



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

646 Cajundome Blvd.

Suite 400

Lafayette, Louisiana 70506

August 7, 2006

Colonel Richard P. Wagenaar
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Colonel Wagenaar:

As you know, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is assisting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in assessing impacts of, and mitigation requirements for, borrow sites which are needed to complete authorized improvements, and to construct Federal and non-Federal hurricane/flood protection levees in southern Louisiana. Those improvements to hurricane and flood control projects are authorized by the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico (Public Laws 109-148, PL 84-99 and PL 109 234 (4th supplemental)). This letter is provided in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA, 48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), but it does not constitute the final report of the Secretary of the Interior as required by Section 2(b) of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

Through the efforts of Task Force Guardian, the Corps has restored Hurricane Katrina-damaged hurricane/flood protection projects to their authorized or previously permitted/constructed protection levels. Identification of borrow areas needed to complete those repairs utilized a protocol that prioritized selection of those sites in the following order: existing commercial pits, upland sources, previously disturbed/manipulated wetlands within a levee system, and low-quality wetlands outside a levee system. The Service supports the use of such protocols to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and bottomland hardwoods within project areas. Avoidance and minimization of those impacts helps to provide consistency with restoration strategies and compliments the authorized hurricane protection efforts. Such consistency is also required by Section 303(d)(1) of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA).

Accordingly, the Service recommends that prior to utilizing borrow sites every effort should be made to reduce impacts by using sheetpile and/or floodwalls to increase levee heights wherever feasible. In addition, the Service recommends that the following protocol be adopted and utilized to identify borrow sources in descending order of priority:

1. Permitted commercial sources, authorized borrow sources for which environmental clearance and mitigation have been completed, or non-functional levees after newly constructed adjacent levees are providing equal protection.
2. Areas under forced drainage that are protected from flooding by levees, and that are:
 - a) non-forested (e.g., pastures, fallow fields, abandoned orchards, former urban areas) and non-wetlands;
 - b) wetland forests dominated by exotic tree species (i.e., Chinese tallow-trees) or non-forested wetlands(e.g., wet pastures), excluding marshes;
 - c) disturbed wetlands (e.g., hydrologically altered, artificially impounded).
3. Sites that are outside a forced drainage system and levees, and that are:
 - a) non-forested (e.g., pastures fallow fields, abandoned orchards, former urban areas) and non-wetlands;
 - b) wetland forests dominated by exotic tree species (i.e., Chinese tallow-trees) or non-forested wetlands(e.g., wet pastures), excluding marshes;
 - c) disturbed wetlands (e.g., hydrologically altered, artificially impounded).

Notwithstanding this protocol, the location, size and configuration of borrow sites within the landscape is also critically important. Coastal ridges, natural levee flanks and other geographic features that provide forested/wetland habitats and/or potential barriers to hurricane surges should not be utilized as borrow sources, especially where such uses would diminish the natural functions and values of those landscape features.

To assist in expediting the identification of borrow sites, the Service recommends that immediately after the initial identification of a new borrow site the Corps should initiate informal consultation with the Service regarding potential impacts to federally listed threatened or endangered species. To aid you in complying with those proactive consultation responsibilities, the Service has enclosed a list of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats within the coastal parishes of the New Orleans District.

The Service offers the following additional recommendations for reducing borrow site impacts on fish and wildlife resources and, where feasible, enhancing those resources. However, these additional recommendations should not be implemented if they would result in the expansion of existing borrow pits or construction of new borrow pits in wetlands or bottomland hardwoods.

1. A minimum of 30 percent of the borrow pits' edge should slope no greater than 5 horizontal (H):1 vertical (V), starting from the water line down to a depth of approximately 5 feet.

2. Most of the woody vegetation removed during clearing and grubbing should be placed into the deepest parts of the borrow pits and the remaining debris should be placed in the water along the borrow pit shorelines, excluding those areas where the 5H:1V slope, per recommendation 1, have been constructed.
3. Following construction, perimeter levees (if constructed) around each borrow pit should be gapped at 25-foot intervals with an 8-foot-wide breach, the bottom elevation of which should be level with the adjacent natural ground elevation.

When avoidance and minimization of bottomland hardwood and wetland impacts is not practicable, all unavoidable net losses of those habitats should be fully offset via compensatory mitigation. Such compensatory mitigation should be sited within the watershed and/or hydrologic unit where the impact occurred, and should be completed concurrently with borrow operations, or as soon thereafter as possible.

The combined need for borrow necessary to complete authorized improvements to and construction of Federal and non-Federal hurricane/flood protection levees, and the potential construction of levees capable of withstanding a category 5 hurricane, will require substantial amounts of borrow. It is highly likely such amounts would exceed local availability. In the case of ongoing hurricane/flood protection projects (e.g., Morganza to the Gulf) the search for levee-building material has been conducted primarily on project-by-project basis. In the context of such project-by-project searches for borrow material, the least-expensive and easiest sources of borrow material are usually located within wetlands and/or bottomland hardwoods, adjacent to the proposed levee. Such on-site sources, however, often involve adverse impacts to wetlands, thus exacerbating the overall wetland loss problem in all coastal basins, especially those in the deltaic plain of southeast Louisiana. In short, while such on-site sources are relatively inexpensive, they will frequently be inconsistent with coastal restoration efforts and, to the extent that wetlands will be adversely impacted, use of those sites will be counterproductive with respect to minimizing wetland impacts and attaining the goal of increasing non-structural hurricane protection within a sustainable ecosystem.

Large-scale, off-site borrow sources could have the potential to reduce environmental impacts from levees and expedite project-by-project environmental review. Such potential "programmatic" borrow sources could include uplands along the Mississippi River, beneficial use of sediments dredged for navigation purposes (including the mining of disposal sites), the Mississippi River, and offshore deposits (e.g., Ship Shoal). As part of the planning process, we recommend that the Corps begin investigating the practicability of various large-scale, off-site borrow sources and actively involve all resource agencies with the Protection and Restoration Office's Borrow Team efforts.

Programmatic planning would be essential to identify borrow sites of acceptable quantity and quality, while avoiding and/or minimizing adverse environmental impacts. We therefore recommend that a plan be developed that integrates borrow resources, uses, and needs for various programs and activities. Guiding principles should be developed to identify borrow resources, borrow-site designs, and prioritize uses to avoid competing for resources, maximize benefits with those resources, and avoid adverse environmental impacts.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide this planning-aid letter and would be pleased to assist your agency in further identification of potential borrow sources. Should you or your staff have any questions regarding this letter, please contact David Walther (337/291-3122) of this office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Russell C. Watson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Russell C. Watson
Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office

Enclosure

cc: National Marine Fisheries Service, Baton Rouge, LA
EPA, Dallas, TX
LA Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries, Baton Rouge, LA
LA Dept. of Natural Resources, CMD, Baton Rouge, LA
LA Dept. of Natural Resources, CRD, Baton Rouge, LA

Threatened and Endangered Species in Coastal Louisiana – FWS Responsibility

MAMMALS

Bear, Louisiana*
(*Ursus americanus luteolus*)
Manatee, West Indian
(*Trichechus manatus*)

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION IN LOUISIANA

T Entire state
E Lake Pontchartrain & tributaries on North shore;
rare along Gulf coast

BIRDS

Eagle, bald
(*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
Pelican, brown
(*Pelecanus occidentalis*)
Plover, piping**
(*Charadrius melodus*)

Woodpecker, red-cockaded
(*Campephilus principalis*)

T Entire state
E Coast
T Coast

E Entire state except Delta

REPTILES

Tortoise, gopher
(*Gopherus polyphemus*)
Turtle, ringed map (=sawback)
(*Graptemys oculifera*)
Turtle, loggerhead sea
(*Caretta caretta*)

T Washington, St. Tammany, and Tangipahoa
Parishes
T Pearl and Bogue Chitto Rivers
T Potential Nesting on Chandeleuer Is.

FISH

Sturgeon, Gulf**
(*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*)
Sturgeon, pallid
(*Scaphirhynchus albus*)

T Pearl River & Lake Pontchartrain tributaries
E Mississippi River & tributaries

INVERTEBRATES

Mussel, inflated heelsplitter
(*Potamilus inflatus*)

T Amite River

PLANTS

Louisiana quillwort
(*Isoetes louisianensis*)

E Washington and St. Tammany Parishes

*Indicates proposed critical habitat

**Indicates designated critical habitat

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

646 Cajundome Blvd.
Suite 400
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506
November 1, 2007

Colonel Alvin B. Lee
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 60267
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160-0267

Dear Colonel Lee:

Please reference the Individual Environmental Report (IER) 19, entitled Contractor Furnished Borrow Material Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard, Iberville, and Plaquemines Parishes, Louisiana, and Hancock County, Mississippi. That IER addresses impacts resulting from the excavation of contractor-furnished borrow sites which will be used to increase hurricane protection within the Greater New Orleans area located in southeast Louisiana. Work associated with that IER is being conducted in response to Public Law 109-234, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006 (Supplemental 4). That law authorized the Corps of Engineers (Corps) to upgrade two existing hurricane protection projects (i.e., Westbank and Vicinity of New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity) in the Greater New Orleans area to provide protection against a 100-year hurricane event. This draft report contains an analysis of the impacts on fish and wildlife resources that would result from excavation of those borrow sites and provides recommendations to minimize and/or mitigate project impacts on those resources.

The proposed project was authorized by Supplemental 4 which directed the Corps to proceed with engineering, design, and modification (and construction where necessary) of the Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity and the West Bank and Vicinity Hurricane Protection Projects so those projects would provide 100-year hurricane protection. Procedurally, project construction has been authorized in the absence of the report of the Secretary of the Interior that is required by Section 2(b) of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.). In this case, the authorization process has prevented our agencies from following the normal procedures for fully complying with the FWCA. The FWCA requires that our Section 2(b) report be made an integral part of any report supporting further project authorization or administrative approval. Therefore, to fulfill the coordination and reporting requirements of the FWCA, the Service will be providing post-authorization 2(b) reports for individual IERs.

This draft report incorporates and supplements our Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Reports that addressed impacts and mitigation features for the Westbank and Vicinity of New Orleans (dated November 10, 1986, August 22, 1994, November 15, 1996, and June 20, 2005) and the Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity Hurricane (dated July 25, 1984, and January 17, 1992) Protection projects. It also supplements our August 7, 2006, Planning-aid Letter to the Corps providing recommendations for minimizing impacts to fish and wildlife resources from borrow site selection and use. This report,

however, does not constitute the report of the Secretary of the Interior as required by Section 2(b) of the FWCA. This report has been provided to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the National Marine Fisheries Service; their comments will be incorporated into our final report.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area is primarily located within the Mississippi River Deltaic Plain of the Lower Mississippi River Ecosystem. Portions or all of Jefferson, Orleans, St. Charles, St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes are included in the study area. Higher elevations occur on the natural levees of the Mississippi River and its distributaries. Developed lands are primarily associated with natural levees, but extensive wetlands have been leveed and drained to accommodate residential, commercial, and agricultural development. Federal, State, and local levees have been installed for flood protection purposes, often with negative effects on adjacent wetlands. Navigation channels such as the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and the Mississippi River – Gulf Outlet are also prominent landscape features, as are extensive oil and gas industry access channels and pipeline canals. Extensive wetlands and associated shallow open waters dominate the landscape outside the flood control levees. Major waterbodies include Lake Pontchartrain located north of the project area, the Mississippi River which bisects the project area, and Lake Borgne which is located on the eastern edge of the project area.

A borrow pit was located outside of southeast Louisiana in Hancock County which is in the southwest corner of Mississippi. Commercial and residential development in that area has reduced wildlife habitat. Conversion of forested lands to loblolly pine plantations or farm land has also resulted in decreased wildlife habitat in the area.

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS AND RESOURCES

Habitat types at and in the vicinity of the borrow sites include forested wetlands (i.e., bottomland hardwoods and/or swamps), non-wet bottomland hardwoods, upland forests, scrub-shrub, marsh, open water, and developed areas. Due to urban development and a forced-drainage system with the levee system, the hydrology of much of the forested habitat has been altered. The forced-drainage system has been in operation for many years, and subsidence is evident throughout the area.

Wetlands (forested, marsh, and scrub-shrub) within the study area provide plant detritus to adjacent coastal waters and thereby contribute to the production of commercially and recreationally important fishes and shellfishes. Wetlands in the project area also provide valuable water quality functions such as reduction of excessive dissolved nutrient levels, filtering of waterborne contaminants, and removal of suspended sediment. In addition, coastal wetlands buffer storm surges reducing their damaging effect to man-made infrastructure within the coastal area.

Factors that will strongly influence future fish and wildlife resource conditions include freshwater input and loss of coastal wetlands. Depending upon the deterioration rate of marshes, the frequency of occasional short-term saltwater events may increase. Under that scenario, tidal action in the project area may increase gradually as the buffering effect of marshes is lost, and use of that area by estuarine-dependent fishes and shellfish tolerant of saltwater conditions would likely increase. Regardless of

which of the above factors ultimately has the greatest influence, freshwater wetlands within and adjacent to the project area will probably experience losses due to development, subsidence, and erosion.

Forested wetlands in the area are divided into two major types; bottomland hardwood forests and cypress-tupelo swamps. Bottomland hardwood forests found in the project area occur primarily on the natural levees of the Mississippi River or former distributary channels and in the transition areas between swamps and upland hardwood forests. Cypress-tupelo swamps are located along the flanks of larger distributary ridges as a transition zone between bottomland hardwoods and lower-elevation marsh, scrub-shrub habitats, or open water. Cypress swamps that are within a levee system and under forced drainage are often dominated by bald cypress, but vegetative species more typical of bottomland hardwoods will dominate the under- and mid-story vegetation. Because of their altered hydrology, these areas can potentially convert to sites dominated by bottomland hardwood species and will often have ecological functions closer to those of a bottomland hardwood.

Non-wet bottomland hardwoods within the project area also provide habitat for wildlife resources. Between 1932 and 1984, the acreage of bottomland hardwoods in Louisiana declined by 45 percent (Rudis and Birdsey 1986). By 1970, Jefferson Parish was classified as entirely urban or nonforested in the U.S. Forest Service's forest inventory with most of this loss resulting from development within non-wet areas inside the hurricane protection levees. A large percentage of the original bottomland hardwoods within the Mississippi River floodplain acreage in the Deltaic Plain are located within a levee system, especially those at higher elevations. However, losses of that habitat type are not regulated or mitigated with the exception of impacts resulting from Corps projects as required by Section 906(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

Upland forests in the area are primarily comprised of pine forests. An ongoing trend within those forested areas is their conversion to loblolly pine plantations; such plantations provide lower quality wildlife habitat as compared to naturally regenerated pine forests.

Scrub-shrub habitat is often found along the flanks of distributary ridges and in marshes altered by spoil deposition or drainage projects. Typically it is bordered by marsh at lower elevations and by developed areas, cypress-tupelo swamp, or bottomland hardwoods at higher elevations.

Open-water habitat within the project area consists of ponds, lakes, bays, canals, and bayous. Natural marsh ponds and lakes are typically shallow, ranging in depth from 6 inches to over 2 feet. Typically, the smaller ponds are shallow and the larger lakes or bays are deeper. In fresh and low-salinity areas, ponds and lakes may support varying amounts of submerged and/or floating-leaved aquatic vegetation.

Dead-end canals and small bayous are typically shallow and their bottoms may be filled in to varying degrees with semi-fluid organic material. Drainage canals enclosed within the hurricane protection projects or within developed areas are stagnant except when pumps are operating to remove rain water. Runoff from developed areas has likely reduced the habitat value of that aquatic habitat by introducing various urban pollutants, such as oil, grease, and excessive nutrients. Clearing and development has eliminated much of the riparian habitat that would normally provide shade and structure for many

aquatic species.

Some of the waterbodies in the project area meet criteria for primary and secondary contact recreation and partially meet criteria for fish and wildlife propagation; while others do not meet the latter criteria. Causes for not fully meeting fish and wildlife propagation criteria include excessive nutrients, organic enrichment, low dissolved oxygen levels, flow and habitat alteration, pathogens and noxious aquatic plants. Sources of those problems include hydromodification, habitat modification, recreational activities, and unspecified upstream inputs. Municipal point sources, urban runoff, storm sewers, and onsite wastewater treatment systems are also known contributors to poor water quality in the area.

Developed habitats in the study area include residential and commercial areas, as well as roads and existing levees. Those habitats do not support significant wildlife use. Most of the development is located on higher elevations of the project area; however, vast acreages of swamp and marsh have been placed under forced drainage systems and developed. A smaller acreage of wetlands has been filled for development. Agricultural lands occur throughout the area; agriculture includes sugarcane farming, cattle production, and haying.

Endangered and Threatened Species

To aid the Corps in complying with their proactive consultation responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Service provided a list of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats within the coastal parishes of the New Orleans District (see Attachment). The Corps has conducted ESA consultation on each borrow site. No known threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat were located at any borrow site. If a proposed borrow site is changed significantly or relocated, or excavation is not implemented within 1 year, we recommend that the Corps require contractors to reinitiate coordination with this office to ensure that the proposed project would not adversely affect any Federally listed threatened or endangered species or their habitat.

National Wildlife Refuges, Wildlife Management Areas and Parks

Located within the area are the Bayou Segnette and the St. Bernard State Parks, which are operated by the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Office of State Parks. The Barataria Unit of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River and managed by the National Park Service. The Service's Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge is located in the east of New Orleans. The Pearl River Wildlife Management Area is located on the western edge of Hancock County and is managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

Future Fish and Wildlife Resources

The combination of subsidence and sea level rise results in higher water levels, stressing most non-fresh marsh plants and forested wetlands leading to plant death and conversion to open water. Other major causes of wetland losses within the study area include altered hydrology, storms, saltwater intrusion (caused by marine processes invading fresher wetlands), shoreline erosion, herbivory, and

development activities including the direct and indirect impacts of dredge and fill (Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force and the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Authority 1998). The continued conversion of wetlands and forested habitats to open water or developed land represents the most serious fish and wildlife-related problem in the study area. Habitat losses could be expected to cause declines in the area's carrying capacity for migratory waterfowl, wading birds, other migratory birds, alligators, furbearers, and game mammals.

ALTERNATIVES UNDER CONSIDERATION

The proposed borrow sites have been located in areas that minimize impacts to wetlands and impacts to non-wet bottomland hardwoods have also been avoided to the extent practicable. Use of adjacent borrow, the typical construction method, has been limited because of soil conditions (i.e., insufficient clay content), thus impacts resulting from expansion of borrow sites into wetlands has been avoided in some areas. The Service provided an August 7, 2006, Planning-aid Letter to the Corps proposing a protocol to identify borrow sites thereby minimizing impacts to fish and wildlife resources. The Corps has used that protocol as a guideline in identifying potential government-furnished borrow sites.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Excavation of borrow sites will result in the conversion of terrestrial habitat into open-water areas. Because pasture, open water, cleared land and pine plantation habitats have a reduced value to fish and wildlife resources and are not a declining or limited habitat type, impacts associated with conversion of those habitats to open-water were quantified only by acreage (Table 1). Wetland impacts were determined by the Corps regulatory program. That program was also responsible for overseeing mitigation determination and implementation. Approximately 5.4 acres of non-wet bottomland hardwoods were impacted at the Kimble 2 borrow site, impacts and mitigation needs have not been assessed.

Table 1: Impacts from Contractor-furnished Borrow Sites

Site	Parish/ County	Acres	Habitat
River Birch Phase 1	Jefferson	41	pasture, 0.6 acres wetlands
River Birch Phase 2	Jefferson	109	pasture, 6 acres wetlands
Pearlington Dirt Phase 1	Hancock County	45	loblolly plantation
Eastover	Orleans	65	open water, golf course
Kimble 2	Plaquemines	10.5	agriculture, 5.4 acres non-wet bottomland hardwoods
Gatien -Navy Camp Hope	St. Bernard	7.5	pasture
DK Aggregates	Orleans		pasture, open water
St. Gabriel Redevelopment	Iberville		cleared land, approximately 27 acres wetland
Sylvia Guillot	St. Bernard	10.7	cleared land, open water

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION MEASURES

The President's Council on Environmental Quality defined the term "mitigation" in the National Environmental Policy Act regulations to include:

(a) avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (b) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (c) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (d) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and (e) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

The Service supports and adopts this definition of mitigation and considers its specific elements to represent the desirable sequence of steps in the mitigation planning process. Based on current and expected future without-project conditions, the planning goal of the Service is to develop a balanced project, i.e., one that is responsive to demonstrated hurricane protection needs while addressing the equal need for fish and wildlife resource conservation.

The Service's Mitigation Policy (Federal Register, Volume 46, No. 15, January 23, 1981) identifies four resource categories that are used to ensure that the level of mitigation recommended by Service biologists will be consistent with the fish and wildlife resource values involved. Considering the high value of forested wetlands and marsh for fish and wildlife and the relative scarcity of that habitat type, those wetlands are usually designated as Resource Category 2 habitats, the mitigation goal for which is no net loss of in-kind habitat value. The degraded (i.e., non-wet) bottomland hardwood forest and any wet pastures that may be impacted, however, are placed in Resource Category 3 due to their reduced value to wildlife, fisheries and lost/degraded wetland functions. The mitigation goal for Resource Category 3 habitats is no net loss of habitat value.

To minimize wetland and bottomland hardwood impacts, the Service recommends that prior to utilizing borrow sites, every effort should be made to reduce impacts by using sheetpile and/or floodwalls to increase levee heights wherever feasible. In addition, the Service recommends that the previous mentioned protocol to identify and prioritize borrow sources provided in our August 7, 2006. Planning-aid letter (attached) should continue to be utilized to guide contractors in locating future borrow-sites.

SERVICE POSITION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

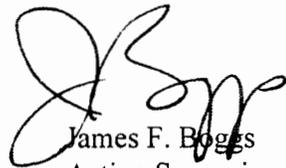
The Service does not object to the use of the proposed borrow sites provided the following fish and wildlife conservation recommendations are implemented concurrently with project implementation:

1. Approximately 5.4 acres of non-wet bottomland hardwoods that have been impacted needs to be assessed for mitigation Subsequent to that assessment, adequate mitigation should be implemented.
2. The Corps provide to the Service verification that wetland impacts and impacts to non-wet

bottomland hardwoods, present and future, have been mitigated.

3. The Corps provide to the Service maps, descriptions of habitats and impacts for all future contractor-furnished borrow sites.
4. The protocol to identify and prioritize borrow sources provided in our August 7, 2006, Planning-aid letter (attached) should be utilized as a guide for contractors locating future borrow-sites.
5. Any proposed change in borrow site features, locations or plans shall be coordinated in advance with the Service, NMFS, LDWF, and LDNR.
6. Forest clearing associated with borrow site preparation should be conducted during the fall or winter to minimize impacts to nesting migratory birds, when practicable.
7. If a proposed borrow site is changed significantly or excavation is not implemented within one year, we recommend that the Corps notify the contractor to reinitiate coordination with this office to ensure that the proposed project would not adversely affect any federally listed threatened or endangered species or their habitat.

Sincerely,



James F. Boggs
Acting Supervisor
Louisiana Field Office

Attachment

cc: EPA, Dallas, TX
NMFS, Baton Rouge, LA
LA Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries, Baton Rouge, LA
LA Dept. of Natural Resources (CMD/CRD), Baton Rouge, LA

LITERATURE CITED

Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force and the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Authority. 1998. *Coast 2050: Towards a Sustainable Coastal Louisiana*. Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. Baton Rouge, LA. 161 p.

Rudis, V. A., and Birdsey, R. A. 1986 *Forest Resources and Current Conditions in the Lower Mississippi Valley*. Resour. Bull. SO-116. New Orleans, La: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station. 7 p.