
- LCA – Louisiana Coastal Area
- NAWCA - North American Wetlands Conservation Act
- NGO – Non-governmental Organization
- NMFS - National Marine Fisheries Service
- NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NRCS - Natural Resources Conservation Service
- OC – (Public) Outreach Committee
- PPL – Priority Project List
- SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
- USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- USFWS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- USGS – U.S. Geological Survey



Appendix 1. Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Project Types

The Task Force has implemented various restoration techniques to protect and restore coastal wetlands in Louisiana. The types of techniques used in various CWPPRA projects depend on the problems being addressed and other site-specific factors, including project area landscape, substrate, wave climate, habitat type, and proximity to sediment and freshwater resources, major waterways, and open waters. Most CWPPRA projects employ one or more of the following restoration techniques:

- ***Freshwater Reintroduction*** - Freshwater is channeled from a nearby river or water body into surrounding wetlands. This infusion of water, sediment, and nutrients helps slow saltwater intrusion, slows the loss of marsh, and creates a limited amount of new marsh.
- ***Outfall Management*** - A variety of techniques are used to regulate the flow of freshwater reintroduction to ensure that water and sediment reach needed areas. These techniques maximize the benefits of freshwater reintroduction.
- ***Sediment Diversion*** - A crevasse is cut into a river levee, allowing river water, nutrients, and sediment to flow into nearby wetlands to mimic natural land-building processes.
- ***Dredged Material/Marsh Creation*** - Dredged sediment is placed at specified elevations in shallow open water and deteriorating marsh to encourage plant recolonization.
- ***Shoreline Protection*** - Eroding shorelines are protected by buttressing the land with rock berms, concrete, or plantings or by diffusing wave energy in front of the shore by using breakwaters and (or) fences.
- ***Sediment and Nutrient Trapping*** - Brush fences or low land ridges (terraces) are built to slow waterflow and promote sediment accumulation.
- ***Hydrologic Restoration*** - Natural drainage patterns are restored as much as possible by installing water control structures, by blocking dredged canals, and (or) by cutting gaps in artificial levees.
- ***Marsh Management*** - The water level and salinity in a contained marsh area are controlled by levees and gates or weirs to promote the regrowth of desired vegetation and reestablish historical wildlife habitat.
- ***Barrier Island Restoration*** - Several methods are used to stabilize and protect islands, including shoring up dunes with fences and vegetative plantings, rebuilding islands with dredged material, and using breakwaters to protect islands from waves.
- ***Vegetative Planting*** - Site-appropriate marsh plants are established in project areas to reduce erosion, stabilize the soil, and accelerate wildlife habitat development.
- ***Terracing*** - Terracing is construction of low ridges, usually in patterns, which enclose open water areas. The ridges slow waterflow and help trap sediment to rebuild marsh.
- ***Long-Distance Conveyance of Dredged Material*** - This technique is similar to other marsh creation techniques except different techniques are utilized to transport sediment greater distances, often by using booster pumps.
- ***Invasive Species Control Program*** - A control program pays licensed trappers/hunters to harvest invasive species, such as nutria, that damage the marsh.
- ***Delta Management*** - Wetland creation on active deltas can be enhanced by altering flow patterns, thus promoting land accretion.



Appendix 2. Complete List of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Projects Authorized Since 1990

The following Web site provides a complete list of authorized projects under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) since its implementation in 1990: http://www.lacoast.gov/new/Projects/List.aspx.

Appendix 3. Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Educational Videos

The Public Outreach Committee (OC) is composed of members from the participating Federal agencies, the State of Louisiana, other coastal programs, and non-profit organizations. But only the core group members representing the CWPPRA entities are eligible to vote on budget matters. The committee is currently responsible for

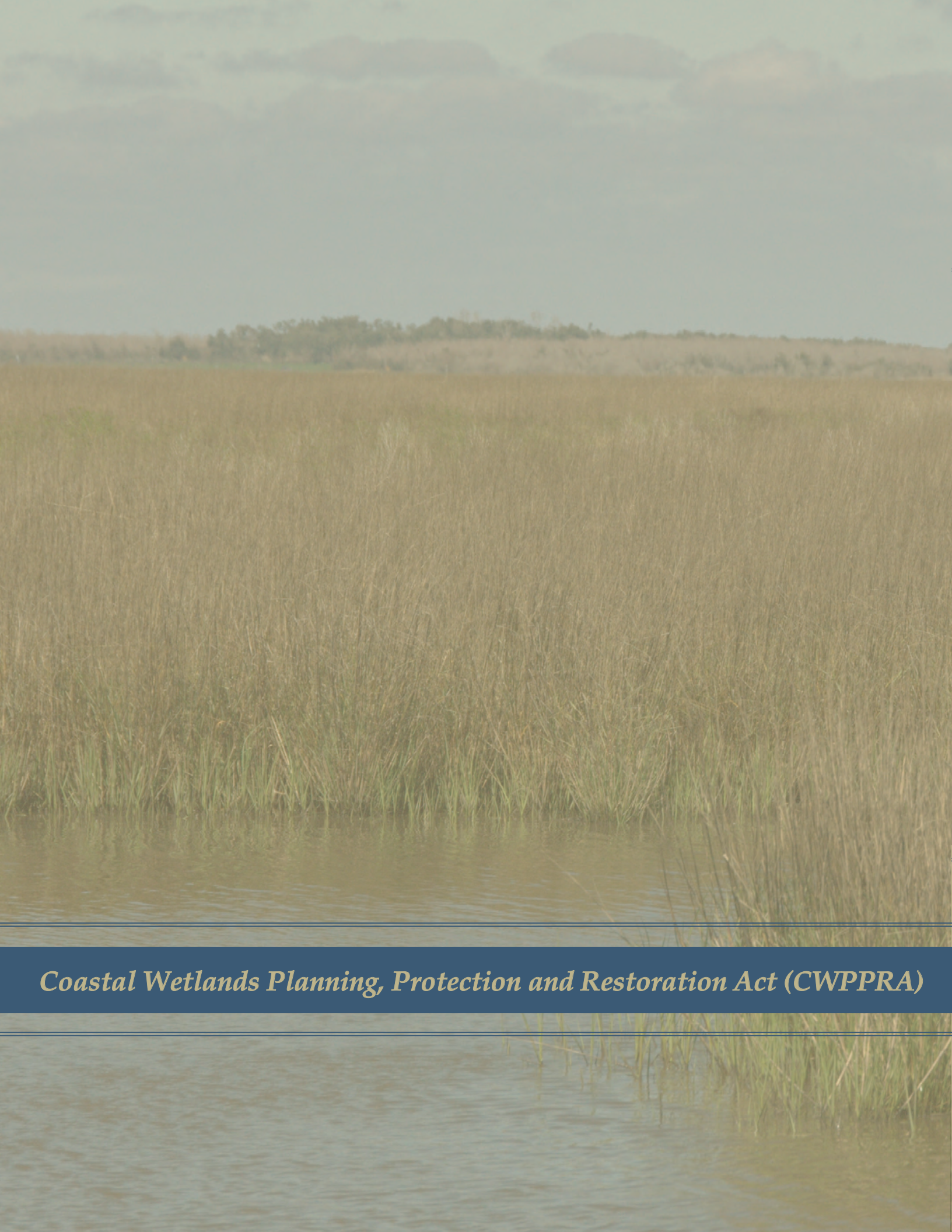
- formulating information strategies and public and formal education initiatives,
- maintaining a Web site of complex technical and educational materials,
- developing audio-visual presentations,
- organizing exhibits,
- disseminating publications and news releases, and
- conducting special events such as project dedications and groundbreakings.

The outreach coordinator manages the educational program, which provides information and materials for classroom use throughout the State. The Chairman and coordinator for outreach serve on local and regional planning efforts and act as the liaisons between the public, parish governments, and the various federal agencies involved in CWPPRA. To address the need for immediate action of wetland loss and educating the public, the CWPPRA's Public Outreach Committee, in collaboration with our Federal, State, Local and private



stakeholders have developed various Outreach Videos (listed below). All the listed videos and their short descriptions can be found at http://www.lacoast.gov/new/Pubs/videos.aspx.

- Returning Marshlands to Magnificent Life—Learn about hydrologic restoration techniques that CWPPRA uses to protect coastal Louisiana.
- CWPPRA - Rebuilding Coastal Louisiana - What is CWPPRA?—Learn about saving coastal Louisiana through the Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act.
- Marsh Creation - Step by Step—Learn about CWPPRA's efforts to save Marsh Island in south central coastal Louisiana.
- Meet the CWPPRA Task Force—Learn about Louisiana's coastal restoration efforts through CWPPRA. As CWPPRA celebrates its 20th anniversary, Task Force members explain why restoration is essential to Louisiana.
- Louisiana Coastal Land Loss Simulation Video 1932-2010—This USGS-NWRC video captures Louisiana Coastal Land Loss issues via animation.
- Coastal Louisiana: Impacts of Hurricanes on Salt Marsh and Mangrove Wetlands—This video describes research conducted by Dr. Karen McKee, USGS Research Ecologist, and her university partners, Dr. Irv Mendelssohn (Louisiana State University) and Dr. Mark Hester (University of Louisiana at Lafayette). They are studying the effects of hurricanes on marsh and mangrove wetlands in the Mississippi River Delta.
- Effects of Sea-Level Rise on Coastal Wetlands in the Mississippi Delta—This video describes research being conducted by Dr. Karen McKee, USGS Research Ecologist, and her university partner, Dr. Julia Cherry. Their goal is to better understand the effects of sea-level rise and other global change factors on coastal wetlands in the Mississippi River Delta.
- The Floating Marshes of Louisiana: A Unique Ecosystem—In the Mississippi River Delta Plain, there are large expanses of floating marsh, which are the focus of this video. This unique ecosystem is dominated by a variety of grasses and forbs, which can create a buoyant mat that floats on a layer of water. How these marshes form and some of their unique features are described.
- What Lies Beneath: Using Mangrove Peat to Study Ancient Coastal Environments and Sea-Level Rise—This video describes how scientists study past changes in sea-level and coastal environments by analyzing mangrove peat. Mangrove islands located off the coast of Belize are underlain by deep deposits of peat (organic soil), which retain a record of past sea level, vegetation, and climate. By studying past changes in sea level and how intertidal ecosystems, such as mangroves, have responded to these changes, we can better predict what will happen in the future as sea levels increase.



Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

The 2012 Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

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CWPPRA Mission Statement…….

Louisiana currently faces an unprecedented collapse of its entire coastal ecosystem and the vital economic activity and unique culture that it supports.

After twenty years, the Task Force continues to fulfill its role under CWPPRA by implementing a science-and engineering-based program that extensively engages the public, and serves as the Nation's model for effective and efficient coastal restoration. In order to secure the future of Louisiana's coast, the Task Force and stakeholders must share a common vision, one that aligns with state and national priorities.

Documentation

This report is submitted by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force in accordance with the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA), Title III of Public Law 101-646. This report fulfills the CWPPRA mandate, which requires a report to the U.S. Congress every 3 years on the effectiveness of Louisiana's coastal wetland restoration projects.

CWPPRA Task Force Member Agencies

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (represented by the New Orleans District): contact 504-862-2204 or at http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/pd/cwppra_mission.htm.
- U.S. Department of the Interior (represented by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service): contact 337–291–3100 or at http://www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalGrants/.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (represented by the Natural Resources Conservation Service): contact 318–473–7751 or at http://www.la.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cwppra/index.html.
- U.S. Department of Commerce (represented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service): contact 225–389–0508 or at http://habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/index.html.

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (represented by the Water Quality Protection Division of EPA Region 6): contact 214–665–7275 or at http://www.epa.gov/region06/6wq/at/cwppra.htm.

- Louisiana's Governor's Office (represented by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority chairman): contact 225-342–3968 or at http://www.coastal.la.gov/.

Web sites

LaCoast, the official CWPPRA Web site, has a complete project listing and technical documents at http://lacoast.gov.

The CWPPRA program is administered through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The CWPPRA organizational chart, standard operating procedures, annual Priority Project List (PPL) reports, and administrative proceedings documentation are publicly available on the New Orleans District Web site at http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/pd/cwppra_mission.htm.

Acknowledgments

The Louisiana CWPPRA Task Force wishes to thank Governor of Louisiana Bobby Jindal and the State and Federal Louisiana Delegations for their support of this crucial program.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Louisiana wetlands host a diverse and vibrant ecosystem that serves as a vital environmental, economic, and cultural asset for the United States. Wetlands act as a buffer against hurricanes and storms. They also store excess floodwater during high rainfall (much like a sponge). Wetlands replenish aquifers, and they purify water by filtering out pollutants and absorbing nutrients.

Approximately 30 percent of coastal marshes and 45 percent of all intertidal coastal marshes of the lower forty-eight states are located in Louisiana. Unfortunately, this fragile environment is disappearing at an alarming rate. Louisiana has lost up to 40 square miles of marsh per year for several decades—that's 80 percent of the Nation's annual coastal wetland loss. To date, coastal Louisiana has lost a land area equal to the size of the state of Delaware. A USGS report (Barras and others, 2008) estimates the

1983 to 2008 Louisiana coastal average land loss rate at 16.4 square miles per year. This loss rate would equal an acre of wetland loss every 50 minutes. If the current rate of loss is not slowed by the year 2040, an additional 294,000 acres of wetlands will disappear. Louisiana has already lost more than 1,883 square miles (1.2 million acres) of land in the last 80 years with a potential 1,756 square miles (1.1 million acres) at risk in the next 50 years if nothing is done.

Wetlands provide habitat for a variety of wildlife. Louisiana coastal wetlands are the breeding grounds and nurseries for thousands of species of aquatic life, land animals, and birds of all kinds—including our national bird, the bald eagle. It is estimated that over five million waterfowl migrate to coastal Louisiana each year.

Our national economy also benefits from Louisiana's coastal wetlands. Economic activity in Louisiana includes oil and gas production, shipping commerce, commercial fisheries, oyster production, and fur harvesting. This accounts for over 55,000 jobs and billions of dollars in revenues. Additionally, wetlands are wonderful recreational resources and are part of Louisiana's growing ecotourism business.

The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) program has been essential to advancing the cause of coastal restoration in Louisiana. Nevertheless, it has long been recognized that at current funding levels, CWPPRA alone is not sufficient to address Louisiana's coastal crisis. The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 established the Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) program to address restoration needs that were not included within the scope of CWPPRA. The 2012 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (Master Plan) also addresses restoration and protection needs beyond the authorization of CWPPRA.

In the wake of the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the Federal government joined with the five Gulf States to form the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force (GCERTF). The resulting GCERTF Strategy charts a path for a sustainable Gulf of Mexico. With the emergence of these complementary programs and policies, CWPPRA is well poised to continue its role as a highly collaborative and expeditious program for implementing targeted coastal restoration projects. Additionally, CWPPRA has the experience necessary for success with broader and more ambitious restoration efforts. Given limited CWPPRA funding, the project selection process generates more construction-ready projects than the program can afford to build. Although Congress in 2004 reauthorized CWPPRA through 2019, the program is expected to reach its capacity to fund new projects within the next few years.

If fully funded, CWPPRA could complement the aforementioned programs by quickly developing and implementing projects in high priority areas, while more comprehensive and complex coastal restoration measures are being developed. Thus CWPPRA helps "hold the line" in critical parts of the landscape, pending implementation of more systemic and large-scale solutions. CWPPRA serves as a model for interagency collaboration and decision-making. The interagency decision-making and public

involvement processes established by CWPPRA could be utilized by other restoration programs. Moreover, the CWPPRA program could serve as a vehicle for advancing the GCERTF Strategy and (or) for administering restoration funds from sources such as the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

CWPPRA has and will continue to be the primary source of practical experience, learning, and agency expertise regarding coastal restoration in Louisiana. In addition to its ecosystem benefits, CWPPRA has provided "hands-on" experience with the practical challenges of bringing restoration projects from concept to reality. CWPPRA has been a training academy in which staff and management from Federal and State agencies have gained invaluable experience in administering a coastal restoration program and implementing a range of different types of projects. Much of the expertise needed to effectively implement the GCERTF Strategy, the 2012 Master Plan, and (or) other restoration efforts in Louisiana comes directly or indirectly from CWPPRA. Thus, whether in its current form or an expanded role, the CWPPRA program can be a cornerstone for the effort to restore sustainability to coastal Louisiana; however, without reauthorization by Congress, this would not be possible.

The path to a more sustainable Gulf is not easy, but bold action is essential if we wish to secure for future generations the vast ecological and economic benefits that coastal Louisiana provides to the Nation. Now more than ever, we need to collaborate at all levels of government and with every interested stakeholder as one Louisiana community. The time to act is now.

The CWPPRA Task Force authorized 13 new projects between 2010 (Priority Project List [PPL] 19) and 2012 (PPL 21) for Phase 1—Engineering and Design, which if constructed would result in an estimated net benefit of approximately 6,440 acres of wetlands. During this period, the Task Force also authorized Phase 2—Construction of 10 projects that are expected to result in an estimated net benefit of approximately 2,858 acres of wetlands. These 10 proposed construction projects include four marsh creation projects, one barrier headland project, two shoreline protection projects, one freshwater diversion project, and two vegetative planting projects. The Louisiana coast is separated into four ecologic regions that cover nine hydrologic basins. Besides the four ecologic regions, a coastwide category is also considered for the purpose of project planning. Below is the list of the projects that were authorized to begin Phase 2—Construction during this reporting period (2010–12).

Region 2 (Breton Sound, Barataria, and Mississippi River Delta hydrologic basins): Barataria Basin Landbridge Phase 3, Construction Unit 8 (BA27c-CU8); Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration (BA-48); Grand Liard Marsh and Ridge Restoration (BA-68); and South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration (BS-16). These projects will have a combined net benefit of approximately 1,072 acres of wetlands.

Region 3 (Atchafalaya, Terrebonne, and Teche/Vermilion hydrologic basins): West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration (TE-52), North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction (TE-32a), and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway Bank Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43), with a combined net benefit of approximately 636 acres of wetlands.

Region 4 (Calcasieu/Sabine and Mermentau hydrologic basins): Cameron Creole Freshwater Introduction, Construction Unit 1 (CS49-CU 1) and Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4 and 5 (CS-28), with a combined net benefit of approximately 371 acres of wetlands.

Coastwide: Coastwide Vegetative Planting Project (LA-39) will have a net benefit of approximately 779 acres of wetlands.

Although projects are authorized and constructed individually, they often work synergistically with one another. For example, the barrier island projects are collectively rebuilding Louisiana's first line of defense that can extend ecosystem benefits beyond just the sum of their individual projects. This type of synergy is also seen within the Barataria Basin, where constructed projects are working together to restore the structural integrity of a critical landform that is undergoing high land loss rates. These projects are demonstrating how small- to mid-scale projects are working collectively to generate large-scale results.

Most of the CWPPRA projects are located within one of the four specific regions. The Task Force also authorized one coastwide project for the 2010–12 period.

INTRODUCTION

The traditional image of Louisiana's wetlands depicts a grassy expanse of vegetation with trawling shrimp boats and sea birds dotting the horizon. The image is accurate, but its serenity can be misleading. Louisiana's coastal zone contains approximately 30 percent of coastal marshes and 45 percent of all intertidal coastal marshes in the lower forty-eight states, but it is suffering 80 percent of the entire Nation's annual coastal wetland loss. Since the 1930s, coastal Louisiana has lost more than 1,883 square miles, an area more than 25 times larger than Washington, D.C. As recently as the year 2000, the annual loss rate was quantified as 24 square miles per year (Barras and others, 2003). In 2008, Barras and others estimated the average annual Louisiana coastal land loss rate to be 16.4 square miles. Although the causes are a combination of complex human-induced and natural factors, this rate of loss is largely attributable to channelization of the Mississippi River for flood protection, natural subsidence, petroleum exploration and navigation channels, storms, and pressures from human-related land uses. As a result, the wetlands are rapidly converting to open water.

Congress recognized the ongoing severe coastal wetland losses in Louisiana and the increasing impacts on locally, regionally, and nationally important resources when it established the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) in 1990 (Public Law 101–646, Title III). Over the last two decades, it has been clearly established and well documented that there is an imminent need to restore and protect Louisiana's coastal wetlands in order to sustain the ecological and economic health of the Louisiana coastal zone. Louisiana's wetlands provide a variety of benefits that serve the Nation across an array of economic sectors. Because of this, the coastal wetland loss crisis in Louisiana is considered a matter of national concern.

Yet despite this great ecological and environmental value, the long-term future of the Gulf Coast is not secure. The BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill was a reminder of the delicate balance among the environment, the economy and public health in the region.

The oil spill, however, was only the most recent in a long line of negative environmental impacts that have plagued the gulf for decades. These environmental impacts include:

- **The loss of coastal wetlands, barrier islands, and other habitats of the Mississippi River delta.** While an issue in every Gulf State, the loss of coastal habitat is most dramatic in Louisiana. Since the 1930s, the coast of Louisiana has lost more than 1,883 square miles of wetlands (an area roughly the size of Delaware). This loss is due to a combination of both natural and human factors including storms, subsidence, dredging of navigation channels and oil and gas canals, and disruption of the natural deltaic processes of the Mississippi River. Climate change (particularly sea-level rise) threatens to accelerate the loss of these habitats.

- **Erosion of barrier islands and barrier shorelines.** The continued erosion of the coastal barrier island and barrier shorelines system undermines storm protection for coastal communities, threatens the beaches that support the local tourism economy, and affects numerous species that rely on these barrier islands for habitat.

- **Loss and degradation of estuarine habitat**. Estuaries of the Louisiana's coast—such as Breton Sound, Barataria Bay, and others—provide nursery habitat for most of the fishery resources and support a nationally important oyster industry. These estuaries are impacted by a variety of stressors, including pollution, coastal development, energy development, erosion, hydrologic alteration, and changes in freshwater inflow.

- **Imperiled fisheries.** Several major commercially and recreationally important fish species are currently experiencing pressures from overfishing or have been overfished. In some cases, these conditions have persisted for many years. Additionally, contaminants such as methyl-mercury in fish, and red tide organisms

and human pathogens in shellfish, reduce fishery values and endanger human health.

- **Hypoxia (low oxygen) in the Gulf of Mexico.** Hypoxia occurs when the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the water column decreases to a level that reduces the quality of habitat, resulting in death of aquatics or their migration away from the hypoxic zone. The northern Gulf of Mexico adjacent to the Mississippi River is the site of the largest hypoxic zone in the United States and the second largest hypoxic zone worldwide. This Gulf of Mexico "Dead Zone" is caused by input of excess nutrient pollution to the gulf—most of which comes from upstream through Mississippi River drainage. Freshwater and sediment diversions from the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers may help reduce the hypoxic zone off Louisiana's coast.

- **Climate change.** Our changing climate is already altering, perhaps irreversibly, the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of our oceans, coasts and adjacent watersheds. Increasing air and water temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, rising sea level, and ocean acidification will increasingly confound efforts to restore or sustain the Louisiana coastal ecosystem. Plausible sea level rise may be from 0.39 to 2.1 feet (0.12 to 0.65 meter [m]) in the next 50 years, or 0.78 to 4.2 feet (0.24 to 1.28 m) in the next 100 years (LA CPRA, 2012).

- **Vulnerability of Communities**. Loss of coastal habitats may also increase the vulnerability of communities that lie further inland with respect to flooding from storm surge and heavy rain. The presence of barrier islands have been shown to reduce wave heights by 0.98 to 2.28 feet (1 to 2 m), and coastal wetlands can reduce wave heights by an additional 0.3 to 1 m. Without these coastal habitats, coastal communities are increasingly vulnerable to storms. This vulnerability is likely going to intensify in coming years, as storm events are predicted to become more frequent and intense.

As part of CWPPRA, Congress established and directed the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (hereafter referred to as the "Task Force" or "CWPPRA Task Force") to prepare, annually update, and implement a list of coastal wetland restoration projects in Louisiana to provide for the long-term conservation of wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations. In addition, Congress directed the Task Force to provide a scientific evaluation every 3 years on the effectiveness of the projects as required by Section 303 (b) (7) of CWPPRA. The purpose of this report is to meet this requirement. The following sections summarize projects selected for implementation since 2009 and demonstrate the effectiveness of the program to date and the relevancy of CWPPRA to address land loss in Louisiana's coastal wetlands.

CWPPRA OVERVIEW

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act *(CWPPRA)* was initially authorized by Congress in 1990. Three additional authorizations have extended the program until the year 2019. This Act provides approximately 80 to 90 million dollars per year to partially restore coastal wetlands. The Fiscal Year 2012 funding amount was $79.2 million. Total Federal funding since 1990 has been $1.2 billion.

The Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund (Trust Fund) is the funding source supported by excise taxes on fishing equipment, small engine and motorboat fuel taxes. This Trust Fund contributes 18.5 percent of its annual revenues to CWPPRA appropriations and that amount is divided as follows:

- 70 percent Louisiana CWPPRA program
- 15 percent Coastal Wetland Conservation Grants
- 15 percent North American Wetlands Conservation Act (to coastal states only)

Funding for Louisiana CWPPRA projects is cost shared: a split of 85 percent Federal and 15 percent State of Louisiana. Congress has postponed renewing the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund, and the fund is currently extended until September 30, 2012, through the MAP-21 Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012.

Five Federal agencies work with the State of Louisiana in planning and implementing projects for coastal wetlands restoration. The federal agencies are: Department of the Army—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Department of Interior—Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), U.S. Department of Agriculture—Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), U.S. Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA-NMFS), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—EPA Region 6.

The CWPPRA program operates on an annual cycle to identify and select projects for engineering and design through what is called the Priority Project List (PPL). The PPL planning process starts with project concepts that are developed by Federal, State, and local government representatives and public stakeholders. All proposed projects have a designated Federal and local sponsor (Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority [CPRA]). After initial planning meetings, the five Federal agencies, the State, and local parishes select the top 20 projects for consideration. The CWPPRA Technical Committee then votes to recommend 10 of those 20 projects as candidate projects for detailed evaluation of costs and benefits. At the end of the annual PPL planning cycle,

the Task Force typically approves four of these candidate projects for detailed engineering and design.

Upon completion of engineering and design, projects are selected through a Technical Committee and Task Force voting process, and the number of projects recommended to be funded is based upon availability of construction funds. Projects compete annually for limited construction funds.

Louisiana Coastal Restoration Techniques

The techniques used in various projects depend on the problems being addressed and other site-specific factors, including project area landscape, substrate, wave climate, habitat type, and proximity to sediment and freshwater resources, major waterways, and open water.

Most projects employ one or more of the following restoration techniques:

Barrier Island Restoration - Barrier island restoration projects are designed to protect and restore the features unique to Louisiana's barrier island chains. This type of project may incorporate a variety of restoration techniques, such as the placement of dredged material to increase island height and width, the placement of structures to protect the island from erosive forces, and the placement of sand-trapping fences, which are used in conjunction with vegetative plantings, to build and stabilize sand dunes.

Marsh Creation - Marsh creation uses dredged material to restore marsh or nourish existing marsh. The dredged material is placed in a deteriorated wetland at specific elevations so that desired marsh plants will colonize and grow to form new marsh. For projects that are long distances from available sediment sources, the dredging technique involves the use of booster pumps to transport sediment greater distances.

Freshwater and Sediment Diversions - Freshwater diversions use gates or siphons to regulate the flow of water. Freshwater is channeled from a nearby river or waterbody into surrounding wetlands. This infusion of water, sediment, and nutrients helps slow saltwater intrusion, slows the loss of marsh, and promotes the growth of new marsh. Sediment diversions promote the creation of new marsh in shallow open-water areas. A gap (called "crevasse") is cut into a river levee, allowing river water and sediment to flow into nearby wetlands to mimic natural wetland-building processes. The above picture exhibits a deltawide CWPPRA project with a view of crevasse and receiving area during 2009 annual inspection.

Shoreline Protection - Shoreline protection projects involve various techniques designed to decrease or halt shoreline erosion. Some techniques, such as rock berms or

revetments, are applied directly to the eroding shoreline. Other techniques, such as segmented breakwaters and wave-damping fences, are placed in the adjacent open water in order to decrease a wave's energy before it hits the shoreline and to promote the buildup of sediment.

Hydrologic Restoration - Hydrologic restoration projects involve restoring natural drainage patterns in an attempt to address problems associated with artificially altered hydrology. On a larger scale, this technique may involve locks or gates on major navigation channels; on a smaller scale, it may involve blocking canals or cutting gaps in levee banks that were created by canal dredging. Other hydrologic restoration techniques maximize the benefits of freshwater diversions to ensure that water and sediment reach needed areas. These techniques can involve regulating water levels and direction of water flow to increase the dispersion and retention time of fresh water, nutrients, and sediment in the marsh.

Sediment and Nutrient Trapping - Sediment and nutrient trapping projects create new land and protect nearby marshes by means of structures that are designed to slow water flow and promote the buildup of sediment. For example, shallow bay terraces involve dredging sediment from a shallow bay and constructing low ridges in patterns that enclose open water areas to slow water flow and help trap sediment to rebuild and protect marsh.

Vegetative Planting - Vegetative planting projects are used both alone and in conjunction with shoreline protection, barrier island restoration, marsh creation, and sediment and nutrient trapping restoration techniques. This technique involves the use of flood-tolerant native marsh plants that will hold sediments together and stabilize the soil with their roots as they become established in a new area.

On average, a CWPPRA project can go from concept to construction in 3 to 5 years. This ability is largely a result of the congressional authority that has been delegated to the Task Force to both authorize and fund restoration projects without having to seek additional authorization, which could delay projects for many more years. Moreover, the project selection process quickly culls projects that have the highest construction feasibility and public support, which ultimately streamlines project implementation. Additionally, the interagency model of CWPPRA provides for multiple agencies to have a divide and conquer approach, which distributes the project load and can lead to faster construction.

Given the limited funding for CWPPRA, the project selection process also generates more construction-ready projects than the program can afford to build. This is compounded by the fact that, although Congress in 2004 reauthorized CWPPRA through 2019, the program is expected to reach its capacity to authorize new projects within the next few years. This is due to the current commitment of future funding needed to construct existing authorized projects and to fund operations and maintenance of all constructed projects. The backlog of construction-ready projects developed through the

CWPPRA program has provided opportunities to transfer some projects to other funding authorities for rapid implementation. The synergy thus created between authorities stretches restoration dollars, reduces redundancy, and implements projects faster since CWPPRA has already designed, prioritized, and publicly vetted all of its projects.

Notwithstanding the significant ecologic, economic, and political changes that have occurred in south Louisiana since Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (2005), Gustav and Ike (2008), and more recently the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill (2010), CWPPRA has continued to stay the course and effectively serve as the largest coastal wetlands restoration program in the State's history in terms of total projects constructed and environmental benefits accomplished. The present-day relevance of CWPPRA lies in its unique ability to construct near-term, small- to mid-scale projects that meet local immediate restoration needs and its ability to work seamlessly with other authorities to implement ecosystem-level restoration. Projects constructed through CWPPRA are either complementary to projects being planned through other authorities or addressing land loss in critical areas that have no other resources for restoration.

CWPPRA PROJECT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

In 1990, the U.S. Congress enacted the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) in response to the growing awareness of Louisiana's land loss crisis. CWPPRA was the first Federal, statutorily mandated program with a stable source of funds dedicated exclusively to the short- and long-term restoration of the coastal wetlands of Louisiana. Between 1990 and 2012, 102 restoration projects have been constructed or are currently under construction. Additionally, there are 50 projects undergoing engineering and design (Phase 1). These projects include diversions of freshwater and sediments to improve marsh vegetation; dredged material placement for marsh creation; shoreline protection; sediment and nutrient trapping; hydrologic restoration through outfall, marsh, and delta management; and vegetative planting on barrier islands.

The Task Force authorizes projects to be implemented under the CWPPRA program by using a systematic approach that starts with an annual planning cycle to select new projects. All projects undergo detailed engineering and design before they get final approval to proceed to construction and long-term operations, maintenance, and monitoring.

The Task Force authorized 13 new projects between 2010 (PPL 19) and 2012 (PPL21) for Phase 1—Engineering and Design, which if constructed would result in an estimate net benefit of approximately 6,440 acres of wetlands. These 13 new projects included: Lost Lake Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration (TE-72), Freshwater Bayou Marsh Creation (ME-31), LaBranche East Marsh Creation (PO-75), Cheniere Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration (BA-76), Bayou Bonfuca Marsh Creation (PO-104), Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation (CS-54), Coastwide Planting (LA-39), Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration (CS-53), Terrebonne

Bay Marsh Creation-Nourishment (TE-83), Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration (CS-59), LaBranche Central Marsh Creation (PO-133), Northwest Turtle Bay Marsh Creation (BA-125), and Cole's Bayou Marsh Restoration (TV-63) (table 1).

In this 2010–12 period, the Task Force also authorized 10 projects for Phase 2—Construction that are expected to result in an estimated net benefit of approximately 2,858 acres of wetlands (table 2). These 10 proposed construction projects include four marsh creation projects, one barrier headland project, two shoreline protection projects, one freshwater diversion project, and two vegetative planting projects. The Louisiana coast is separated into four ecologic regions along with a coastwide category for the purpose of project planning. These ecoregions are: Region 1 (Pontchartrain Basin), Region 2 (Breton Sound, Mississippi River, and Barataria Basins), Region 3 (Terrebonne, Atchafalaya and Teche/Vermilion Basins), and Region 4 (Mermentau and Calcasieu-Sabine Basins). Table 2 exhibits a list of the projects that were authorized to begin Phase 2—Construction during this reporting period. Below is the list of the projects that were authorized to begin Phase 2—Construction during this reporting period (2010–12).

Region 2: Barataria Basin Landbridge, Phase 3, Construction Unit 8 (BA-27c); Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration (BA-48); Grand Liard Marsh & Ridge Restoration (BA-68); and South Lake Lery Shoreline and Marsh Restoration (BS-16), which will have a combined net benefit of approximately 1,072 acres of wetlands.

Region 3: West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration (TE-52), North Lake Boudreaux Basin Freshwater Introduction (TE-32a), and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway Bank Restoration of Critical Areas (TE-43), which will have a net benefit of approximately 636 acres of wetlands.

Region 4: Cameron Creole Freshwater Introduction, Construction Unit 1 (CS49-CU 1) and Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4 and 5 (CS-28), which will have a combined net benefit of approximately 371 acres of wetlands.

Coastwide: Coastwide Planting Project (LA-39) will have a net benefit of approximately 779 acres of wetlands.

In general, projects are authorized and constructed individually, but they often work synergistically with one another. For example, the barrier island projects are collectively rebuilding Louisiana's first line of defense that can extend ecosystem benefits beyond just the sum of their individual projects. This type of synergy is also seen within the Barataria Basin, where constructed projects are working together to restore the structural integrity of a critical landform that is undergoing high land loss rates. These projects are demonstrating how small- to mid-scale projects are working collectively to generate large-scale results.

Most CWPPRA projects are located within one of the four specific regions; however, the Task Force also authorized the Coastwide Planting Project, a coastwide project, during the 2010–12 period.

Barataria Basin Landbridge Shoreline Protection Project Phase 3 (BA-27c) Construction Unit 8

- http://lacoast.gov/reports/gpfs/BA-27c.pdf
- Approved Date: 2000
- Project Area: 589 acres
- Approved Funds: $16.6 million
- Total Est. Costs: $20.5 million
- Net Benefit after 20 Years: 107 acres
- Status: Completed
- Project Type: Shoreline Protection
- PPL#: 9
- Sponsoring Agency: NRCS
- Restoration Strategy: The project's objective is to reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion along 14,811 feet of shoreline along the west bank of Bayou Perot and north shore of Little Lake. To reach this goal, a rock revetment was constructed, incorporating four openings to allow the exchange of water, nutrients, and organisms. With the available funding, the project will be maintained for the full 20-year project life, with the effects lasting beyond.

Bayou Dupont Ridge Creation and Marsh Restoration (BA-48)

- http://lacoast.gov/reports/gpfs/BA-48.pdf
- Approved Date: 2007
- Project Area: 309 acres
- Approved Funds: $37.9 million
- Total Est. Costs: $38.5 million
- Net Benefit after 20 Years: 186 acres
- Status: Engineering and Design

- Project Type: Marsh Creation
- PPL#: 17
- Sponsoring Agency: NMFS
- Restoration Strategy: Project goals include (1) creating and nourishing approximately 300 acres of marsh through pipeline sediment delivery from the Mississippi River and (2) creating a ridge along a portion of the southwestern shoreline of Bayou Dupont. Sediment from the river will be hydraulically pumped to the project site to construct both the marsh and ridge features. The ridge is being designed to mimic the configuration of other natural ridges within the watershed. The ridge will include a constructed elevation conducive for the growth of native vegetation such as live oak, hackberry, and Yaupon. The ridge will help redefine the limits of Bayou Dupont and reestablish the natural bank that once flanked the bayou and protected adjacent marshes.

The above two (BA-27c and BA-48) projects represent examples of shoreline protection and marsh restoration through CWPPRA. Tables 1 and 2 exhibit all 23 projects (13 in Phase 1 and 10 in Phase 2) authorized during this 2010–12 reporting period.

Table 1. CWPPRA Projects authorized from 2010 to 2012 (PPL 19–PPL 21) for Phase 1—Engineering and Design.

Table 2. CWPPRA projects authorized from 2010 to 2012 (PPL 19–PPL 21) for Phase 2—Construction.

COASTWIDE REFERENCE MONITORING SYSTEM (CRMS)

Need for a Comprehensive Monitoring System

To evaluate project-specific effectiveness and inform future project designs, most CWPPRA projects are regularly monitored. At the coastwide level, resource managers must also assess cumulative project effects as they work towards achieving a sustainable coast. In 2003, CPRA and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) received approval from the CWPPRA Task Force to implement the Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) as a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of CWPPRA restoration and protection efforts at the project, region, and coastwide scales. The CRMS network is currently funded through CWPPRA and provides data for a variety of user groups, including resource managers, academics, landowners, and decision makers.

Approach and Design of the CRMS

Prior to CRMS, CWPPRA projects and unmanaged reference areas were monitored in a paired design to assess project effects. Although this approach worked well initially, finding appropriate paired reference sites became increasingly difficult and significant challenges began to surface when scaling up to assess the entire coastal zone. Additionally, the introduction of large scale restoration efforts re-emphasized the need for a coastwide monitoring approach.

The CRMS approach gathers information from a suite of sites that encompass a range of ecological conditions across the coast. Resource managers can compare the trajectories of changing conditions within both CRMS reference sites and CWPPRA project sites to better understand the performance of their projects. The CRMS design not only allows for monitoring and evaluating project-specific effectiveness but also supports large-scale evaluation of the cumulative effects of all CWPPRA projects throughout the coastal ecosystems of Louisiana.

The CRMS network covers the entire Louisiana coast and is comprised of 391 sites. Peer reviewed standard operating procedures for data collection and data quality assurance guarantee consistency of CRMS data across habitat types. The CRMS network monitors swamp, fresh, intermediate, brackish, and saline marsh habitats. Monitoring parameters include salinity, water level, emergent and forested vegetation, surface elevation and vertical accretion, soil characteristics, and land-to-water ratios. Data collection intervals range from hourly for hydrologic data to every five years for landscape assessments of land-to-water ratios. Site construction and data collection began in 2005, with the entire network operational by 2008. The active CRMS sites generate large amounts of data which, in turn, are used by the CRMS program to develop assessment tools and products for project evaluation, model improvement, scientific research, and adaptive management.

The CRMS Web Site

To efficiently deliver the large number and diverse sets of data-driven products developed by the CRMS program, a Web site (http://lacoast.gov/crms) was designed as the one-stop shop for CRMS informational products, assessment tools, and data. Through a data-sharing partnership with the Louisiana CPRA, all raw ecological data are available for download from the official CPRA online database (http://coastal.louisiana.gov/index.cfm?md=pagebuilder&tmp=home&pid=92), and may be categorized by project name, CRMS site, or station number.

Louisiana coastal habitats monitored through CRMS are expansive and dynamic, thus warranting a public interface which exposes the data and information products in a spatial context. The CRMS web mapping interface allows for visualizations from site to landscape scales, and a suite of information products developed for multi-scale analyses

and assessments. The user-friendly interface allows for viewing information on specific sampling sites, including photos and data summaries, along with a mechanism for data downloads of derived analytical datasets, single- or multi-site graphics, and report carding (fig. 1).

The CRMS report card uses data-derived ecological indices to assess trajectories of change for CRMS sites relative to other sites within the same marsh type, hydrologic basin, and CWPPRA project. Four primary indices are used in the report cards: hydrologic, floristic quality, submergence vulnerability, and landscape index. Several of the project summaries which appear in the next section of this report use a hydrologic index (HI) for project evaluation. The HI was developed using 4 years of baseline CRMS data and evaluates how salinity and percentage of time flooded may influence vegetation productivity. The HI and other CRMS report card features allow CWPPRA project managers to evaluate and visualize how specific projects are faring through time.

Given the substantial monetary investments in restoration and protection by the CWPPRA program, CRMS provides a robust monitoring system that enables multiple temporal and spatial scale evaluations for a variety of user groups.

Figure 1. CRMS Web site visualizations of the Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04) project area, project information summary, and project report card.

To ascertain the science behind the CRMS monitoring data, and the overall effectiveness of the CWPPRA restoration program, the following six CWPPRA projects have been chosen to be further evaluated:

- AT-02 Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery (PPL2)
- TE-24 Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island (PPL 2)
- TV-04 Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (PPL 3)
- MR-09 Delta Wide Crevasses (PPL 6)
- CS-28 Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Increments 1, 2, and 3 (PPL 8)
- BA-37 Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging Near Round Lake (PPL 11)

AT-02 Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery (CWPPRA PPL 2)

Project Description and Goals

The Atchafalaya River serves as one of the major outlets for the Mississippi River floodplain. Unlike the mouth of the Mississippi River (the “Birdsfoot delta”), which lies at the edge of the continental shelf, the mouth of the Atchafalaya lies well within the

outlines of the continental shelf. Sediment deposited at the mouth of the Atchafalaya River, thus, has significant delta-building potential. Formation of the Atchafalaya Delta in 1952 was followed by two decades of rapid growth. In the late '70s, growth of the delta slowed and shoaling began in channels that formerly fed sediment to the delta's edges. The objective of the Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery project is to enhance growth of the eastern delta by restoring through dredging two arteries for sediment delivery (Natal Channel and Castille Pass; fig. 2). Since its construction in 1997, this project has had three specific goals: (1) create approximately 230 acres of delta using dredged material; (2) increase, or at least maintain, the historical growth rate of the delta as it was measured in 1956; (3) increase the distributary potential of Natal Channel and Castille Pass.

Project Assessment

Analysis of high-resolution photography shows that restoration of Natal Channel and Castille Pass successfully created 249 acres of emergent marshland and mudflats, exceeding the project goal of 230 acres. In addition to delta created through the use of dredged material, the Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery project area experienced natural delta growth through both conversion of shallow submerged flat to emergent marshland and addition to existing pre-project delta. Submerged delta was also created through conversion of open water to shallow submerged flat.

Since project completion, 16 acres/year have converted from shallow submerged flat to emergent marshland and mudflats (brown areas in fig. 3). The area just north of Natal Channel is particularly impressive, as here a large region that was formerly mud-flats and submerged aquatic vegetation has converted to freshwater marsh. The existing pre-project delta has grown at a rate of 4 acres/year (green areas in fig. 3), most of which has occurred on the eastern bank of the East Pass Channel. Vegetative species colonizing this newly developed land (particularly arrowhead and coco yam) are indicative of delta marsh. The total delta growth rate of 20 acres/year far exceeds the historic rate of 9 acres/year, thereby realizing project goal 2. In addition, the flood event of 2011, the largest since 1973 (the only previous time the Morganza Spillway was opened), is expected to have resulted in substantial additional growth.

As seen in figure 3, the distributary potential of Natal Channel and Castille Pass have been increased, thereby fulfilling goal 3. Lastly, 12 acres/year have converted from open water to shallow submerged flat (blue areas in fig. 3). The most noteworthy area is the mid-channel bar forming on the eastern edge of the delta at the East Fork of Natal Channel. This bar suggests that flow has been restored to this area and natural delta building processes are contributing to growth on the eastern delta edge.

Figure 2. The Atchafalaya Sediment Delivery (AT-02) project area in relation to the eastern lobe of the Atchafalaya delta.

Figure 3. Areas where post-construction delta growth has occurred (identified from photography obtained in 2008). Green represents growth to existing pre-construction delta. Brown represents conversion of shallow submerged flat to emergent marshland. Blue represents conversion of open water to shallow submerged flat.

TE-24 Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island (CWPPRA PPL 2)

Project Description and Goals

Rapid land loss in the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain is a consequence of a complex interaction among global sea level rise, subsidence, wave and storm processes, inadequate sediment supply, and significant anthropogenic disturbances. Currently, the Isles Dernieres island chain is exhibiting some of the highest rates of erosion of any coastal region in the world. The specific goals of the Isles Dernieres Restoration Trinity Island (TE-24) project (fig. 4) are (1) to increase the height and width of Trinity Island and close breaches using dredged sediments and (2) to reduce loss of sediment through vegetative plantings, thus increasing the island's stability.

Project Assessment

Results indicate that the TE-24 project has been successful in increasing elevation and volume of sediment in the project area and maintaining sediment through vegetative plantings and sand fencing, despite setbacks induced by storm- and major hurricane-related damage since construction.

Completion of the TE-24 restoration project in 1999 increased island acreage by 45 acres. The 2002 habitat analysis from the Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring Program (BICM), funded by the Louisiana State Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA), showed Trinity Island consisted of 663 acres. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita reduced the 2004 pre-storm acreage from 651 acres to 581 acres. Consequently, the 2005 acreage is 6 percent below the pre-project land area reported in 1996.

Interpretation of elevation data gathered post-construction shows that the TE-24 project fill area has retained more sediment than other projects constructed in the Isles Dernieres barrier island chain. Initial post-construction data collection efforts indicate the average elevation of the project area increased by 6 feet. Eight years post-construction, the mean elevation remains 3 feet higher than average pre-construction elevations. Furthermore, no breaches have formed as of 2011 in the project area, and the only noticeable land loss has been because of erosion of approximately 1,500 feet at the western end of the island.

Shoreline change analysis was performed along Trinity Island as well as the entire Louisiana coastal shoreline through the BICM program. Post-construction shoreline change rates show that Trinity Island has eroded in the short-term (1996–2005) an average of 41 feet/year. This is a slight increase from the historical erosion rate (from 1890s to 2005) of 37 feet/year but is a much lower increase in the short-term

erosion rate compared to other areas of the coast. The Isle Dernieres is experiencing lower and stable erosion in the short-term period since 1996, as seen in figure 5, which could likely be a direct result of sediment additions from barrier island projects such as the TE-24 project.

BICM habitat mapping data indicate that the restoration efforts have increased the size of the island and created vegetated habitats consistent with project goals. Initial post-project analysis (2002) shows that there was a 97 percent increase in bare land habitat following construction. By 2004, however, there was an 89 acre reduction in the bare land classification, whereas the barrier vegetation class increased by 118 acres. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused major disturbance and areas that were classified as bare land and barrier vegetation in 2004 have been mostly converted to beach and bare land habitats.

It has been predicted that the Isles Dernieres of 1988 would disappear by 2017; however, the CWPPRA barrier island projects have increased the life span of this barrier island chain by approximately 16 years, with the island persisting until the year 2033 if current trends continue (fig. 5).

Figure 4. The Isles Derniers Restoration Trinity Island (TE-24) project area boundary and features.

Figure 5. Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring Program (BICM) land area change analysis for the Isles Dernieres indicating reduced land change post CWPPRA project implementation.

TV-04 Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (CWPPRA PPL 3)

Project Description and Goals

The installation and unrestricted enlargement of numerous oilfield access canals since the mid-1930s has increased water exchange between the Cote Blanche Bays of the Teche/Vermilion (TV) Basin and vulnerable, organic interior marsh (fig. 6). Marsh degradation has been evident in aerial photography since 1952 as the increased water exchange easily eroded fragile soils in the interior marshes. In order to fulfill the main goal of reducing marsh loss by reducing water exchange, the Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04) project installed seven boat-bay weirs across openings of three oil-field access canals and four enlarged bayous in 1999 to reduce and maintain channel cross-sections while maintaining access to oilfield infrastructure (fig. 7). In addition, to reduce shoreline erosion at select reaches of the TV-04 shoreline along East Cote Blanche Bay, foreshore structures were installed (PVC sheet pile wall in 1999 and rock dike in 2007) (fig. 6).

Project Assessment

The TV-04 project has been successful. The low-level weirs across the large pipeline canal openings have reduced water exchange, and the land-loss rate has decreased as the marsh interior has been allowed to recuperate following storm surge disturbances. Following installation of the weirs in 1999 (fig. 6), water-level ranges relative to East Cote Blanche Bay (TV04-01R) were reduced by 12.5 percent in the project area (TV-02/22) from 1999 to 2004, which included impacts from Hurricane Lili in 2002. After a breach in the project area shoreline was repaired and two additional weirs were installed in 2007, water-level ranges were reduced by 20 percent in the project area (CRMS station CRMS0544) from 2007 to 2010, which included impacts from Hurricane Gustav in 2008. The CRMS Hydrologic Index (HI) shows that the TV-04 project area, as monitored by CRMS sites, provides good hydrologic conditions for plant production potential based on flood duration and salinity thresholds and has maintained higher HI scores than non-CWPPRA project (reference) sites among fresh and intermediate marsh sites in the TV Basin. Coastwide, the TV-04 sites ranks within the top 50 percent of all CRMS sites (fig. 8).

The project's shoreline protection measures have significantly reduced erosion relative to unprotected shorelines along East Cote Blanche Bay. The reach that was protected by the PVC wall, constructed in 1999, actually gained shoreline until a string of hurricanes began in 2002. The rock dike greatly reduced shoreline loss after construction in 2007, as compared to previous time intervals when the shoreline had been unprotected (fig. 9).

The TV-04 project area's historical (1957–1990) land-loss rate based on aerial photography was 0.24 percent per year (Britsch and Kemp, 1990), which is similar to the TV Basin's historical land-loss rate (adapted from Couvillion and others, 2011). After project construction, land loss decreased in the project area and, conversely, increased in the TV Basin. Much of the marsh loss in the TV Basin has been attributed to exacerbation of hurricane impacts (Barras, 2009), which the project features in the TV-04 project area, in contrast, have buffered.

Figure 6. Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04) project area boundary and features.

Figure 7. Low-level weir with boat bay (80 ft wide and 8 ft deep) at opening of Humble Canal (400 ft wide and 20 ft deep) reduces water exchange between East Cote Blanche Bay (West Cote Blanche Bay is in the background) and marshes between the Cote Blanche Bays. Note the wide and straight access canals.

Figure 8. Hydrologic Index scores of Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) sites (mean ± 1 standard error) within TV-04 (blue star, n=7 scores) are shown over time relative to all other CRMS sites (within Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act [CWPPRA] projects and references for CWPPRA projects) in fresh and intermediate vegetation types within the Teche/Vermilion Basin. The green, yellow, red background represents the distribution of all coastwide CRMS sites from 2006 to 2010.

Figure 9. Shoreline change rates for three-year intervals from protected and unprotected shoreline reaches along East Cote Blanche Bay (negative values are loss; positive values are gain). The PVC wall (dark gray) was constructed in 1999, and the Rock Dike (light blue) was constructed in 2007.

MR-09 Delta Wide Crevasses (CWPPRA PPL 6)

Project Description and Goals

Rapid wetland deterioration that has occurred in the Mississippi River Delta basin is likely due to a combination of anthropogenic factors such as levee and canal construction and natural processes such as subsidence. Sediment carried in water that passes through newly created crevasses quickly settles out of the water column and accumulates in receiving areas, eventually forming new land, which serves as a foundation for colonization by marsh vegetation. The MR-09 project is a series of small, uncontrolled crevasses (sediment diversions) located in the southeastern portion of the Mississippi River Delta on Delta National Wildlife Refuge and Pass a Loutre Wildlife Management Area (fig. 10). The project, completed in phases (Phase 1 in 1999, Phase 2 in 2005), involved the creation of new crevasses (fig. 11), maintenance of existing crevasses, and the plugging of an existing crevasse to enhance flow downstream. The following goals were established to evaluate project effectiveness: (1) increase or maintain the land to open-water ratios, (2) increase the mean elevation, and (3) increase the mean percent cover of emergent fresh and intermediate marsh type vegetation.

Project Assessment

The MR-09 project has been successful in increasing land to open-water ratios and sediment elevation in the project area. Land-water analysis conducted on post-construction aerial photography indicates a land gain of 59.4 percent (499 acres) across all crevasse receiving areas within the MR-09 project from construction to 2007, with an average gain of 23 acres per crevasse. In fact, 21 of 22 crevasses in the MR-09 project area have shown an increase in land to water ratios. Land-water analysis at CRMS2627, a monitoring station that is directly influenced by a MR-09 crevasse, showed a gain of 6 percent (15 acres) between 2005 and 2008.

Analysis of elevation survey data in 12 of the MR-09 crevasse receiving areas shows a positive trend in elevation for 11 of the 12 crevasses since construction. Much of the elevation gain occurred in the years immediately following crevasse construction. There has been a mean elevation gain of 0.91 foot in the crevasse receiving areas from construction to 2008.

Project specific vegetation surveys show that the percent cover of species such as bulltongue, broadleaf arrowhead, elephant ear, and Olney's bullrush, which dominated the 1999 and 2002 surveys decreased in the 2007 survey (fig. 12). Meanwhile, percent cover of other typical Louisiana deltaic marsh species such as

common reed, hairypod cowpea, and cattail have increased from 1999 to 2007. Mean percent cover at Crevasse 20, a crevasse that was newly created in 1999, went from 0 percent in 1999 to 82 percent in 2007. The Crevasse 20 vegetation surveys were dominated by species such as bulltongue, broadleaf arrowhead, and cattail, which are early colonizing species expected on newly formed land.

Figure 10. Delta Wide Crevasses (MR-09) location and project features.

Figure 11. View of one of the MR-09 Crevasses (center) during the November 2009 annual inspection. The crevasse was constructed off of Pass a Loutre at a width of over 150 feet and allows sediment to travel through and settle out into the receiving area.

Figure 12. Mean percent cover of selected species across all 4-square meter plots within the Delta Wide Crevasses (MR-09) project area during August 1999 (n=46 plots, light green), August 2002 (n=49 plots, dark green), and August 2007 (n=50 plots, blue). Vegetation was sampled using the Braun-Blanquet method.

CS-28 Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 1, 2, and 3 (CWPPRA PPL 8)

Project Description and Goals

The Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) project area suffered extensive land loss caused by hurricanes and canal building in the 1950s, '60s, and '70s and by salt water intrusion through the Calcasieu Ship Channel and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Dredged material from the Calcasieu Ship Channel has been placed into three of five planned marsh creation cycles in the Brown Lake area in the northeast corner of Sabine National Wildlife Refuge. A permanent pipeline for transferring dredged material to the area has been constructed to take advantage of the Army Corps of Engineers Maintenance Dredging for the Calcasieu Ship Channel (fig. 13). The project cycles are designed to create marsh, prevent saltwater intrusion, reduce wave energy, and nourish the existing marsh in the project area.

Project Assessment

The three dredged cycles constructed to date have created at least 550 acres of emergent marsh and mudflat (table 1). Most of the Cycle 1 area quickly converted from bare mudflat to vegetated emergent marsh within the first few years and then slowly continued to convert from water to land where elevations allow (fig. 14). The project is achieving its goals of creating land in each cycle.

Emergent vegetation coverage in all cycles has increased over time (fig. 15). Hurricane Rita impacted vegetation in Cycle 1 in 2005, but the area recovered quickly. Hurricane Rita came during a drought when water levels were very low, and the salty storm surge was absorbed in the soil. The impact of Hurricane Ike in 2008 was negligible, most likely due to water levels prior to the storm. Hurricane Ike came in on

the tails of the flooding rains from Hurricane Gustav so the surface was already flooded and the storm surge was not absorbed.

Each of the cycles has a small delta formation element where the containment dikes are gapped to allow dredged material to flow out, create additional mudflat, and nourish existing marsh. By 2009, an additional 47 acres of land had been created outside the dredged material cycles 1 and 3, some of it directly adjacent to Cycle 1 and some of it in the previously existing marsh. A permanent pipeline is in place and cycles 4 and 5 will be constructed via this pipeline. Cycles 4 and 5 are planned to be 230 acres each, have a potential for additional land gain from levee gapping, and should extend the collective benefit of the project to the existing marsh. A total of 331 acres is predicted to remain after 20 years.

Figure 13. Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) Project area showing areas of dredged material placement for Cycles 1-5. In this 2010 imagery, Cycles 1, 2, and 3 are constructed.

Figure 14. Northeast corner of Cycle 1 of the Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) project October 2008. Densely vegetated area is the dredge cell, and clumps of vegetation are on the delta formation area. The area recovered quickly from Hurricane Rita and continued to fill in areas that did not become immediately vegetated after project construction in 2001. By 2009, the area was 86 percent vegetated.

Figure 15. Vegetative cover in Cycles 1 and 3 of Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) project over time. Note the impact of and recovery from Hurricane Rita in 2005. Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) site replaced project specific monitoring in Cycle 1 in 2009.

BA-37 Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging Near Round Lake (CWPPRA PPL 11)

Project Description and Goals

There was very little marsh degradation in the Bayou L'Ours basin until the advent of canal dredging for pipeline construction and oil field access in the 1940s. During the 1950s and 1960s, several deep access canals were allowed to breach the Bayou L'Ours ridge creating large gaps in the ridge which significantly altered the hydrology in the semi enclosed basin. These canals decreased the marsh surface elevations of the highly organic marsh mats, and introduced saltwater into a fresh and intermediate marsh environment. Land loss data indicate that the Bayou L'Ours basin decreased by 6,085 acres during the period from 1945 to 1989. The Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) project was built to enhance a 1,374-acre portion of the Bayou L'Ours basin. The goals of this project are to enhance 336 acres, to protect and restore 713 acres of intermediate or brackish marshes, and to reduce the rate of marsh edge erosion along the Little and Round Lake shorelines over the 20-year project life. To attain these goals, a marsh creation and nourishment area and a foreshore rock dike were constructed (fig. 16).

Project Assessment

The BA-37 project is currently achieving its goals. The constructions of a 920-acre marsh creation and nourishment area and a 25,976-foot foreshore rock dike have enhanced and protected wetlands in the Bayou L'Ours basin (fig. 16-17).

Five years after construction, the BA-37 marsh creation and nourishment area seems to have created sustainable intermediate and brackish marsh habitats. The initial elevation of the constructed marsh was 2.36 feet North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 88. Comparing the measured mean elevation changes to estimated values derived from consolidation curves reveal that the marsh creation area is settling and subsiding at a predicted rate established during project design, thereby suggesting sustainability of the area. The CRMS6303 site vegetation data (fig. 18) confirms that the marsh creation area is intermediate and brackish marsh, thus supporting the assumption that the marsh creation and nourishment goals are being attained (fig. 18). Preliminary pre- and post-construction shoreline position data indicate that the foreshore rock dike has reduced shoreline erosion rates in the BA-37 project area. Shoreline erosion rates were calculated for the marsh creation area and the lake rim area (project shoreline outside the marsh creation area) (fig. 16) independently. Pre-construction data reveal that the BA-37 shoreline was transgressing at an alarming rate (fig. 19). It is apparent from the shoreline erosion data that the 2005 hurricane season significantly altered and reshaped the project area shoreline. The passage in quick succession of Hurricane Cindy (July 2005), Hurricane Katrina (August 2005), and Hurricane Rita (September 2005) in close proximity to the project area probably eroded large sections of shoreline. The initial (2007–8) post-construction shoreline analysis suggests that the lake rim shoreline continued to erode at the pre-2005 rate while the marsh creation area shoreline erosion rate was substantially reduced (fig. 19). Later shoreline analysis (2008–10) shows considerable reductions in the lake rim erosion rates, thereby suggesting that the high post-construction shoreline erosion rate in the lake rim area was probably caused by Hurricane Gustav in 2008. Moreover, it appears that hurricanes, not cold fronts or wind generated waves, are the dominant force reshaping these shorelines.

Figure 16. The Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) project area boundary and features.

Figure 17. Aerial view depicting a typical segment of the Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) project. The structure bordering the marsh creation and nourishment area is the foreshore rock dike. Note the sizable acreage of open water areas in the background.

Figure 18. Annual mean cover of the dominant vegetation species populating the CRMS-6303 site inside the Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) marsh creation area from 2008 to 2011.

Figure 19. Pre (1998–2005) and post-construction (2007–10) shoreline change at the Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37) project. Note the considerable erosion induced during the 2005 hurricane season.

CURRENT CWPPRA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

Louisiana State 2012 Coastal Protection and Restoration Master Plan

The 2012 Louisiana Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (the Master Plan) was unanimously approved by the State Legislature on May 22, 2012. The Master Plan charts Louisiana's coastal restoration and protection course for the next five years (2012–17). The Master Plan includes many large Mississippi River sediment diversions (up to 250,000 cubic feet per second) and large marsh creation projects (over 20,000 acres). The Master Plan was developed in coordination with a Master Plan Framework Development Team (FDT) that consisted of Federal, State, and local agencies, stakeholders, and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives. The Task Force, at its June 5, 2012, meeting, modified the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 Priority Project List (PPL 23) process by requiring that CWPPRA projects nominated be consistent with the Master Plan.

CWPPRA Projects Reaching their 20-Year Life

Current CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) provide for a 20-year life for all projects, after which time the project would be closed and all funding would end. This was done because it was recognized that the amount of funding received would not allow the Program to maintain projects indefinitely. CWPPRA does not require a 20-year project life span; however, the current standard operating procedures provide for 20-year project life spans. Two of the 95 constructed projects will reach their 20-year lives in 2014, two in 2015, and four in 2016. Project completion reports and closeout provisions may need to be implemented for projects ending at 20 years. CWPPRA agencies are currently reviewing their projects nearing their 20-year lives to provide recommendations for closeout or continuance. The Task Force will be developing a 20-year project life policy in the near future, regarding procedural steps for project closeout or continuance.

Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund

The Louisiana CWPPRA program currently receives approximately 13 percent (70 percent of 18.5 percent) of annual revenues from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety Trust Fund (Trust Fund): currently $79 million (FY 2012). The remaining 30 percent of CWPPRA appropriations is divided evenly between the Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA). The Trust Fund was part of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) that was enacted August 10, 2005, which authorized Federal surface

transportation and other programs for the 5-year period of 2005–9. The Trust Fund expired in October 2009 but has been extended until September 30, 2012, through the MAP-21 Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2012.

Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act Reauthorization

CWPPRA is currently authorized to 2019. It was reauthorized in 2004 from 2009 to 2019 through amendment to the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777c[a]). Reauthorization will be necessary to continue the program beyond 2019.

CWPPRA CONCLUSION

The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) has been actively reclaiming wetlands and helping to turn the tide on land loss for more than 22 years. Projects that have rebuilt the barrier islands and interior marshes and have repaired hydrology have all left a lasting mark on the coastal landscape. A foundation has been laid with the inception of the CWPPRA program on which subsequent restoration initiatives have been built. Several comprehensive restoration plans have capitalized upon CWPPRA's public planning process and so have been generated and widely accepted because of the encouragement of public involvement and interagency cooperation. Government planning documents and various ongoing feasibility studies have often resulted from CWPPRA generated project concepts. Additionally, some projects that have been designed through CWPPRA have been adopted and constructed through other authorities. This type of synergy between funding vehicles is not redundant but rather is efficient in pursuing project implementation. In addition to authorizing 192 projects, the CWPPRA program remains uniquely committed to the understanding and championing of restoration science. Together with a rich brain trust of local academia, program scientists collect and analyze data from CWPPRA projects to evaluate their environmental benefits. This helps guide managers to develop projects by using the most cutting edge science to support successful restoration. CWPPRA is meeting an otherwise unfilled niche by building near-term projects in acute, and often highly strategic, areas of need. This continues to be the program's greatest asset and contribution to turning the tide on Louisiana land loss.

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Appendix 1. Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Project Types

The Task Force has implemented various restoration techniques to protect and restore coastal wetlands in Louisiana. The types of techniques used in various CWPPRA projects depend on the problems being addressed and other site-specific factors, including project area landscape, substrate, wave climate, habitat type, and proximity to sediment and fresh water resources, major waterways, and open waters. Most CWPPRA projects employ one or more of the following restoration techniques:

- ***Freshwater Reintroduction*** **-** Fresh water is channeled from a nearby river or waterbody into surrounding wetlands. This infusion of water, sediment, and nutrients helps slow saltwater intrusion, slows the loss of marsh, and creates a limited amount of new marsh.
- ***Outfall Management*** **-** A variety of techniques are used to regulate the flow of freshwater reintroduction to ensure that water and sediment reach needed areas. These techniques maximize the benefits of freshwater reintroduction.
- ***Sediment Diversion*** **-** A crevasse is cut into a river levee, allowing river water, nutrients, and sediment to flow into nearby wetlands to mimic natural land-building processes.

- ***Dredged Material/Marsh Creation*** **-** Dredged sediment is placed at specified elevations in shallow open water and deteriorating marsh, to encourage plant recolonization.

- ***Shoreline Protection*** **-** Eroding shorelines are protected by buttressing the land with rock berms, concrete, plantings, or by diffusing wave energy in front of the shore by using breakwaters and/or fences.

- ***Sediment and Nutrient Trapping*** **-** Brush fences or low land ridges (terraces) are built to slow water flow and promote sediment accumulation.

- ***Hydrologic Restoration*** **-** Natural drainage patterns are restored as much as possible by installing water control structures, by blocking dredged canals, and (or) by cutting gaps in artificial levees.

- ***Marsh Management*** **-** The water level and salinity in a contained marsh area are controlled by levees and gates or weirs to promote the regrowth of desired vegetation and reestablish historical wildlife habitat.

- ***Barrier Island Restoration*** **-** Several methods are used to stabilize and protect islands, including shoring up dunes with fences and vegetative plantings, rebuilding islands with dredged material, and using breakwaters to protect islands from waves.

- ***Vegetative Planting*** **-** Site-appropriate marsh plants are established in project areas to reduce erosion, stabilize the soil, and accelerate wildlife habitat development.

- ***Terracing*** **-** Terracing is construction of low ridges, usually in patterns, which enclose open water areas. The ridges slow water flow and help trap sediment to rebuild marsh.

- ***Long-Distance Conveyance of Dredged Material*** **-** This technique is similar to other marsh creation techniques except different techniques are utilized to transport sediment greater distances, often by using booster pumps.

- ***Invasive Species Control Program*** **-** A control program pays licensed trappers/hunters to harvest invasive species, such as nutria, that damage the marsh.

- ***Delta Management*** **-** Wetland creation on active deltas can be enhanced by altering flow patterns, thus promoting land accretion.

Appendix 2. Complete List of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Projects Authorized Since 1990

The following Web site provides a complete list of authorized projects under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) since its implementation in 1990: http://www.lacoast.gov/new/Projects/List.aspx.

Appendix 3. Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Educational Videos

The Public Outreach Committee (OC) is comprised of members from the participating Federal agencies, the State of Louisiana, other coastal programs, and non-profit organizations. But only the core group members representing the CWPPRA entities are eligible to vote on budget matters. The committee is currently responsible for:

- formulating information strategies and public and formal education initiatives,
- maintaining a Web site of complex technical and educational materials,
- developing audio-visual presentations,
- organizing exhibits,
- disseminating publications and news releases, and
- conducting special events such as project dedications and groundbreakings.

The outreach coordinator manages the educational program, which provides information and materials for classroom use throughout the state. The Chairman and coordinator for outreach serve on local and regional planning efforts and act as the liaisons between the public, parish governments, and the various federal agencies involved in CWPPRA. To address the need for immediate action of wetland loss and education the public, the CWPPRA's Public Outreach Committee, in collaboration with our Federal, State, Local and private stakeholders have developed various Outreach Videos (listed below). All the listed videos and their short description can be found at http://www.lacoast.gov/new/Pubs/videos.aspx.

- **Returning Marshlands to Magnificent Life**—Learn about hydrologic restoration techniques that CWPPRA uses to protect coastal Louisiana.

- **CWPPRA - Rebuilding Coastal Louisiana**—What is CWPPRA? Learn about saving coastal Louisiana through the Coastal Wetlands Planning Protection and Restoration Act.

- **Marsh Creation - Step by Step**—Learn about CWPPRA's efforts to save Marsh Island in south central coastal Louisiana.

- **Meet the CWPPRA Task Force**—Learn about Louisiana's coastal restoration efforts through CWPPRA. As CWPPRA celebrates its 20th anniversary, Task Force members explain why restoration is essential to Louisiana.

- **Louisiana Coastal Land Loss Simulation Video 1932-2010**—This USGS-NWRC video captures Louisiana Coastal Land Loss issues via animation.

- **Coastal Louisiana: Impacts of Hurricanes on Salt Marsh and Mangrove Wetlands**—This video describes research conducted by Dr. Karen McKee, USGS Research Ecologist, and her university partners, Dr. Irv Mendelssohn (Louisiana State University) and Dr. Mark Hester (University of Louisiana at Lafayette). They are studying the effects of hurricanes on marsh and mangrove wetlands in the Mississippi River Delta.

- **Effects of Sea-Level Rise on Coastal Wetlands in the Mississippi Delta**—This video describes research being conducted by Dr. Karen McKee, USGS Research Ecologist, and her university partner, Dr. Julia Cherry. Their goal is to better understand the effects of sea-level rise and other global change factors on coastal wetlands in the Mississippi River Delta.

- **The Floating Marshes of Louisiana: A Unique Ecosystem**—In the Mississippi River Delta Plain, there are large expanses of floating marsh, which are the focus of this video. This unique ecosystem is dominated by a variety of grasses and forbs, which can create a buoyant mat that floats on a layer of water. How these marshes form and some of their unique features are described.

- **What Lies Beneath: Using Mangrove Peat to Study Ancient Coastal Environments and Sea-Level Rise**—This video describes how scientists study past changes in sea-level and coastal environments by analyzing mangrove peat. Mangrove islands located off the coast of Belize are underlain by deep deposits of peat (organic soil), which retain a record of past sea level, vegetation, and climate. By studying past changes in sea level and how intertidal ecosystems, such as mangroves, have responded to these changes, we can better predict what will happen in the future as sea levels increase.

Appendix 4. List of Acronyms Used in the Report

- BICM – Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring Program
- CPRA - Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority representing the State of Louisiana - Governor's Office of Coastal Activities
- CWPPRA – Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act
- CRMS – Coastwide Reference Monitoring System
- EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- FDT – (Master Plan) Framework Development Team
- GCERTF - Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force
- LCA – Louisiana Coastal Area
- NAWCA - North American Wetlands Conservation Act
- NGO – Non-governmental Organization
- NMFS - National Marine Fisheries Service
- NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NRCS - Natural Resources Conservation Service
- OC – (Public) Outreach Committee
- PPL – Priority Project List
- SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
- USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- USFWS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- USGS – U.S. Geological Survey

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

OUTREACH COMMITTEE QUARTERLY REPORT AND 2012 OUTREACH BUDGET

For Report/Decision:

Ms. Susan Bergeron will provide the Outreach Committee's quarterly report. The Task Force approved the FY13 Planning budget with a placeholder for the 2013 Outreach budget until further discussed. The Technical Committee and P&E Committee held a teleconference on September 5, 2012 and discussed the Outreach Committee budget and work plan.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the Outreach budget and work plan.

CWPPRA Task Force Meeting
October 11, 2012

CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee Report

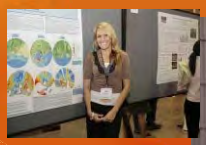


Conferences

Louisiana Examines the State of the Coast

State of the Coast



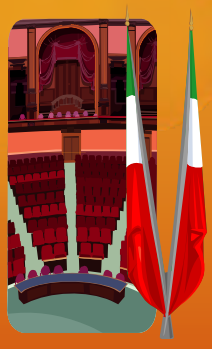






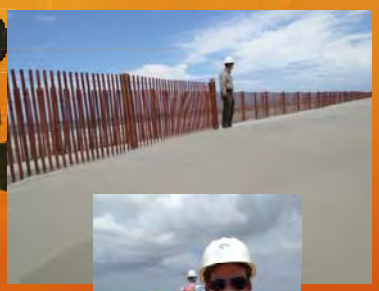
CWPPRA – Platinum Sponsor





Legislative Education

West Belle Pass







Susan,

I want to extend my thanks to you, Mel, Shane, Phil and your partners at Weeks Marine and CPE for arranging the thorough and informative site visit to the West Belle Pass site just south of Port Fourchon.

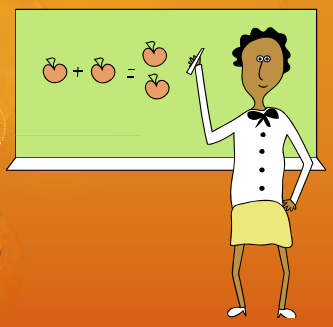
For almost 20 years, I have worked alongside Sen. Landrieu as she has fought to secure funding to preserve and protect our fragile coastline. It was extremely rewarding to me personally as the Senator's state director, and even more as a Louisiana citizen to see the phenomenal work of the CWPPRA program in action.

Thank you for the opportunity to see this work in progress. As always, our office stands ready to assist your efforts in any way we can.

T. Bradley Keith

State Director

Office of U.S. Senator Mary L. Landrieu



Education

A Host of Activities

LUMCON - H2O Workshop

- Classroom Lessons
- Flyover of Coastal Wetlands





Gulf of Mexico Foundation's Educator Expeditions



Boarded the M/V Fling to talk about LA issues including the restoration efforts to save the wetlands.

Governor's Environmental Education Awards for Art and Language Arts



Addressing the Families

And the winners are:

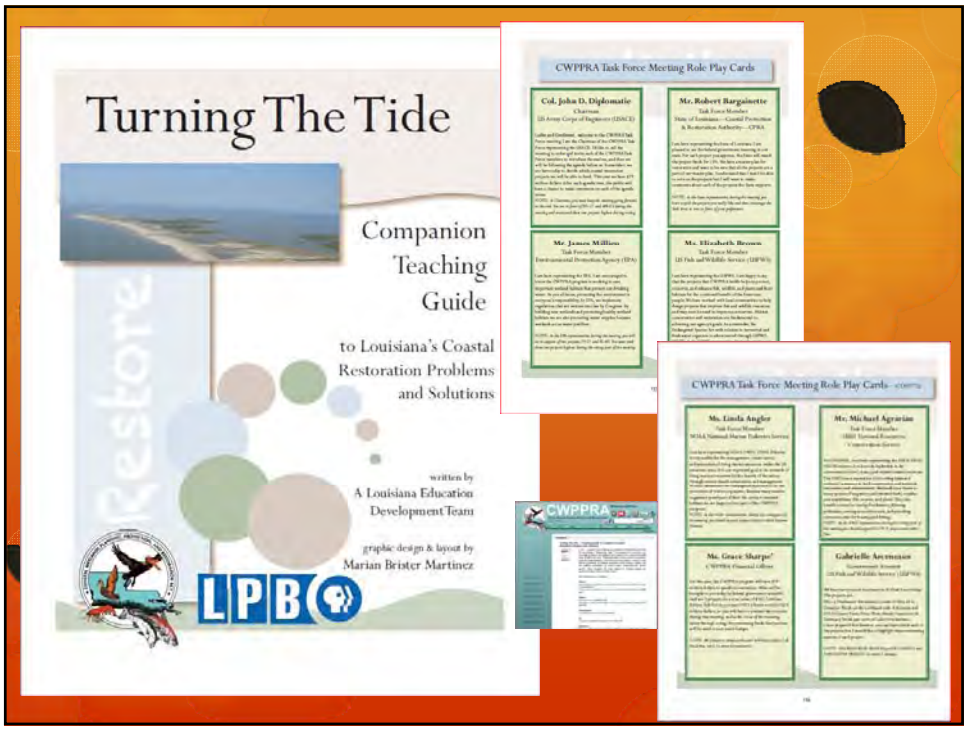


Photo by: Janella Rachal

Turning the Tide Film and Curriculum









Other Outreach Activities

Dulac Community Dinner

Sponsored by Bayou Grace

FREE COMMUNITY DINNER

At KC Home
Lady of Good Voyage Council No. 7722
(5396 Shrimpers Row, Houma, LA 70363)

Wednesday, September 19, 2012 at 5:30 PM

On the menu: Baked chicken, rice dressing, green beans and dessert.

Guest speaker: **Susan Bergeron,** Outreach Coordinator, Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

Everyone is invited to join us for an evening of:
- Great food
- Community fellowship
- Door prizes
- Children's activities
- Informative discussions

Hosted by: Bayou Grace Community Services, Inc.
For more information: (985) 594-5350

Why Save Louisiana?



Photo by: Diane Huhn

LDWF-National Hunting and Fishing Day

Woodworth, LA





http://www.kalb.com/story/19612552/national-hunting-fishing-day

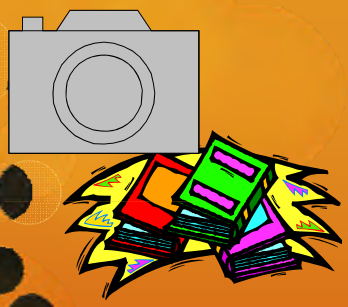
Alexandria Town Talk-

1,900 turn out to learn and laugh at Hunting and Fishing Day in Woodworth



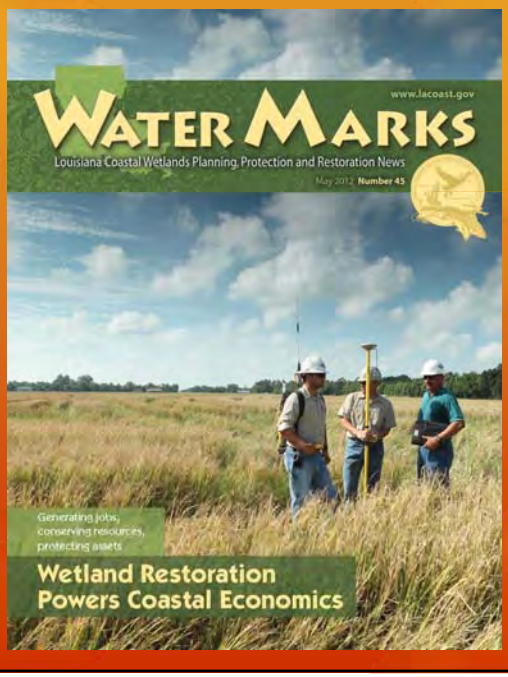
http://www.thetowntalk.com/article/20120923/NEWS01/209230333/1-900-turn-out-learn-laugh-Hunting-Fishing-Day-Woodworth

Emma Flowers, left, Hayley Bradley and her brother, Owen Bradley, compete in the nutria shootout Saturday in Woodworth. The event, sponsored by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, was part of National Hunting and Fishing Day. / Melinda Martinez / The Town Talk



Outreach Projects

WaterMarks



Oral History Project "I Remember… …"

Interviews



Marketing



Upcoming Events:

- USFWS – Wild Things – Lacombe, LA
  - October 13, 2012
- Restore America's Estuaries Conference – Tampa, FL
  - October 21-24, 2012
- BTNEP – La Fete d'Ecologie – Morgan City, LA
  - November 10, 2012
- Joint Louisiana Science Teachers Association and Louisiana Teachers of Mathematics Conference – Shreveport, LA
  - November 12-14, 2012

PLEASE CONTACT US

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

RESTORING COASTAL LOUISIANA SINCE 1990
USGS/ NATIONAL WETLANDS RESEARCH CENTER
700 CAJUNDOME BOULEVARD - LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70506

MANAGING AGENCIES :

Susan Testroet-Bergeron
BergeronS@USGS.gov or 337-266-8623

Cole Ruckstuhl
RuckstuhlC@USGS.gov or 337-266-8542

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

RESTORING COASTAL LOUISIANA SINCE 1990
USGS/ NATIONAL WETLANDS RESEARCH CENTER
700 CAJUNDOME BOULEVARD • LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70506

MANAGING AGENCIES :

Public Outreach Committee (POC) Report to the CWPPRA Task Force
June 6, 2012- October 10, 2012

REPORTING PERIOD HIGHLIGHTS:

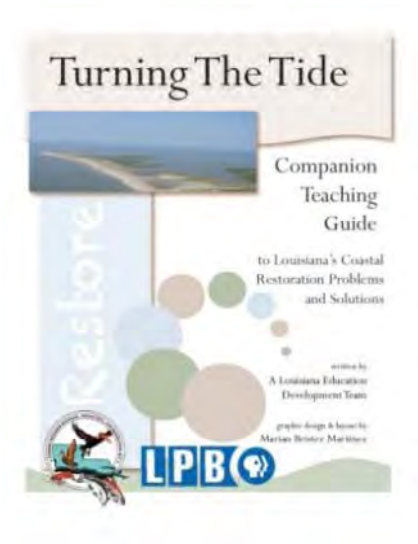
- Attended, exhibited, and presented at the State of the Coast Conference held in New Orleans from June 25-June 27, 2012.

- Met with Senator Mary Landrieu's staff to discuss the CWPPRA program and took them on a field tour of West Belle Pass Barrier Headland Restoration (TE-52) on August 9, 2012.

- Trained teachers from the Gulf of Mexico Foundation's Educator Expeditions program Intracoastal Waterway Wetlands Expedition. The Gulf of Mexico Foundation's Intracoastal Waterway Wetlands Expedition (IWWE) is a teacher training workshop for K-12 and college entry educators that takes place aboard a 100-foot vessel, the M/V Fling. The workshop, sponsored annually by **ConocoPhillips**, educates participants on the importance of coastal habitats and issues facing the Gulf Coast and its communities. Both the spring break and summer cruises begin in Freeport, Texas and travel along the Intracoastal Waterway to Louisiana.



- Presented and attended Governor's Environmental Education Awards for outstanding work in Art and Language Art related to the environment.



➢ Completed the new **"Turning the Tide: A Companion Teaching Guide"** and worked with LPB to align it with the companion video clips encourage students to ask questions about the environmental, cultural and economic crisis resulting from land loss along Louisiana's Gulf Coast and to explore how choices made today will affect their future. It is available free at lpb.org/turningthetide and http://lacoast.gov/new/Ed/Curriculum.aspx.

This guide was developed by Louisiana Public Broadcasting, the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Educational Outreach program and the region's top environmental science educators, with funding from the McKnight Foundation.

The guide, documentary and clips have been endorsed by Ann Wilson, Louisiana Environmental Education Commissioner and the Louisiana educational representative for the Gulf of Mexico Alliance (GOMA), as *"valuable resources for Louisiana teachers to use in assisting students in understanding our state's coastal issues and the long-term implications of inaction on the coastline problem… The lessons and activities found in the Teacher's guide are aligned to standards and use effective strategies to improve student comprehension of complex issues and the technology being used to fight erosion."*

Electronic Media / National and International Outreach:

- **LaCoast Web site statistics from June 6, 2012 to September 25, 2012:**
  - Successful requests: 4,808,807
    (includes pages, videos, maps, and graphics)
  - Successful requests for pages: 1,088,205
  - Data transferred: 496.8 gigabytes
  - Average data transferred per day: 4.22 gigabytes
  - Breaux Act Newsflash subscribers: 1641

- **WaterMarks** subscribers: 7248

- **Daily requests and information distributions June 6, 2012 to September 25, 2012:**
  - Responding to requests for information/material/photos by telephone, email, LaCoast - 96 mailing requests 157 total
  - CWPPRA Newsflashes - 34
  - LaCoast.gov LUCC posted calendar events - 32

CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee (POC) Meetings

- August 22, 2012 – CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee meeting to discuss oral history/art project and to review budget.
- All other discussions were held via phone and email.

Partnerships / Regional Outreach:

- June 7, 2012 – CWPPRA/LUMCON Planning for STEM –Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math education training – Thibodaux, LA
- June 11, 2012 – SLWDC- South Louisiana Wetlands Discovery Center –Houma, LA
- June 20, 2012 – Governor's Art and Language Arts Award Event- Baton Rouge, LA
- June 25, 26, 27, 2012 – State of the Coast Conference- New Orleans, LA
- June 28, 2012 – LEEA meeting with President- New Orleans, LA
- July 12, 2012 – Mississippi River Delta Restoration Meeting – America's Wetlands – New Orleans, LA
- July 31, 2012 – LPB meeting with Christina Melton to create new Turning the Tide Curriculum.

Presentations, Exhibits, Workshops, Fieldtrips, Meetings and Conferences:

- June 13, 2012 – Gulf of Mexico Foundation's Educator Expeditions- Calcasieu Parish, LA
- June 15, 2012 – LUMCON H20 Workshop –Houma, LA
- June 18, 2012 – Oral History Planning Meeting – Lafayette, LA
- June 22, 2012 – Oral History Interview with Mr. Eddie Sapia-Lafitte, LA
- July 11, 2012 – WETSHOP Presentation- Grand Isle, LA
- July 17, 2012 – CRMS Training, Baton Rouge, LA
- August 1, 2012 – Oral History Interview with Mr. Sherril Segrera- Abbeville, LA
- August 2, 2012 – Oral History Interview with Mr. Yancy Welch
- August 14, 2012 – Louisiana Environmental Education Commission Meeting- Baton Rouge, LA
- September 6, 2012 – Louisiana Sea Grant Global Climate Change Training
- September 11, 2012 – BTNEP Management Conference meeting- Thibodaux, LA
- September 12, 2012 – CWPPRA Technical Meeting- Baton Rouge, LA
- September 26, 2012 – Urban Waters meeting – New Orleans, LA
- October 4, 2012 – Oral History Interview with Brenda Dardar Robichaux, Raceland, LA
- October 9, 2012 – ULL Presentation to Dr. Jenneke Visser's class- Lafayette, LA

- **Partnerships**:
  - **Ongoing:**
    - Louisiana EEC
    - Historic New Orleans Collection
    - LSU Sea Grant
    - BTNEP Education Action Plan
    - GOMA Environmental Education Network
    - GOMA Public Relations and Legislative Education Subcommittees

- **Placement of kiosks:**
  - 10/01/05 - present — Atchafalaya Welcome Center on I-10
    Kiosk is currently being repaired a new computer was bought and is being reprogrammed.
  - 12/21/06 - present — Audubon Zoo (Education Center), New Orleans
    Plan to visit the zoo in late October to give CWPPRA display a new look.
  - 01/05/07 - present — Sci-Port, Shreveport

- **Placement of CWPPRA Educational Materials/Publications**
  - NOAA**,** Baton Rouge, LA
  - Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana**,** Baton Rouge, LA
  - LSU Ag Economics Bldg.**,** Baton Rouge, LA
  - EPA, Dallas, TX
  - NOAA, National Marine Fisheries, Silver Spring, MD
  - BTNEP, Thibodaux, LA
  - Koupal Communications, Pierre, SD
  - Louisiana Sea Grant College Program, Baton Rouge, LA
  - LSU Educational Theory, Policy and Practice, Baton Rouge, LA
  - Pontchartrain Institute for Environmental Sciences, New Orleans, LA
  - CCA Louisiana, Baton Rouge, LA
  - CCA, Livingston, LA
  - CCA, Lake Charles, LA
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lafayette, LA
  - Audubon Zoo, New Orleans, LA
  - USGS National Wetlands Research Center, Lafayette, LA
  - Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Lafayette, LA
  - Lafourche Parish Tourist Commission, Raceland, LA
  - For the Bayou, Inc., Mill Valley, CA

Upcoming Events, Workshops, Trainings, Presentations, and Meetings:

➢ October 13, 2012	USFWS Wild Things	Lacombe, LA
➢ October 21-24, 2012	Restore America's Estuaries	Tampa, FL.
➢ October 30, 2012	Ocean Commotion	Baton Rouge, LA
➢ November 10, 2012	BTNEP La Fete d'Ecologie	Morgan City, LA
➢ November 12-14, 2012	Joint LSTA/LATM	Shreveport, LA

Media Coverage Referencing LaCoast, CWPPRA or CWPPRA Projects

Date	Title	Source of Article	Author
09/17/2012	Louisiana coastal problems affect nation	shreveporttimes.com	Mike Hasten
09/17/2012	Wetland damage from Isaac evaluated	theadvocate.com	Amy Wold
09/14/2012	Estuary program hopes to rehabilitate islands	dailycomet.com	Nikki Buskey
09/13/2012	Officials to U.S. government: Speed up coastal work	theadvertiser.com	Deborah Barfield Barry
09/12/2012	More problems for marsh	dailycomet.com	
09/12/2012	Officials seek Gulf Coast restoration help	thenewsstar.com	
09/11/2012	Obama signs order to get RESTORE funds flowing	theadvocate.com	Jordan Blum
09/11/2012	USGS Flyover Shows Storm Damage and Marsh Dieback	usgs.gov	
09/06/2012	Coastal plan lacks a 'local sponsor'	theadvocate.com	Amy Wold
09/05/2012	Coastal restoration conversation Sept. 11 at Civic Center	KPLCtv.com	Olivia Vidal
09/04/2012	Residents urged to join conversation on coastal restoration	kplctv.com	Elona Weston

08/28/2012	Sen. Vitter says focus should be on restoring wetlands .	wwltv.com	
08/21/2012	Offshore sand to be used for coastal restoration in Cameron, Lafourche	KPLCtv.com	Elona Weston
08/21/2012	USA: BOEM to Use OCS Sand for Coastal Restoration	dredgingtoday.com	
08/20/2012	Louisiana wins federal approval to use offshore sand for coastal restoration	NOLA.com	Mark Schleifstein
08/17/2012	St. Bernard Parish to develop master land-use plan	Nola.com.	Benjamin Alexander-Bloch
08/16/2012	Coalition wants Restore funds for restoration	houmatoday.com	Nikki Buskey
08/14/2012	Questions remain on RESTORE Act process	theadvocate.com	Jordan Blum and Amy Wold
08/08/2012	Vitter: EPA gives La grant to help fight dead zone	AP	
08/08/2012	Diversion questions still remain	theadvocate.com	Amy Wold
08/07/2012	EPA Awards $100,000 to the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration to Reduce Hypoxia	NBC33tv.com	

08/07/2012	RESTORE Act Offers Influx of Cash to Gulf States	Audubon Magazine	Michele Berger
08/06/2012	Federal grant to reduce Gulf of Mexico dead zone	fox8live.com	
07/26/2012	Protecting Louisiana	dailycomet.com	U.S. Rep. Bill Cassidy
07/26/2012	New appointee to Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority	katc.com	
07/24/2012	Nation has large stake in protecting Louisiana from storms, Mayor Mitch Landrieu says	NOLA.com	Mark Schleifstein
07/22/2012	Louisiana Coastal Director Says BP Must Pay To The Max	huffingtonpost.com	Susan Buchanan
07/22/2012	RESTORE Act 'monumental' to coastal economies	www.tallahassee.com	Travis Pillow
07/21/2012	Revitalize our coast, ensure our survival: A guest column by U.S. Rep. Steve Scalise	NOLA.com	Rep. Steve Scalise
07/18/2012	Gulf restoration after oil spill should include conservation land purchases, environmental coalition reports	NOLA.com	AP
07/17/2012	Raccoon Island Restoration	louisianaconservationist.org	Gabe Giffin

07/17/2012	The Next 50 Years: Funding features for the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan	mississippiriverdelta.org	Cynthia Duet
07/17/2012	Houma company spends millions on building dredges capable of rebuilding La.'s coast	therepublic.com	AP
07/16/2012	$41 million dredge is 'investment in our coast'	dailycomet.com	Nikki Buskey
07/16/2012	Dredge built in Louisiana will create jobs, help coast	fox8live.com	Carolyn Scofield
07/14/2012	Deadline approaching for wetlands conservation program	houmatoday.com	Nikki Buskey
07/14/2012	BP oil spill fines could favor Louisiana	dailycomet.com	Nikki Buskey
07/12/2012	The Next 50 Years: Louisiana Coastal Area projects in the master plan	mississippiriverdelta.org	Alisha A. Renfro
07/12/2012	"Doggie Crack" In The Form Of Nutria Helps Save Our Wetlands	WGNO.com	Vanessa Bolano
07/11/2012	Restoration projects will protect Port Fourchon	fox8live.com	Carolyn Scofield
07/11/2012	Despite Debby, Fourchon Beach Rebuild	KATC.com	Sharlee Barriere

	Progresses		
07/11/2012	Landrieu touts RESTORE Act	Tri-ParishTimes.com	Mike Nixon
07/10/2012	U.S. Senator Landrieu targets offshore revenue	houmatoday.com	Jacob Browning
07/10/2012	Senator Celebrates Passage of RESTORE Act (USA)	DredgingToday.com	
07/10/2012	Fourchon's beach and dune restoration project under way	dailycomet.com	Nikki Buskey
07/09/2012	Restore Act could help unprotected Jean Lafitte area	nola.com	Allen Powell II
07/09/2012	Senator Landrieu's Restore ACT Tour	KLFY	
07/09/2012	Coastal restoration touted at Lake Charles meeting	KPLCtv.com	Lee Peck
07/09/2012	Sen. Landrieu discusses Restore Act with Chamber	The Daily Advertiser	Claire Taylor
07/09/2012	Landrieu hails Restore Act; now real fight begins	Fox8live.com	Rob Masson
07/06/2012	Gulf Coast states prepare to spend billions in BP fine money	dailycomet.com	LEDYARD KING and DEBORAH BARFIED BERRY
07/03/2012	Zeringue offers BIG picture on coastal restoration	Tri-Parish Times.com	Claudette Olivier
07/03/2012	RESTORE to bring billions to area	Tri-Parish Times.com	Mike Nixon
07/02/2012	RESTORE Act – Great Victory for Louisiana, Says	DredgingToday.com	

	Senator (USA)		
06/30/2012	Restore Act passes Congress	houmatoday.com	Nikki Buskey
06/28/2012	Deal sends 80% of BP fines to Gulf Coast states	thetowntalk.com	Deborah Barfield Berry and Ledyard King
06/27/2012	House approves additional coastal restoration dollars for Louisiana	tri-parishtimes.com	
06/27/2012	Rep. Cedric Richmond authors bill to deepen Mississippi River	nola.com	Mark Schleifstein
06/27/2012	LPB'S TURNING THE TIDE WINS GOLDEN CINE AWARD	LPB	
06/27/2012	USA: Congressman Introduces DREDGE Act 2012	DredgingToday.com	
06/26/2012	River sediment can be key to rebuilding coastal marsh	The Advocate	Amy Wold
06/25/2012	Louisiana coastal projects slated to hit half-billion dollar mark in 2012	Fox8TV.com	John Snell
06/25/2012	New Louisiana Coast Restoration Work to Start in 2 Areas	KATC.com	Sharlee Barriere
06/25/2012	Reviving the Mississippi River Delta: EDF Provides Plan for Wetlands Restoration	LivingGreenMagazine.com	

06/25/2012	Louisiana coast conference kicks off in New Orleans	NOLA.com	Mark Schleifstein
06/25/2012	Freshwater, sediment diversion from Mississippi River could build wetlands in Barataria Basin	NOLA.com	Mark Schleifstein
06/25/2012	State Of The Coast Conference gives reasons for optimism	WWLTV.com	Paul Murphy
06/21/2012	Council urges local hiring for projects	houmatoday.com	Kris Johnson
06/21/2012	Coastal-zone changes affect construction	houmatoday.com	Nikki Buskey
06/20/2012	Mississippi mud may be used to stave off coastal erosion	houmatoday.com	Cain Burdeau
06/20/2012	Interior Secretary Ken Salazar repeats commitment to use BP money for coastal restoration	NOLA.com	Mark Schleifstein
06/18/2012	Soil dredged from Mississippi River may be used to rebuild marsh	NOLA.com	Mark Schleifstein
06/16/2012	Sand fences put up along Cameron coast to create dunes	KPLCtv.com	Olivia Vidal
06/15/2012	Coast money is stalled in Congress	houmatoday.com	Nikki Buskey
06/14/2012	Program will connect local jobs	dailycomet.com	Jeremy Alford

	to coastal projects		
06/14/2012	Cameron Shoreline Sand Fence Installation	KATC.com	Melissa Canone
06/14/2012	Report: Coastal restoration creates jobs	houmatoday.com	Nikki Buskey
06/14/2012	Gov. Bobby Jindal signs bill directing Gulf oil spill money to coastal restoration	NOLA.com	Ed Anderson
06/14/2012	Volunteers Head to Cameron Beaches To Stop Erosion	KATC.com	Steven Albritton
06/13/2012	New law expands La. coastal zone	TheAdvocate.com	Amy Wold
06/13/2012	Pipeline won't yet restore Lafourche	dailycomet.com	Nikki Buskey
06/07/2012	Landry wants to delay new corps rules	houmatoday.com	Nikki Buskey
06/06/2012	Volunteers needed for Cameron Shoreline Sand Fence Installation	KATC.com	
06/06/2012	Jeff Landry's amendment to prohibit Corps wetlands regulation wins House approval	NOLA.com	Bruce Alpert

Turning The Tide



Companion Teaching Guide

to Louisiana's Coastal Restoration Problems and Solutions

restore

written by
A Louisiana Education Development Team

graphic design & layout by
Marian Brister Martinez

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION, AND RESTORATION ACT

LPB

The Documentary

In 2011, Louisiana Public Broadcasting premiered its internationally acclaimed documentary, ***"Turning the Tide,"*** as an in-depth examination of proposed solutions, proven strategies and bold engineering that can "turn the tide" on the national crisis unfolding at the mouth of America's largest and most productive river delta. This award-winning documentary provides a sobering reality check on what the state of Louisiana could look like if scientific and public consensus isn't soon reached. According to scientists, 10,000 to 13,000 square kilometers of land could be lost by the year 2100.

Nearly 40% of all coastal wetlands in the United States are concentrated along Louisiana's coast, yet they experience 90% of the nation's wetland loss and place critical resources in jeopardy. What is happening at the mouth of the Mississippi River and in Louisiana's coastal wetlands, affects us all and constitutes a national emergency that will require immediate attention and tough decisions about what can be protected and what cannot. Having an educated populace is key to making the difficult choices necessary to protect the region.

This purpose of this study guide is to encourage students to ask questions and to explore how choices being made today will affect their future. ***"Turning the Tide"*** and this companion educational guide encourage students to think about what is at stake in terms of crucial wetland ecosystems, Gulf seafood populations, North American migratory bird and waterfowl populations, the nation's energy infrastructure and national security, interior navigation and water transport for American produce and goods, and a totally unique American culture.

We hope this guide encourages students to gain a new understanding of the problems faced in America's largest delta and explore possible solutions by learning about the plans, the controversies and new discoveries that are turning much of the way we understand this problem on its head. Explore the more systemic issues like comprehensive river and sediment management and water quality throughout the entire Mississippi River watershed. Gain a better understanding of the competing economic and political interests in play in the region and how they affect decision making.

LPB wants to sincerely thank everyone who developed the materials contained in this guide, particularly project team leader and CWPPRA Outreach Coordinator, Susan Testroet-Bergeron and Graphic Designer and Artist, Marian Brister Martinez. We also wish to thank all of the partner agencies who allowed us to incorporate their exceptional materials in this resource.

This project was funded by a grant from the McKnight Foundation and by The Foundation for Excellence in Louisiana Public Broadcasting.

THE McKNIGHT FOUNDATION

LPB

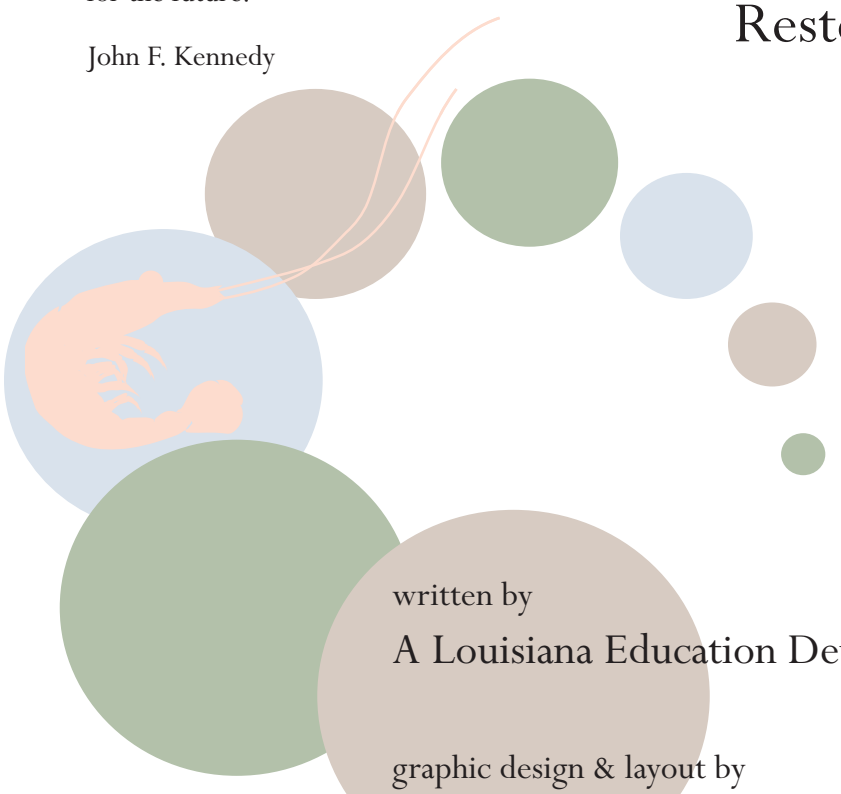
To order a DVD of ***Turning the Tide*** call 1-800-973-7246
OR
FREE online at www.lpb.org or www.lacoast.gov/new/Ed/Curriculum.aspx

Turning The Tide

"Children are the world's most valuable resource and its best hope for the future."
John F. Kennedy

A Teaching Guide

to Louisiana's Coastal Restoration Problems and Solutions



written by
A Louisiana Education Development Team

graphic design & layout by
Marian Brister Martinez

Biography



Christina Melton—Special Projects Producer and Media Preservation and Archive Coordinator at Louisiana Public Broadcasting / Louisiana Educational TV Authority

Christina Melton, Director, Writer and Senior Producer for Louisiana Public Broadcasting's documentary ***Turning the Tide***, was honored by the Louisiana Wildlife Federation and the National Wildlife Federation with the prestigious "2011 Governor's Award—Louisiana Conservationist of the Year." She is Special Projects Producer for Louisiana Public Broadcasting and has been honored with many of the documentary world's top honors, including the Alfred I. Dupont-Columbia Award for Excellence in Journalism, three International CINE Golden Eagles and regional Emmy, Edward R. Murrow and Telly Awards. Four of her last five documentaries have broadcast nationally on PBS, another distributed nationally through American Public Television. Other recent honors include the 2011 National Educational Telecommunications Association Award for Best News Content and a 2011 International CINE Golden Eagle for her contributions to ***Washing Away: After the Storms***, a follow up to her original PBS documentary in 2005. In 2010, she was nominated for an Emmy Award for Best Documentary for ***Summer of Birds: John James Audubon in Louisiana***. In the summer of 2010 she was a featured guest at the annual National Endowment for the Humanities, "Picturing John James Audubon" Summer Institute at Indiana University.



Marian Brister Martinez —Graphic Design and Artist

Pleiades Illustration Company
http://www.pleiadesfineart.com

Marian Brister Martinez is a Louisiana artist/illustrator with roots in coastal Louisiana. She has designed publications for wetland awareness programs such as ***Spirit of the Estuary: Using Art to Understand Ecology, Claude and Clawdette's Estuary Adventure, Louisiana Estuary Cuisine*** with Chef Brandon LeBlanc, and BTNEP's ***Barrier Island Lessons***. She is also published in ***Louisiana Laurels***, a book of poetry and essays written and illustrated by Louisiana authors and artists. In 2007, as a part of the Spirit of the Estuary team, she was a recipient of the Coastal Stewardship Award for her contribution in graphic design and illustration, an award given by the Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana. Her work in fine arts encompasses a variety of mediums and subject matter including figurative and landscape paintings, oil on canvas, watercolor, architectural pen and ink drawings, commentary on the human condition and traditional religious iconography. Her work has been exhibited in galleries and churches spanning from Louisiana to South Texas.

Special Thanks to Our Contributors

The group of lessons compiled in this book were written and edited to help teachers share Louisiana wetlands information with their students. Teachers and students are strongly encouraged to watch ***Turning the Tide*** prior to beginning the lessons in this unit.

The following organizations contributed information to make this teaching guide possible.

CNREP
Center for Natural Resource Economics & Policy



BTNEP
BARATARIA-TERREBONNE NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

Pontchartrain Institute for Environmental Sciences
University of New Orleans

Sea Grant
LOUISIANA

Coastal Roots

LSU AgCenter
Research & Extension

The Curriculum Development and Wetland Education Team

Susan Testroet-Bergeron
Turning the Tide Education Team Leader, Education Specialist and CWPPRA Outreach Coordinator

Kerry St. Pe'
Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program Director

Alma Robichaux
Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program Education Coordinator

Sue Ellen Lyons
Holy Cross High School Science, Science Department Head

Dr. Mary Banbury
Associate Professor, Southeastern Louisiana University

Dinah Maygarden
Coastal Wetlands Educator, Pontchartrain Institute for Environmental Sciences University of New Orleans Coastal Education Program

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Dianne Lindstedt
Education Coordinator Louisiana Sea Grant

Anne Rheams
Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation
Former Executive Director

Cole Ruckstuhl
CWPPRA Media Coordinator and Review Editor

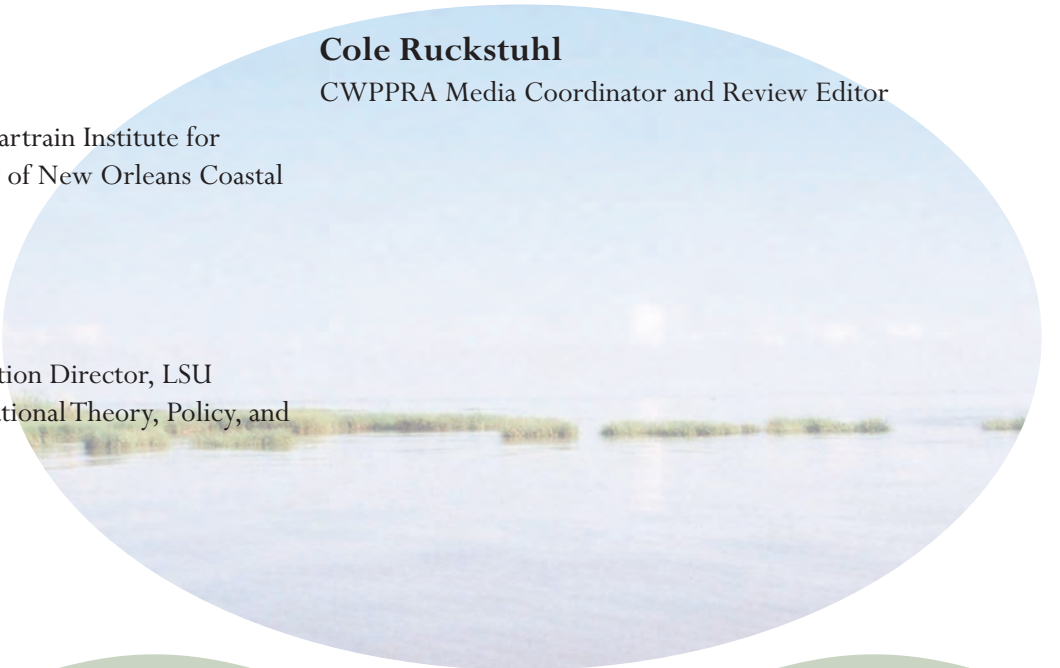


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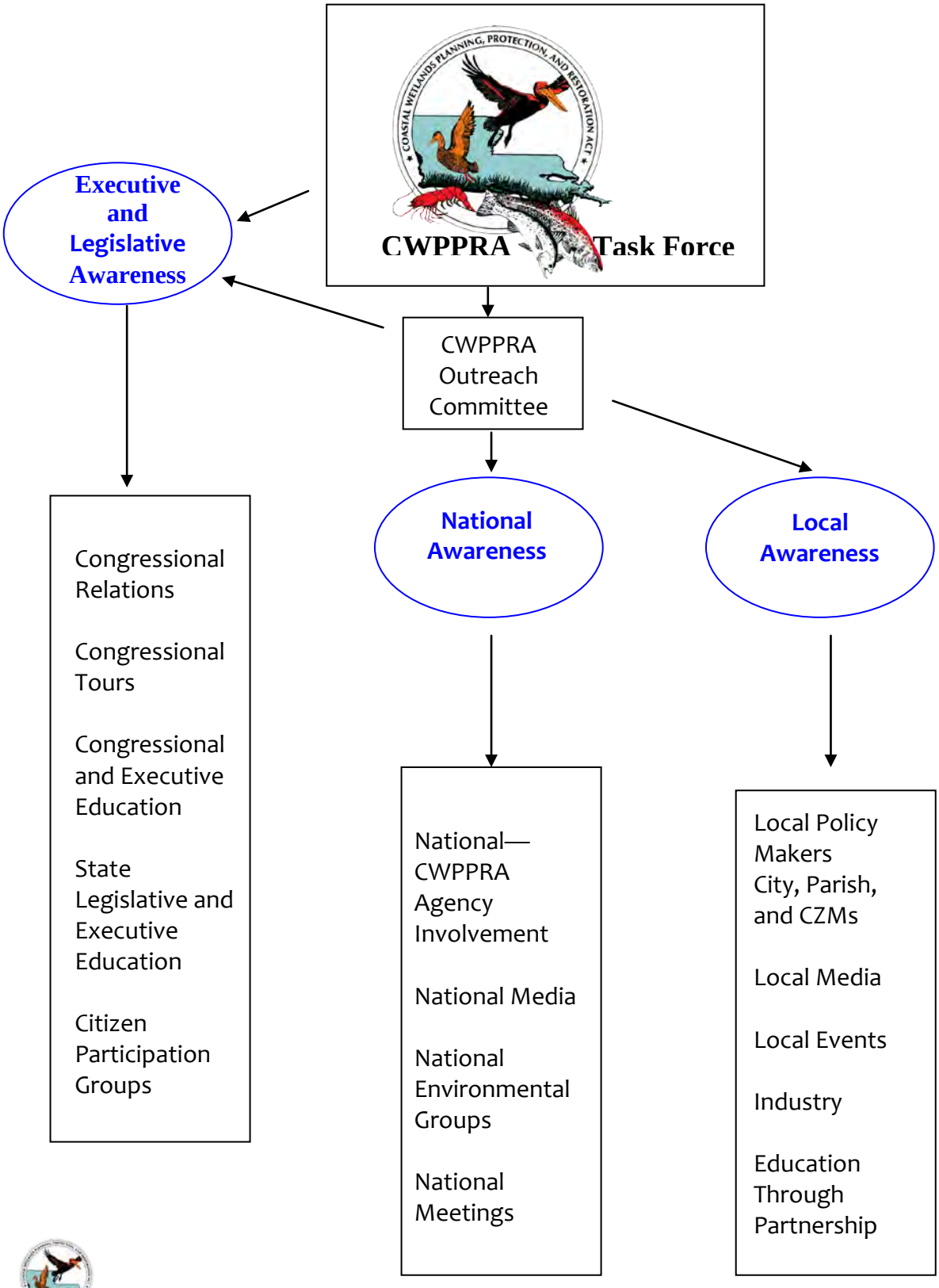
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CWPPRA FY 2013 Public Outreach Budget



Includes:
CWPPRA Audience Chart
Line Items of Budget – One per page
CWPPRA 2013 Public Outreach Budget Summary Sheet

CWPPRA Audiences



Line Item: CWPPRA Web site –www.LACoast.gov

CWPPRA Funding Request:	*Zero – Funding from CWPPRA Construction Budget*
	Web Application Developer / Applications Security Services and Web Server Hardware and Software Maintenance
Time Line:	*October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013*

Brief Description:

This includes the web server hardware and software, system management, backup and recovery maintenance, and ongoing programming efforts for the www.LaCoast.gov web site. This site currently provides a continuous online presence for federal/state partners and the general public to access the latest information on CWPPRA, its projects, partners, and other pertinent information related to Louisiana's coastal wetlands conservation and restoration. This funding also includes the cost related to storing and distributing WaterMarks, fact sheets, videos, legislative links, and educational materials. It includes daily maintenance and update of text and links. The LaCoast.gov web site is an interface between the public and the program.

Goal:

- Maintain the LaCoast.gov Web site on CWPPRA projects and activities
- Maintain the Social Media Outreach tools including Facebook and YouTube

Objectives:

- Provide the public with research-based information about CWPPRA and CWPPRA projects.
- Provide a digital copy of information that highlights the programs successes and activities
- Provide a tool to share information with others about CWPPRA activities
- Provide a resource for a variety of audiences including media, federal agencies, legislative audiences, educators, and general public
- Provide current and historic information related to CWPPRA and wetland loss and restoration

Deliverables:

- Active and updated CWPPRA Web site, CWPPRA Facebook page, and YouTube site maintained on a daily or as needed basis
- Summary of CWPPRA Web site activities (Three times per year-at Task Force Meetings)

Line Item: CWPPRA Annual Dedication Ceremony

CWPPRA Funding Request:	*$ 4,000*
	$4,000 USGS
Time Line:	*October 1, 2012 - September30, 2013*

Brief Description:

This amount includes costs associated with the planning and coordination of one CWPPRA Dedication Ceremony. It includes amounts related to the printing of invitations, posters, programs and the production of photographs that record the event.

Goal:

- Annually host one CWPPRA dedication to provide a variety of audiences a chance to have a hands-on experience with CWPPRA.

Objectives:

- Provide the public with an opportunity to visit a CWPPRA project, meet CWPPRA project managers and scientists, and learn more about CWPPRA activities
- Provide the media with an opportunity to visit a CWPPRA project, meet CWPPRA project managers and scientists, and learn more about CWPPRA activities
- Provide legislative delegates an opportunity to visit a CWPPRA project, meet CWPPRA project managers and scientists, and learn more about CWPPRA activities
- Provide federal agency staff an opportunity to visit a CWPPRA project, meet CWPPRA project managers and scientists, and learn more about CWPPRA activities
- Provide CWPPRA agency staff an opportunity to share CWPPRA projects, meet with the public, media and legislative staff, and

Deliverables:

- Digital and hard copy of invitations
- Digital and hard copy of posters related to CWPPRA projects being highlighted
- Digital and hard copy of the programs for the dedication
- Digital photographs that record the event

Line Item: Legislative Education –Federal and State

CWPPRA Funding Request: *CWPPRA Outreach Staff Time and Local Travel Only*
Time Line: *October 1, 2012 - September30, 2013*

Brief Description:

This includes preparing an organized approach to meeting and educating several of the Nation's and Louisiana's legislative delegates in their home offices outside of the annual session or during session upon request.

Targeted delegates include those working on one or more of the following committees:

Natural Resource Committee – Senate
Select Committee on Coastal Restoration and Flood Control – Senate
Environment Quality-Senate
Natural Resources and the Environment – House
Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget

Materials that will be prepared for the federal legislative audience will also be used with Louisiana state delegates.

Goal:

- To reach the legislative audience in a concentrated and targeted approach to education on land loss, the restoration and preservation of Louisiana wetlands, and CWPPRA's role in restoration for the last 20 years
- To explain the organizational and fiscal structure of CWPPRA
- To explain the citizen involvement role in coastal restoration

Objectives:

- To provide contemporary delegates with current up to date information about CWPPRA and the CWPRRA program activities and projects
- To create effective CWPPRA briefing packets
- Create appropriate digital and hard copies of materials
- To deliver materials to state legislative delegates in a face to face meeting
- Create a resource for legislative delegates

Deliverables:

- Digital copy of materials created
- Digital copy of briefing packets
- Digital copy of list of meeting that CWPPRA outreach staff and agency partners participate in

Line Item: National Agency Education

CWPPRA Funding Request: *None – Part of conference budget and travel budget*
Time Line: *October 1, 2012 - September30, 2013*

Brief Description:

Attendance at national conferences such as NCER, Coastal Zone, or RAE to provide CWPPRA with an opportunity to reach out to other people inside the CWPPRA federal agencies. Additionally, as needed briefing packets for agency partners can be created to conduct in-reach.

Goal:

- To reach internal agency audiences that are unaware of CWPPRA and the restoration and preservation of Louisiana wetlands

Objectives:

- Attend one national conference
- Provide hard copies of materials to various CWPPRA national agency audiences

Deliverables:

- Digital copy of conference attendance conducted by Public Outreach Committee members
- Digital copy of list of materials in briefing packets

Line Item: Conference Sponsorship, Conference Exhibits, Conference Attendance, Travel

CWPPRA Funding Request: *USGS/NOAA $ 24,000 for conferences and travel*

Time Line: *October 1, 2012 - September30, 2013*

Brief Description:

This amount includes costs associated with sponsorship and support of at least one national conference and two state conferences to be identified by the CWPPRA Task Force in conjunction with the CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee. Conferences, exhibits and presentations provide excellent venues for CWPPRA public outreach efforts to reach a concentrated, target audience that is highly involved in the preservation and restoration of America's coastal lands. Sponsorship and support from CWPPRA in past conferences has led to many partnerships with entities that have helped with collaborative outreach efforts. This amount includes all cost associated with conference, exhibition, and symposium participation. It includes the cost for registration, exhibit space, display shipping and handling, and any other fees associated with regional events.

Goal:

- To reach a concentrated and target audience that specific interest in the restoration and preservation of Louisiana wetlands
- To reach a audiences that are unaware of CWPPRA and the restoration and preservation of Louisiana wetlands

Objectives:

- Provide the scientifically accurate information about CWPPRA in a conference setting
- Exhibit and present where appropriate in order to provide accurate information about CWPPRA

Deliverables:

- Digital and hard copy of list of conference, exhibits, and presentations

Possible conferences include: CNREP, Coastal Zone, NCER, GOMA

Line Item: CWPPRA Product Reproduction

CWPPRA Funding Request: *$25,000*
$25,000 NRCS
Time Line: *October 1, 2012 - September30, 2013*

Brief Description:

This includes all cost associated with production, or reproduction, of materials and products used for CWPPRA education and public outreach efforts. The amount is used to produce: Videos, CD-ROMS, Fact Sheets, Slide Shows, PowerPoint Presentations, Posters, Brochures, etc. These funds go through NRCS to a GPO contractor

Goal:

- To reach a concentrated and target audience that specific interest in the restoration and preservation of Louisiana wetlands
- To reach a audiences that are unaware of CWPPRA and the restoration and preservation of Louisiana wetlands

Objectives:

- Provide hard copies of materials to various audiences

Deliverables:

- Digital and hard copy of list of conference, exhibits, and presentations etc.
- Digital and hard copy of list of materials printed

Examples of possible materials to be printed:

Additional "Partners in Restoration" documents
2012 Report to Congress
CWPPRA Fact Sheets

Line Item: Photo and Video Acquisition

CWPPRA Funding Request: *$10,300- USGS/BTNEP*

Time Line: *October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013*

Brief Description:

This includes acquisition of photos and videos related to CWPPRA projects to be used in brochures, briefing packets and on the Web

The goal of this project is the production of still photos and videos to be used to inform and educate the Louisiana's public and the legislative delegation about CWPPRA projects, restoration activities, and the link to Louisiana economics.

These stills and video clips can be posted on the CWPPRA web site, www.LACoast.gov, and on all agency partner pages, on the State website, or in possible future social marketing activities.

Goal:

- To provide a realistic look at coastal restoration activities performed by CWPPRA and their value to the nation.

Objectives:

- Provide digital copies of photos and videos for various audiences

Deliverables:

- Digital and hard copy of list of photos and videos
- Digital copy of photos and videos

Line Item: Articles for Print - Writing/Public Publications

CWPPRA Funding Request: *$2,700- USGS/BTNEP*

Time Line: *October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013*

Brief Description:

Work with professional writer to create articles of interest for publications such as Louisiana Sportsman magazine. Providing funding for the annual outdoor writers awards event.

Goal:

- To provide the public with a lay person's view of coastal restoration activities performed by CWPPRA and their value to the nation.

Objectives:

- Provide digital copies of photos and videos for various audiences

Deliverables:

- Digital copy of list of articles
- Digital and hard copy of the articles

Line Item: CWPPRA Fact Sheets

CWPPRA Funding Request: *Part of printing budget and CWPPRA Staff salaries*
Time Line: *October 1, 2012– September 30, 2013*

Brief Description:

This includes: the creation and update of the CWPPRA fact sheet, posting fact sheets to the Web and printing fact sheets.

Goal:

- To reach a concentrated and target audience that specific interest in the restoration and preservation of Louisiana wetlands
- To reach a audiences that are unaware of CWPPRA and the restoration and preservation of Louisiana wetlands

Objectives:

- Provide digital and hard copies of fact sheets to various audiences

Deliverables:

- Digital and hard copy of fact sheets

Line Item: WaterMarks

CWPPRA Funding Request:	*$ 80,000*
	$60,000 –NRCS - Development and Printing Cost
	*$20.000- USACE -Mailing and Distr*ibution
Time Line:	*October 1, 2012 - September30, 2013*

Brief Description:

This includes all cost associated with the current approved contract for the production of CWPPRA's "WaterMarks." The cost includes writing, layout and design, printing and mailing. The publishing is managed by NRCS, and the amount includes all fees associated with the printing of the publication through the US Government Printing Office and the contract to Koupal Communications - currently responsible for the: planning, information gathering and research, detailed content outline, writing, editing, submission of material, graphic design services, editorial and graphics standards, and pre-flight file. All cost associated with the mail-out preparation and distribution of the WaterMarks publication is currently managed by the USACE with the database of over 7,500 addresses that receive each published newsletter by mail.

Goal:

- Create two full color, 16-page informational magazine per year. These magazines can be used in a variety of venues and for a variety of audiences.

Objectives:

- Provide the public with research-based information about CWPPRA and CWPPRA projects.
- Provide a hard copy of information that highlights the programs successes
- Provide a tool to share information with others

Deliverables:

- **2 issues of WaterMarks per calendar year**
- **13,500 copies or a total of 27,000 copies per year distributed to various users**
  That works out to $2.96 or almost $3 per issue.

The WaterMarks are distributed as follows: USACE receives 8,500 directly. Of those 8,000, about 7,000 are mailed out directly by the USACE to folks on a mailing list. OCPR receives 1,000 copies. NRCS receives 1,000 copies

CWPPRA Outreach Staff receives 3,000 copies and they are mailed out or brought to various partners including: NOAA, USFWS, CRCL, LSU Ag Center, EPA, BTNEP, LA Sea Grant, LSU Ed. Theory Dept., UNO PIES, CCA, Audubon Zoo, USGS NWRC, LDWF, and Lafourche Parish Tourist Commission.

Line Item: CWPPRA Student Worker

CWPPRA Funding Request:	*$23,000*
	$23,000 USGS
Time Line:	*October 1, 2012 - September30, 2013*

Brief Description:

This amount includes all cost associated with the salary, and management over-head rates for one part-time student worker; and the mailing of materials requested through CWPPRA's public outreach office. The student worker provides support and assistance to the Outreach Coordinator and Media Specialist by monitoring media clips, responding to material requests, and conducting any other administrative tasks that may help improve outreach efforts. The amount also includes costs allocated to mail materials to the public, managing agencies, partners and anyone else who requests information on CWPPRA.

Goal:

- To provide support to CWPPRA program for outreach activities

Objectives:

- Provide quick responses to requests for materials
- Provide support for preparation of outreach activities

Deliverables:

- List of mail outs organized by student worker
- Digital and hard copy of timesheet for student worker
- Quarterly report of student activities

Line Item: CWPPRA Public Outreach Staff

CWPPRA Funding Request: *$ 226,000 - USGS*
Time Line: *October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013*

Brief Description:
Organizes outreach activities through the CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee and CWPPRA Task Force. Position is housed at the National Wetlands Research Center (NWRC) in Lafayette, LA. Responsible for the management of all day-to-day public outreach committee efforts, and acts as the liaison between the public, parish governments, and the various Federal agencies and partners associated with CWPPRA. Provides support for creating outreach/education materials that are distributed and used by a variety of audiences. Providing guidance, expertise, and support in communicating CWPPRA strategies and progress with the public

Works to reach three target audiences: 1) executive and legislative; 2) national leaders and partners; and 3) local leaders, partners and individuals. Audiences include policy-makers, environmental managers, or opinion-leaders, coastal zone environmental managers, civic leaders, educators, state legislators, statewide and national media, our national congressional delegation, CWPPRA committees, national environmental managers, environmental scientists, and energy, navigation, agriculture and tourism leaders.

Provides support for conducting educational and information workshops for teachers and the public. Participate and present at regional and national environmental workshops. Update CWPPRA outreach materials in order to reach target audience. Develop curricula and new outreach material. Update CWPPRA on-line calendar, develop and deliver the Breaux Act Newsflash. Respond to information requests. Work with microcomputer specialist to update current website and electronic educational material. Perform duties associated with outreach coordinator and media specialist.

This includes one full time outreach coordinator, one full time outreach assistant/media specialist, and part time for support of fact sheet development and activities related to text updates and changes.

Deliverable:
- Summary of CWPPRA Web site activities (Three times per year-at Task Force Meetings)
- BA Newsflash activity
- WaterMarks activities
- Requests for information
- List of media that mentions CWPPRA press releases and other publicity
- Major accomplishments, list of activities, and list of meetings
- Lists of exhibits, presentations, field trips and conference

Line Item: CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee Personnel by Agency

CWPPRA Funding Request:	*$57,400*
NMFS	$6,600
NRCS	$6,600
EPA	$6,600
OCPR	$6,600
GOCA	$6,600
USFWS	$3,300
USACE	$6,600
NWRC	$14,500

Time Line: *October 1, 2012 - September30, 2013*

Brief Description:
Each agency of the CWPPRA team is represented on the CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee by a member of each of the agencies' staff. The funds identified are used by outreach committee members to attend meetings and review CWPRPA materials. Many CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee members also participate in a variety of outreach events.

Deliverable:

- Minutes from CWPPRA Public Outreach Committee Meetings
- List of deliverables that have been reviewed by the committee members

CWPPRA 2013 Public Outreach Budget Summary

Recommendation to the CWPPRA Task Force

Operations

Description	Agency		FY2013
CWPPRA Web site www.LACoast.gov (construction budget)			
CWPPRA Annual Dedication Ceremony	TBA	4,000	
Conference Sponsorship, Conference Exhibits, Conference Attendance and Travel	USGS	24,000	
CWPPRA Product Reproduction	NRCS	25,000	
Photo and Video Acquisition	USGS/BTNEP	10,300	
Articles for Print - Writing and Public Publications	USGS/BTNEP	2,700	
CWPPRA Fact Sheets			
WaterMarks Development and Printing	NRCS	60,000	
WaterMarks Mailing and Distribution	USACE	20,000	
CWPPRA Student Worker and Mail Out Support	USGS/ ULL	23,000	
CWPPRA Public Outreach Staff	USGS	226,000	395,000
CWPPRA Federal Public Outreach Committee Members			
NFMS		6,600	
NRCS		6,600	
EPA		6,600	
GOCA		6,600	
OCPR		6,600	
USFWS		3,300	
USACE		6,600	
NWRC		14,500	57,400
Total Budget			**452,400**

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

COASTWIDE REFERENCE MONITORING SYSTEM (CRMS) REPORT

For Report:

Ms. Dona Weifenbach will present a report on CRMS.

CRMS Update to the CWPPRA Technical Committee

Dona Weifenbach
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
and
Sarai Piazza
USGS National Wetlands Research Center
September 12, 2012

CRMS Implementation Status

Milestones for 2012:

- Report to Congress
- 12 of 13 OM&M reports submitted for review by Partners
  - NRCS: BA-04c, PO-06, CS-30, TE-48
  - USFWS: BS-11, ME-16, CS-32
  - COE: MR-06, CS-22
  - NMFS: CS-27, TV-15, TE-25 and TE-30 (combined)
- Completed annual project review meetings in preparation for fall funding request
- CWPPRA Project Planning - PPL22 WVA's
- SONRIS/CRMS website training delivered mid-July
- NWRC brown bag lunch and Nicholls State graduate seminars

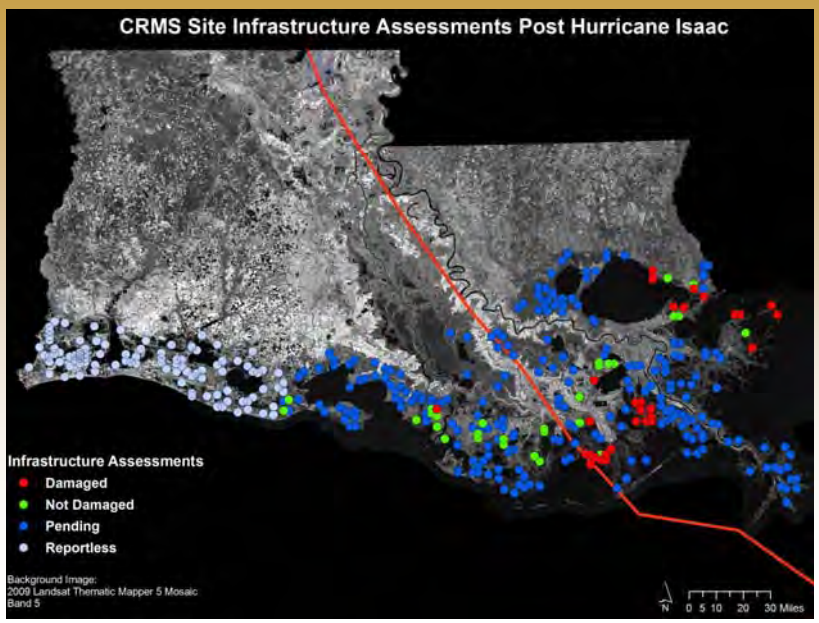
CRMS Implementation Status

- Conferences
  - Intecol (1)
  - State of the Coast (6)
  - Ecological Society of America (1)
  - EcoSummit (1)
- Hydrologic Index Open File Report released – http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/ofr20121122
- Submergence Vulnerability Index Open File Report in final review
- Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science & Journal of Coastal Research Papers
- Major CRMS website update in Oct to enable additional functionality
- CRMS coastwide aerial photography scheduled for mid Oct-Nov
  - Data available mid April 2013
- GOMA/GCERTF Gulf of Mexico Monitoring Plan - CRMS as model for wetland monitoring

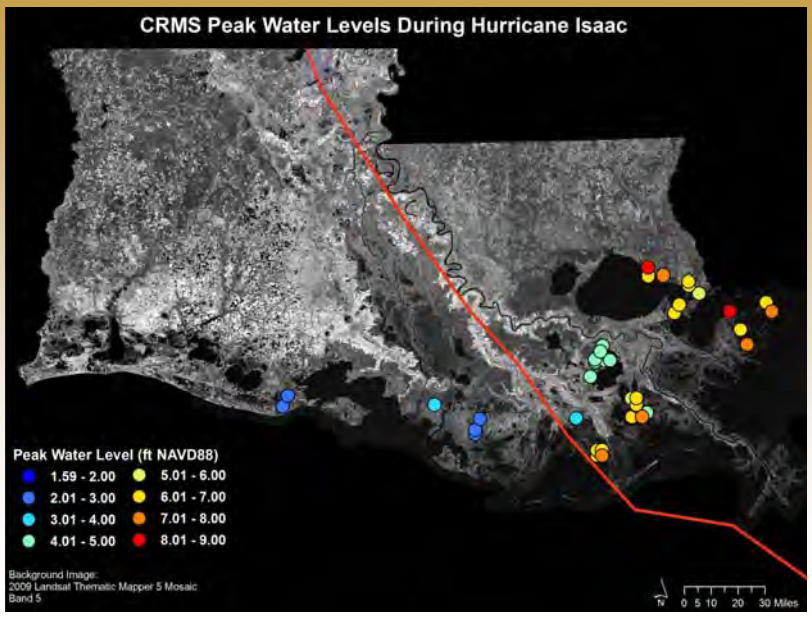
CRMS Damage Assessments



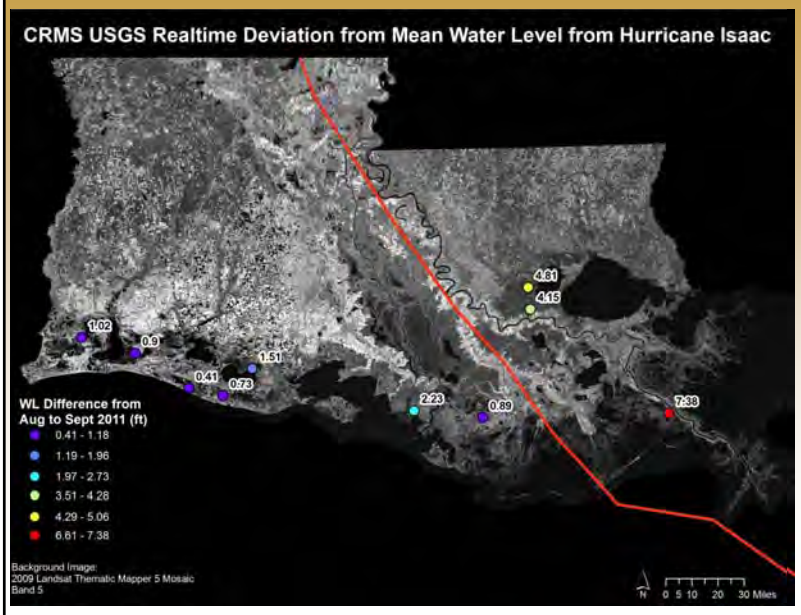
CRMS Damage Assessments



CRMS Peak Water Level - Isaac

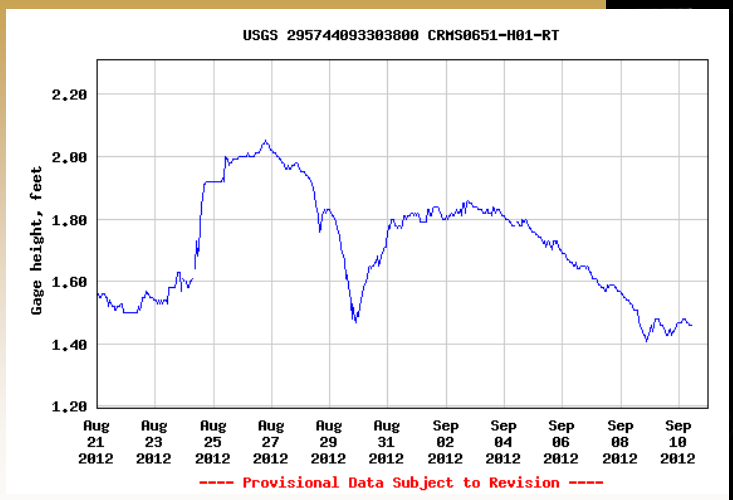


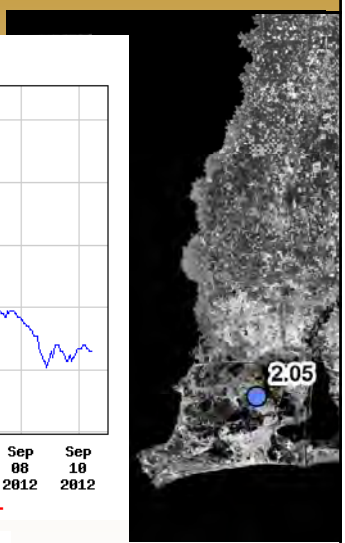
CRMS realtime gages - Isaac



Data from 10 CRMS realtime gages
0.41-7.38 ft
Peak WL: 1.12-8.84 (ft)

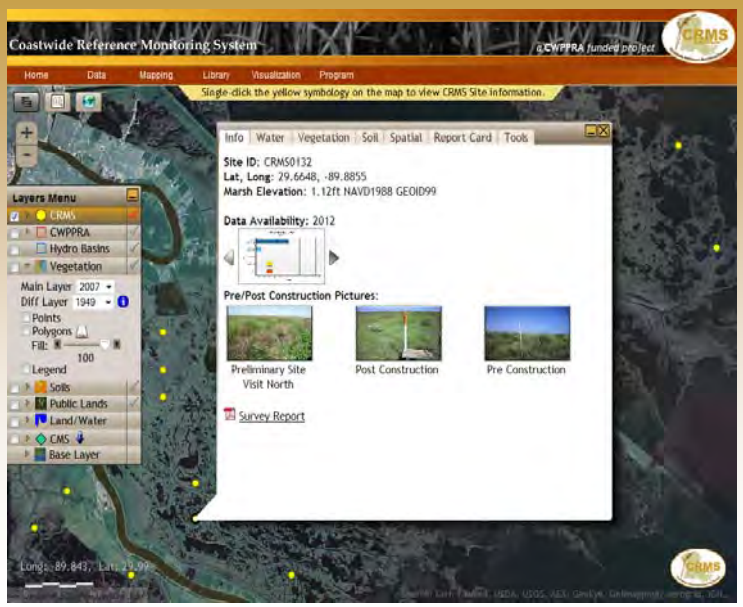
CRMS realtime gages - Isaac



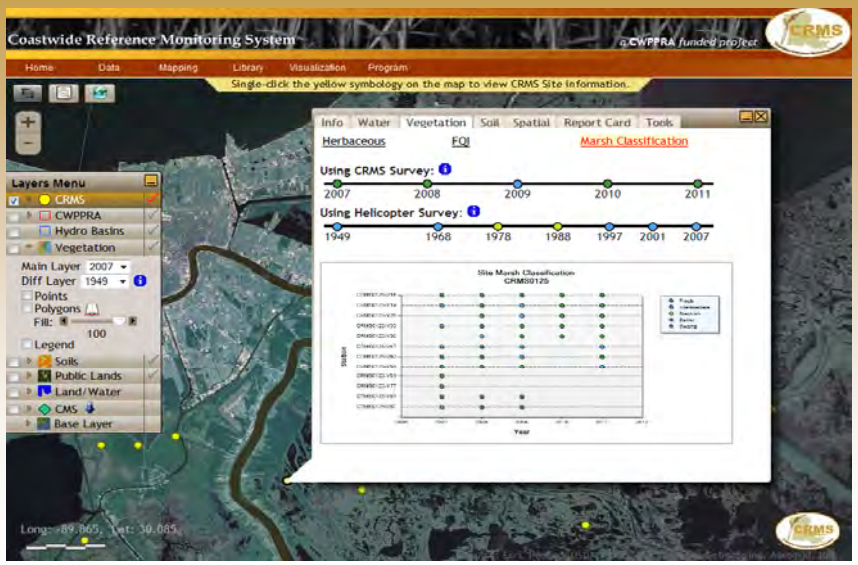


CS Basin- Sabine NWR, within CS-23

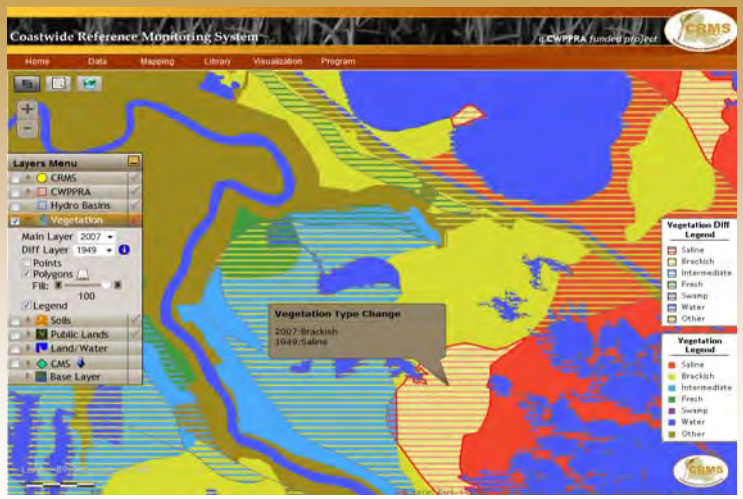
Website Updates - Site Info Tab



Website Updates – Tables to Timelines



Website Updates – Veg Difference Mouse Hover



Website Updates – Classify CRMS Sites



For more information

http://www.lacoast.gov/crms2/Home.aspx
http://www.nwrc.usgs.gov/
http://dnr.louisiana.gov/crm/ocpr.asp

Steyer, G.D. 2010. Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS): U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2010-3018, 2p.

Steyer, G.D. and others 2003. A Proposed Coast-wide Reference Monitoring System for Evaluating Wetland Restoration Trajectories in Louisiana. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*. 81:107-117.

CRMS Past Expenditures and Projections thru FY18-19

	Inception through FY10-11	FY11-12	FY12-13	FY13-14	FY14-15**	FY15-16	FY16-17	FY17-18	FY18-19
Admin and Supervision		$213,604	$218,944	$224,417	$230,028	$235,779	$241,673	$247,715	$253,908
Landrights		$5,500	$5,638	$5,778	$5,923	$6,071	$6,223	$6,378	$6,538
Engineering Services		$310,000	$317,750	$325,694	$333,836	$342,182	$350,737	$359,505	$368,493
Site Construction		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Equipment		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Temporal Data Collection		$6,550,000	$6,713,750	$6,881,594	$7,053,634	$7,229,974	$7,410,724	$7,595,992	$7,785,892
Spatial Data Collection		$780,000	$338,250	$346,706	$839,975	$364,258	$373,365	$904,561	$392,266
OMRR&R		$150,000	$153,750	$157,594	$161,534	$165,572	$169,711	$173,954	$178,303
Database Management		$234,830	$240,701	$246,718	$252,886	$259,208	$265,689	$272,331	$279,139
Analysis and Reporting		$549,002	$562,727	$576,795	$591,215	$605,995	$621,145	$636,674	$652,590
TOTAL	**$40,265,767**	**$8,792,936**	**$8,551,509**	**$8,765,297**	**$9,469,030**	**$9,209,040**	**$9,439,266**	**$10,197,109**	**$9,917,129**
								GRAND TOTAL	**$114,607,081.72**

Note:
** Current out-year request

Totals for FY12-13 thru FY18-19 are projected.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

COASTWIDE NUTRIA CONTROL PROGRAM – ANNUAL REPORT

For Report:

Mr. Edmond Mouton with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries will present an Annual Report on the LA-03b Coastwide Nutria Control Program (CNCP).

Louisiana Coastwide Nutria Control Program: Year 10

CWPPRA Project (LA-03b)

Edmond Mouton and Jennifer Manuel
Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries



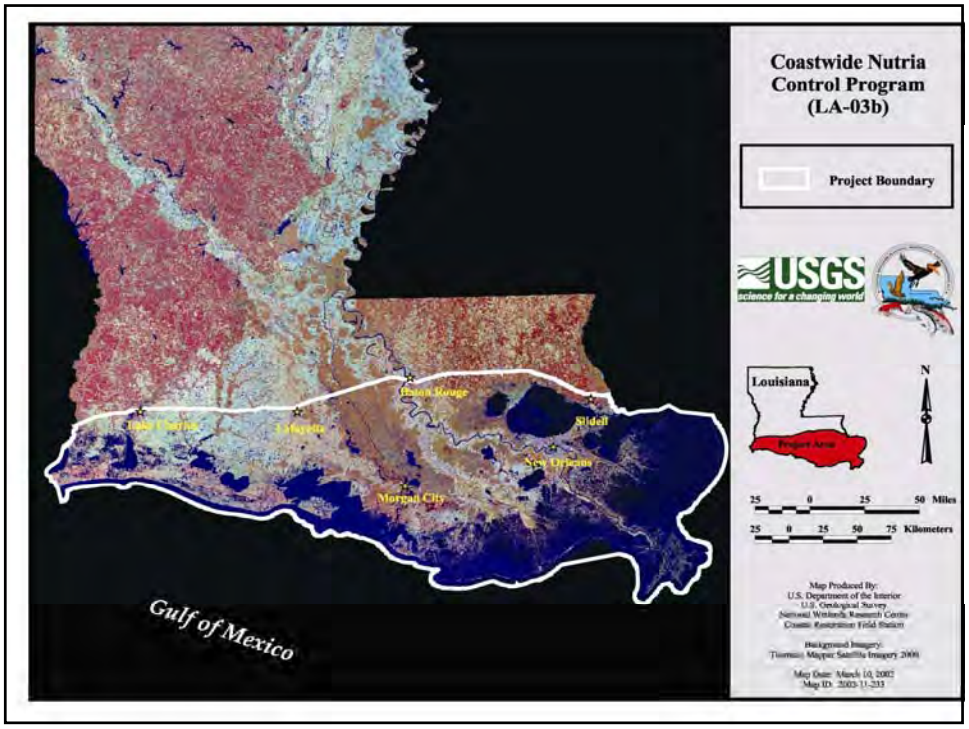
CPRA Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana

Coastal Environments, Inc.
Baton Rouge, LA

NRCS

Program Funding

- This project and its data collection is funded by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) through the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service and Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA).
- Implemented by La. Dept. of Wildlife & Fisheries (LDWF), and Coastal Environments Inc. (CEI).


Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b)
Project Boundary
USGS
science for a changing world
Louisiana
Project Area
N
25 0 25 50 Miles
25 0 25 50 75 Kilometers
Map Produced By:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Baton Rouge
Slidell
New Orleans
Morgan City
Gulf of Mexico


Coastwide Nutria Control Program
Goal: to significantly reduce marsh damage from nutria herbivory by removing 400,000 nutria per year.
Method: incentive payment to registered hunters/trappers was $4.00 per nutria tail for the first 4 years. In year 5 the payment was increased to $5.00 per nutria tail delivered to collection station.

Application Process

Application Submitted to LDWF

Application Reviewed by LDWF

Approved

Deny

Letter to Participant Indicating Problem

Participant Sent Approval Package (Registration Card, Program Guidelines, Collection Schedule and Locations)

Application Sent to CEI For Database Entry

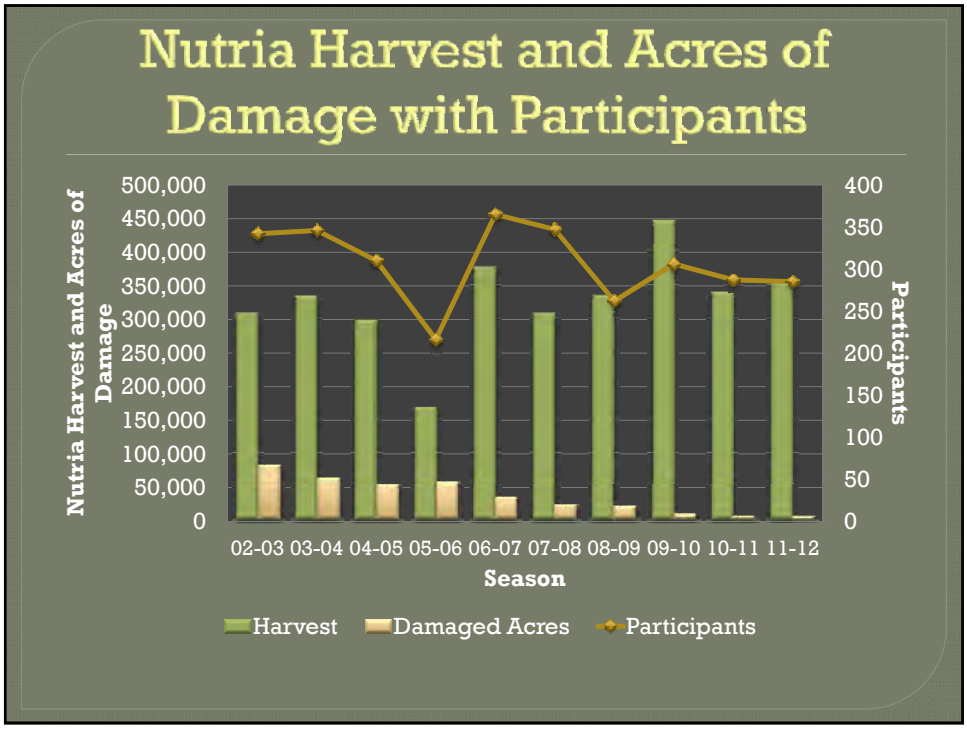


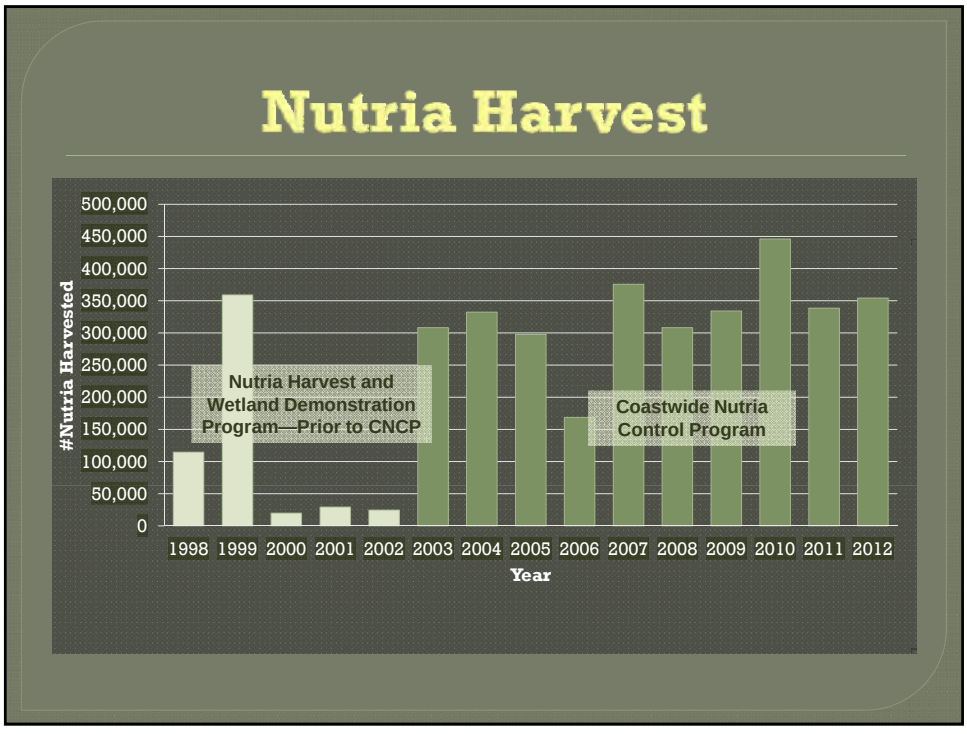
Nutria Harvest 2011-2012

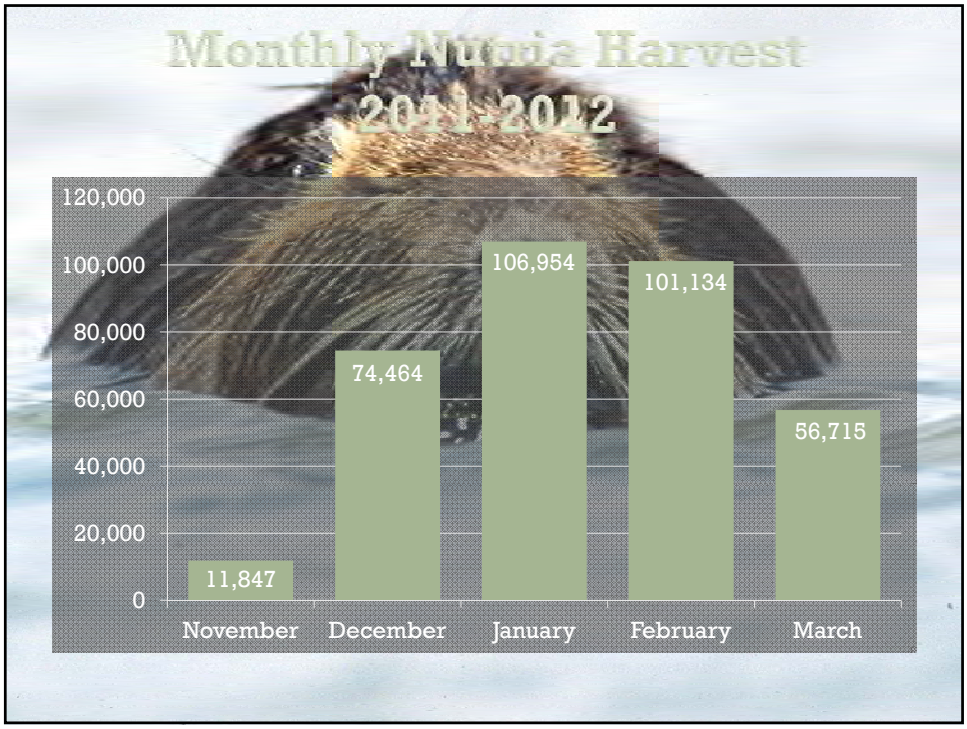


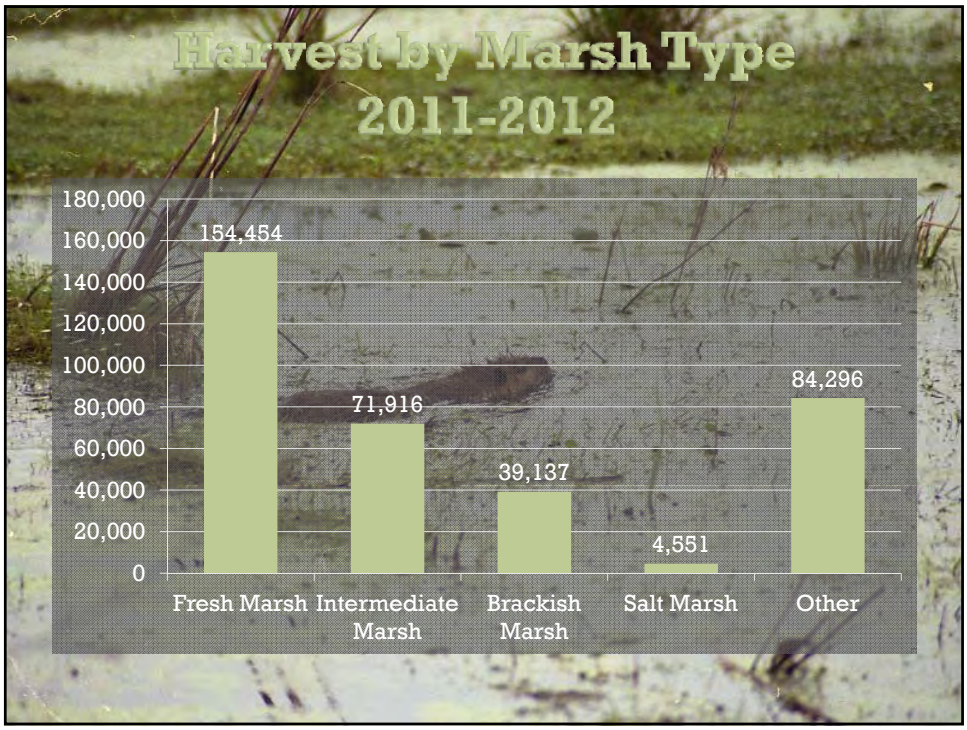


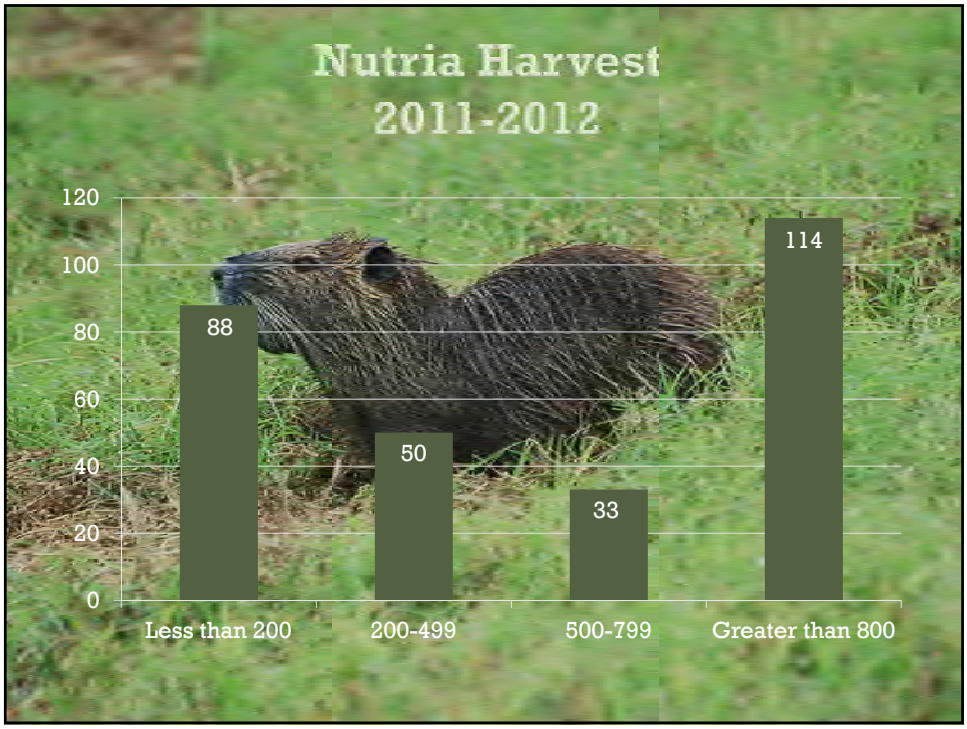
- A total of 354,354 nutria tails, worth $1,771,770 in incentive payments were collected.
- 285 active participants.

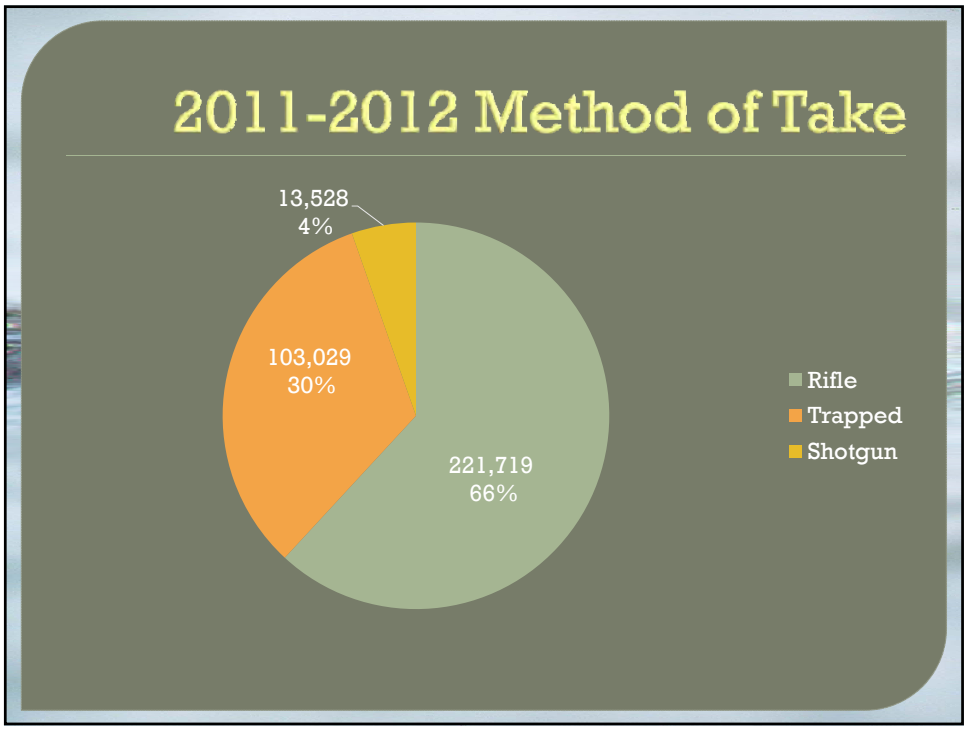

Nutria Harvest and Acres of Damage with Participants
Nutria Harvest and Acres of Damage
500,000
450,000
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
Participants
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
02-03 03-04 04-05 05-06 06-07 07-08 08-09 09-10 10-11 11-12
Season
Harvest
Damaged Acres
Participants

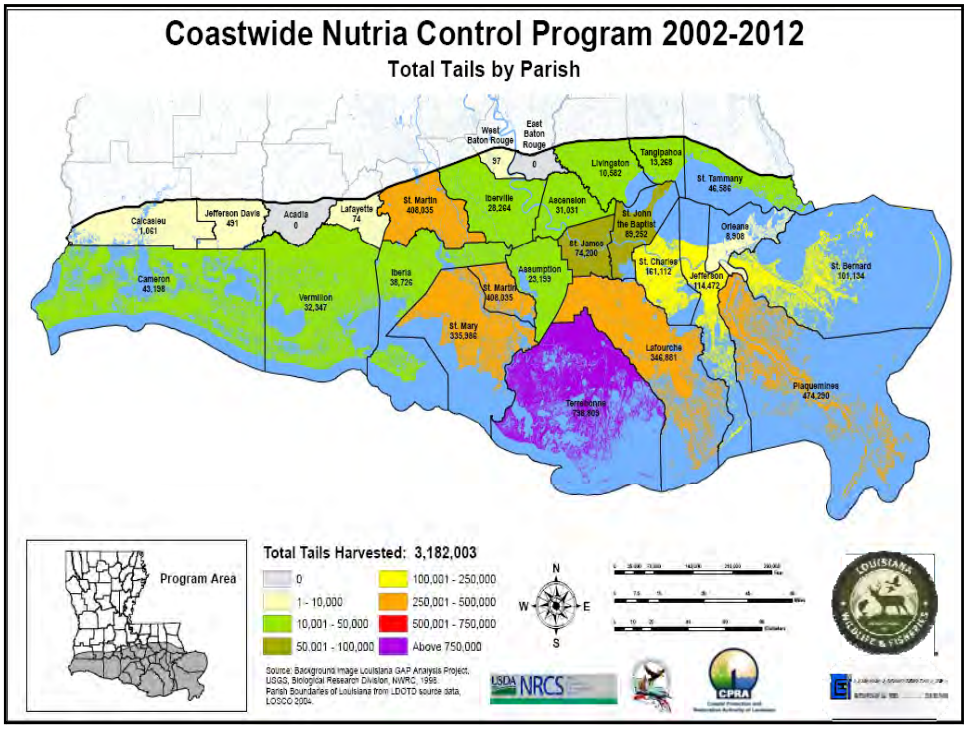

Nutria Harvest
#Nutria Harvested
500,000
450,000
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
Nutria Harvest and Wetland Demonstration Program—Prior to CNCP
Coastwide Nutria Control Program
1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012
Year

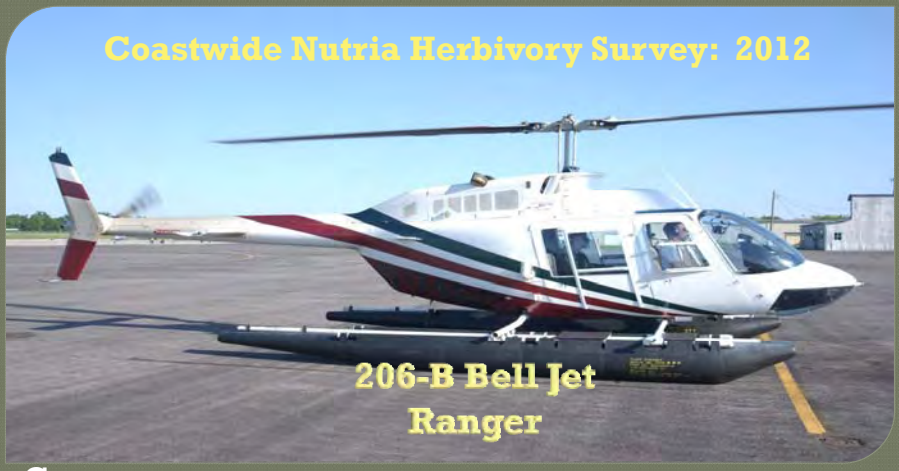

Monthly Nutria Harvest
2011-2012
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
11,847
74,464
106,954
101,134
56,715
November
December
January
February
March


Harvest by Marsh Type
2011-2012
180,000
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
154,454
71,916
39,137
4,551
84,296
Fresh Marsh
Intermediate Marsh
Brackish Marsh
Salt Marsh
Other


Nutria Harvest
2011-2012
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
88
50
33
114
Less than 200
200-499
500-799
Greater than 800


2011-2012 Method of Take
13,528
4%
103,029
30%
221,719
66%
Rifle
Trapped
Shotgun





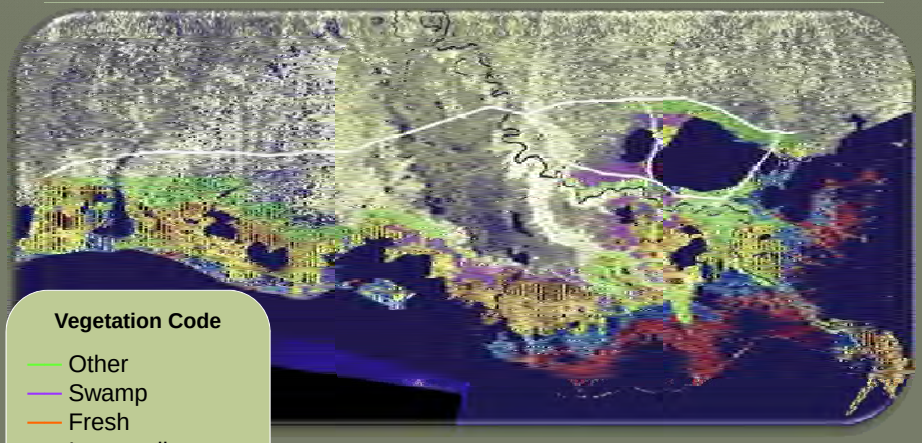
Crew :

- **Two observers positioned on opposite sides of the helicopter. One observer navigates along the transect line and the other observer records all pertinent data.**
- **Pilot**

206-B Bell Jet Ranger Inside View



Transect Lines



Vegetation Code

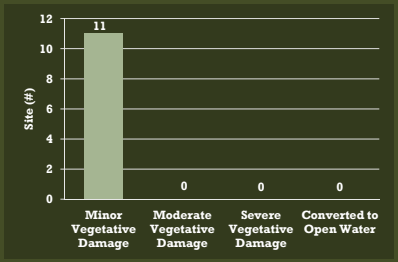
- Other
- Swamp
- Fresh
- Intermediate
- Brackish
- Salt

- 155 transect lines
- 2,354.70 total miles

Site	Acres	VDR	Age
419**	36**	none	**recovered**
274	65	minor	Old recovering
425	9	minor	Old recovering
8	90	minor	Old recovering
17	94	minor	Old recovering
120	597	minor	Old recovering
400	55	minor	Old recovering
418	27	minor	Old recovering
420	96	minor	Old recovering
9	53	minor	Old not recovering
430	43	minor	current
431	<1	minor	current

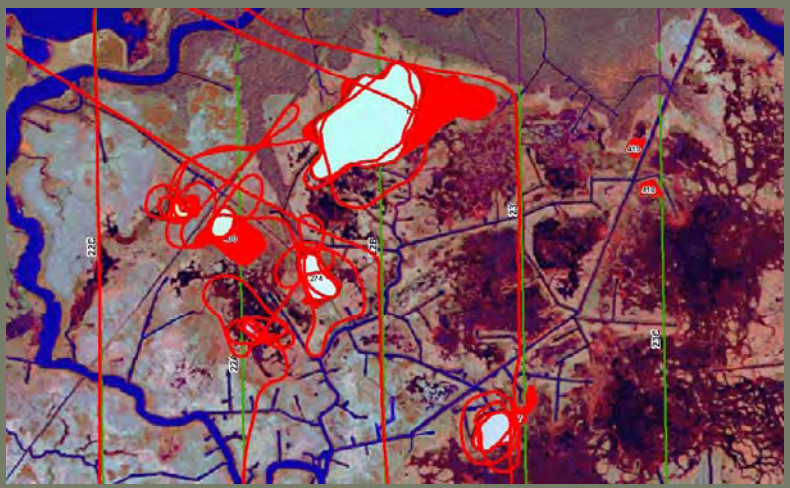
2011-2012

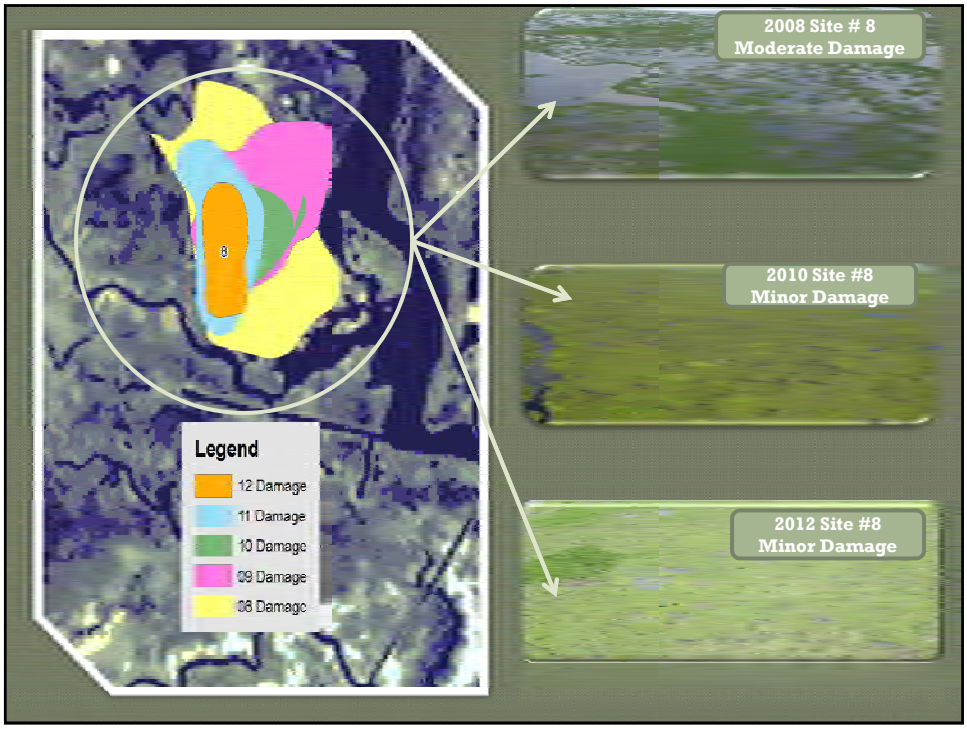
-11 total nutria damage sites
-1,129 acres damaged along transects





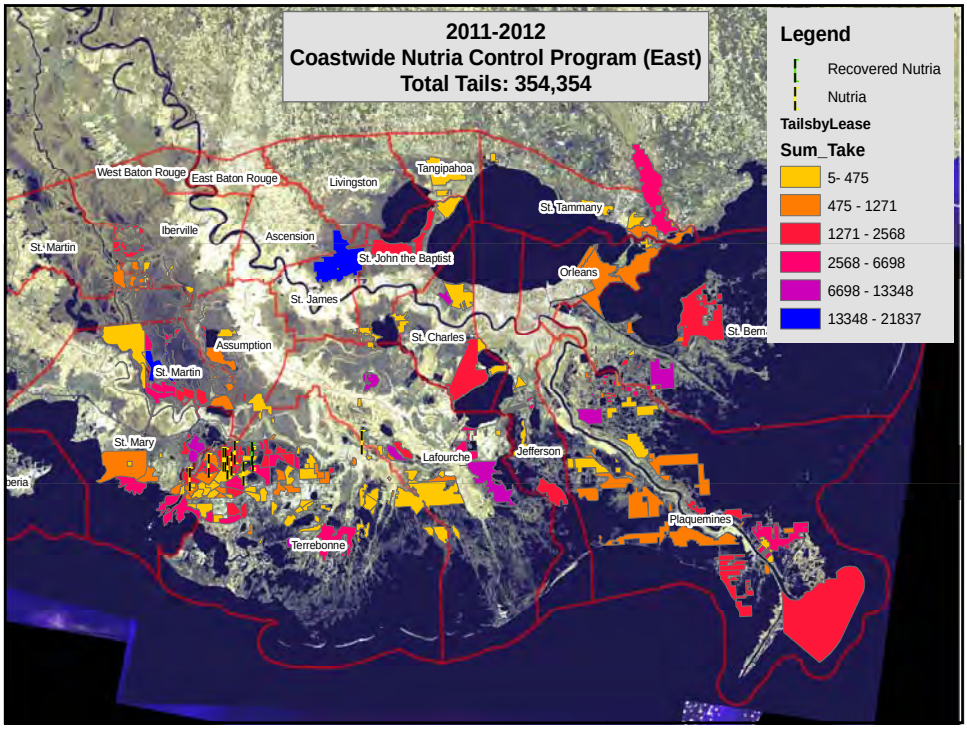
Flying a Damage Site Polygon

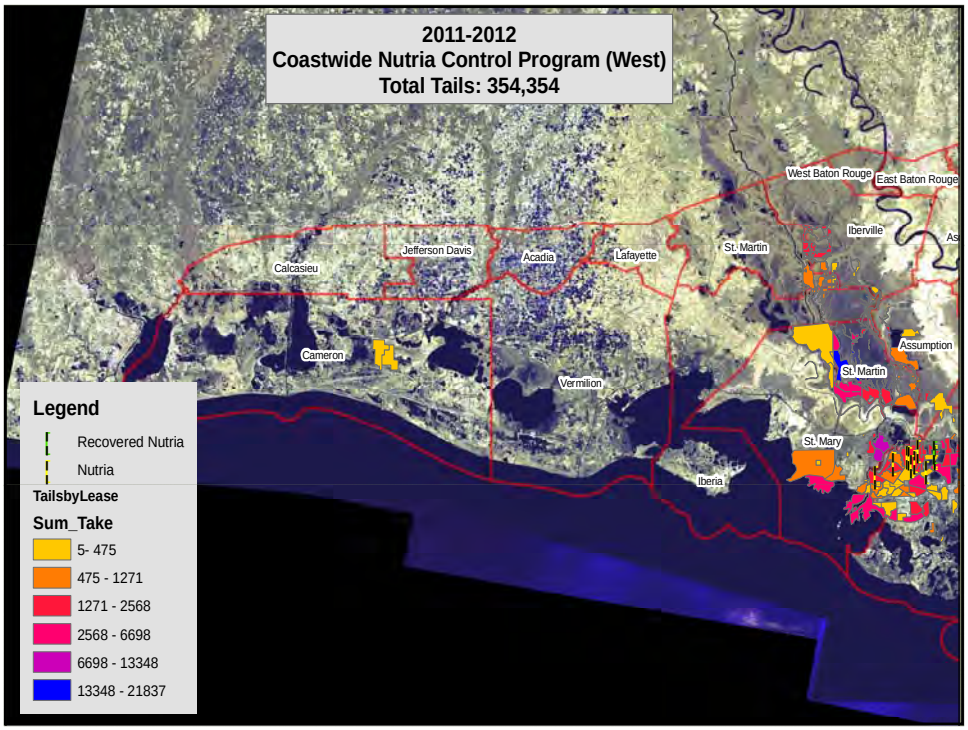


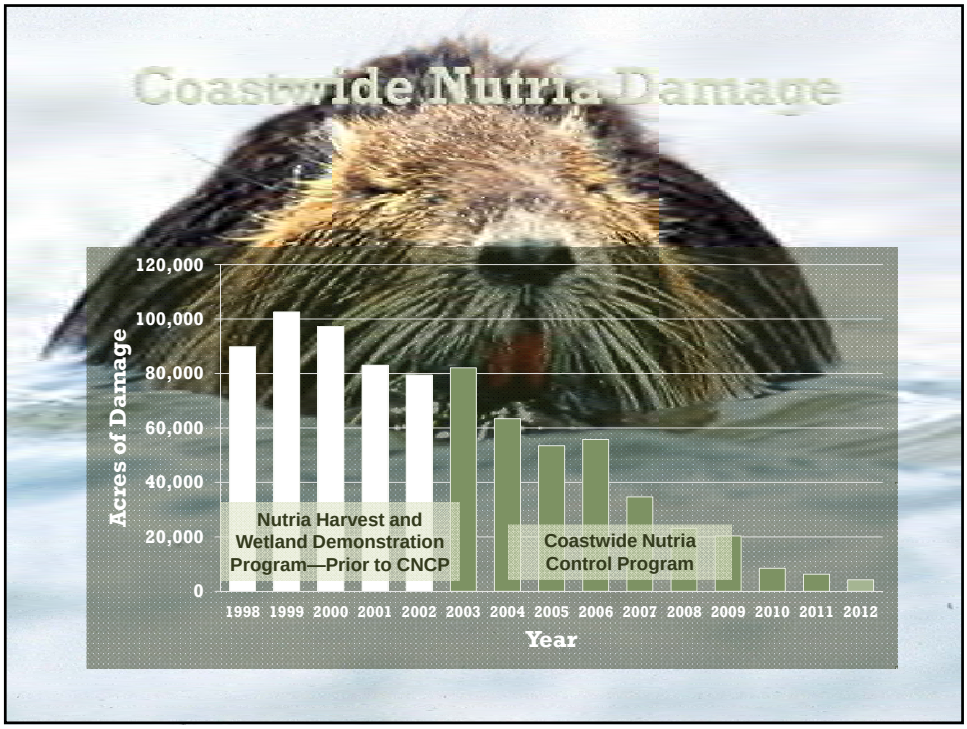


2012 Nutria Damage Survey

- The 2012 Vegetative Damage Survey yielded 4,234 acres of nutria damage coastwide.
- Compared to 2011 (6,296 acres coastwide), this was approximately a 33% decrease in the number of damaged acres in 2012.
- The recovered sites (1) in 2012 had an acreage of 36.


2011-2012
Coastwide Nutria Control Program (East)
Total Tails: 354,354
Legend
Recovered Nutria
Nutria
TailsbyLease
Sum_Take
5- 475
475 - 1271
1271 - 2568
2568 - 6698
6698 - 13348
13348 - 21837
West Baton Rouge
East Baton Rouge
Livingston
Tangipahoa
St. Tammany
Iberville
Ascension
St. Martin
St. John the Baptist
Orleans
St. James
St. Charles
Assumption
St. Martin
St. Mary
Lafourche
Jefferson
Plaquemines
Terrebonne


2011-2012
Coastwide Nutria Control Program (West)
Total Tails: 354,354
Legend
Recovered Nutria
Nutria
TailsbyLease
Sum_Take
5- 475
475 - 1271
1271 - 2568
2568 - 6698
6698 - 13348
13348 - 21837
West Baton Rouge
East Baton Rouge
Iberville
Jefferson Davis
Acadia
Lafayette
St. Martin
Calcasieu
Cameron
Vermilion
Assumption
St. Martin
St. Mary
Iberia


Coastwide Nutria Damage
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
Acres of Damage
Nutria Harvest and Wetland Demonstration Program—Prior to CNCP
Coastwide Nutria Control Program
1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012
Year


Questions???
www.nutria.com
Edmond Mouton
337-373-0032

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

PPL 23 PROCESS APPROVAL

For Decision:

At the June 5, 2012 meeting, the Task Force approved the PPL 23 Process with the condition of adding that the projects nominated must be consistent with the 2012 State Master Plan. This language was added to the PPL 23 Process and a representative of the State will be present at the RPT meetings to provide guidance on the consistency of project nominations. Also, the number of project nominees for the basins were redistributed based on the updated land loss rates (1985-2010).

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the PPL 23 Process.

Basin	PPL22 Nominee Selection	Loss Rate (sq mi/yr; 1985-2010)	PPL23 Nominee Selection
Barataria	3	-4.76	4
Terrebonne	3	-4.37	4
Breton Sound	2	-2.98	3
Pontchartrain	3	-2.81	3
Mermentau	2	-1.3	2
Calcasieu-Sabine	2	-0.97	2
Teche-Vermilion	2	-0.45	2
Miss. River Delta	2	-0.29	0
Atchafalaya	1	1.22	1
Total Basin Nominees	**20**		**21**
Coastwide	1		1
Total Nominees	**21**		**22**

Basin	Loss Rate (sq mi/yr; 1985-2010)	Current # of Nominees (PPL22 Process)	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 3a	Option 4 (Kaspar)	Option 5 (USACE)	
Barataria	-4.76	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	
Terrebonne	-4.37	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	
Breton Sound	-2.98	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	
Pontchartrain	-2.81	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Mermentau	-1.3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	
Calcasieu-Sabine	-0.97	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Teche-Vermilion	-0.45	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	
Miss. River Delta	-0.29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Atchafalaya	1.22	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
		20	20	20	19	20	21	20	Total Basin Nominees
Coastwide		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		21	21	21	20	21	22	21	Total Nominees

APPENDIX A

PRIORITY LIST 23 SELECTION PROCESS

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

Draft

I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA Priority Project Lists (PPL) 1-22; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) program, Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities 1135, 204, 206; and State only projects). Also, indicate net acres at the end of 20 years for each CWPPRA project.

B. CPRA/USGS staff prepare basin maps indicating:

1) Boundaries of the following projects types (PPLs 1-21; LCA program, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only).
2) Locations of completed projects.
3) Projected land loss by 2050 including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through January 2013.
4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

II. Project Nominations

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

that are legitimate coast-wide applications will be accepted separate from the eight basins at any of the four RPT meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

Also, prior to voting on project nominees, the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups will screen each demonstration project nominated at the RPT

meetings. Demonstration projects will be screened to ensure that each meets the qualifications for demonstration projects as set forth in the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Appendix E.

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

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

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

B. The lead agency designated for each nominated project will prepare a brief Project Description that discusses possible features. Fact sheets will also be prepared for demonstration project nominees.

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

D. P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of cost estimates and other pertinent information for nominees and demonstration project nominees and furnishes to Technical Committee.

IV. Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

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

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

V. Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

A. Sponsoring agency coordinates site visits for each project. A site visit is vital so each agency can see the conditions in the area and estimate the project area boundary. There will be no site visits conducted for demonstration projects.

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

C. Sponsoring agency develops a draft WVA and prepares Phase 1 engineering and design cost estimates and Phase 2 construction cost estimates. Sponsoring agency should use formats approved by the applicable work group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Selection of 23rd Priority Project List

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

PRIORITY LIST 23 SELECTION PROCESS

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

Draft

I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA Priority Project Lists (PPL) 1-22; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) program~~Feasibility Study~~, Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities 1135, 204, 206; and State only projects). Also, indicate net acres at the end of 20 years for each CWPPRA project.

B. ~~OCPR~~CPRA/USGS staff prepare basin maps indicating:

1) Boundaries of the following projects types (PPLs 1-21; LCA program~~Feasibility Study~~, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only).
2) Locations of completed projects.
3) Projected land loss by 2050 including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through January 2013~~2012~~.
4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

II. Project Nominations

A. The four Regional Planning Teams (RPTs) will meet individually ~~by region~~ to examine basin maps, discuss areas of need, ~~and~~ discuss ~~Coast 2050~~ strategies within Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast (State Master Plan), and accept project nominations by hydrologic basin. Project nominations will be accepted in the following hydrologic basins – Pontchartrain, Breton Sound, Barataria, Terrebonne, Atchafalaya, Teche/Vermilion, Mermentau, and Calcasieu/Sabine. Project nominations will not be accepted in the Mississippi River Delta Basin as strategies for this basin are not included within the State Master Plan. Project nominations that provide benefits or construct features in more than one basin shall be presented in the basin receiving the majority of the project's benefits. The RPT leaders, in coordination with the project proponents and the P&E Subcommittee, will determine which basin to place multi-basin projects. Alternatively, multi-basin projects can be broken into multiple projects to be considered individually in the basins which they occur. Project nominations

that are legitimate coast-wide applications will be accepted separate from the ~~nine~~ eight basins at any of the four RPT meetings.

Proposed project nominees shall be consistent with the State Master Plan.~~support Coast 2050 strategies.~~ Representatives of the State will be present at the RPT meetings to provide guidance on the consistency of project nominations. Nominations for demonstration projects will also be accepted at any of the four RPT meetings.

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

B. Voting for project nominees (including basin, coast-wide and demonstration project nominees)will be conducted ~~One coast-wide RPT meeting will be held~~ after the individual RPT meetings (date to be determined). ~~to vote for nominees (including basin, coast-wide and demonstration project nominees).~~ The RPTs will select four projects in the Barataria and Terrebonne Basins and three projects in the ~~Terrebonne, Barataria, and Pontchartrain,~~ Breton Sound and Pontchartrain~~, and Calcasieu/Sabine~~ Basins based on the high loss rates (1985-~~2006~~2010) in those basins. Two projects will be selected in the Mermentau, Calcasieu/Sabine, and~~Breton Sound,~~ Teche/Vermilion~~, and Mermentau, Calcasieu/Sabine, and Mississippi River Delta~~ Basins. Because the Atchafalaya Basin is currently in a land gain situation, only one project will be selected in that basin. ~~of the relatively low land loss rates, only one project will be selected in the Atchafalaya Basin. If only one project is presented at the Region II RPT Meeting for the Mississippi River Delta Basin, then an additional nominee would be selected for the Breton Sound Basin.~~

A total of up to ~~20~~ 21 basin projects could be selected as nominees. Each officially designated parish representative in the basin will have one vote and each federal CWPPRA agency and the State will have one vote. If coast-wide projects have been presented, the RPTs will select one coast-wide project nominee to compete with the ~~20~~ 21 basin nominees for candidate project selection. Selection of a coast-wide project nominee will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, officially designated representatives from all coastal parishes will have one vote and each federal CWPPRA agency and the State will have one vote. The RPTs will also select up to six demonstration project nominees at this coast-wide meeting. Selection of demonstration project nominees will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, officially designated representatives from all coastal parishes will have one vote and each federal CWPPRA agency and the State will have one vote.

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

Also, prior to voting on project nominees,~~the coast-wide RPT voting meeting,~~ the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups will screen each demonstration project nominated at the RPT meetings. Demonstration projects will be screened to ensure that each meets the qualifications for demonstration projects as set forth in the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Appendix E.

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

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

A. Agencies, parishes, landowners, and other individuals informally confer to further develop projects. Nominated projects shall be developed to support ~~Coast 2050~~ the strategies and goals of the State Master Plan.

B. The lead agency designated for each nominated project will prepare a brief Project Description that discusses possible features. Fact sheets will also be prepared for demonstration project nominees.

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

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

IV. Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

A. Technical Committee meets to consider the project costs and potential wetland benefits of the nominees. Technical Committee will select ten candidate projects for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups. At this time, the Technical Committee will also select up to three

demonstration project candidates for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups.

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

V. Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

A. Sponsoring agency coordinates site visits for each project. A site visit is vital so each agency can see the conditions in the area and estimate the project area boundary. There will be no site visits conducted for demonstration projects.

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

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

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

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

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

VI. Selection of 23rd Priority Project List

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

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

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

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

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December 12, 2012	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, approve Phases I and II (Baton Rouge)
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February #, 2013	Coast-wide RPT Voting (via electronic vote)~~Meeting (Baton Rouge)~~
March #, 2014~~4~~3	Agencies prepare fact sheets for RPT-nominated projects
March #-#, 2013	Engineering/ Environmental Work Groups review project features, benefits & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)
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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

STATUS OF THE PPL 10 – ROCKEFELLER REFUGE GULF STABILIZATION PROJECT (ME-18)

For Report/Discussion:

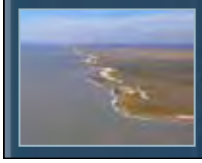
The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and CPRA will make a presentation on the project status. The presentation will include two (2) construction alternatives of the original project, and then solicit input from the Technical Committee on both alternatives. After the project was transferred to CIAP in November 2007, NMFS allowed the MIPR ($877,000) with the USACE to expire. Depending upon the construction alternative selected, the next steps for this project are to request a project scope change and conclude Phase 1. If a change of project scope is approved, a MIPR with the USACE will be requested for access to Phase 1 funds.

ROCKEFELLER REFUGE GULF SHORELINE STABILIZATION DEMONSTRATION (ME-18)





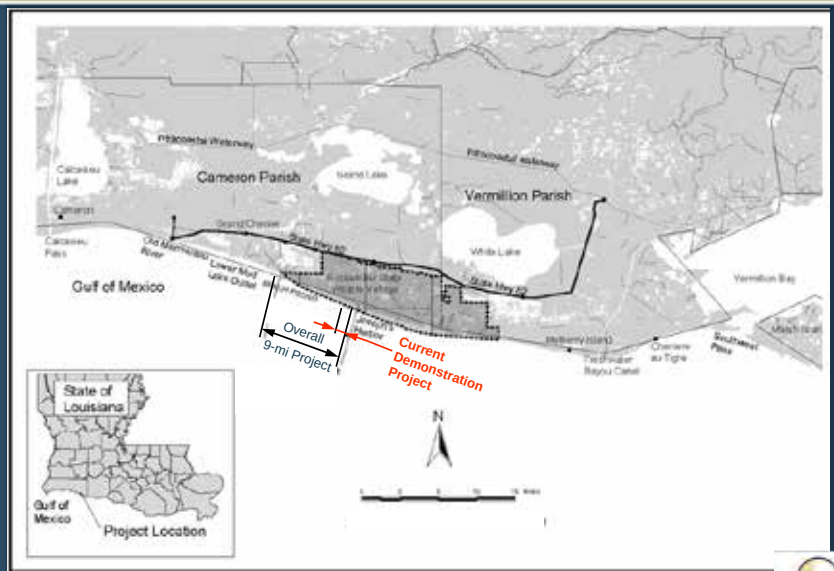




TEST SECTION PROJECT UPDATE AND PATH FORWARD

September 12, 2012

Project Background



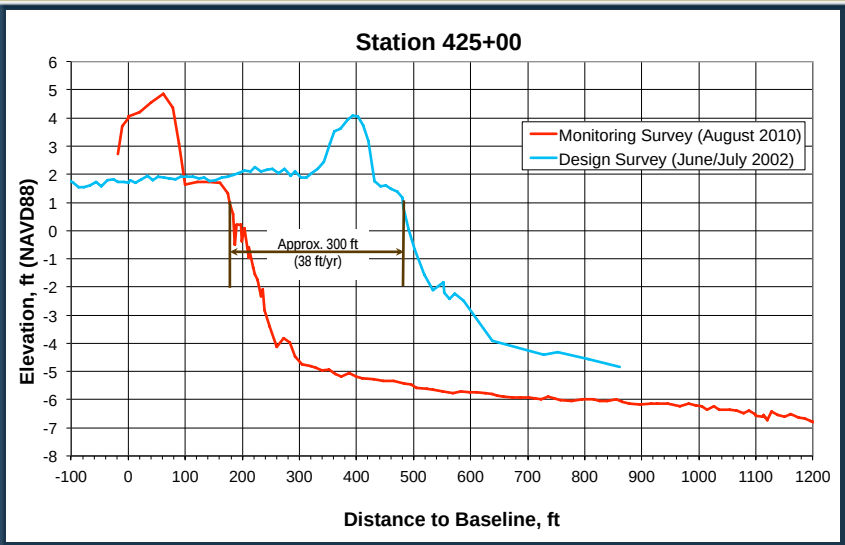
Project Background

Joseph Harbor Bayou



Photos courtesy of LA DWLF

Project Background



Project Background

- To combat the loss of wetlands at the Refuge, CPRA teamed with NMFS to implement the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project
- Intent to protect 9.2 miles of shoreline, west of Joseph's Harbor
- Project funded originally through CWPPRA
- Due to challenging soil conditions at site, a demonstration project was implemented
- Demonstration project currently funded through CIAP

Design

- Design criteria
  - Prevent erosion for up to Category 1 hurricane conditions (estimated return period of about 10 years)
  - Be designed, constructed, monitored, and maintained over a 20-year design life for $42,000,000 with a construction cost of about $38,000,000 or $785/ ft.
  - Where practicable, the shore protection alternative should remain stable for more severe storm conditions up to a 100-year event.
- Alternatives analysis
  - Reviewed/assessed a variety of different alternatives
  - Most alternatives did not meet design criteria or were too expensive
- Decided to construct a demonstration project first to assess preferred alternatives
  - Alternatives will be assessed based on hydraulic/geotechnical stability, wave attenuation, cost, constructability, aesthetics, among others for use along full 9.2 mile project.

Project Time-Line

- Phase 1 was authorized in May 2001.
- September 23, 2004– 30% E&D review. Over 80 alternatives were considered based on their ability to meet project goals and objectives.
- February 17, 2005 – The NMFS/DNR request of the Task Force a project change in scope to pursue the development of test sections was approved. Therefore, four final alternatives were selected for consideration in a prototype test program at the Refuge that would help predict their potential for success if installed for the full 9.2-mile project.
- September 20, 2005 - 95% E&D review of four test section design alternatives.
- December 7, 2005 – The NMFS/DNR sought Phase 2 funding for construction of test sections.
- December 5, 2006 - The NMFS/DNR sought Phase 2 funding for construction of test sections.
- November 29, 2007 – The Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) adopted the project for construction.
- Project Phase 1 MIPR returned to the USACE (~$877K of $1.5M)
- December 4, 2009 – CIAP completed construction on three (3) shoreline protection test sections.
- August 30, 2011 – CIAP final monitoring report submitted.

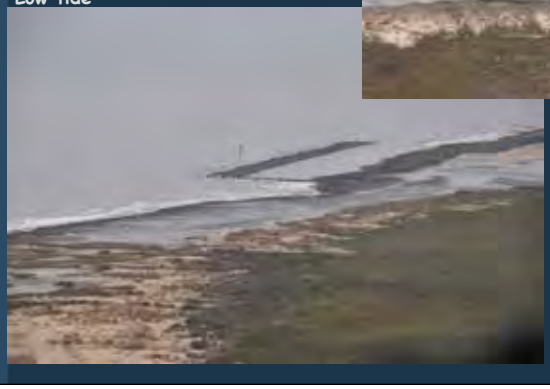
Construction

Reef Breakwater

High tide



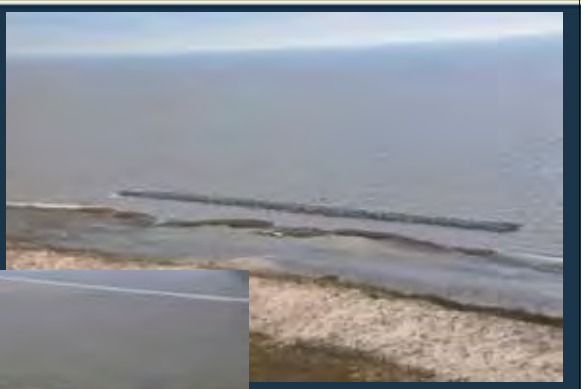
Low tide

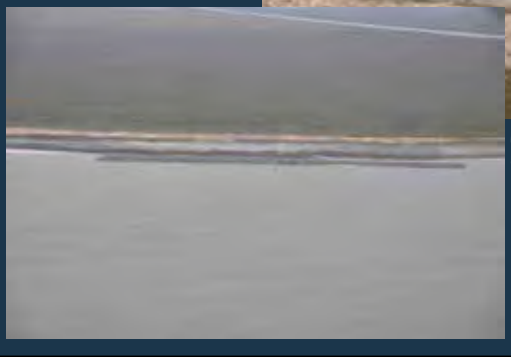


Photos courtesy of LA DWLF

Construction

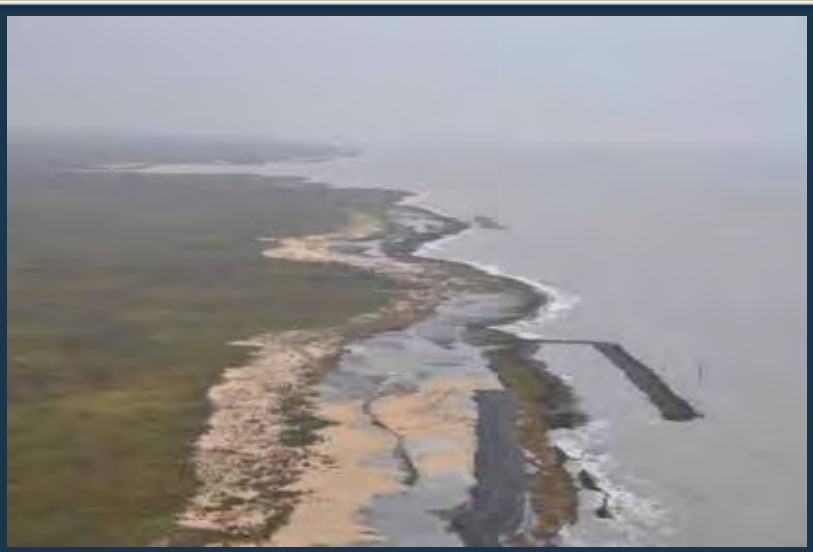
Reef Breakwater w/
Lightweight Aggregate Core





Photos courtesy of
LA DWLF

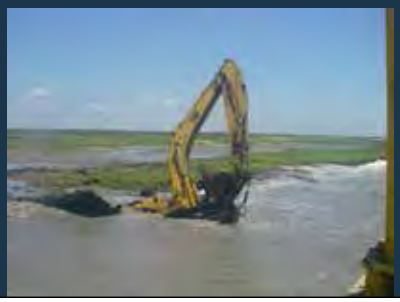
Construction



Photos courtesy of LA DWLF

Lessons Learned

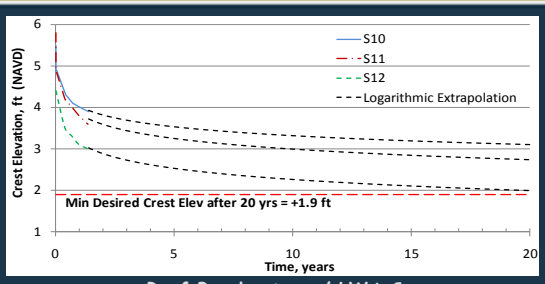
- Timing is essential
  - Downtime waiting on materials
  - Survey timing
- Difficult working conditions
- Flotation channels were not used
- Actual settlement rates less than anticipated
- Continuous structure to reduce end effects



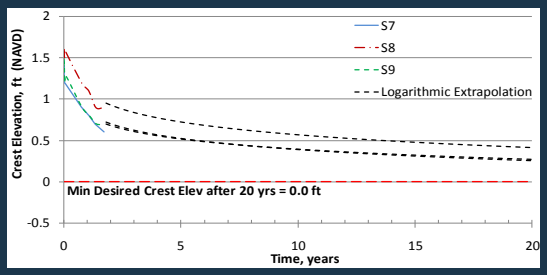
Post-Construction Monitoring

- 1-yr post-construction monitoring
- Survey
  - Construction final survey – baseline survey
  - 3 addt'l surveys throughout 1 yr period (performed by John Chance Land Surveys, Inc.)
  - Aerial photography taken during each survey period (3 total)
- Site visits with ground photography
- 6 months of wave/tide/weather data collection
- Analysis
  - Wave attenuation
  - Shoreline response
  - Hydraulic stability
  - Geotechnical stability

Post-Construction Monitoring

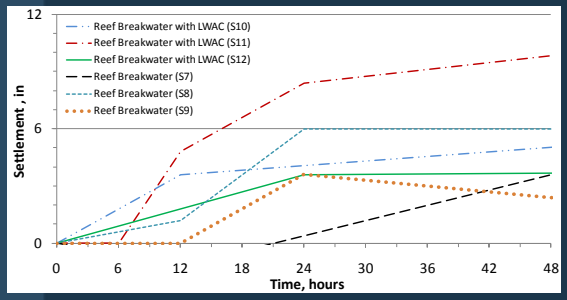


Reef Breakwater w/ LWA Core



Reef Breakwater

Post-Construction Monitoring

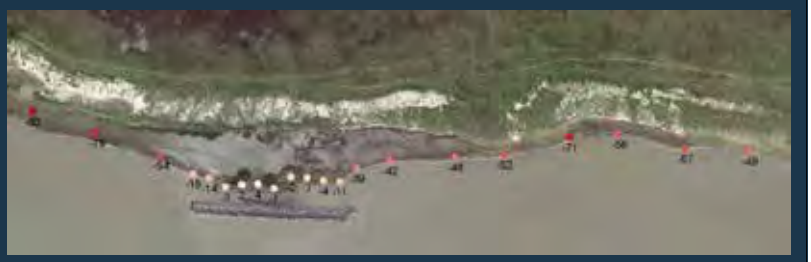


Elastic settlement of breakwaters.

Structure	Approximate Elastic Settlement, in	
	Predicted	Measured
Reef Breakwater with LWAC	6 to 24	S10 = 5
		S11 = 9
		S12 = 4
		Average = 6
Reef Breakwater	6 to 24	S7 = 4
		S8 = 6
		S9 = 4
		Average = 5

Post-Construction Monitoring

Average Shoreline Change, ft			
	February to August 2010 (6 mos)	February to November 2010 (9 mos)	February 2010 to March 2011 (13 mos)
Control Area	-26.9	-37.7	-45.3
Beach Fill	-59.5	-61.3	-84.4
Reef Breakwater	-8.4	-10.8	-17.8
Reef Breakwater with LWAC	-1.5	+0.5	-3.0



Reef Breakwater w/ LWA Core (Feb '10 – March '11)

Post-Construction Monitoring

Alternative comparison matrix.			
Legend 3 = Good 2 = Moderate 1 = Poor	Reef Breakwater with LWAC	Reef Breakwater	Beach Fill
Ability to Accommodate Soft Soils	3	3	2
Ability to Attenuate Waves	3	2	N/A
Ability to Reduce Shoreline Erosion	3	2	1
Constructability	2	3	1
Cost	2	2	1

Conclusions/Recommendations

- Compared alternatives based on:
  - Ability to accommodate soft soils
  - Ability to attenuate waves
  - Ability to reduce erosion
  - Constructability
  - Cost



- Reef BW w/ LWAC should be given priority
- Costs likely much higher than original budget
- Refine structure geometry
- Continue monitoring

CURRENTLY



Land Loss



Land Loss



Land Loss



Land Loss



Project Path Forward

- Programmatic approval to finish E&D – December 2012
- New MIPR with the USACE
- 30% E&D Review (requires $280K - $375K) - May 2013
- 95% E&D Review – July 2013
- Phase 2 Request – December 2013

Under Consideration



- 9.2 Miles LWA Breakwater Concept
  - Remaining E&D = $375K
  - Construction + 15% = $89.1 M (24 months)
- 5 Miles LWA Breakwater Concept (*Joseph's Harbor west to Price Lake*)
  - Remaining E&D = $325K
  - Construction + 15% = $48.7 M (13 months)
- 2 Miles LWA Breakwater Concept (*Price Lake Breach*)
  - Remaining E&D = $280K
  - Construction + 15% = $20.4 M (6 months)

Designs Considered





October 2003
Cost figures as of: August 2012

Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2001 **Project Area:** 1,373 acres
Approved Funds: $2.40 M **Total Est. Cost:** $96.4 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 920 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Shoreline Protection
PPL #: 10

Location

The project is located along the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge Gulf of Mexico shoreline from Beach Prong to Joseph Harbor in Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

Problems

The project is designed to address Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge gulf shoreline retreat that averages approximately 39 feet/year with a subsequent direct loss of emergent saline marsh.

Restoration Strategy

The project entails construction of shoreline protection along the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed structure would be tied into the west bank of Joseph Harbor and the east bank of Beach Prong. It would be designed to reduce shoreline retreat along this stretch of gulf shoreline, as well as promote shallowing, settling out, and natural vegetative colonization of the overwash material landward of the proposed structure. Gaps within the shoreline protection feature are also proposed to facilitate material and organism linkages.

Progress to Date

The cooperative agreement between the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources has been executed.

Construction feasibility report has been completed.

This project is listed on Priority Project List 10.



Existing beach formation at Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge gulf shoreline. Beach material is primarily made up of lightweight oyster shell fragments (hash).

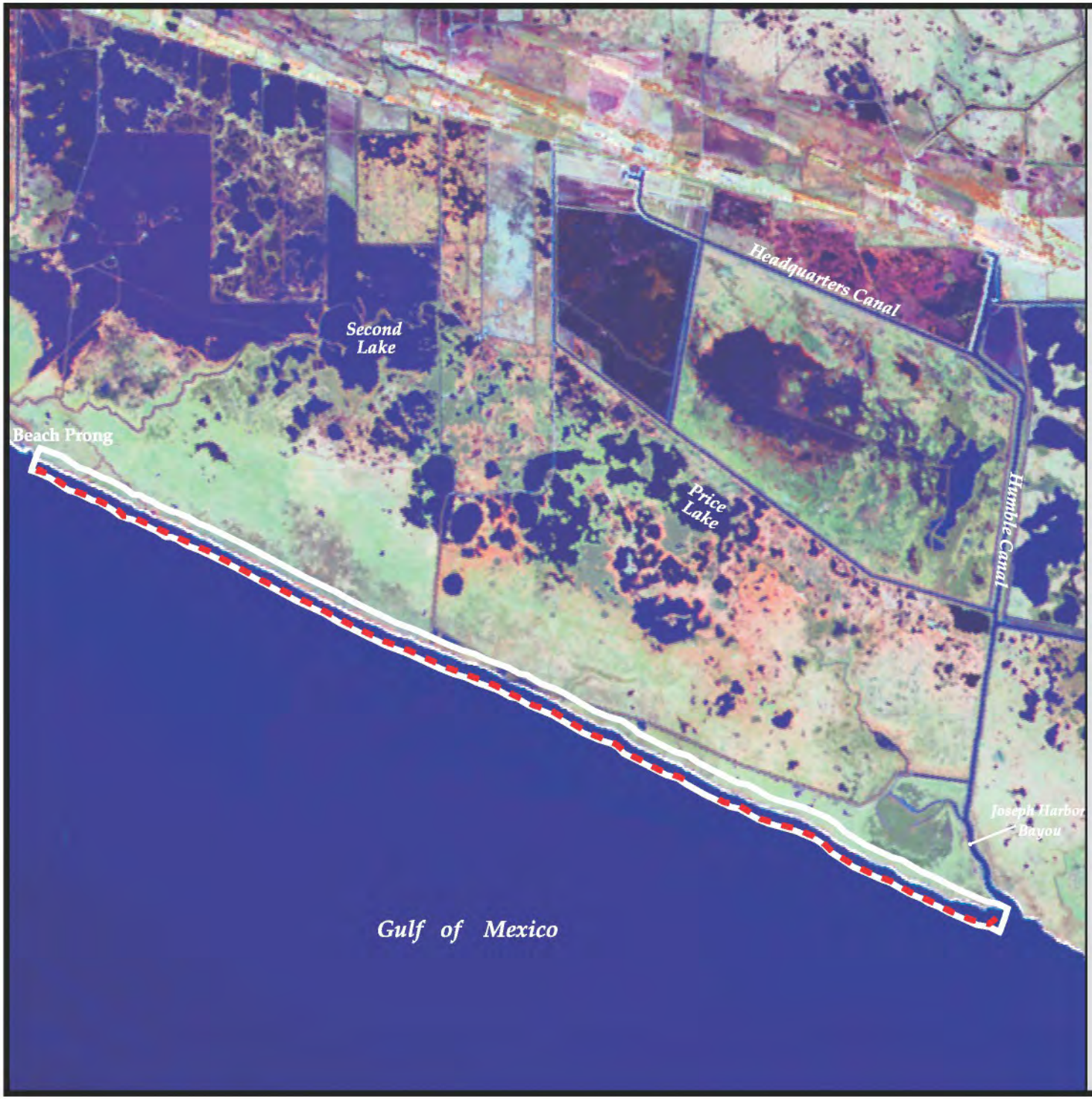


An example of ongoing shoreline erosion on Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge. Dark areas in photo are remnant organic marsh.

For more project information, please contact:

Federal Sponsor:
National Marine Fisheries Service
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 389-0508

Local Sponsor:
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-4736

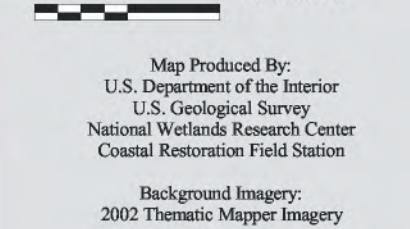


Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18)

Shoreline Protection

Project Boundary

USGS science for a changing world



1 0 1 Miles

1 0 1 Kilometers

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

Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery

Map Date: March 18, 2003
Map ID: 2002-11-538
Data accurate as of: March 18, 2003

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

ANNUAL REQUEST FOR INCREMENTAL FUNDING FOR FY15 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR CASH FLOW PROJECTS

For Decision:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will request funding approval in the amount of $20,331 for administrative costs for cash flow projects beyond Increment 1. The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the requested funds.

- Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03B), PPL 11, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,031
- Coastwide Planting Program (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,035
- Goose Point (PO-33), PPL 13, USFWS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $845
- South Shore of the Pen - CU 1 (BA-41-1), PPL 14, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $835
- Whiskey Island Back Barrier M.C. (TE-50), PPL 13, EPA
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $892
- East Marsh Island (TV-21), PPL 14, EPA/NRCScapt
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,396
- Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27), PPL 6, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,424
- Cameron Creole Plugs (CS-17), PPL 1, USFWS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,424
- Freshwater Bayou Bank Stab (ME-13), PPL 5, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,424
- Lake Chapeau (TE-26), PPL 3, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,425
- Sabine Structures (Hog Island) (CS-23), PPL 3, USFWS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,000
- GIWW (BA-02), PPL 1, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,325
- Brady Canal (TE-28), PPL 3, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,325
- Point au Fer (TE-22), PPL 2, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,325
- Cote Blanche (TV-04), PPL 3, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15): $1,325
- CRMS (LA-30), USGS
  Incremental funding amount (FY14): $2,000

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

REQUEST FOR FUNDING FOR THE CWPPRA PROGRAM'S TECHNICAL SERVICES

For Decision:

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and CPRA are requesting funding for technical services for the CWPPRA program in the amount of $186,018.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve the request for funding for technical services in the amount of $186,018.

United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DIVISION

National Wetlands Research Center

August 14, 2012

Scope of Work

Technical Services to the CWPPRA Program

Accurate and timely information is critical to large, interagency programs such as CWPPRA for project planning and interacting with the general public. Due to the spatial extent of the CWPPRA program, the number of stakeholders involved, and the amount of Federal and State dollars associated with the program, the continued maintenance of project, GIS, and website data are necessary to ensure the most up to date and accurate data are available. It is the goal of USGS to provide the CWPPRA partners and the public with timely and accurate information about the program and the constructed projects, as well as, aid project managers during project reevaluation.

Project Information Database Maintenance Task Description:

NWRC has created and maintains a real-time, interactive, internet-based data management system, which provides consistent, current programmatic information. This system comprised of several synchronized database components deployed in various locations which serve specific tasks at their respective location ranging from tracking project costs to progress milestones. This information system is currently working with several CWPPRA databases including: Outreach Committee's standardized public project fact sheets, CWPPRA budget analyst reports and databases, the WVA working group spreadsheets, and the USGS CWPPRA project mapping effort. Additionally, the presence of this system allows staff to "database enable" the CWPPRA fact sheets thus allowing the inclusion of real-time information which directly addresses the conflicting information problem.

As security requirements governing federal systems change, there is a need to ensure that the CWPPRA project information database complies with current with information exchange policies wherever a database component is deployed.

As the primary mechanism for integrating databases across the five Task Force agencies and the State of Louisiana, this system is critical to ensure consistent, accurate information exchange and dissemination between the many moving parts of CWPPRA and ensures resources are available to address any problems or user needs in a timely manner.

This scope of work includes $14,608 for CPRA to perform several tasks. CPRA generates a large number of reports through their activities performed in support of the CWPPRA program. CWPPRA related documents that are generated by the CPRA include project close-out reports, comprehensive monitoring reports, ecological reviews, monitoring plans, progress reports, and summary data and graphic reports. The CPRA also maintains a web-based searchable database for these reports that is both available to the CWPPRA community from the CPRA website and is linked to the CWPPRA website.

CWPPRA Website (www.LACoast.gov) Maintenance Task Description:

The CWPPRA website currently provides a continuous online presence for federal/state partners and the general public to access the latest information on CWPPRA, its projects, partners, and other pertinent information related to Louisiana's coastal wetlands conservation and restoration. The LaCoast.gov website is an interface between the public and the program. NWRC utilizes web server hardware and software, and performs system management, backup and recovery maintenance, and programming efforts for the www.LaCoast.gov website. This task includes storing and distributing WaterMarks, fact sheets, videos, legislative links, and educational materials, as well as, daily maintenance and update of text and links.

GIS Task Description:

During Phase I of a CWPPRA project, it may be necessary to reevaluate that project to facilitate a scope change. NWRC provides the project manager with GIS support that consists of spatial data analyses, maps, graphics, and technical support utilizing the most recent spatial data sets available. Providing these products and services to CWPPRA agencies requires a standardized GIS data management environment and a good deal of coordination with those project managers.

Technical Services for FY13

Description	**Cost**
Project Information Database Maintenance - USGS	$41,710
Project Information Database Maintenance - CPRA	$14,608
CWPPRA Website (www.LACoast.gov) Maintenance	$55,000
GIS Support for CWPPRA Constructed Project Activities	$74,700
TOTAL	$186,018

Deliverables:

Project Information Database Maintenance Task

- Programming and database administration
- Data enabling fact sheets
- Federal security review
- CPRA Tasks (report generation, Lacoast.gov/Sonris data integration)

CWPPRA Website Maintenance Task

- Active and updated CWPPRA website maintained on daily basis
- Summary of CWPPRA website activities (Three times per year at Task Force meetings)

GIS Task

- Updated WVA analysis for In Phase projects
- Fact Sheet maps for In Phase and newly selected PPL projects
- Miscellaneous requests for CWPPRA agencies

Points of Contact:

Craig Conzelamnn, Physical Scientist
USGS - National Wetlands Research Center
700 Cajundome Blvd
Lafayette, LA 70506
work: 337-266-8842
mobile: 337-356-6510
Email: conzelmannc@usgs.gov

Michelle Fischer, Geographer
USGS - National Wetlands Research Center, Coastal Restoration Assessment Branch
c/o Livestock Show Office, Parker Coliseum, LSU
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
Ph: 225-578-7483
Email: fischerm@usgs.gov

Ed Haywood
CPRA - Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
450 Laurel Street, Suite 1200
Baton Rouge, LA 70801
Ph: 225-342-4662
Email: ed.haywood@la.gov

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

REQUEST FOR MONITORING INCREMENTAL FUNDING AND BUDGET INCREASES

For Decision:

The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve requests for total FY15 incremental funding in the amount of $9,862,186 and Monitoring budget increases totaling $271,679.

a. PPL 9+ Projects requesting approval for FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $271,254 for the following projects:
   - Coastwide Plantings Phase II (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS
     Incremental funding amount (FY13-15) (Vegetation Assessment, Mapping): $57,143
   - Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL 11, NRCS
     Incremental funding amount (FY13-15): $99,582
   - Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation (TE-50), PPL 13 EPA (Habitat Mapping 2014)
     Incremental funding amount (FY13-15): $13,179
   - Mississippi River Sediment Delivery Bayou Dupont, (BA-39), PPL 12, EPA Incremental funding amount (FY13 - 15): $85,133
   - Delta Management at Fort St. Philip (BS-11), PPL 10, USFWS
     Incremental funding amount (FY15): $16,217

b. PPL 1-8 Project requesting approval for FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $5,292:
   - Naomi Outfall Project (BA-03c), PPL 5, NRCS (one continuous recorder)
     Incremental funding amount: $5,292

c. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting approval for a Monitoring budget increase of $271,679 and FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $116,610:
   - Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection (TV-09), PPL 2, NRCS (shoreline mapping and 1 OM&M report)
     Budget increase amount: $31,099
     Incremental funding amount (FY13 – FY15): $31,099
   - Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Increment 3 (CS-28) PPL 8, USACE (topopgraphic surveys years 6 and 10, and 2 reports)
     Budget increase amount: $240,580
     Incremental funding amount (FY13 – FY15): $85,511

d. Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) -Wetlands requesting approval for FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $9,469,030:
   Incremental funding (FY13 – FY15): $9,469,030

CWPPRA Project Monitoring Budget Adjustment Template

Project Name: Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation, Increment 3
PPL: 8
Project Sponsor: COE

Prepared By: CPRA
Date Prepared: 8/20/2012
Date Revised:

Construction completed March, 2007

	Approved Original Base Line				Obligations (CWPPRA) to Date				Proposed Revised Estimate and Schedule				
Year	FY	State Monitoring	Corps Admin	Fed Monitoring	FY	State Monitoring	Corps Admin	Fed Monitoring	FY	Monitoring	Corps Admin	Fed Monitoring	
0	2007		$0	$0	2007				2007				
-1	2008		$0	$0	2008				2008				
-2	2009		$0	$0	2009				2009				
-3	2010		$0	$0	2010				2010				
-4	2011		$0	$0	2011				2011				
-5	2012		$0	$0	2012	$1,431			2012	$10,000			Vegetaion Monitoring
-6	2013		$0	$0	2013				2013	$100,000	$1,000		Survey
-7	2014		$0	$0	2014				2014	$15,000			OM&M Report
-8	2015		$0	$0	2015				2015				
-9	2016		$0	$0	2016				2016				
-10	2017		$0	$0	2017				2017	$112,000			Survey
-11	2018		$0	$0	2018				2018	$18,500			OM&M Report
-12	2019		$0	$0	2019				2019				
-13	2020		$0	$0	2020				2020				
-14	2021		$0	$0	2021				2021				
-15	2022		$0	$0	2022				2022				
-16	2023		$0	$0	2023				2023				
-17	2024		$0	$0	2024				2024				
-18	2025		$0	$0	2025				2025				
-19	2026		$0	$0	2026				2026	$25,000			OM&M Report
	Total	**$40,920**	**$0**			**$1,431**	**$0**	**$0**		**$280,500**	**$1,000**	**$0**	

SUMMARY:

Benefits:

Original Net Acres	Revised Net Acres

Approved Mon Budget vs Obligations to Date: Increment Years -0 through -6

Funding Category	Approved Original Mon Baseline	Mon Obligations to Date	Difference
State Monitoring	$0	$1,431	($1,431)
Corps Admin	$0	$0	$0
Fed Monitoring	$0	$0	$0
Totals	***$0***	***$1,431***	***($1,431)***

Approved Budgeted Mon Funds less Obligations to Date:

	Total Approved Mon	Mon Obligations to Date	Remaining Available Mon Budget	
Original Budget	$40,920			
Totals	***$40,920***	***$1,431***	***$39,489***	

Total Approved Budget less Total Proposed Revised Budget

Funding Category	Current Total	Proposed Revised Total	Difference
State Monitoring	$40,920	$280,500	($239,580)
Corps Admin		$1,000	($1,000)
Fed Monitoring		$0	$0
Total	***$40,920***	***$281,500***	***($240,580)***

Current Request:

Current Increment Funding Request Year	Proposed Revised Estimate	Remaining Available Mon Budget	Current Funding Request Amount
Year - 5	$10,000		$10,000
Year - 6	$100,000		$100,000
Year - 7	$15,000		$15,000
Totals	***$125,000***	***$39,489***	***$85,511***

Original Approved vs Proposed Revised Fully Funded Estimates:

Original Fully Funded Baseline Estimate	Approved Net Budget Change to E&D, Constr., O&M and Monitoring	Additional Mon funding required for remaining project life	Requested Revised Fully Funded Estimate
$40,920		***$240,580***	***$281,500***

Change in Total Cost and Cost Effectiveness:

As Compared To	Cost Estimate % Change	Cost Effectiveness	Revised Cost Effectiveness
Original Fully Funded Baseline Est.	***587.93%***	***#DIV/0!***	***#DIV/0!***
Approved Fully Funded Baseline Est. Plus Net Budget Changes	***587.93%***	***#DIV/0!***	***#DIV/0!***

Request for CWPPRA Project O&M Funding Increase
Project Performance Synopsis
July 10, 2012

Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Project (CS-28)

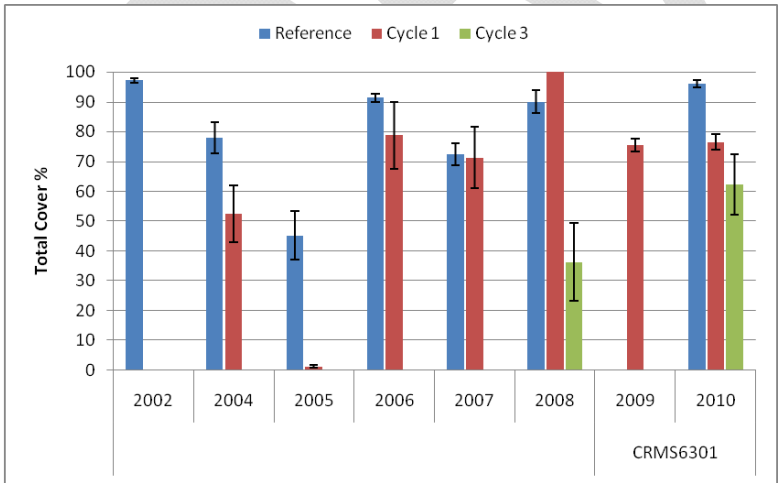
The Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) project area suffered extensive land loss caused by hurricanes and canal building in the 1950s, 60s and 70s and from salt water intrusion through the Calcasieu Ship Channel and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Dredged material has been placed into three of five planned marsh creation cycles in the Brown Lake area in the northeast corner of Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, and a permanent pipeline for transferring dredged material to the area has been constructed. The project cycles are designed to create marsh, prevent saltwater intrusion, reduce wave energy, and nourish the existing marsh in the project area.

Project monitoring includes aerial photography, vegetation surveys, and possible marsh elevation surveys if funds are requested to do so. To date, only as-built surveys have been conducted. A CRMS site was installed in Cycle 1 that also measures elevation change, vertical accretion, and soil characteristics.

Project Assessment

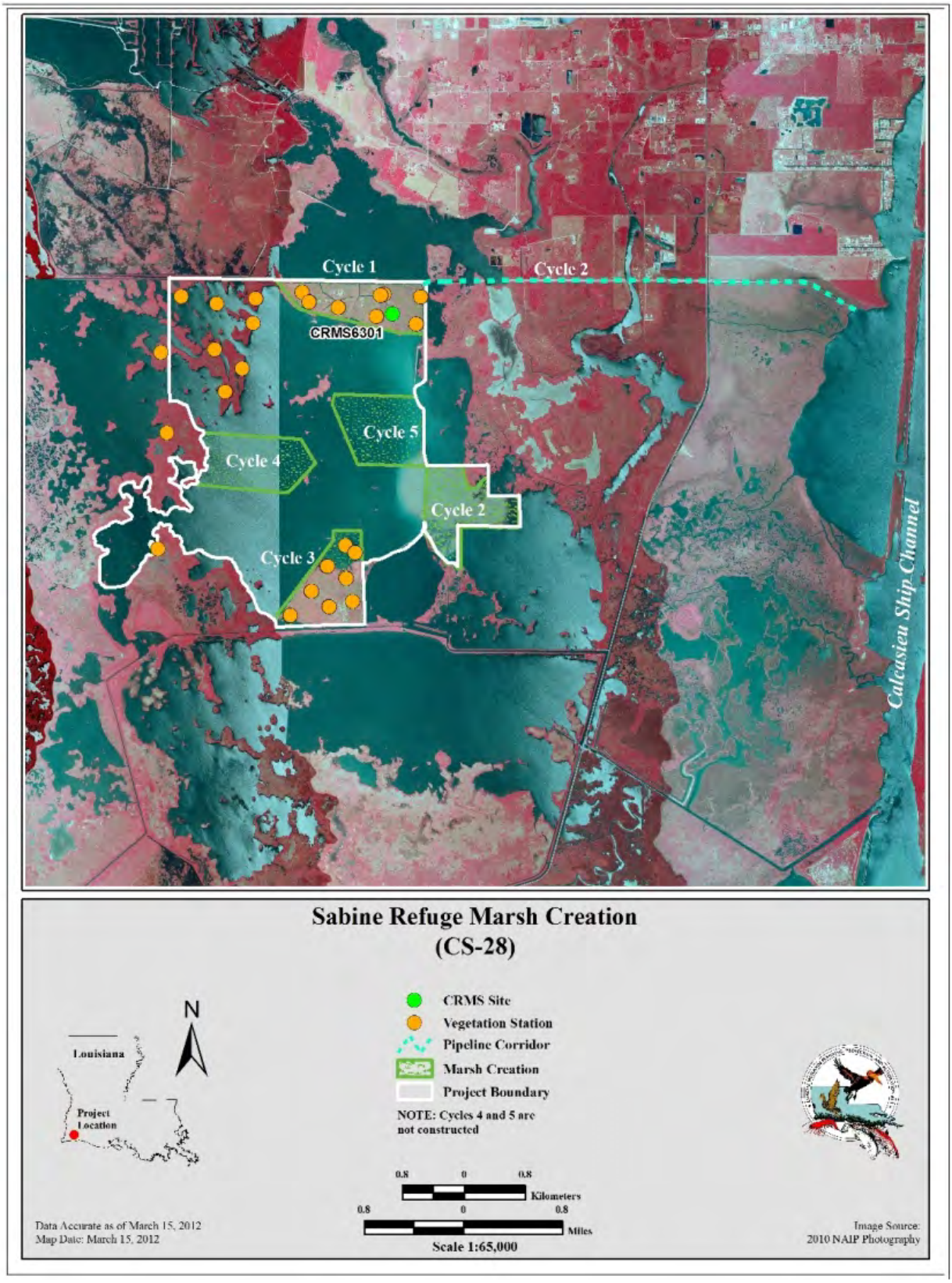
The three dredged cycles constructed to date have created at least 550 acres of emergent marsh and mudflat. The project is achieving its goals of creating land in each Cycle. Vegetative has emerged within the first few years of dredge deposition and has been persistent through storms.

Dredge Cycle	Year Constructed	Total Acres Cycle	Current Condition
Cycle 1	2001	200	Mostly vegetated
Cycle 3	2007	230	Mostly vegetated
Cycle 2	2010	230	Interior becoming vegetated, exterior mudflat mostly vegetated



Funding Increase:

A funding increase of $212,000 to do two surveys in the Cycle 3 deposition area is being proposed. The first survey would be conducted as soon as funds are available and the second would be done in three or four years to assess sediment settlement. There are several additional cycles planned for this area and measured settlement rates would be a benefit to the CWPPRA program.



Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation (CS-28) project area boundary, deposition area boundaries, permanent pipeline, vegetation monitoring stations, and CRMS site.

CWPPRA Project Monitoring Budget Adjustment Template

Project Name: Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Bank Protection
PPL: 2
Project Sponsor: NRCS

Prepared By: CPRA
Date Prepared: 7/30/2012
Date Revised:

construction end Sept 95

	Approved Original Base Line				Obligations (CWPPRA) to Date				Proposed Revised Estimate and Schedule				
Year	FY	State Monitoring	Corps Admin	Fed Monitoring	FY	State Monitoring	Corps Admin	Fed Monitoring	FY	Monitoring	Corps Admin	Fed Monitoring	
0	1996	$2,541	$0	$0	1996				1996				
-1	1997	$2,622	$0	$0	1997				1997				
-2	1998	$2,708	$0	$0	1998				1998				
-3	1999	$2,793	$0	$0	1999				1999				
-4	2000	$2,882	$0	$0	2000				2000				
-5	2001	$2,975	$0	$0	2001				2001				
-6	2002	$3,070	$0	$0	2002				2002				
-7	2003	$3,168	$0	$0	2003				2003				
-8	2004	$3,269	$0	$0	2004				2004				
-9	2005	$3,374	$0	$0	2005				2005				
-10	2006	$3,482	$0	$0	2006				2006				
-11	2007	$3,593	$0	$0	2007				2007				
-12	2008	$3,708	$0	$0	2008				2008				
-13	2009	$3,827	$0	$0	2009				2009				
-14	2010	$3,949	$0	$0	2010				2010				
-15	2011	$4,076	$0	$0	2011				2011				
-16	2012	$4,206	$0	$0	2012	$136,765		$2,556	2012	$136,765		$2,556	
-17	2013	$4,341	$0	$0	2013				2013	$14,500			Shoreline Mapping
-18	2014	$4,480	$0	$0	2014				2014	$15,000			OM&M Report
-19	2015	$4,623	$0	$0	2015				2015				
	Total	**$69,687**	**$0**			**$136,765**	**$0**	**$2,556**		**$166,265**	**$0**	**$2,556**	

SUMMARY:

Benefits:

Original Net Acres	Revised Net Acres
378	378

Approved Mon Budget vs Obligations to Date: Increment Years -0 through -6

Funding Category	Approved Original Mon Baseline	Mon Obligations to Date	Difference
State Monitoring	$69,687	$136,765	($67,078)
Corps Admin	$0	$0	$0
Fed Monitoring	$0	$2,556	($2,556)
Totals	***$69,687***	***$139,321***	***($69,634)***

Approved Budgeted Mon Funds less Obligations to Date:

	Total Approved Mon	Mon Obligations to Date	Remaining Available Mon Budget	
Original Budget	$69,687			
1998 Mon Incease	$68,035			
Totals	***$137,722***	***$139,321***	***($1,599)***	

Total Approved Budget less Total Proposed Revised Budget

Funding Category	Current Total	Proposed Revised Total	Difference
State Monitoring	$137,722	$166,265	($28,543)
Corps Admin		$0	$0
Fed Monitoring		$2,556	($2,556)
Total	***$137,722***	***$168,821***	***($31,099)***

Current Request:

Current Increment Funding Request Year	Proposed Revised Estimate	Remaining Available Mon Budget	Current Funding Request Amount
Year - 17	$14,500		$14,500
Year - 18	$15,000		$15,000
Year - 19	$0		$0
Totals	***$29,500***	***($1,599)***	***$31,099***

Original Approved vs Proposed Revised Fully Funded Estimates:

Original Fully Funded Baseline Estimate	Approved Net Budget Change to E&D, Constr., O&M and Monitoring	Additional Mon funding required for remaining project life	Requested Revised Fully Funded Estimate
$1,008,634	***$4,057***	***$31,099***	***$1,043,790***

Change in Total Cost and Cost Effectiveness:

As Compared To	Cost Estimate % Change	Cost Effectiveness	Revised Cost Effectiveness
Original Fully Funded Baseline Est.	***3.49%***	***2668***	***2761***
Approved Fully Funded Baseline Est. Plus Net Budget Changes	***3.07%***	***2679***	***2761***

Request for CWPPRA Project Monitoring Funding Increase
Project Performance Synopsis
July 10, 2012

Boston Canal/Vermilion Bay Shoreline Stabilization Project (TV-09)

TV-09 has two main project features, the foreshore rock dike at the confluence of Boston Canal and Vermilion Bay and the shoreline planting of *Spartina alterniflora* along the Vermilion Bay shoreline. Both of these features were implemented to slow shoreline erosion due to wave and wake energy.

The project has met the stated goal of decreasing erosion at Boston Canal's entrance into Vermillion Bay (Figure 1). The marsh has extended towards the Bay form the pre project shoreline to the backside of the rock dike revegetating and capturing sediment over wash.



Figure 1. Reclaimed land along Boston Canal in the TV-09 project area on 15 November 2004.

The second objective of the project was to slow shoreline erosion across 13.25 miles of Vermilion Bay shoreline by the planting of Spartina alterniflora. This project has proven successful in the face of multiple hurricanes in maintaining or reducing land loss in the project area compared to historic rates.

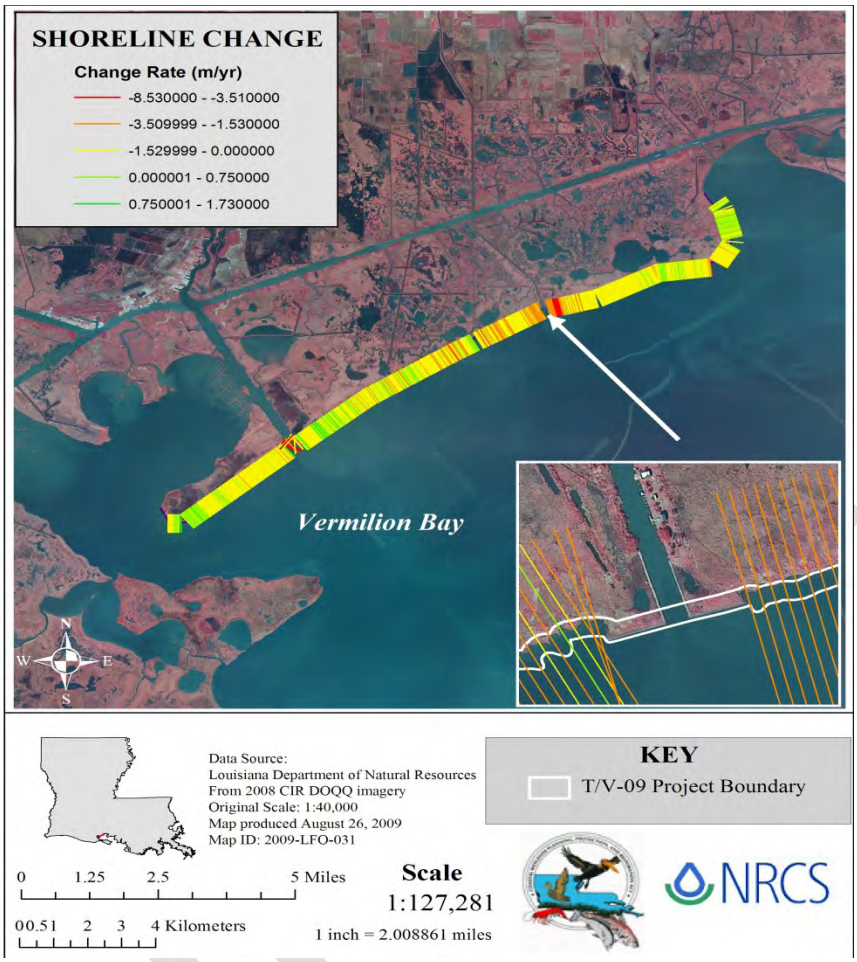


Figure 1. Shoreline change rates (m/yr) along Vermilion Bay in the TV-09 project area between 1998 and 2008.

Table 1. TV-09 shoreline change rates; compare these to historic DOTD rates for Vermilion Bay.

Time Period	Shoreline Change Rate (m/yr)
1948-1972 DOTD	0.80
1998-2004 Project	0.46
1998-2008 Project	0.67
2004-2008 Project	1.04

A funding increase is necessary to complete two key aspects of the projects monitoring goals; the first is completing the final shoreline change analysis by collecting new DGPS data in 2013. The second is completing a final OM&M report in 2013 to determine the projects lifetime effectiveness through periods of drought, intense hurricanes, and hurricane recovery.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

REQUEST FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) INCREMENTAL FUNDING AND BUDGET INCREASES

For Decision:

The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve requests for total FY15 incremental funding in the amount of $10,967,960 and O&M budget increases totaling $5,422,018.

a. PPL 9+ Projects requesting approval for the FY15 incremental funding in the total amount of $4,065,214 for the following projects:

- Lake Borgne Shoreline Protection (PO-30), PPL 10, EPA
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $4,790
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $1,132
- Delta Management at Fort St. Phillip (BS-11), PPL 10, USFWS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $442,392
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $18,433
- Pass Chaland to Grand Bayou Pass Barrier Shoreline Restoration (BA-35), PPL 11, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $4,556
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $1,245
- Pelican Island and Pass La Mer to Chaland Pass (BA-38), PPL 11, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $13,399
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $17,158
- Mississippi River Sediment Delivery System – Bayou Dupont (BA-39), PPL 12, EPA
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $8,593
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $8,593
- Goose Point, Point Platte Marsh Creation (PO-33), PPL 13, USFWS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $258,602
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $10,775
- Coastwide Nutria Control Program (LA-03b), PPL 11, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount: $2,133,168
- Coastwide Planting Program (LA-39), PPL 20, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $1,124,682
- Little Lake Shoreline Protection/Dedicated Dredging near Round Lake (BA-37), PPL 11, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $1,554
- Four Mile Canal Terracing and Sediment Trapping (TV-18), PPL 9, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $1,000
- Whiskey Island Back Barrier Marsh Creation (TE-50), PPL 13, EPA

Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $10,360

- New Cut Dune/Marsh Restoration (TE-37), PPL 9, EPA
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $4,782

b. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting approval for FY15 incremental funding in the amount of $1,506,741 for the following projects:

- Cote Blanche Hydrologic Restoration (TV-04), PPL 3, NRCS
  Incremental funding amount (FY15) (O&M and State Insp.): $1,500,000
- Black Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (CS-27), PPL 6, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $2,000
- Point au Fer Canal Plugs (TE-22), PPL 2, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $2,353
- Lake Chapeau Sediment Input and Hydrologic Restoration (TE-26), PPL 3, NMFS
  Incremental funding amount (Federal S&A): $2,388

c. PPL 1-8 Projects requesting approval for an O&M budget increase of $5,422,018 and FY15 incremental funding in the amount of $5,396,005:

- Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection (ME-04), PPL 2, NRCS
  Budget Increase amount: $2,450,664
  Incremental Funding amount: $2,450,664
- Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13) PPL 5, NRCS
  Budget Increase amount: $2,971,354
  Incremental Funding amount: $2,945,341

Request for CWPPRA Project O&M Funding Increase
Project Performance Synopsis
August 15th, 2012

Freshwater Bayou Wetlands (ME-04)

The shoreline protection component of the ME-04 project has successfully reduced the shoreline erosion rate. From 1995 to 2001 the erosion rate in the reference area was over 10 times greater than the project area (project -0.83 ft/yr; reference -9.55 ft/yr). When rock crown height settles to below as built elevation, reaches of the project area erode more rapidly (Figure 1, Table 1). Erosion behind settled rock averaged -4.34 ft/yr compared to -1.1 ft/yr behind non-settled rock from 2008 to 2011.

Since shoreline erosion is closely tied to crown height of the rock dike, periodic additions of rock are required. The last addition of rock was in 2005. After project construction, shoreline erosion in the project area was reduced to -083 ft/yr, increased to -1.88 ft/yr from 1998 to 2005, decreased after the 2005 maintenance event to -1.11 ft/yr, and is currently increasing again due to rock settlement (-3.34 ft/yr). Even when the rock is settled, erosion is less than half the rate of erosion in the reference area erosion (-9.55 ft/yr).

Table 1. ME-04 Shoreline Change Rates.

	Shoreline Change Rate (ft/yr)	
	Project	Reference
1995 – 2001	-0.83	-9.55
1998 – 2005	-1.88	
2005 – 2008	-1.11	
2008 – 2011	-3.34	
2008 – 2011 Settled Rock	-4.34	
2008 – 2011 Non-settled Rock	-1.1	

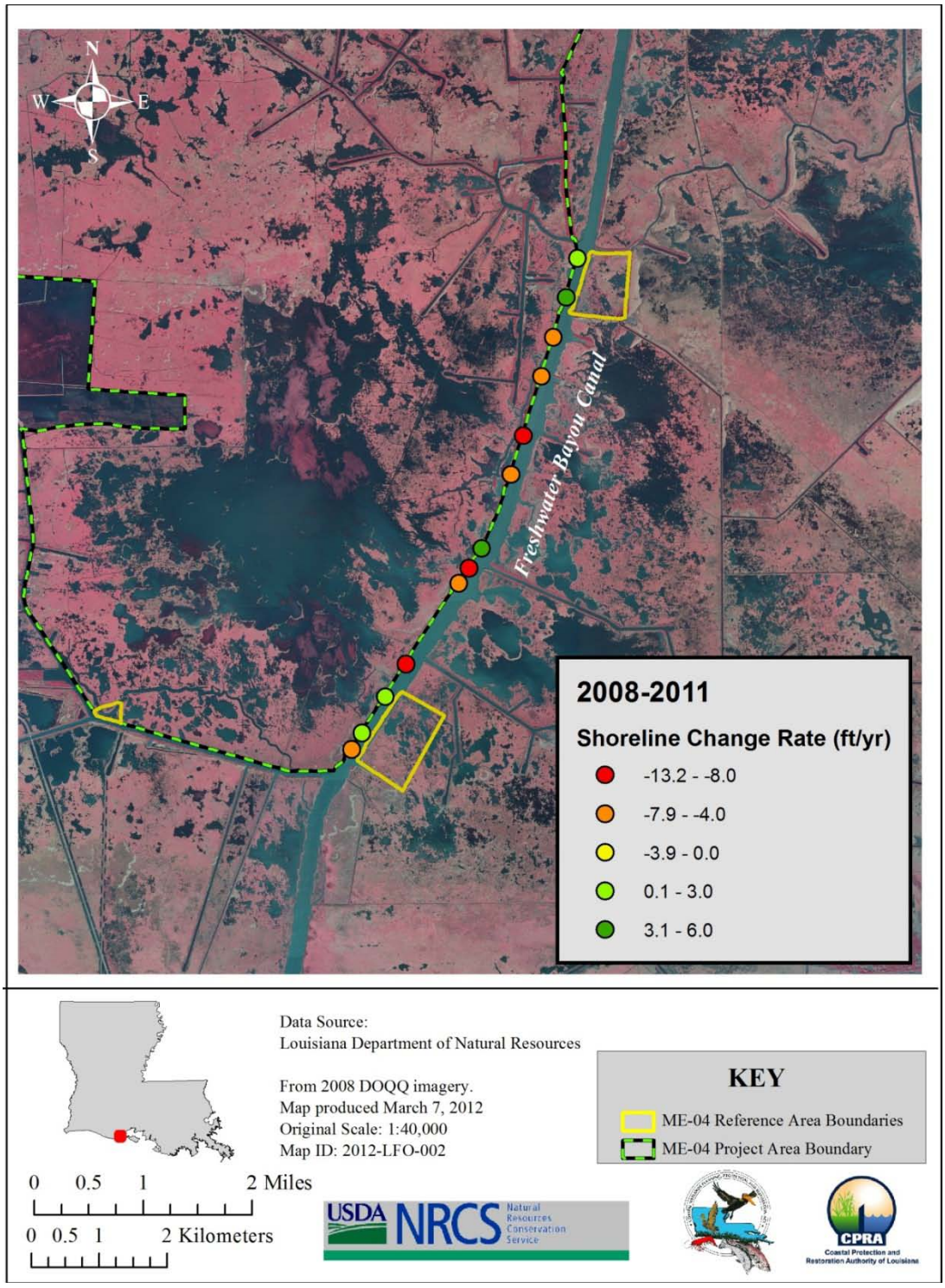


Figure 1. Shoreline change rate (ft/yr) along Freshwater Bayou Canal at the ME-04 project area monitoring stations for the 2008 – 2011 time period.

CWPPRA Project O&M Budget Adjustment Template

Project Name: Freshwater Bayou Wetlands ME-04
PPL: 2
Project Sponsor: NRCS

Prepared By: CPRA
Date Prepared: 8/3/2012
Date Revised:

	Approved Original Base Line (includes TF approved increase from Jan 1999)				Obligations to Date				Proposed Revised Estimate and Schedule			
Year	FY	State O&M & Insp.	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp	FY	State O&M & Insp.	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp	FY	O&M & State Insp.	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1995	$6,404	$0	$0	1995	$0	$0	$0	1995	$0	$0	$0
-1	1996	$6,602	$0	$0	1996	$0	$0	$0	1996	$0	$0	$0
-2	1997	$6,806	$0	$0	1997	$0	$0	$0	1997	$0	$0	$0
-3	1998	$7,017	$0	$0	1998	$0	$0	$0	1998	$0	$0	$0
-4	1999	$7,234	$0	$0	1999	$0	$0	$0	1999	$0	$0	$0
-5	2000	$331,856	$0	$0	2000	$0	$0	$0	2000	$0	$0	$0
-6	2001	$7,689	$0	$0	2001	$0	$0	$0	2001	$0	$0	$0
-7	2002	$7,927	$0	$0	2002	$0	$0	$0	2002	$0	$0	$0
-8	2003	$8,172	$0	$0	2003	$0	$0	$0	2003	$0	$0	$0
-9	2004	$8,425	$0	$0	2004	$0	$0	$0	2004	$0	$0	$0
-10	2005	$8,677	$0	$0	2005	$0	$0	$0	2005	$0	$0	$0
-11	2006	$8,938	$0	$0	2006	$0	$0	$0	2006	$0	$0	$0
-12	2007	$9,206	$0	$0	2007	$0	$0	$0	2007	$0	$0	$0
-13	2008	$9,482	$0	$0	2008	$0	$0	$0	2008	$0	$0	$0
-14	2009	$9,767	$0	$0	2009	$0	$0	$0	2009	$0	$0	$0
-15	2010	$264,907	$0	$0	2010	$0	$0	$0	2010	$0	$0	$0
-16	2011	$10,361	$0	$0	2011	$0	$0	$0	2011	$0	$3,864	$0
-17	2012	$10,672	$0	$0	2012	$1,260,500	$3,864	$88,100	2012	$1,260,500	$1,342	$88,100
-18	2013	$10,993	$0	$0	2013	$0	$0	$0	2013	$135,269	$1,368	$0
-19	2014	$11,322	$0	$0	2014	$0	$0	$0	2014	$2,347,007	$1,396	$0
	Total	$752,457	$0	$0		$1,260,500	$3,864	$88,100		$3,742,776	$7,970	$88,100

SUMMARY:

Benefits:

Original Net Acres	Revised Net Acres
1593	1593

Approved O&M Budget vs Obligations to Date: Increment Years -0 through -17

Funding Category	Approved Original O&M Baseline	O&M Obligations to Date	Difference
State O&M & Insp.	$730,142	$1,260,500	($530,358)
Corps Admin	$0	$3,864	($3,864)
Fed S&A & Insp	$0	$88,100	($88,100)
Totals	$730,142	***$1,352,464***	($622,322)

Approved Budgeted O&M Funds less O&M Obligations to Date:

	Total Approved O&M	O&M Obligations to Date	Remaining Available O&M Budget
1999 App. Budget	***$752,457***		
2004 Funding Incr.	***$506,109***		
2008 Funding Incr.	***$129,616***		
Totals	***$1,388,182***	***$1,352,464***	***$35,718***

Total Approved Budget less Total Proposed Revised Budget

Funding Category	Current Total	Proposed Revised Total	Difference
State O&M & Insp.	$1,388,182	$3,742,776	($2,354,594)
Corps Admin		$7,970	($7,970)
Fed S&A & Insp		$88,100	($88,100)
Total	***$1,388,182***	***$3,838,846***	($2,450,664)

Current Request:

Current Increment Funding Request Year	Proposed Revised Estimate	Remaining Available O&M Budget	Current Funding Request Amount
Year -17	***$1,342***		
Year -18	***$136,637***		
Year -19	***$2,348,403***		
Totals	***$2,486,382***	***$35,718***	***$2,450,664***

Original Approved vs Proposed Revised Fully Funded Estimates:

Approved Fully Funded Baseline Estimate	Approved Net Budget Changes to E&D, Constr., O&M (1999, 2004, 2008) and Monitoring	Additional O&M funding required for remaining project life	Requested Revised Fully Funded Estimate
$2,770,093	***$814,908***	***$2,450,664***	***$6,035,665***

Change in Total Cost and Cost Effectiveness:

Fully Funded Cost Estimate % Change	Original Cost Effectiveness	Revised Cost Effectiveness
117.89%	***$1,739***	***$3,789***

Request for CWPPRA Project O&M Funding Increase
Project Costs and Benefits Reevaluation
Fact Sheet
September 12, 2012

Project Name: Freshwater Bayou Wetland Protection Project (ME-04)
PPL: 2
Federal Sponsor: NRCS
Construction Completion Date: March 1995
Projected Project Close-out Date: January 2014
Project Description: Approximately 28,000 linear feet of freestanding, continuous foreshore rock dike were built along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal to prevent further bank line erosion.

Construction changes from the approved project: No changes.

Explain why O&M funding increase is needed: The current budget shortfall represents three years worth of O&M inspections in addition to capping of the existing dike that is below elevation.

Detail O&M work conducted to date: Additional rock capping with 26,750 tons of 1,000 # rock for a length of 15,263 linear feet to elevate low sections of existing dike. This work was completed in April 2002. In December 2005 another rock capping maintenance event was performed which accounted for 21,370 tons of 1,250 # rock for a length of 11,426 linear feet.

Detail and date of next O&M work to be completed per this O&M request: Recommend placing 21,942 tons of rock to the existing low sections to bring back to original grade. Construction should be complete by September 2013.

Detail of future O&M work to be completed: No maintenance work anticipated.

Originally approved fully funded project cost estimate: $2,770,093

Originally approved O&M budget: $752,457

Approved O&M Budget Increases (2004): $506,109, (2008): $129,616

Total O&M obligations to date: $1,352,464

Remaining available O&M budget funds: $ 35,718

Current Incremental Funding Request: $2,450,664

Revised fully funded cost estimate: $6,035,665

Total Project Life Budget Increase: $2,450,664

Requested Revised fully funded O&M estimate: $3,838,846

Percent total project cost increase of proposed revised budget over original budget: 117.89%

Original net benefits based on WVA prepared when project was approved: 1593 acres

Estimate of cumulative project wetland acres to date (from quantitative and/or qualitative analysis): 1593 acres.

Revised estimate of project benefits in net acres through 20 year project life based on the project with and without continued O&M (include description of method used to determine estimate): No anticipated change in estimated benefits, project is performing as expected.

Original and revised cost effectiveness (cost/net acre) and percent change:

Original CE = $1,739/acre
Revised CE = $3,789/acre 117.89%

Request for CWPPRA Project O&M Funding Increase
Project Performance Synopsis
August 15, 2012

Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13)

The ME-13 project appears to be meeting its specific goal of reducing shoreline erosion along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal. From 1998 to 2009 the project area eroded at a rate of -0.03 ft/yr while the reference area eroded at -7.92 ft/yr. When rock crown height settles to below as-built elevation, reaches of the project area begin to erode more rapidly. Erosion behind settled rock averaged -1.75 ft/yr compared to gain of 0.67 ft/yr behind non-settled rock from 2003 to 2009 (Figure 1, Table 1).

Erosion is occurring on both ends of the project reach. Since shoreline erosion is closely tied to crown height of the rock dike, periodic additions of rock are required. The last addition of rock was in 2005. At the beginning of the project from 1998 to 2003, the project shoreline was prograding (0.84 ft/yr) while the reference area continued to rapidly erode (-11.94 ft/yr). As rock settled from 2003 to 2009, the shoreline began to erode behind the project features (-0.59 ft/yr) but not to the extent it eroded in the reference area (-2.56 ft/yr). Locally, rates of erosion behind settled rocks are nearly as high as without rocks (project max -5.43 ft/yr; reference max -6.73 ft/yr).

Table 1. ME-13 shoreline change rates.

	Shoreline Change Rate (ft/yr)	
	Project	Reference
1998-2003	0.84	-11.94
2003-2009	-0.59	-2.56
1998-2009	-0.03	-7.92
2003-2009 Settled Rock	-1.75	-
2003-2009 Non-settled Rock	0.67	-

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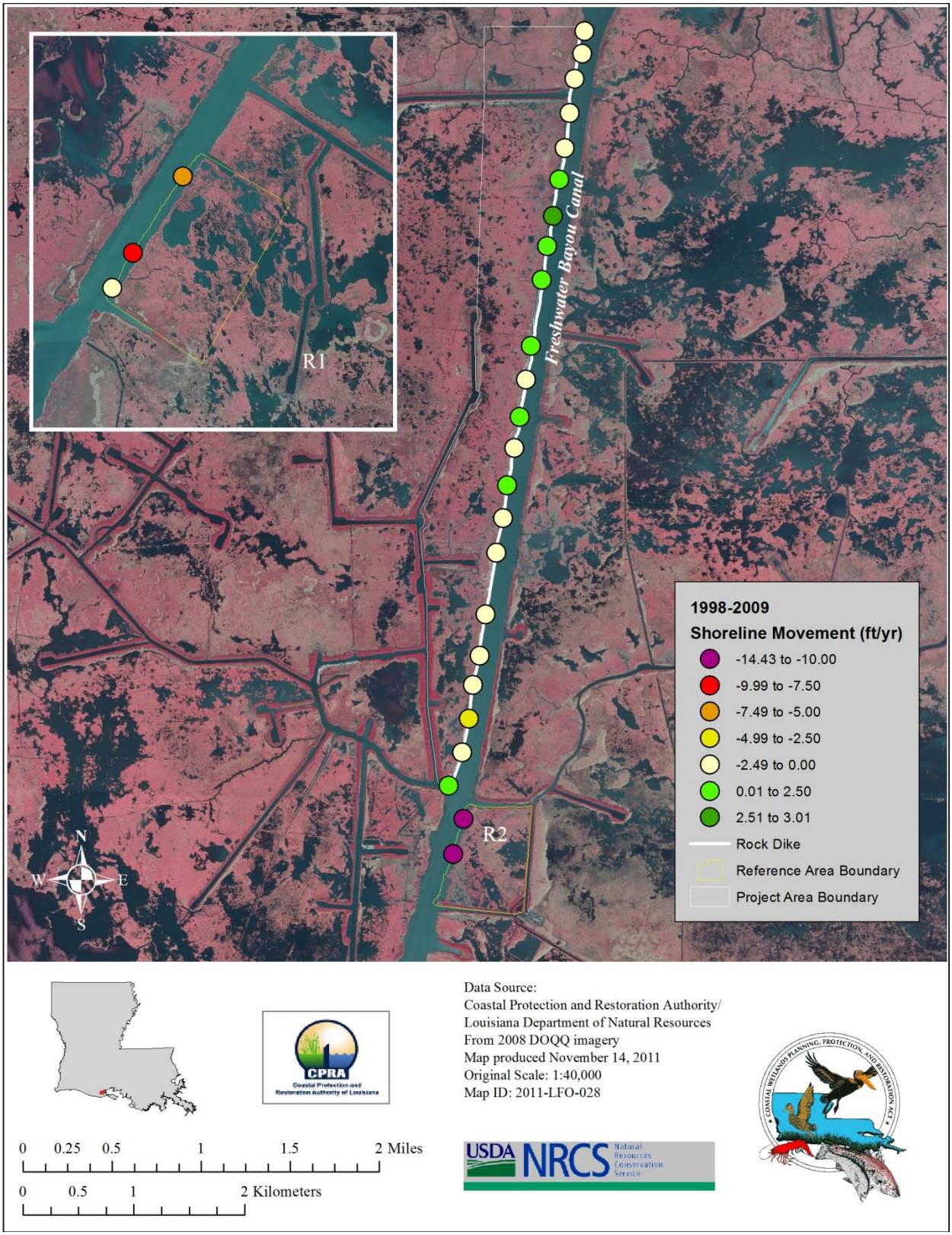


Figure 1. Shoreline change rate (ft/yr) along Freshwater Bayou Canal at the ME-13 project and reference area monitoring stations for the 1998–2009 time period. Erosion is occurring at 14 of 22 project monitoring sites.

CWPPRA Project O&M Budget Adjustment Template

Project Name: Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization ME-13
PPL: 5
Project Sponsor: NRCS

Prepared By: CPRA
Date Prepared: 8/3/2012
Date Revised:

	Approved Original Base Line (includes TF approved increase from Jan 1999)				Obligations to Date				Proposed Revised Estimate and Schedule			
Year	FY	State O&M & Insp.	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp	FY	State O&M & Insp.	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp	FY	O&M & State Insp.	Corps Admin	Fed S&A & Insp
0	1998	$2,755	$0	$0	1998	$0	$0	$0	1998	$0	$0	$0
-1	1999	$2,840	$0	$0	1999	$0	$0	$0	1999	$0	$0	$0
-2	2000	$2,928	$0	$0	2000	$0	$0	$0	2000	$0	$0	$0
-3	2001	$3,019	$0	$0	2001	$0	$0	$0	2001	$0	$0	$0
-4	2002	$3,113	$0	$0	2002	$0	$0	$0	2002	$0	$0	$0
-5	2003	$284,132	$0	$0	2003	$0	$0	$0	2003	$0	$0	$0
-6	2004	$3,309	$0	$0	2004	$0	$0	$0	2004	$0	$0	$0
-7	2005	$3,411	$0	$0	2005	$0	$0	$0	2005	$0	$0	$0
-8	2006	$3,517	$0	$0	2006	$0	$0	$0	2006	$0	$0	$0
-9	2007	$3,626	$0	$0	2007	$0	$0	$0	2007	$0	$0	$0
-10	2008	$3,735	$0	$0	2008	$0	$0	$0	2008	$0	$0	$0
-11	2009	$3,847	$0	$0	2009	$0	$0	$0	2009	$0	$0	$0
-12	2010	$3,962	$0	$0	2010	$0	$0	$0	2010	$0	$0	$0
-13	2011	$4,081	$0	$0	2011	$0	$0	$0	2011	$0	$3,864	$0
-14	2012	$4,203	$0	$0	2012	$561,045	$3,864	$40,286	2012	$566,104	$1,342	$40,286
-15	2013	$224,376	$0	$0	2013	$0	$0	$0	2013	$135,269	$1,368	$0
-16	2014	$4,459	$0	$0	2014	$0	$0	$0	2014	$2,867,238	$1,396	$0
-17	2015	$4,593	$0	$0	2015	$0	$0	$0	2015	$6,651	$1,424	$0
-18	2016	$4,731	$0	$0	2016	$0	$0	$0	2016	$6,850	$1,452	$0
-19	2017	$4,873	$0	$0	2017	$0	$0	$0	2017	$7,056	$1,481	$0
	Total	$575,510	$0	$0		$561,045	$3,864	$40,286		$3,589,168	$12,327	$40,286

SUMMARY:

Benefits:

Original Net Acres	Revised Net Acres
511	511

Approved O&M Budget vs Obligations to Date: Increment Years -0 through -14

Funding Category	Approved Original O&M Baseline	O&M Obligations to Date	Difference
State O&M & Insp.	$332,478	$561,045	($228,567)
Corps Admin	$0	$3,864	($3,864)
Fed S&A & Insp	$0	$40,286	($40,286)
Totals	$332,478	***$605,195***	($272,717)

Approved Budgeted O&M Funds less O&M Obligations to Date:

	Total Approved O&M	O&M Obligations to Date	Remaining Available O&M Budget
1999 App. Budget	***$575,510***		
2008 Funding Incr.	***$94,926***		
Totals	***$670,436***	***$605,195***	***$65,241***

Total Approved Budget less Total Proposed Revised Budget

Funding Category	Current Total	Proposed Revised Total	Difference
State O&M & Insp.	$670,436	$3,589,168	($2,918,732)
Corps Admin		$12,327	($12,327)
Fed S&A & Insp		$40,286	($40,286)
Total	***$670,436***	***$3,641,781***	($2,971,345)

Current Request:

Current Increment Funding Request Year	Proposed Revised Estimate	Remaining Available O&M Budget	Current Funding Request Amount
Year -15	***$135,269***		
Year -16	***$2,867,238***		
Year -17	***$8,075***		
Totals	***$3,010,582***	***$65,241***	***$2,945,341***

Original Approved vs Proposed Revised Fully Funded Estimates:

Approved Fully Funded Baseline Estimate	Approved Net Budget Changes to E&D, Constr., O&M (1999, 2008) and Monitoring	Additional O&M funding required for remaining project life	Requested Revised Fully Funded Estimate
$3,998,919	***($1,360,680)***	***$2,971,345***	***$5,609,584***

Change in Total Cost and Cost Effectiveness:

Fully Funded Cost Estimate % Change	Original Cost Effectiveness	Revised Cost Effectiveness
40.28%	***$7,826***	***$10,978***

Request for CWPPRA Project O&M Funding Increase
Project Costs and Benefits Reevaluation
Fact Sheet
September 12, 2012

Project Name: Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization Project (ME-13)
PPL: 5
Federal Sponsor: NRCS
Construction Completion Date: June 1998
Projected Project Close-out Date: January 2017
Project Description: Approximately 23,193 linear feet of freestanding foreshore rock dike were constructed in shallow water along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal to prevent further bank line erosion.

Construction changes from the approved project: No changes.

Explain why O&M funding increase is needed: The current budget shortfall represents three years worth of O&M inspections in addition to capping of the existing dike that is below grade.

Detail O&M work conducted to date: Additional rock capping with 20,987 tons of 1,250 # rock for a length of 9,130 linear feet to elevate low sections of existing dike. This work was completed in December 2005.

Detail and date of next O&M work to be completed per this O&M request: Recommend placing 27,491 tons of rock to the existing low sections to bring back to original grade. Construction should be complete by September 2013.

Detail of future O&M work to be completed: No maintenance is anticipated.

Originally approved fully funded project cost estimate: $3,998,919

Originally approved O&M budget: $575,510

Approved O&M Budget Increases: (2008) $94,926

Total O&M obligations to date: $605,195

Remaining available O&M budget funds: $65,241

Current Incremental Funding Request: $2,945,341

Revised fully funded cost estimate: $5,609,584

Total Project Life Budget Increase: $2,971,345

Requested Revised fully funded O&M estimate: $3,641,781

Percent total project cost increase of proposed revised budget over original budget: 40.28%

Original net benefits based on WVA prepared when project was approved: 511 acres

Estimate of cumulative project wetland acres to date (from quantitative and/or qualitative analysis): 511 acres.

Revised estimate of project benefits in net acres through 20 year project life based on the project with and without continued O&M (include description of method used to determine estimate): No anticipated change in estimated benefits, project is performing as expected.

Original and revised cost effectiveness (cost/net acre) and percent change:

Original CE = $7,826/acre
Revised CE = $10,978/acre 40.28%

Project 20-Year Life Issues

ME-04 Freshwater Bayou Wetland Project
and
ME-13 Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization Project

October 11, 2012

General Options

(identified by P&E Subcommittee and Technical Committee)

1. **Extension of Project Life**
   - Reserved for those projects which have demonstrated good performance (as indicated through monitoring data) and Federal and State sponsors wish to extend the project life beyond 20 years.
   - Justification should be based on a comparison of project performance/benefits with extension of the project life (i.e., authorization of additional O&M funds) to no extension of the project life.
   - Project life could be extended by 5, 10, or 20 years – dependent on CWPPRA re-authorizations, incremental cost of extension of the project life, etc.
   - Proposals for project life extensions will be initially considered at the Spring Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. The Technical Committee will provide a recommendation to the Task Force on whether or not an extension should be considered.
   - If approved by the Task Force, the project sponsors will prepare an analysis of costs and benefits to be reviewed by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups.
   - Proposals for project life extensions will be voted on at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings.
   - If approved, project life extensions would require new landrights agreements, extension/amendment of CSA, etc.

Project Types – The most common project types considered for this action will be those which require maintenance and/or operation of project features to provide benefits. Project types are likely to be shoreline protection, hydrologic restoration, marsh management, or freshwater diversions.

General Options (cont)

(identified by P&E Subcommittee and Technical Committee)

2. Project Closeout

- Reserved for those situations when project performance/benefits would not increase with an extension of the project life (i.e., authorization of additional O&M funds). Project benefits would continue at or near the current level without the authorization of additional funding.
- This may also be the course of action for those projects not approved for an extension of the project life (see 1e and 1f above).
- Proposals for project closeout will be considered at the Spring Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. The Technical Committee will provide a recommendation to the Task Force on whether or not to proceed with project closeout. Another course of action may be recommended by the Technical Committee.
- If approved by the Task Force, the sponsoring agencies will prepare a project closeout report at the end of Year 20.
- Any remaining O&M funds, S&A funds, etc. will be returned to the CWPPRA program.

Project Types - The most common project types considered for this action will be those which have not required maintenance and/or operation of project features to provide benefits. Project types are likely to be marsh creation, barrier island restoration, and terracing. Other project types which have required maintenance (e.g., shoreline protection) could apply if their features will not require maintenance in the foreseeable future.

General Options (cont)

(identified by P&E Subcommittee and Technical Committee)

3. Transfer of O&M Responsibility

- Reserved for those projects which have demonstrated good performance (as indicated through monitoring data) and Federal and State sponsors wish to transfer O&M responsibility outside of the CWPPRA program.
- O&M responsibility would be assumed by a State or Federal agency, parish government, NGO, landowner, or other entity.
- Proposals for transfer of O&M responsibility will be presented to the Technical Committee and Task Force at the spring meetings.
- The sponsoring agencies will prepare a closeout report at the end of Year 20 (or later year if the project life has been previously extended).
- The entity assuming O&M responsibility will be charged with acquiring landrights, securing funding, assuming responsibility of Section 404 permit conditions, etc.
- Any remaining O&M funds, S&A funds, etc. returned to the CWPPRA program.

Project Types – The most common project types considered for this action will be those which require actual maintenance/operation of project features to continue to provide project benefits. Project types are likely to be shoreline protection, hydrologic restoration, marsh management, or freshwater diversions

General Options (cont)

(identified by P&E Subcommittee and Technical Committee)

4. Removal of Project Features/Project Closeout

- Reserved for those projects for which all or a portion of the project features should be removed.
- Removal of project features should only be considered when: 1) no entity is willing to assume O&M responsibility and abandonment of project features would create significant liability for the project sponsors, CWPPRA program, etc. or 2) no is entity is willing to assume O&M responsibility and abandonment of project features would result in adverse impacts to project area wetlands.
- Proposals for the removal of project features will be initially considered at the Spring Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. The Technical Committee will provide a recommendation to the Task Force on whether or not to proceed with engineering and design for feature removal. If not approved, the Technical Committee or Task Force will recommend an alternate course of action.
- If approved, the sponsoring agencies will prepare a preliminary design and cost estimate to be reviewed/approved by the Engineering Work Group.
- Proposals for project feature removal will be voted on at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings. If not approved, the Technical Committee or Task Force will recommend an alternate course of action.

If approved, the sponsoring agencies will proceed with removal of project features and, upon completion, prepare a project closeout report.

Project Types – The most common project types considered for this action will be those which contain project features which will require maintenance/operation to avoid significant liability or adverse impacts to project area wetlands. Project types are likely to be shoreline protection, hydrologic restoration, or marsh management.

Consider the Options

4. Removal of Project Features/Project Closeout

- **Projects are successful and cost effective**
- **Projects would likely continue to be successful and cost effective if maintained**
- **Preliminary Cost Estimate for Removal:**

  ME-04 = $13.4M

  ME-13 = $ 13.6M

Consider the Options

3. Transfer of O&M Responsibility

- **Projects are successful and cost effective**
- **Projects would likely continue to be successful and cost effective if maintained**
- **Possible Entities to Takeover O&M Responsibilities:**
  - **State**
  - **Corps of Engineers ????????**
  - **Vermilion Parish Police Jury**
  - **Landowner: Exxon Corporation**
  - **Leaseholder: Vermilion Corporation**
- **As of this time, none of these entities have expressed interest in assuming responsibility**

Consider the Options

2. Project Closeout

- **Projects are successful and cost effective**
- **Projects would likely continue to be successful and cost effective if maintained; effectiveness would decrease if not maintained**
- **Closeout probably not applicable because:**

  Project benefits would <u>not</u> continue at or near the current level without the authorization of additional funding.

  If allowed to deteriorate, dikes would create navigation hazard and liability

Consider the Options

1. Extension of Project Life

- **Projects are successful and cost effective**
- **Projects would likely continue to be successful and cost effective if maintained**
- **Cost effectiveness of both projects compare well to projects approved by CWPPRA over the last 8 years.**
- **Preliminary Cost Estimate for Extension (Year 20 thru Year 40):**

  ME-04 = $3.6M

  ME-13 = $ 3.1M

ME-04 EXTENSION

	Loss Rate Feet/Year	Loss Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru 40 Year Project Life
Project Area	0.83	0.53	21.34
Without Project	9.55	6.14	245.55

	Net Acres	Cost	Cost / Net Acre
Thru 40-Year Project Life	224.21	$9,581,665	$42,736

ME-13 EXTENSION

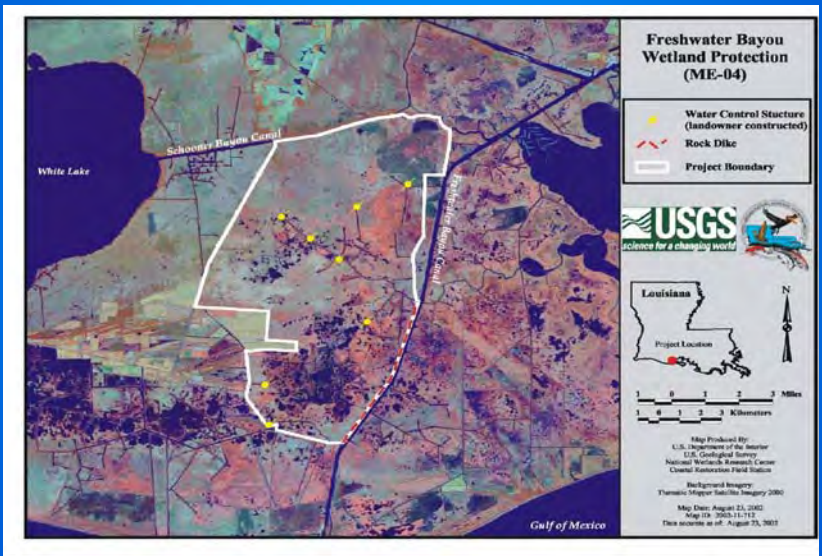
	Loss Rate Feet/Year	Loss Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru 40 Year Project Life
Project Area	0.03	0.02	0.64
Without Project	7.92	4.22	168.68

	Net Acres	Cost	Cost / Net Acre
Thru 40-Year Project Life	168.04	$8,701,384	$51,782

ME-04 Freshwater Bayou Wetland Project

October 11, 2012

Plan View of ME-04 FWB



Historical Information

- The Freshwater Bayou Wetlands (ME-04) project encompasses approximately 37,000 acres of fresh to intermediate wetlands located between La. Hwy. 82 and Freshwater Bayou Canal, approximately 5 mi east of White Lake, Louisiana. Boat wake-induced shoreline erosion, which averaged 12.5 ft/yr along each bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal between 1968 and 1992, has deteriorated the spoil banks along the channel, allowing multiple breaches to form, and tidal scour of the organic soils in the adjacent wetlands to ensue.
- The following goals will contribute to the evaluation of the above objective:
- Decrease the rate of spoil bank erosion along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal using a rock breakwater.
- Decrease the rate of marsh loss.

Historical Information

- The project was funded on the CWPPRA PPL 2 list.
- Initial construction was completed in 1995. Two maintenance events were done between 1995 and 2005.

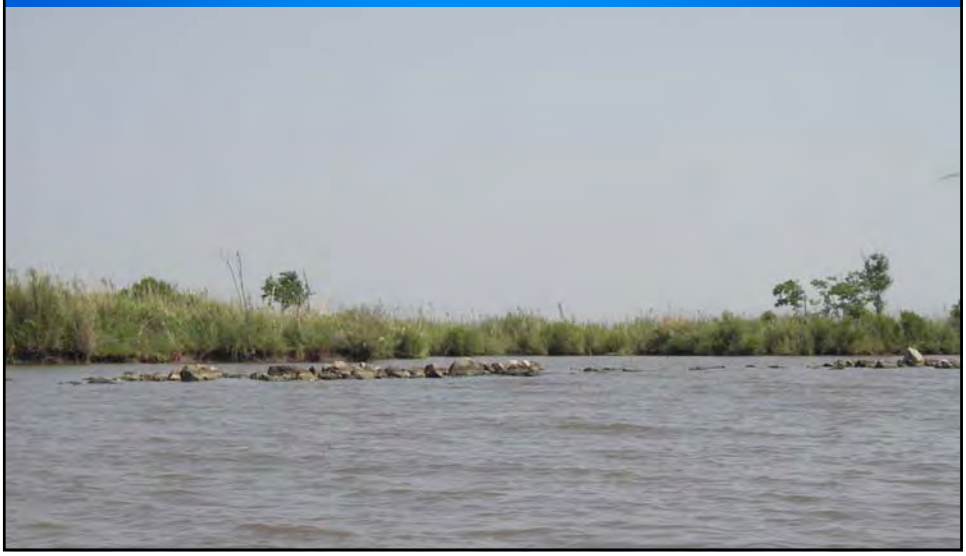
INITIAL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

- The project was completed in March, 1995 at a constructed cost of $1,019,875.
- The principal project features include:
- 28,000 LF of rock foreshore dike

MAINTENANCE EVENT DETAILS

- 2002 - A maintenance event was completed in 2002 consisting of 26,750 tons of 1,000# stone covering 15,263 LF of rock dike at a cost of $717,048.
- 2005 - A second maintenance event was completed in 2005 consisting of 21,370 tons of 1,250# stone covering 11,426 LF of rock dike at a cost of $483,988.

View of Rock Dike



Proposed Maintenance Details for FY 2012/13

- Perform design surveys and preparation of plans and specifications.
- Routine annual inspection costs
- TOTAL ESTIMATED O&M COST for FY 2012/13: $ 136,637

Proposed Maintenance Details for FY 2013/14

- Cap existing rock dike that is below elevation, approximately 21,942 tons.
- Routine annual inspection costs
- TOTAL ESTIMATED O&M COST for FY 2013/14: $2,348,403

Recommended ME-04 Maintenance Request

- FY 11/12 Projected Budget: $ 1,342
- FY 12/13 Projected Budget: $ 136,637
- FY 13/14 Projected Budget: $ 2,348,403
- 3 YEAR BUDGET ESTIMATE: $ 2,486,382

- REMAINING O&M FUNDS: $ 35,718
- ADDN. FUNDS REQUESTED: $ 2,450,664

PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

	Loss Rate Feet/Year	Loss Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru 2012	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru Project Life
Project Area	0.83	0.53	9.07	10.67
Without Project	9.55	6.14	104.36	122.77

	Thru 2012	Thru Project Life
NET ACRES	95.29	112.10

Benefits to adjacent wetlands and accretion / accumulation of sediment are not accounted for in these computation. There is potential conversion of open water to emergent marsh in the near future.

COST EFFECTIVENESS

	Net Acres	Cost	Cost / Net Acre
Thru 2012	78.47	$3,585,001	$37,623
Thru Project Life	112.10	$6,035,665	$53,840

COST EFFECTIVENESS
Recently Approved Projects

Projects	Cost/ Net Acre
PPL18 Average	46,822
PPL19 Average	88,656
PPL20 Average	50,682
PPL21 Average	60,622
2009 Phase II Approvals Average	120,303
2010 Phase II Approvals Average	140,462
2011 Phase II Approvals Average	206,094
2012 Phase II Approvals Average	70,429
PPL18-21 and 2009 thru 2012 Phase II Approvals Overall Average	85,935

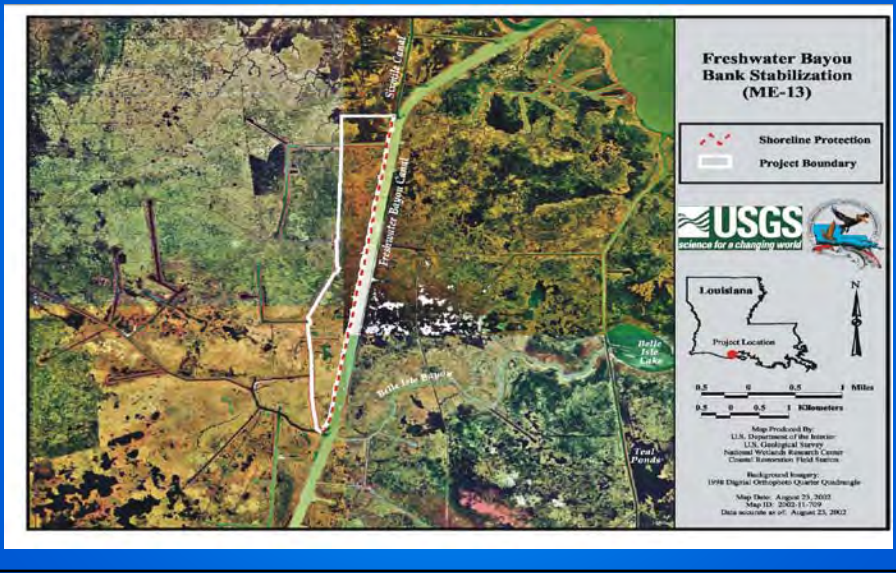
COST EFFECTIVENESS
Earlier Approved Projects

Projects	Cost/ Net Acre
PPL14 Average	127,228
PPL15 Average	36,540
PPL16 Average	74,229
PPL17 Average	61,150
Oct 2004 Phase II Approvals Average	106,124
Feb 2006 Phase II Approvals Average	89,387
Jan 2007 Phase II Approvals Average	53,720
Feb 2008 Phase II Approvals Average	110,476
PPL 14-17 and Oct 2004 thru Feb 2008 Phase II Approvals Overall Average	85,651

ME-13 Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization Project

October 11, 2012

Plan View of ME-13 FWB



Historical Information

- The Freshwater Bayou Bank Stabilization (ME-13) project encompasses approximately 1,724 acres of fresh to intermediate wetlands located between La. Hwy. 82 and Freshwater Bayou Canal, approximately 5 mi east of White Lake, Louisiana. Boat wake-induced shoreline erosion, which averaged 12.5 ft/yr along each bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal between 1968 and 1992, has deteriorated the spoil banks along the channel, allowing multiple breaches to form, and tidal scour of the organic soils in the adjacent wetlands to ensue.
- The following goals will contribute to the evaluation of the above objective:
- Decrease the rate of spoil bank erosion along the west bank of Freshwater Bayou Canal using a rock breakwater.
- Decrease the rate of marsh loss.

Historical Information

- The project was funded on the CWPPRA PPL 5 list.
- Initial construction was completed in 1998. One maintenance event was performed in 2005.

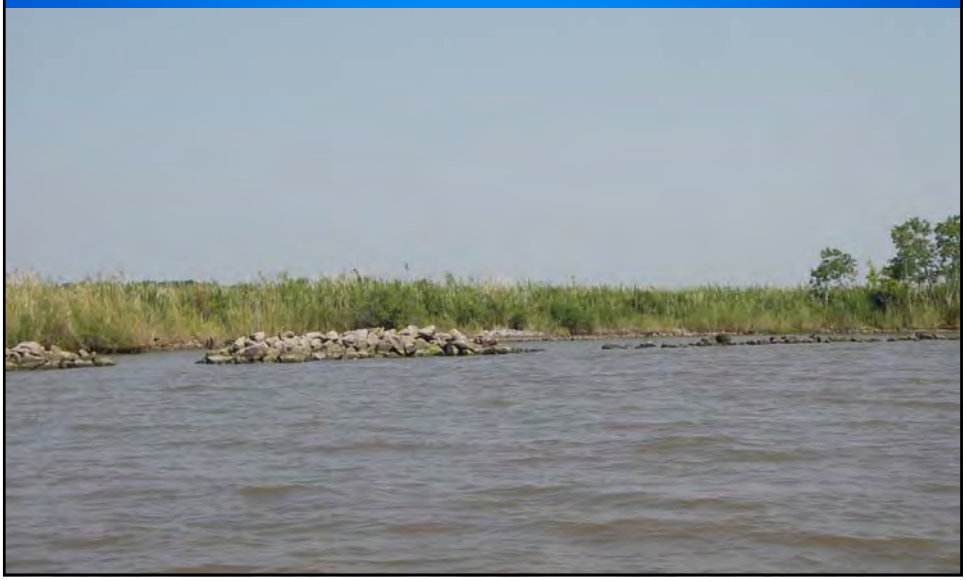
INITIAL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

- The project was completed in June, 1998 at a constructed cost of $1,682,077.
- The principal project features include:
- 23,193 LF of rock foreshore dike

MAINTENANCE EVENT DETAILS

- 2005 – A maintenance event was completed in 2005 consisting of 20,987 tons of 1,250# stone covering 9,130 LF of rock dike at a cost of $487,731.

View of Rock Dike



Proposed Maintenance Details for FY 2012/13

- Perform design surveys and preparation of plans and specifications.
- Routine annual inspection costs
- TOTAL ESTIMATED O&M COST for FY 2012/13: $135,269

Proposed Maintenance Details for FY 2013/14 and FY 2014/15

- Cap existing rock dike that is below elevation, approximately 27,491 tons.
- Routine annual inspection costs
- TOTAL ESTIMATED O&M COST for FY 2013/14: $2,867,238

- Routine annual inspection costs
- TOTAL ESTIMATED O&M COST for FY 2014/15: $8,075

Recommended ME-13 Maintenance Request

- FY 12/13 Projected Budget: $ 135,269
- FY 13/14 Projected Budget: $ 2,867,238
- FY 14/15 Projected Budget: $ 8,075
- 3 YEAR BUDGET ESTIMATE: $ 3,010,582

- REMAINING O&M FUNDS: $ 65,241
- ADDN. FUNDS REQUESTED: $ 2,945,341

PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

	Loss Rate Feet/Year	Loss Rate Acres/Year	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru 2012	Estimated Loss (Acres) Thru Project Life
Project Area	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.32
Without Project	7.92	4.22	59.04	84.34

	Thru 2012	Thru Project Life
NET ACRES	58.81	84.02

Benefits to adjacent wetlands and accretion / accumulation of sediment not accounted for in these computation. There is potential conversion of open water to emergent marsh in the near future.

COST EFFECTIVENESS

	Net Acres	Cost	Cost / Net Acre
Thru 2012	58.81	$2,638,239	$44,858
Thru Project Life	84.02	$5,609,584	$66,766

COST EFFECTIVENESS
Recently Approved Projects

Projects	Cost/ Net Acre
PPL18 Average	46,822
PPL19 Average	88,656
PPL20 Average	50,682
PPL21 Average	60,622
2009 Phase II Approvals Average	120,303
2010 Phase II Approvals Average	140,462
2011 Phase II Approvals Average	206,094
2012 Phase II Approvals Average	70,429
PPL18-21 and 2009 thru 2012 Phase II Approvals Overall Average	85,935

COST EFFECTIVENESS
Earlier Approved Projects

Projects	Cost/ Net Acre
PPL14 Average	127,228
PPL15 Average	36,540
PPL16 Average	74,229
PPL17 Average	61,150
Oct 2004 Phase II Approvals Average	106,124
Feb 2006 Phase II Approvals Average	89,387
Jan 2007 Phase II Approvals Average	53,720
Feb 2008 Phase II Approvals Average	110,476
PPL 14-17 and Oct 2004 thru Feb 2008 Phase II Approvals Overall Average	85,651

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL FOR FINAL DEAUTHORIZATION OF THE PPL 10 – BENNEYS BAY DIVERSION PROJECT (MR-13)

For Decision:

USACE and CPRA are requesting approval for final deauthorization of the Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13) based on the high cost of dredging associated with the projects.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve final deauthorization of the Benneys Bay Diversion Project (MR-13).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

JUL 19 2012

Programs and Project Management Division
Projects and Restoration Branch

Honorable David Vitter
United States Senate
516 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-1805

Dear Senator Vitter:

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force is initiating procedures to deauthorize the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion Project (MR-13) as requested by the project sponsors based on the significant costs associated with maintaining the project over its 20-year life (see memorandum dated November 30, 2011 as enclosure 1). Current estimates suggest that maintenance costs related to projected shoaling from the diversion would exceed the assigned cost limitations agreed upon by the Federal and local project sponsors, rendering the project infeasible for construction and beyond the funding capabilities of the CWPPRA program.

This 10th Priority Project List project (see Fact Sheet with map as enclosure 2) was supposed to be located in the Mississippi River Delta Basin on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, 7.5 miles Above Head of Passes. The objective of the project was to restore vegetated wetlands in an area that is currently shallow open water. The project would have diverted sediments in an effort to create, nourish, and maintain approximately 5,828 acres of fresh to intermediate marsh in the Benneys Bay area over the 20-year project life. Project features were to include construction of a conveyance channel from the Mississippi River with initial average discharge of 20,000 cubic feet per second with subsequent enlargement of the channel to a 50,000 cubic feet per second discharge. Material from construction of the channel would have been used to create wetlands in the diversion outfall area.

Prior to making a final decision, the Task Force will consider written comments on the request to deauthorize the project. Written comments should be provided within 30 days of the date of this letter to the following address:

Colonel Edward R. Fleming
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Attention: Projects Branch West, CWPPRA Manager
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

If you need further information, please contact Mr. Thomas A. Holden Jr., P.E., CWPPRA Technical Committee Chairman, at (504) 862-2204 or Mr. Brad Inman, CWPPRA Program Manager, at (504) 862-2124.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Fleming
Colonel, US Army
District Commander

Enclosures

Copies Furnished (w/enclosures):

Mr. Garret Graves
Director
Office of Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street
Capital Annex Building, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Mr. William K. Honker
Deputy Director,
Water Quality Protection Division
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Mr. Jeff Weller
Field Supervisor
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Louisiana Field Office
646 Cajunland Boulevard, Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Mr. Kevin Norton
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

Honorable Mary L. Landrieu
United States Senate
328 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20515-1802

Honorable Jeffrey Landry
House of Representatives
206 Cannon House Office Building
Washington DC 20515

Honorable A. G. Crowe
Louisiana Senate
646 Carnation Street
Slidell, Louisiana 70460

Honorable Christopher J. Leopold
Louisiana House of Representatives
1500 Woodland Highway, Suite A
Belle Chase, Louisiana 70037

Copies Furnished Continued:

Honorable Gordon Dove
Louisiana House of Representatives
P.O. Box 629
Houma, LA 70361

Honorable John Smith
Louisiana Senate
611-B South 5th Street
Leesville, Louisiana 71446

Honorable Gerald Long
Louisiana Senate
P.O. Box 151
Wingfield, Louisiana 71483

Mr. Billy Nungesser
President, Plaquemines Parish Government
8056 Highway 23, Suite 200
Belle Chasse, Louisiana 70037

Mr. P. J. Hahn
Director of Coastal Zone Management, Plaquemines Parish Government
8056 Hwy 23, Suite 307
Belle Chasse, LA 70037

Ms. Albertine M. Kimble
Local Coastal Program Manager, Plaquemines Parish Government
138 Edna LaFrance Road
Braithwaite, LA 70040

Mr. Lonnie B. Serpas
Supervisor, Plaquemines Parish Government
138 Edna LaFrance Road
Braithwaite, Louisiana 70040

Ms. Rachelle Allen
118 Byrd Street
Belle Chase, Louisiana 70037

Karen Anglada et al.
142 Sara Victoria Drive
Belle Chase, Louisana 70037

BHS Inc.
P.O. Box 580
Buras, Louisiana 70041

Mr. Walter Blaize
70477 Gulch Street
Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420

Ms. Madeline Buras et al.
300 Buras Ranch Road
Covington, Louisiana 70443

Mary Buras
C/O Robert Buras
143 Church Street
Port Sulphur, Louisiana 70083

Mary Butler
C/O Mary V L Mele
42 Ledge Road
Newport, Rhode Island 02840

Maria Cherbonnier
1034 Woodstone Drive
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805

Nancy L Clagett & Heirs
Fiduciary Trust Co Int
600 5th Street
New York, New York 10020

Juliet Clagett
Fiduciary Trust Co Int
600 5th Street
New York, New York 10020

Mark and Adrianne Delesdernier
C/O Donald E. Delesdernier
P.O. Box 38
Boothville, Louisiana 70038

Donald Delesdernier
C/O Robert Buras
17478 Highway 23
Port Sulphur, Louisiana 70083

First Equity
P.O. Box 97
Belle Chase, Louisiana 70037

Kenneth Federick et al.
110 Cognevich Ln.
Buras, Louisiana 70041

John Friedman
P.O. Box 105
Buras, Louisiana 70041

Judith Gagliano
134 East Randall Ct.
Gretna, Louisiana 70053

Grand Prairie Levee District
8056 Highway 23
Belle Chase, Louisiana 70037

Richard Ingolia
409 Haring Ct.
Metairie, Louisiana 70006

Keller Oilfield Services
912 Whitney Bank Building
228 St. Charles Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Marguerite Legardeur
5979 General Haig St.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70124

Charles McHale Jr. et al.
Pan American Life Center
601 Poydras St.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Nancy Menendez
132 E. Paula Dr.
Port Sulphur, Louisiana 70083

J & P Miller LTD et al.
9306 Great Hills Tr.
Austin, Texas 78759

Mistra Inc.
Rona S O'Reagan
136 Richland Dr. S.
Mandeville, Louisiana 70448

Ivy Motes
85 Smith Holygields Rd.
Laurel, Mississippi 39443

Terry Patton et al.
P.O. Box 244
Venice, Louisiana 70091

Eugene Ponti
7520 Old Strubridge Rd.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

Augusta Shoeberger
209 Ft. Jackson
Belle Chase, Louisiana 70037

Arthur Siebert
C/O Shearson Lehman & Hutton
3393 Euclid Ave.
Concord, California 94519

Irene Smith
C/O Oliver S. Delery
302 Rue St. Ann St.
Metairie, Louisiana 70005

Kathryn Sprunk et al.
C/O Charlotte Doherty
4 S. Bonita Dr.
Madisonville, Louisiana 70447

Square 27 Inc.
P.O. Box 97
Belle Chase, Louisiana 70037

Isabelle B. St. Germain Estate
C/O Thomas J. St. Germain
1010 Stanford Lake Dr.
Poplarville, Mississippi 39470

George Stephens
C/O Irvine J. Vidacovich
2106 Montesquieu St.
Chalmette, Louisiana 70043

Alveretta Tarpley
70447 Gulch St.
Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420

Alexandra C. Train
C/O Caleb Loring, Essex St. Association
P.O.Box 5600
Beverly Farms, Massachusetts 01915

Middleton Train
6026 Cannon Hill Rd.
Fort Washington, Pennsylvania 19034

Urban Associated LLC
9805 Myrtle Ln.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70810

Ernest D. Wooton et al.
113 Vernon St.
Belle Chase, Louisiana 70037

Marcus Smith Jr. et al.
884 Hickory St.
Gretna, Louisiana 70056

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
CEMVN-PM-BC

NOV 30 2011

MEMORANDUM FOR Deputy District Engineer for Project Management, US Army Corps of Engineers (CEMVN-PPMD)

SUBJECT: RE: Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion Project (MR-13)

1. Please accept this correspondence as the US Army Corps of Engineers'(USACE) official request to deauthorize the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection Restoration Act Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion project (MR-13) based on the significant costs associated with maintaining the project over its twenty year life. This is due to the maintenance responsibilities related to the projected shoaling impacts from the diversion. Current estimates suggest that maintenance costs would exceed the assigned cost limitations agreed upon by the Federal and local project sponsors, thereby rendering the project unfeasible for construction and beyond the funding capabilities of the program. This memorandum has been reviewed by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana, the local sponsor, and they have concurred.

2. Please direct questions regarding this matter to the USACE Project Manager, Scott Wandell (504) 862-1878.

Brad L. Inman
Senior Program Manager, CWPPRA
US Army Corps of Engineers

CF: Richard Hartman, NMFS, Baton Rouge, LA
Britt Paul, NRCS, Alexandria, LA
Karen McCormick, EPA, Dallas, TX
Darryl Clark, USFWS, Lafayette, LA
Kirk Rhinehart, CPRA, Baton Rouge, LA
Scott Wandell, USACE Project Manager

October 2003
Cost figures as of: June 2012

Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion (MR-13)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2001 **Project Area:** 21,518 acres
Approved Funds: $1.07 M **Total Est. Cost:** $30.2 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 5,706 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Water Diversion
PPL #: 10

Location

The diversion site is located on the east bank of the Mississippi River, in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, 7.5 miles above Head of Passes. The project would divert Mississippi River water and sediments into Benneys Bay.

Problems

The project area has lost over 15,000 acres of emergent wetlands since 1932, mainly because of subsidence and sediment deprivation. The 1983-90 land loss rate was 2.4% per year.

Restoration Strategy

The objective of the project is to restore vegetated wetlands in an area that is currently shallow open water. The project would divert sediments in an effort to create, nourish, and maintain approximately 5,828 acres of fresh to intermediate marsh in the Benneys Bay area over the 20-year project life.

The project consists of a conveyance channel for the large-scale diversion of water and sediments from the river. The conveyance channel would be constructed in two phases: (1) construction of an initial channel with an average discharge of 20,000 cubic feet per second (cfs); (2) after a period of intensive monitoring, enlargement of the channel to a 50,000 cfs discharge. Material from the construction of the channel would be used to create wetlands in the diversion outfall area.

The diversion would induce shoaling in the main navigation channel of the Mississippi River. Dredging of the channel is accomplished under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' ongoing Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program for the river. The Pilottown anchorage area is not maintained under the O&M Program. The additional dredging of the induced shoaling in the navigation channel and anchorage area would be an added feature and cost of the project. The dredge material removed from these areas will be used to create wetlands where possible.



A dredge is being used to create marsh in the lower delta for the West Bay Sediment Diversion (MR-03) project. Work similar to this will take place during construction of the Benneys Bay project.

Progress to Date

Approximately one third of the design is complete. Final engineering will rely on information gained from the West Bay Sediment Diversion project (MR-03).

This project is on Priority Project List 10.

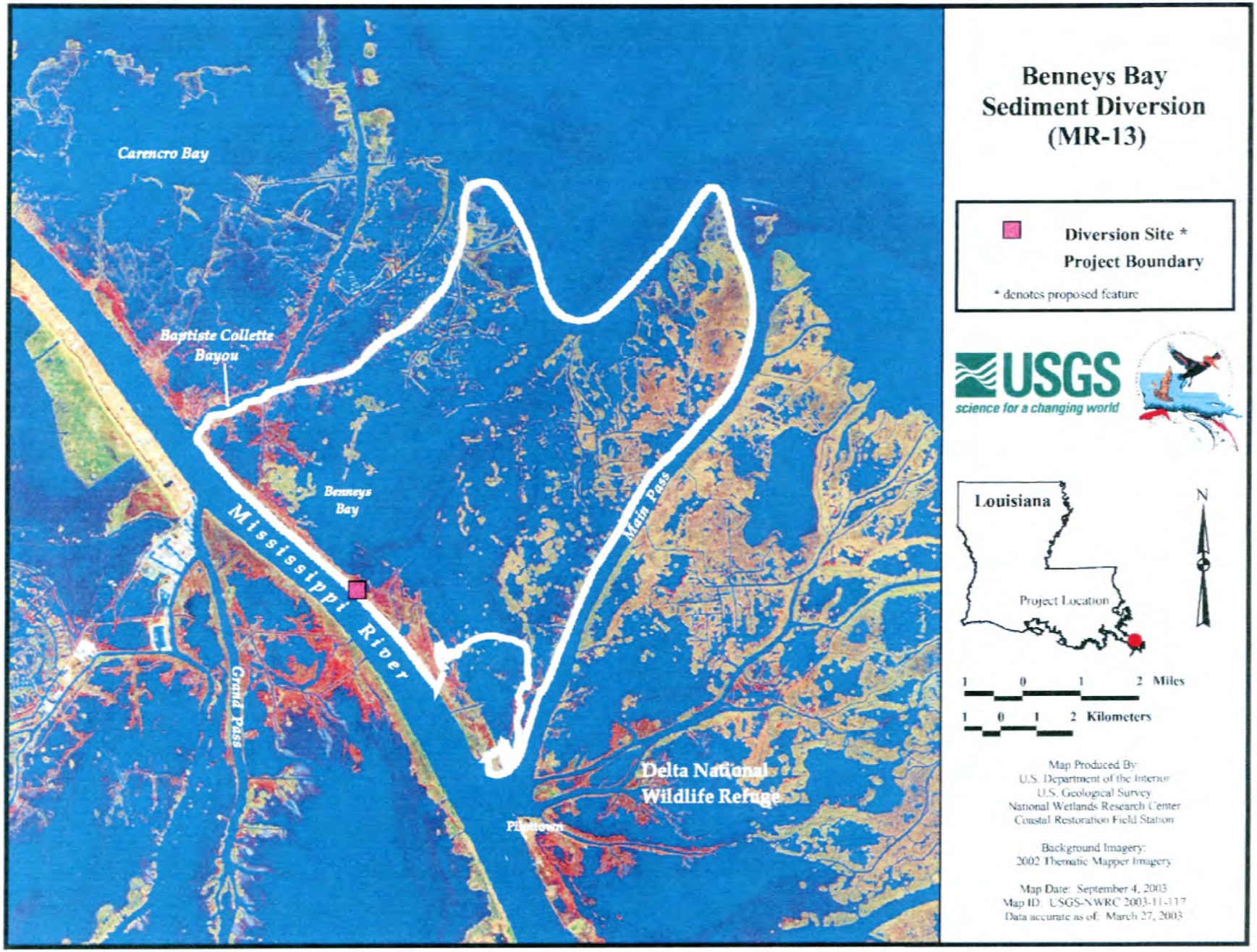
For more project information, please contact:

US Army Corps of Engineers

Federal Sponsor:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans, LA
(504) 862-1597

CPRA

Local Sponsor:
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-4736



Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion (MR-13)

Diversion Site *

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed feature

USGS
science for a changing world

Louisiana

Project Location

N

1 0 1 2 Miles

1 0 1 2 Kilometers

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

Background Imagery:
2002 Thematic Mapper Imagery

Map Date: September 4, 2003
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2003-11-117
Data accurate as of: March 27, 2003

CWPPRA Newsflash

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

PUBLIC OUTREACH COMMITTEE

Follow us:

PUBLIC NOTICE - Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion Project De-authorization Initiation

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force has initiated procedures to deauthorize the Coastal Wetlands, Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Benneys Bay Sediment Diversion Project (MR-13) as requested by project sponsors based on the significant costs associated with maintaining the project over its 20-year life. Current estimates suggest that maintenance costs related to projected shoaling from the diversion would exceed the assigned cost limitations agreed upon by the Federal and local project sponsors, rendering the project infeasible for construction and beyond the funding capabilities of the CWPPRA program.

This 10th Priority Project List project was supposed to be located in the Mississippi River Delta Basin on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, 7.5 miles Above Head of Passes. The objective of the project was to restore vegetated wetlands in an area that is currently shallow open water. The project would have diverted sediments in an effort to create, nourish, and maintain approximately 5,828 acres of fresh to intermediate marsh in the Benneys Bay area over the 20-year project life. Project features were to include construction of a conveyance channel from the Mississippi River with initial average discharge of 20,000 cubic feet per second with subsequent enlargement of the channel to a 50,000 cubic feet per second discharge. Material from construction of the channel would have been used to create wetlands in the diversion outfall area.

Prior to making a final decision, the Task Force will consider written comments on the request to deauthorize the project. Written comments should be provided by August 20, 2012 to the following address:

Colonel Edward R. Fleming
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Attention: Project Management Branch, CWPPRA Manager
PO Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

If you need further information, please contact Brad Inman, CWPPRA Program Manager, at (504) 862-2124 or Scott Wandell, Project Manager, at (504) 862-1878.

###

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with "unsubscribe cwppra" as the subject without the quotation marks.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

REQUEST FOR APPROVAL FOR FINAL DEAUTHORIZATION OF THE PPL 9 – LITTLE PECAN HYDROLOGIC RESTORATION PROJECT (ME-17)

For Decision:

NRCS and CPRA are requesting approval for final deauthorization of the Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17). As a result of the Phase I Engineering and Design Analysis the project team has determined the current ME-17 project features do not yield sufficient wetland benefits to warrant a Phase II request for the construction and 20 years of maintenance.

Technical Committee Recommendation:

The Task Force will consider the Technical Committee's recommendation to approve final deauthorization of the Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 60267
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

AUG 2 2012

Programs and Project Management Division
Projects and Restoration Branch

Honorable David Vitter
United States Senate
516 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-1805

Dear Senator Vitter:

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force is initiating procedures to deauthorize the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17) as requested by the project sponsors based on the projected lack of sufficient wetland benefits to warrant a Phase II request for construction and 20 years of maintenance, plus a concern about public vandalism (see letter dated May 16, 2012 as enclosure 1).

This 9th Priority Project List project (see Fact Sheet with map as enclosure 2) was to address hydrologically-stressed marshes north of Louisiana Highway 82 and open water areas with limited freshwater input south of the highway. Project features would have included installation of structural measures designed to reduce marsh salinity levels and allow freshwater conveyance to the open water areas.

Prior to making a final decision, the Task Force will consider written comments on the request to deauthorize the project. Written comments should be provided within 30 days of the date of this letter to the following address:

Colonel Edward R. Fleming
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Attention: Projects Branch West, CWPPRA Manager
P.O. Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

If you need further information, please contact Mr. Thomas A. Holden Jr., P.E., CWPPRA Technical Committee Chairman, at (504) 862-2204 or Mr. Brad Inman, CWPPRA Program Manager, at (504) 862-2124.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Fleming
Colonel, US Army
District Commander

Enclosures

Copies Furnished:

Mr. Garret Graves
Director
Office of Coastal Activities
1051 North Third Street
Capital Annex Building, Suite 138
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Mr. William K. Honker
Deputy Director
Water Quality Protection Division
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Mr. Jeff Weller
Field Supervisor
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Louisiana Field Office
646 Cajunland Boulevard, Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Mr. Kevin Norton
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

Honorable Mary L. Landrieu
United States Senate
328 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20515-1802

Honorable Charles W. Boustany, Jr.
House of Representatives
1431 Longworth House Office Building
Washington DC 20515-2031

Honorable Dan "Blade" Morrish
Louisiana Senate
119 W. Nezpique Street
Jennings, Louisiana 70546

Honorable Chuck Kleckley
Louisiana House of Representatives
130 Jamestown Road
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Copies Furnished Continued:

Honorable Gordon Dove
Louisiana House of Representatives
PO Box 629
Houma, Louisiana 70361

Honorable John Smith
Louisiana Senate
611-B South 5th Street
Leesville, Louisiana 71446

Honorable Gerald Long
Louisiana Senate
PO Box 151
Wingfield, Louisiana 71483

Ms. Earnestine "Tina" Horn
Parish Administrator
Cameron Parish Police Jury
Coastal Restoration Board
PO Box 1280
Cameron, Louisiana 70631

Dynegy Midstream Services
c/o Ken E. Andrews & Co.
PO Box 870849
Mesquite, Texas 75187-0849

Dynegy Midstream Services
c/o Ms. Mechelle Gilmore
PO Box 870849
Mesquite, Texas 75187-0849

Mr. Franklin John & Norma C. Price
129 Pleasant Street
Lake Arthur, Louisiana 70549

Mr. Minos D. Miller, III
114 Brentwood Blvd.
Lafayette, Louisiana 70503

Mr. Adam G. Nunez
1908 Maplewood Drive
Sulphur, Louisiana 70663

Mr. Martin O. Miller II
315 Metairie Road, Suite 202
PO Box 9206
Metairie, Louisiana 70055-9206

Mr. James Valcour Miller
430 First Street
Jennings, Louisiana 70546

Mr. Bonner Miller Cutting
c/o Mr. James Valcour Miller
17327 Village Bridge Drive
Tomball, Texas 77377-8085

7 X Ranch Inc.
c/o Mr. Louis A. Canik
140 Canik Road
Grande Chenier, Louisiana 70630

Bates Family Trust
c/o Mrs. Cecil Bates, Trustee
1891 Huntsman
Orange, Texas 77632

Mr. Robert E. Mhire
12539 Ardoin Cemetery Road
Welsh, Louisiana 70591-5324

Mr. Richard Canik
3289 Grand Chenier Hwy.
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Jerry L. Canik
4476 West Creole Hwy.
Creole, Louisiana 70632

Ms. Linda M. Sturlese
219 Ducharme Lane
Lafayette, Louisiana 70503

Ms. Charlene L. Boudreaux
3475 Grand Chenier Hwy.
Grande Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Ms. Diana S. Reina
1439 Oak Grove Hwy.
Grande Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Gene W. Sturlese
22206 Panchoville Road
Jennings, Louisiana 70546

Mr. Julian and Margaret Arrant, Jr.
PO Box 401
Hayes, Louisiana 70646

Ms. Julie Arrant Racca
PO Box 422
Hayes, Louisiana 70646

Ms. Emma Jean Boudreaux Miller
116 Layton Lane
Cameron, Louisiana 70631

Ms. Bonnie Miller
c/o Ms. Jackie Watts
805 Victory Drive
New Iberia, Louisiana 70563-1949

Mr. Roland J. Roux, Jr.
5710 Larch Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Mr. Jessie W. Bourque
433 B Louisiana Hwy. 93
Scott, Louisiana 70583

Mr. Leonard and Margarite Bourque
110 Lege Road
Kaplan, Louisiana 70548

Mr. Waldon L. and Edna H. Doxey
7706 Acadian Lane
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70607

Mr. J.M. Theriot
1420 Hwy. 384
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70607

Ms. Ina Wicke
1822 18th Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601

Ms. Barbara Conner Doxey
147 Francis Circle
Cameron, Louisiana 70631

Ms. Darilyn D. Canik
3289 Grande Chenier Hwy.
Grande Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. James Doxey
871 Oak Grove Hwy.
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Ms. Kathy D. Rowland
PO Box 275
Cameron, Louisiana 70631

Mr. William L. Doxey
PO Box 322
Cameron, Louisiana 70631

Mr. Lou Etta E. Nunez
3689 Trosclair Road
Creole, Louisiana 70632

Mr. Oren Doxey
1508 Jefferson
Abbeville, Louisiana 70510

Mr. Carl Doxey
1739 Lane Lynn Ave. Apt. #2
Thibodeaux, Louisiana 70301

Ms. Gail Doxey
16429 Langlinais Road
Abbeville, Louisiana 70510

Ms. Darline Doxey
106 Holmes Drive
Abbeville, Louisiana 70510

Mr. Dwayne Doxey
814 Old Spanish Trail
Scott, Louisiana 70583

Ms. Ginger Boudreaux, et al
2899 Sugarloaf Lot 217
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70607

Ms. Ruby A. Broussard
2960 Hwy. 190 West #17
Port Allen, Louisiana 70767

Mr. Donald James Bourque
c/o Ms. Henrietta Bourque
109 Dijon
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506-5101

Mr. Chad Bourque
314 North Domingue
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Ms. Amy Hammet
215 Knollwood Drive
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Ms. Tracy Willis
212 Jimmie Street
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Mr. Gordon Paul Bourque
31726 W. Louisiana Hwy. 82
Kaplan, Louisiana 70548

Ms. Judy Ann Shipperbottom
c/o Ms. Jessie Bourque
433 B. Louisiana Hwy. 93
Scott, Louisiana 70583

Ms. Helen Marie Stanisky
730 County Road 6769
Dayton, Texas 77535-3179

Ms. Veronica Gail Touchet, et vir
22319 Pine Island Road
Abbeville, Louisiana 70510

Ms. Patricia Ann Harrington
906 Waco Street
Dayton, Texas 77535

Mr. Matthew Arrant
1616 Sunset Road
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Julia Mae Arrant
c/o Ms. Betty Dillard
11075 Duval Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32218

Margie Nunez Dimas Family LLC.
c/o Mr. Gary Anthony Dimas
PO Box 445
Cameron, Louisiana 70631

A. M. Cox Properties LLC
507 Cox Road
Sweet Lake, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Madge & J. C. Reina
1391 Oak Grove Hwy
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Ms. Frances M. Schmid
229 Richard Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601

Ms. Joyce Sturlese
c/o Ms. Tony Sturlese
2403 Louisiana Drive
New Iberia, Louisiana 70560-7081

Ms. Wynita M. Nunez, et al
c/o Mr. Dan Nunez
822 East Creole Hwy.
Creole, Louisiana 70632

Mr. Daniel Nunez
PO Box 167
822 East Creole Hwy.
Creole, Louisiana 70632

Mr. Phillip Nunez
139 Kjerulff Road
Bell City, Louisiana 70630

Mr. Thomas Nunez
PO Box 141
4511 Creole Hwy.
Creole, Louisiana 70632

Mr. Scott Nunez
PO Box 1
Creole, Louisiana 70632

Mr. Clinton Nunez
7015 Laurents Road
Gueydan, Louisiana 70542

Mr. J. T. and Barbara N. Primeaux
PO Box 64
Creole, Louisiana 70632

Ms. James Nunez
1107 Arsene LeBleu Road
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70607

Ms. Sue McCardle
1107 Arsene LeBleu Road
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70607-0349

Ms. Bessie Jean Kearns
2642 Cortina Lane
Vail, Colorado 81657

Mr. Gerald E. Ruley
4512 Catina Lane
Dallas, Texas 75229-5401

Ralph A. Hebert Est.
c/o Mr. Jim Trayweek
PO Box 61
Bell City, Louisiana 70630

Mr. Paul J. Brown
807 Mills Drive
Friendswood, Texas 77546

Ms. Mary Gay Mier Richard
11024 Suncrest Drive
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70818

Ms. Michelle Renee Mier
1648 Thibodaux Avenue
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

Ms. Jodi Nunez Landry
4322 Plover Drive
Seabrook, Texas 77586

Mr. Theo Richard Mier
101 Smart Park Lane
Carencro, Louisiana 70520

Mr. Wallace Nunez
PO Box 114
Belle City, Louisiana 70630

Mr. Willie P. Nunez
1702 Cappy Drive
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Meceal Ann Stear
1702 Cappy Drive
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Kathryn N. Bednarz
7001 Shadow Lane
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Mr. Louise Hayes
4522 Summerdale Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Margie Nunez Dimas Family LLC
200 Abra Lane
Cameron, Louisiana 70631

Ms. Gertrude Holland
Box 43
Bell City, Louisiana 70630

Ms. Elaine Townsend
1401 Country Club #1305
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Bronwen N. Breinin Freeman
c/o Ms. Cynthia Z. Nunez (POA)
Box 11
Bell City, Louisiana 70630

Ms. Sara Nunez Chauvin
c/o Ms. Cynthia Z. Nunez (POA)
Box 11
Bell City, Louisiana 70630

Ms. Lauren C. Nunez
c/o Ms. Cynthia Z. Nunez (POA)
Box 11
Bell City, Louisiana 70630

Ms. Marguerite N. Kramer
4936 Country Club Court
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Mr. Walter L. Rogers, Jr.
5638 Brady Joseph Ln.
Iowa, Louisiana 70647

Ms. Jeanette R. Benoit
1504 Watkins Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601

DAN3177, LLC
c/o Mr. Robert Quigley, Jr.
625 Highland Hills Drive
Marble Falls, Texas 78654

Mr. John Brent Meaux
2277 Texas Eastern Road
Ragley, Louisiana 70657

Mr. Jimmie Ann McLean
1379 Oak Grove Hwy
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Guy Murphy, Jr.
360 Leonce Nunez Ln.
Cameron, Louisiana 70631

Ms. Francis M. Devall
131 Devall Road
Hackberry, Louisiana 70645

Mr. Terry Dean Murphy
239 Johnny Benoit Road
Hackberry, Louisiana 70645

Ms. Taylor A. Brown
205 Hidden Pines
League City, Texas 77573

Ms. Ruby N. Mhire
12539 Ardoin Cemetery Road
Welsh, Louisiana 70645

Mr. Edmond L. Richard, Sr.
PO Box 163
Lake Arthur, Louisiana 70549

Ms. Elizabeth Lou Richard Ball
213 West Port Street
Kaplan, Louisiana 70568

Ms. Margaret R. Little
4509 Grand Chenier Hwy
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Ruffin A. Dyson
4084 Hector Road
Iowa, Louisiana 70647

Ms. Sybil Dallas
6039 Big Lake Road
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Joan T. Camp
6311 Gladehill Drive
Kingwood, Texas 77345

Ms. Brenda T. Roberts
155 Lee Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Marlene T. Rolfsen
18441 Lake Harbor Lane
Prairieville, Louisiana 70769

Ms. Leona Mae Reed
4626 Rogers Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605-6032

Mr. George L. Billeaud, III
1105 S. College Rd., Suite C
Lafayette, Louisiana 70503

Mr. Antime J. and Patricia Landry
622 Richland Avenue
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

Mr. Russell C. and Susan Strait
106 Adnois Drive
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

Mr. Robert P. and Elizabeth Greene, III
735 Alonda Drive
Lafayette, Louisiana 70503

Mr. Donald P. and Melissa Ross, III
422 W. Farrel Road
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

Mr. Robert R. and Lanien Theard
411 Oakleaf Drive
Lafayette, Louisiana 70503

Mr. Thomas J. and Charlotte Hess, Jr.
5492 Grand Chenier Hwy
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Ms. Carol Wainwright
125 Olive Lane
Grande Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Ms. Martha M. Miller
6 Dusk Drive
Douglassville, Pennsylvania 19518

Ms. Diana M. Pursel
787 Union Avenue
Pottstown, PA. 19465

Mr. Roger L. Miller
PO Box 379
636 North Reading Ave.
New Berlinville, PA. 19545

Ms. Brenda M. Clark
907 High Street Apt. # 1
Lakeworth, Florida 33461

Ms. Renee M. Dye
118 Poole Hill Road
Boyertown, PA. 19512

Mr. Frederick Lawrence Mhire
5511 Grand Chenier Hwy.
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Dennis L. Mhire
115 Montie Road
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Clayton Adam Mhire
5429 Grand Chenier Hwy.
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Kevin D. Mhire
8972 Arleen Avenue
Zachary, Louisiana 70791-8319

Mr. Damian K. Mhire
2572 Lumas Road
Deridder, Louisiana 70634

Mr. Horace P. Mhire, Jr.
813 Hardy Street
Iowa, Louisiana 70647

Mr. Wendell N. Mhire
PO Box 807
Cameron, Louisiana 70631

Mr. Callen Blayne Mayard
110 Vestige Circle
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508-1603

Mr. Gary Bryant Mayard
6932 Terrebonne Drive
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Mr. Myron Anthony Mayard
PO Box 4815
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70606

Ms. Hilda Chaisson
P.O. Box 2585
Sulphur, Louisiana 70664-2585

Ms. Hilda Chaisson
330 Patton Street
Sulphur, La. 70665

Ms. Ella Mae Booth
5657 Grand Chenier Hwy
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Ms. Ella Louis Booth
5657 Grand Chenier Hwy
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Earl K. Booth, Jr.
5657 Grand Chenier Hwy
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Arthur Lee Booth
5657 Grand Chenier Hwy
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Ms. Dona B. Adams
5657 Grand Chenier Hwy
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Lee John and Oma Miller
3619 Arvilla Lane
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Wanda F. Green
3524 Lava Bed Drive
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70814-5231

Mr. John Waldon Montie
1159 Koonce Road
Sulphur, Louisiana 70663

Ms. Velma L. Trahan
607 Paris Street
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506-6081

Ms. Beverly Quarles
c/o Mr. Gerald W. Quarles
910 Aberdeen Drive
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70605

Ms. Paula M. Bakula
2700 28Th Avenue
Rock Island, Illinois 61201

Ms. Alison M. Easler
1635 Penny Lane
Crystal Lake, Illinois 60014

Mr. Jimmy Mitchell Portie
2424 Greenbriar Road
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70607

Ms. Leta Mae P. LeBlanc
2440 Greenbriar Road
Lake Charles, Louisiana 70607

Mr. Dexter G. Harrison
1802 Granger Lake Circle
Richmond, Texas 77469-7927

Mr. Gregory O. Harrison
10810 Old Hwy 51 North
Cobden, Illinois 62920

Ms. Mary M. Reitz
252 Edmundton Circle
Carol Stream, Illinois 60188-3375

Mr. Marlon V. Harrison
622 Shady Lake Parkway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70810

Mr. Damian K. Mhire
PO Box 9
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Ms. Mamie B. Richard, et al
102 Bertrand
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70642

Mr. George L. Billeaud, III
1105 South College Rd. Suite C
Lafayette, Louisiana 70503

Mr. Martin O. Miller III
Martin O. Miller II LLC, et al.
c/o Rellim Surface Management
PO Box 55447
Metairie, Louisiana 70055-5447

Mr. Kevin Joubert
Targa Midstream Services
Pipeline Department
810 Lowry Highway
Lake Arthur, Louisiana 70549

Mr. Chad J. Courville
Miami Corporation
309 La Rue France, Suite #201
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

Ms. Mary M. Reitz, et al
218 South Monterey Avenue
Elmhurst, Illinois 60126

Mr. Louis Canik
7 X Ranch, Inc.
140 Canik Road
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

Mr. Lee and Wanita Harrison
3355 Grand Chenier Hwy.
Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643

rev. April 2008
Cost figures as of: August 2012

Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (ME-17)

Project Status

Approved Date: 2000 **Project Area:** 13,544 acres
Approved Funds: $1.55 M **Total Est. Cost:** $6.83 M
Net Benefit After 20 Years: 56 acres
Status: Engineering and Design
Project Type: Hydrologic Restoration
PPL #: 9

Location

The project is located in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, east of the Mermentau River.

Problems

Marshes within the project area north of Louisiana Highway 82 are stressed hydrologically due to seasonal salinity spikes exacerbated by construction of the Mermentau Ship Channel. Marshes south of the highway are characterized as large open water areas with limited freshwater inputs.

Restoration Strategy

Structural measures reduce marsh salinity levels and allow fresh water to be conveyed to the area south of Louisiana Highway 82.

Progress to Date

Modeling has been completed. Planning and design is ongoing. A 30% project review is projected for June 2008.

This project is on Priority Project List 9.



Perimeter structures, such as the one shown above, and other project features will be used to restore hydrology in the project area.

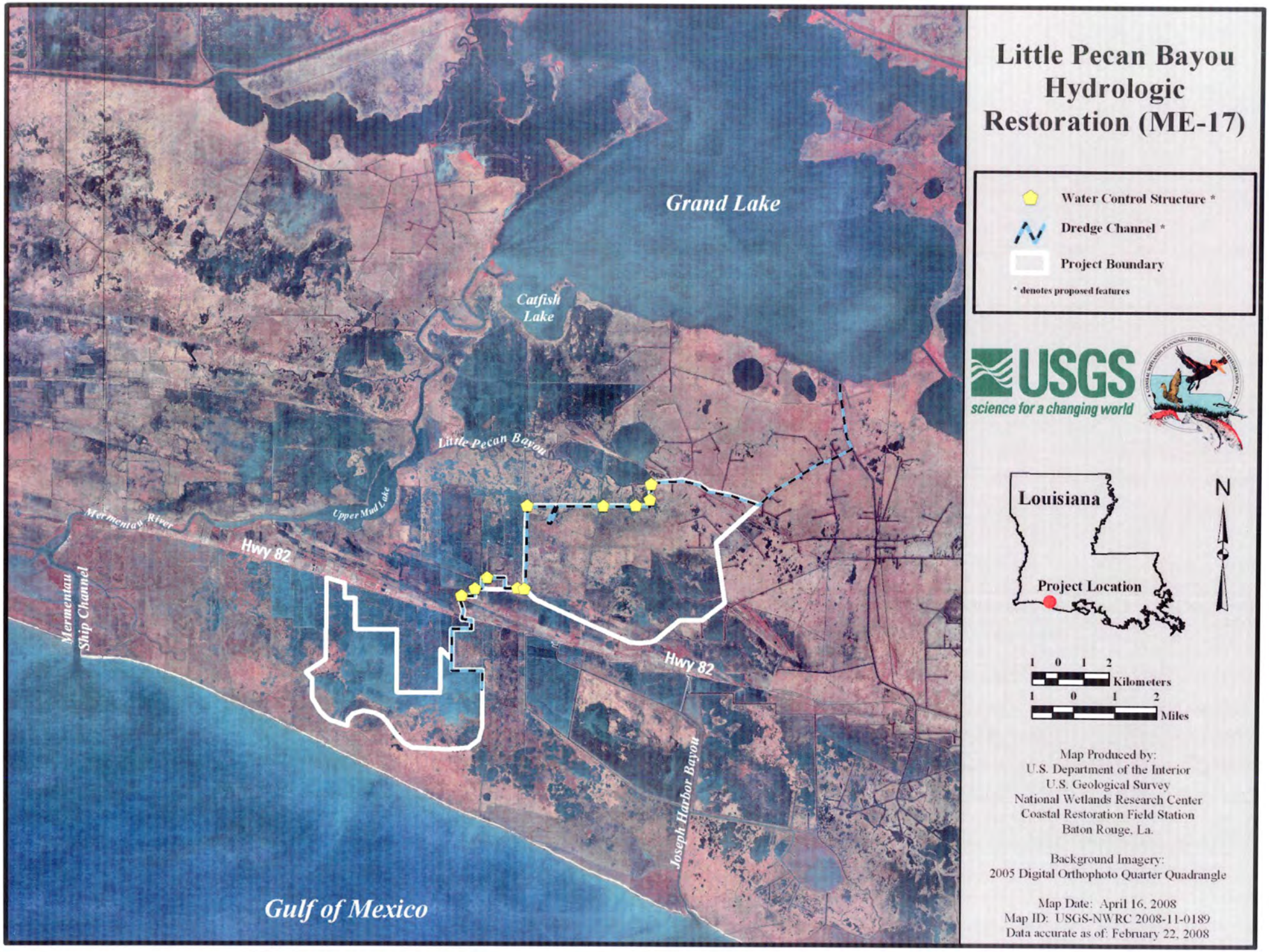
For more project information, please contact:

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

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

CPRA

Local Sponsor:
Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority
Baton Rouge, LA
(225) 342-4736



Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration (ME-17)

Water Control Structure *

Dredge Channel *

Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features

USGS science for a changing world

Louisiana

Project Location

N

1 0 1 2 Kilometers

1 0 1 2 Miles

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

Background Imagery:
2005 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangle

Map Date: April 16, 2008
Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2008-11-0189
Data accurate as of: February 22, 2008

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302

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

May 16, 2012

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

RE: Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17)

Dear Mr. Holden:

The CWPPRA Little Pecan Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17) was selected on Priority Project List 9. Phase I approval was granted in 1999. The project is federally sponsored by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), with local sponsorship by the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). As a result of the Phase I Engineering and Design Analysis, it is recommended that the project be deauthorized for the following reasons:

- The current ME-17 project features do not yield sufficient wetland benefits to warrant a Phase II request for construction and twenty years of maintenance.
- Within the current project scope, the CPRA has concerns over public vandalism.

Please consider this letter as a formal request from NRCS and CPRA to initiate deauthorization of ME-17 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 NRCS Project Manager, Jason Kroll, jason.kroll@la.usda.gov, (225)-389-0347.

Sincerely,

W. Britt Paul
Assistant State Conservationist/Water Resources

CC:
Jason Kroll, Project Manager, NRCS, Baton Rouge, LA
Frank Chapman, District Conservationist, NRCS, Lake Charles, LA
Jack Haller, Acting Area Conservationist, NRCS, Alexandria, LA
Quin Kinler, Resources Conservationist/Project Manager, NRCS, Baton Rouge, LA
John Jurgensen, Civil Engineer, NRCS, Alexandria, LA

CWPPRA Newsflash

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

PUBLIC OUTREACH COMMITTEE

Follow us:

PUBLIC NOTICE - Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration Project De-authorization Initiation

The Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force is initiating procedures to deauthorize the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Little Pecan Bayou Hydrologic Restoration Project (ME-17) as requested by the project sponsors based on the projected lack of sufficient wetland benefits to warrant a Phase II request for construction and 20 years of maintenance, plus a concern about public vandalism.

This 9th Priority Project List project was to address hydrologically-stressed marshes north of Louisiana Highway 82 and open water areas with limited freshwater input south of the highway. Project features would have included installation of structural measures designed to reduce marsh salinity levels and allow freshwater conveyance to the open water areas.

Prior to making a final decision, the Task Force will consider written comments on the request to deauthorize the project. Written comments should be provided by September 4, 2012 to the following address:

Colonel Edward R. Fleming
District Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District
Attention: Project Management Branch, CWPPRA Manager
PO Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

If you need further information, please contact Brad Inman, CWPPRA Program Manager, at (504) 862-2124.

###

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COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

DATE OF UPCOMING CWPPRA PROGRAM MEETING

For Announcement:

The PPL 22 Public Meetings will be held November 14, 2012 at 7:00 p.m. at the Abbeville Courthouse, Courtroom #1 (2nd Floor) in Abbeville, Louisiana and November 15, 2012 at 7:00 p.m. at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, District Assembly Room, in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Technical Committee Meeting will be held December 12, 2012 at 9:30 a.m. at the State Library of Louisiana, Seminar Center (1st Floor), 701 North 4th Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING

OCTOBER 11, 2012

SCHEDULED DATES OF FUTURE PROGRAM MEETINGS

For Announcement:

		2012	
November 14, 2012	7:00 p.m.	PPL 22 Public Meeting	Abbeville
November 15, 2012	7:00 p.m.	PPL 22 Public Meeting	New Orleans
December 12, 2012	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
January 24, 2013	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
January 29, 2013	1:00 p.m.	Region IV Planning Team Meeting	Abbeville
January 30, 2013	9:00 a.m.	Region III Planning Team Meeting	Morgan City
January 31, 2013	9:00 a.m.	Region II Planning Team Meeting	New Orleans
January 31, 2013	1:00 p.m.	Region I Planning Team Meeting	New Orleans