

Priority Project List 30

Candidate Projects



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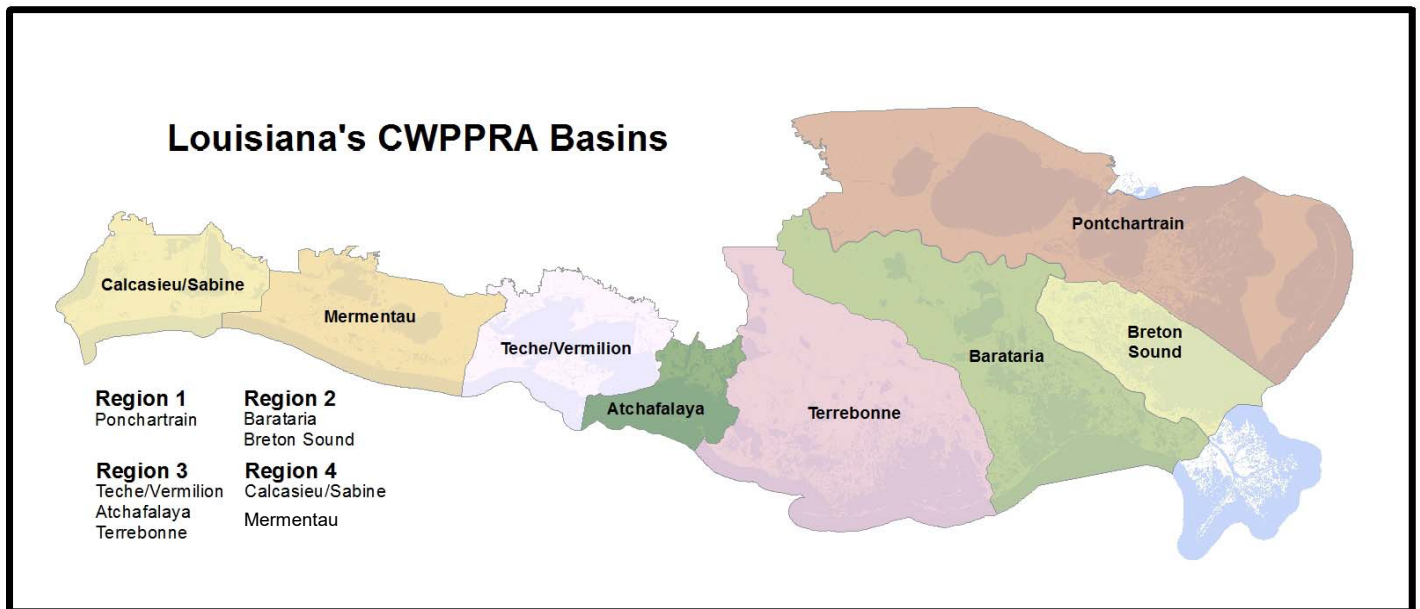
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Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) Priority Project List (PPL) Selection Process

Project Nominations

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



- Project nominations that provide benefits or construct features in more than one basin shall be presented in the basin receiving the majority of the project's benefits.
- Multi-basin projects can be broken into multiple projects to be considered individually in the basins which they occur.
- Project nominations that are legitimate coastwide applications will be accepted separate from the 8 basins at any of the 4 RPT meetings.

If similar projects are proposed within the same area, the RPT representatives, including the CWPPRA agencies and *only* the parishes located within the project's basin, will determine if those projects are sufficiently different to allow each of them to move forward. If not sufficiently different, such projects will be combined into one project nominee, and the federal sponsor of the project will be determined prior to the coastwide electronic vote. This decision to either combine similar projects or allow each to move forward will be made at the RPT meeting where the similar projects are proposed.

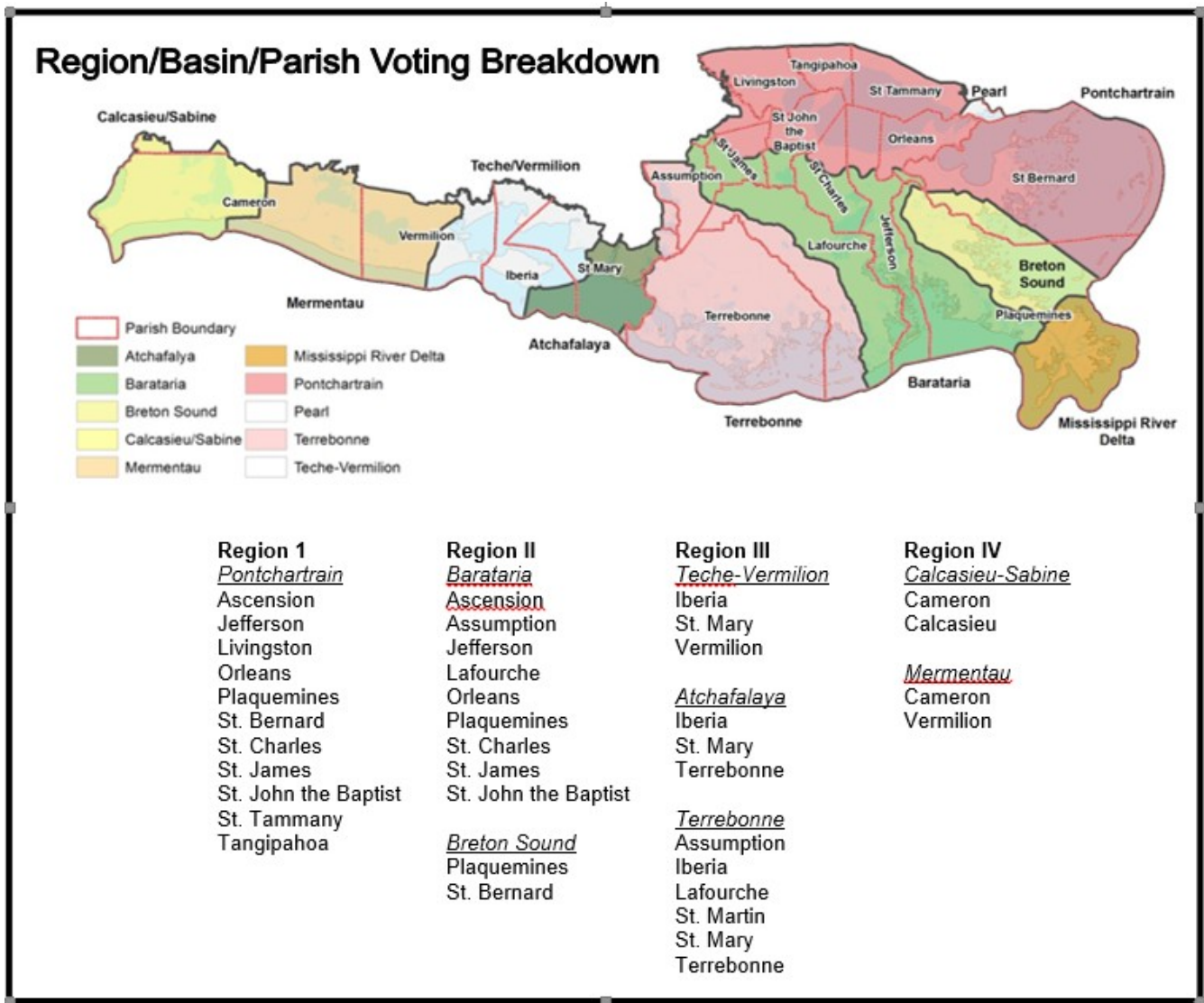
Prior to voting on project nominees, the Environmental Work Group (EnvWG) and Engineering Work Group (EngWG) will screen coastwide project and demonstration project nominations to ensure that each qualifies for its respective category as set forth in the CWPPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

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

Coastwide Electronic Vote

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

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



Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

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

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

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

Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

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

Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

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

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

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

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

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

Selection of the PPL

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

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



Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)

PPL 30 Schedule

February 4, 2020	Region IV Planning Team Meeting
February 5, 2020	Region III Planning Team Meeting
February 6, 2020	Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings
February 20, 2020	Coastwide RPT Electronic Vote
March/April 2020	Agencies prepare factsheets for RPT-nominated projects
March/April 2020	Engineering/Environmental Work Groups review project features, benefits, & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects
April 2020	P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates and benefits
April 2, 2020	Spring Technical Committee Meeting, select PPL 30 candidate projects
May/June 2020	Candidate project site visits
May 6, 2020	Spring Task Force Meeting
July/August/ September 2020	Eng/Eng/Econ Work Group project evaluations
September 3, 2020	Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations
October 29, 2020	Fall Task Force Meeting, O&M and Monitoring approvals
October 2020	Economic, Engineering, and Environmental analyses completed for PPL 30 candidates
December 3, 2020	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, recommend PPL 30 and Phase I and II approvals
January 2021	Winter Task Force Meeting, select PPL 30 and approve Phase II requests

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

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

Candidate Projects Located in Region 2

PPL30 Reggio Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Sound Basin, St. Bernard Parish

Problem:

St. Bernard Parish may experience some of the highest rates of wetland loss over the next 50 years of any coastal parish and with no further action, it could lose an additional 237 sq. miles (72% of the parish land area; 2017 Master Plan Appx A). Locations outside the levees could experience increased storm surge flood risk. This project area has experienced wetland loss due to a variety of factors including subsidence, saltwater intrusion, and storm damage. Hurricane Katrina devastated the area resulting in substantial marsh loss which has exposed infrastructure to open water conditions. Most recently, the area experienced impacts due to Tropical Storm Barry in 2019. Canals in the area have increased the effects of saltwater pulses in the fall which subsequently cause the vegetation to die off and decay to the W and N of the canals (identified in red on the map).

Goals:

The project goal is to create and nourish approximately 484 acres of marsh east of the Reggio community, and plug 2 canals to help counteract saltwater intrusion to the north and west of Reggio.

Proposed Solution:

Create 291 acres and nourish 193 acres of wetlands with sediment hydraulically dredged from a borrow source in Lake Lery. Temporary containment dikes will be constructed and gapped within three years of construction to allow greater tidal exchange and estuarine organism access. In addition, two canals are proposed to be plugged to counteract saltwater intrusion. Restoration in this area would build the area's defenses against hurricanes and flooding.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in 283 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$33,638,138.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:




Sharon L. Osowski, Ph.D.; EPA; (214) 665-7506; Osowski.sharon@epa.gov

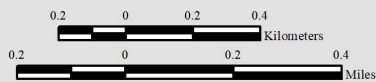
Brad Crawford, P.E., EPA; (214) 665-7255; Crawford.brad@epa.gov



Reggio Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration (PPL30 Candidate)



-  Canal Plug *
 -  Marsh Creation/Nourishment *
 -  Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:20,000

Map ID: 2020-11-0027
Map Date: July 16, 2020

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

Image Source:
2019 NAIP CIR

PPL30 Spanish Lake-Grand Lake Marsh Creation

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Sound Basin, Plaquemines Parish, west of Delacroix, Louisiana

Problem:

Historically this area was nourished by the fresh water, sediment and nutrients delivered by the Mississippi River. Following the creation of levees along the lower river, these inputs largely ceased. In 1991, the Caernarvon Freshwater Diversion became operational with capabilities to divert up to 8,000 cubic feet/sec. As a result, marshes in the area have fluctuated between fresh/intermediate and brackish/saline habitat types over time.

The major cause of wetland loss for this area has been attributed to storm activity (i.e. Hurricanes Betsy and Katrina), causing both storm-induced scour and salt water intrusion. Altered hydrology and oil/gas development have exacerbated storm-related loss. Subsidence, high in this area, ranges from 2.1-3.5 ft./century. Natural lakes and bays continue to increase in size due to coalescence with marsh lost to water and increased wave fetch. The 1984 to 2019 USGS loss rate is -0.96%/yr. for the extended boundary area.

Goals:

The primary goals of this project are to restore degraded wetland habitat and provide increased protection from storm surge and flooding. Specific objectives are to 1) create 467 acres of emergent marsh, 2) nourish 216 acres of emergent marsh.

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

Proposed Solution:

This project would create/nourish 683 acres of marsh using material hydraulically dredged from Grand Lake with an initial target fill elevation of +1.04 feet (NAVD88). Constructed earthen containment dikes would be gapped as needed by year 3 to provide tidal exchange after fill materials settle and consolidate. The proposed project features will help maintain the marshes west of Grand Lake and stop the coalescing of Grand Lake and Spanish Lake. The proposed project would be synergistic with the 2017 Master Plan's East Bank Land Bridge Marsh Creation projects of which three projects are in the Engineering and Design phase.

Project Benefits:

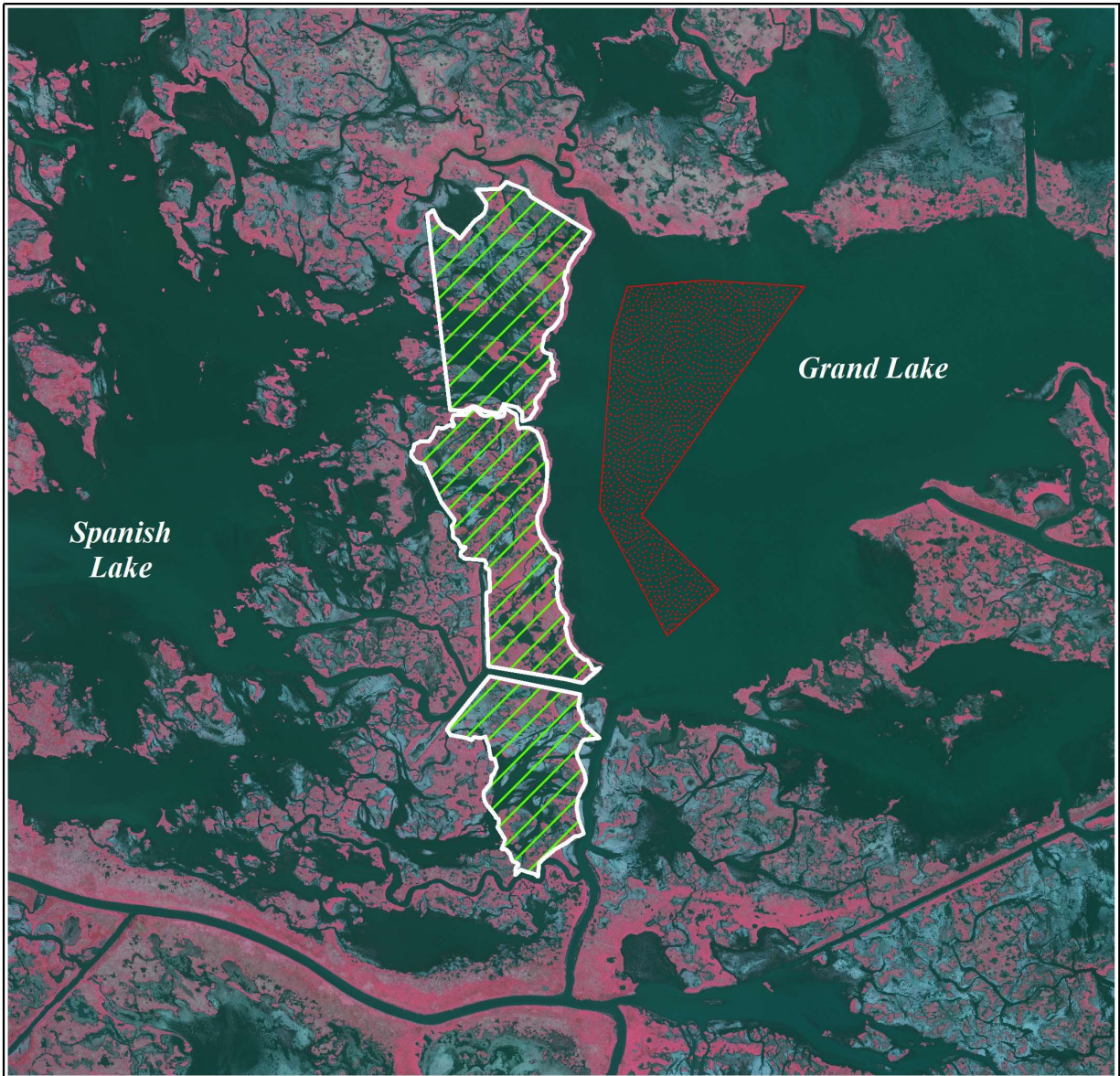
The project would result in 442 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$41,960,392.




Preparer of Fact Sheet:

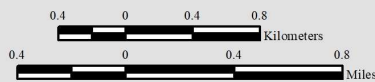
Robert Dubois; FWS; (337) 291-3127; robert_dubois@fws.gov



Spanish Lake - Grand Lake Marsh Creation (PPL30 Candidate)



-  Marsh Creation/Nourishment *
 -  Borrow Site *
 -  Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:40,000

Map ID: 2020-11-0030
Map Date: August 11, 2020

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

Image Source:
2019 NAIP CIR

PPL30 Phoenix Marsh Creation – West Increment

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Sound Basin, Plaquemines Parish

Problem:

Within the project vicinity, marsh loss has occurred as the result of oil/gas canals, subsidence, and a lack of sediment deposition. The USGS land change rate (1984 to 2019) is -0.65% per year. Subsidence rates in this area range from 1.44 to 2.13 feet per century (Reed and Yuill 2017). Hurricane Katrina caused the majority of wetland loss in the project area. Wind erosion and saltwater intrusion have resulted in loss of marsh vegetation and wetland soils, and altered hydrology and oil/gas development have exacerbated this loss.

Goals:

The primary goal of the project is to restore marsh habitat in the open water areas between River aux Chênes and Bayou Garelle through the placement of dredged material via hydraulic dredging. The project would create continuity with the Phoenix Marsh Creation–East Increment Project (BS-42) and would work synergistically with the Breton Landbridge Marsh Creation (West) Project (BS-38). Both projects are located to the east and along the alignment of the Breton Sound Basin Landbridge. The specific goal is to hydraulically dredge riverine sediments from the Mississippi River and pump the sediments via pipeline to create 323 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 88 acres of marsh.

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

Proposed Solution:

Sediment will be hydraulically dredged from the Mississippi River and pumped via pipeline to create 323 acres of marsh and nourish an additional 88 acres of marsh. The target construction elevation is +2.0 feet NAVD88 which, after dewatering and consolidation of dredged sediments, should produce elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh. Full perimeter containment is proposed. During Phase 1, opportunities to use existing marsh as containment would be investigated. Containment dikes will be gapped at the end of construction or by TY3.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in 307 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$43,675,107.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

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



Phoenix Marsh Creation - West Increment (PPL30 Candidate)



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



Map Produced By:
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 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Assessment Branch
 Baton Rouge, LA

Map ID: 2020-11-0023
 Map Date: July 16, 2020

Scale: 1:50,000

Image Source:
 2019 NAIP CIR

PPL30 Grand Bayou Ridge and Marsh Restoration – Increment 2

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Plaquemines Parish, Western Bank of Grand Bayou

Problem:

Within the Lake Hermitage basin, between Bayou Grande Cheniere and the Mississippi River, significant marsh loss has occurred with the construction of oil/gas canals, subsidence, and sediment deprivation. From examination of aerial photography, the majority of this loss occurred during the 1960s and 1970s when numerous oil/gas canals were dredged in the area. Based on the hyper-temporal analysis conducted by USGS for the extended project boundary, the land loss rate in the project area is -0.43% per year for the period 1984 to 2018.

Goals:

The primary goals of this project are; 1) restore marsh habitat in the open water areas via marsh creation and 2) restore forested ridge habitat along Grand Bayou. Specific goals are: 1) Create approximately 386 acres (306 acres of creation; 80 acres of nourishment) of marsh with dredged material from the Mississippi River; and 2) Create 6,900 linear feet (9 acres) of forested ridge habitat.

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

Proposed Solution:

Sediments from the Mississippi River will be hydraulically dredged and pumped via pipeline to create/nourish approximately 386 acres of marsh. The proposed design is to place the dredged material to a fill height of +2.0ft NAVD88. Dewatering and compaction of dredged sediments should produce elevations conducive to the establishment of emergent marsh and within the intertidal range. Containment dikes will be gapped at the end of construction.

Approximately 6,900 linear feet (9 acres) of forested ridge will be created along the western bank of Grand Bayou using material from the bayou. The ridge will be constructed to a crown elevation of +4.0 feet NAVD88, 25 feet wide, and will be planted on the crown and slopes.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in 301 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

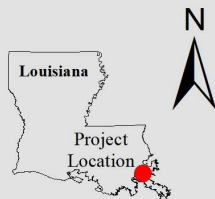
The total fully-funded cost is \$43,545,418.




Preparer of Fact Sheet:

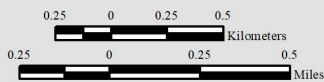
Kevin Roy, USFWS, kevin_roy@fws.gov, 337-291-3120



Grand Bayou Ridge and Marsh Restoration – Phase 2 (PPL30 Candidate)



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



Scale: 1:30,000

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

Map ID: 2020-11-0034
Map Date: July 29, 2020

Image Source:
2019 NAIP CIR

Candidate Projects Located in Region 3

PPL30 Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation Increment II

Project Location:

Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish

Problem:

High saline waters from Lake Mechant have directly contributed to the loss and/or conversion of much of the historically intermediate marshes to low salinity brackish marshes north of Lake Mechant. Subsidence, canal dredging and storm damage have also contributed significantly to the loss of marsh in the area. The zone of intermediate marsh (transition zone between fresh and brackish marshes) is located just north of Lake Mechant. High salinity water entering Bay Raccourci via Bayou Raccourci/Lake Mechant effectively short circuits the TE-44 project and flows unimpeded into lower salinity marshes surrounding Bay Raccourci and eventually entering Bayou Decade. The project area loss rate was calculated by USGS to be -0.21% /yr. between years 1984 to 2019.

Goals:

The primary goals of this project are to slow the movement of saline water north from Lake Mechant through Bay Raccourci into Bayou Decade. Specific objectives are to 1) create 241 acres of emergent marsh, 2) nourish 49 acres of emergent marsh, and 3) plant Bay Raccourci shoreline with appropriate intermediate marsh species.

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

Proposed Solution:

This project would create/nourish 290 acres of marsh along the eastern shoreline of Bay Raccourci with material hydraulically dredged from Lake Mechant. The initial target fill elevation is +1.17 feet (NAVD88). Constructed containment dikes would be gapped as needed by year 3 to provide tidal exchange after fill materials settle and consolidate. Vegetative plantings along Bay Raccourci shoreline will be included. The proposed project features will help maintain marshes adjacent to Bay Raccourci and Bayou Decade. The proposed project would be synergistic with the following projects: TE-44, TE-34, TE-39, TE-72, and the recently funded Bayou Raccourci Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration Project (TE-156).

Project Benefits:

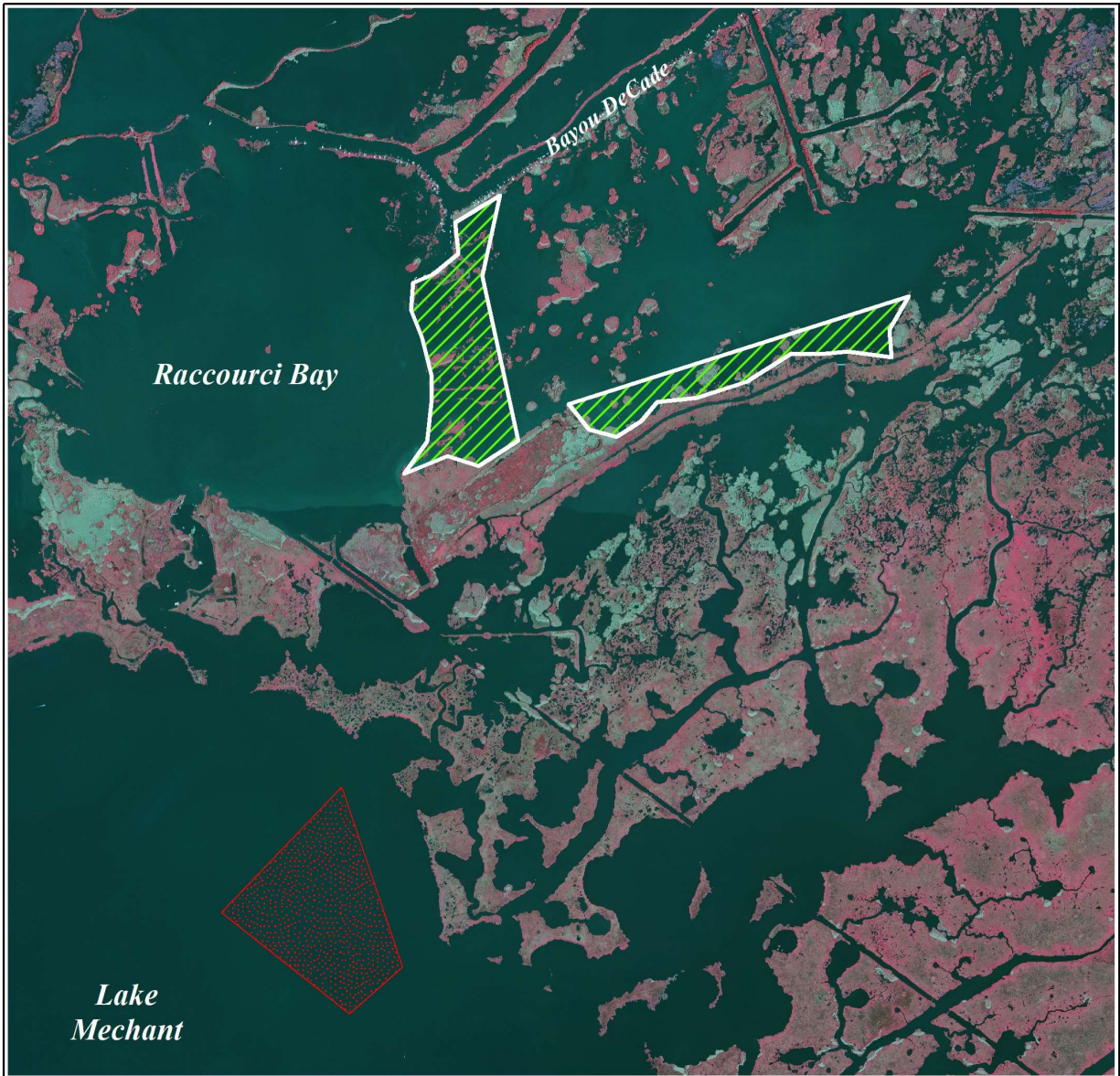
The project would result in 237 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$29,481,022.




Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Robert Dubois, FWS; (337) 291-3127; robert_dubois@fws.gov

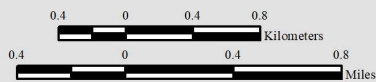


Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation Increment II (PPL30 Candidate)



-  Marsh Creation *
-  Borrow *
-  Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:40,000

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

Map ID: 2020-11-0029
Map Date: July 24, 2020

Image Source:
2019 NAIP CIR

PPL30 WEST BRANCH MARSH CREATION on MARSH ISLAND, LA

Project Location:

Region 4, Teche-Vermilion Basin, Marsh Island in Iberia Parish, LA

Problem:

Earliest reports of deteriorating marsh at the project area describe the geology and human alterations of Marsh Island. Orton (1959) describes how the construction of Dynamite Ditch (linked to the east branch of Oyster bayou) prior to 1932 may have led to the increased salinity along the western branch of Oyster bayou. The construction of Dynamite Ditch appears to have initiated 90 years of multiple recorded stresses on the marsh, including marsh fires, muskrats, nutria.

None of these stresses, however, are comparable to the marsh losses of the 2000's. The vast majority of land loss in this area primarily occurred after 2002. The conversion to open water is visible in March 2004 (google earth), and rapidly declines concurrent with the significant hurricanes of 2005 and 2008.

Goals:

The project goals include: recreating the continuous band of marsh that once existed in the West Branch Oyster Bayou area on Marsh Island, restoring intertidal marsh habitat between Oyster Lake and East Branch Oyster Bayou. The project should be designed and constructed to maximize wetland benefits throughout the twenty year project life.

Proposed Solution:

The proposed solution is create and/or nourish approximately 566 acres (392 acres created and 174 acres nourished). The project is conceptualized to be constructed in two separate fill cells. The western most cell (285 acres total) is proposed in its entirety as a fill cell. The eastern most cell is an area in which approximately half of total investigated area (half of 566 acres = 283 acres) will be selected for marsh creation. Sediment would be hydraulically dredged from a Gulf of Mexico borrow areas into these shallow marsh creation areas. Containment dikes would be constructed around the marsh creation area to retain material on-site during pumping. Tidal creeks and ponds may be incorporated into the design process, where applicable. Containment dikes would be degraded to the current platform elevation and gapped to improve hydrologic connectivity. Creation areas may be planted with native vegetation if necessary.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in 379 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Cost:

The fully funded cost is \$44,669,497.




Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

Jennifer Smith; NOAA Fisheries Service, 225-954-6654, Jennifer.Smith@noaa.gov
Jason Kroll; NOAA Fisheries Service, 225-335-9659, Jason.Kroll@noaa.gov



West Branch Marsh Creation on Marsh Island (PPL30 Candidate)



-  Marsh Creation/Nourishment *
 -  Borrow Site *
 -  Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



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



Scale: 1:50,000

Map ID: 2020-114902
 Map Date: July 14, 2020

Image Source:
 2017 NAIP 1:80,000

PPL30 North Marsh Restoration (North Increment)

Project Location:

Region 3, Teche-Vermilion, Vermilion Parish

Problem:

Project area wetlands are undergoing loss at -0.62%/year based on 1985 to 2019 USGS data. Marshes in this area are subject to losses from subsidence/sediment deficit, seasonal saltwater intrusion, shoreline erosion, and altered hydrology from levees and increased connectivity with Freshwater Bayou Canal. Interior marshes are fragmenting with erosion and submergence. The result is plant stress reducing marsh productivity. Disturbances to the landscape from hurricanes and herbivory have resulted in the breakup and export of interior marsh. Erosion is leading to higher water turbidity within the interior ponds, increased pond width and depth, and decreasing coverage of submerged aquatic vegetation. These areas will not recover if unaided. If left to deteriorate, the project vicinity could eventually open into Freshwater Bayou risking conversion of larger interior marsh areas to open water.

Goals:

The project goal is to create and nourish approximately 239 acres of marsh, protect 5,952 feet of shoreline, and construct approximately 16,100 linear feet of terraces (~12 emergent acres).

Proposed Solution:

The project would create 187 acres and nourish 52 acres of intermediate marsh using confined disposal of sediment mined from the Gulf of Mexico. Containment dikes would be gapped partially prior to demobilization to allow dewatering and gapped further no later than year three to establish tidal connection. The borrow area would be designed to avoid adverse impacts to the Gulf shoreline and sited to not mine the same area as ME-31. In addition to marsh creation, approximately 5,952 linear feet of foreshore rock dike would be constructed in three segments along Freshwater Bayou Canal to protect the channel bankline habitat from erosion. The dike segments tie into existing spoil banks to maintain access to existing oil and gas canals and slips. Additionally, three gaps in the rock are included to maintain tidal exchange and fish access. The gaps are protected by an offset section of rock. Tidal exchange points along internal canals may be evaluated as alternatives if the project is authorized for engineering and design. The rock dike would be constructed similarly to the recent CIAP project on the west side of the channel. Also, 16,100 linear feet of terraces would be constructed. The terrace slopes and crown would be planted with appropriate marsh vegetation.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in 219 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$52,811,098.





Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Patrick Williams; NOAA Fisheries; (225) 329-9268

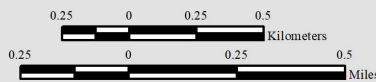


**North Marsh Restoration (North Increment)
(PPL30 Candidate)**



-  Shoreline Protection *
-  Marsh Creation/Nourishment *
-  Terrace Field *
-  Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:25,000



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

Map ID: 2020-11-0025
Map Date: July 16, 2020

Image Source:
2019 NAIP CIR

Candidate Projects Located in Region 4

PPL30 Southeast Pecan Island Marsh Creation and Terraces

Project Location:

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

Problem:

Highway 82 separates the Lakes Subbasin to the north from the marshes to the south. Low elevations between cheniers historically allowed drainage from the Lakes Subbasin south into the Chenier Subbasin. Virtually all of the project area marshes have become isolated from the movement of freshwater from the upper basin and therefore experienced increased tidal exchange, saltwater intrusion, and reduced freshwater retention. Recent hurricanes have impacted the area and scour has resulted in large open water areas to form that continue to erode from within. Loss rates are estimated at -0.54%/year. Consequently, these marshes are highly deteriorated and considered a priority for restoration in the state's Master Plan.

Goals:

The goals of this project are to create and nourish marsh from material dredged from the Gulf of Mexico and create several terrace fields to help stabilize the project area.

Proposed Solution:

The project would construct approximately 399 acres of marsh and 17,850 linear feet (10.4 acres) of terraces in the most degraded location of the project area. Material will be borrowed from the Gulf. The project site will be fully contained but existing berms will be used as much as possible to maintain much of the marsh creation. Because the project area is mostly classified as intermediate marsh, the marsh creation will not be planted, but the terraces will be planted with smooth cordgrass on the toe and seashore paspalum on the crown.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in 357 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$38,953,329.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Ron Boustany, NRCS, (337) 291-3067, ron.boustany@usda.gov
Eric Whitney, NRCS, (337) 291-3069, eric.whitney@usda.gov

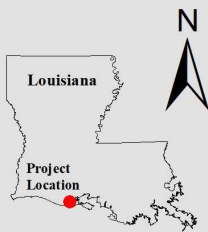


Southeast Pecan Island Marsh Creation and Terraces (PPL30 Candidate)

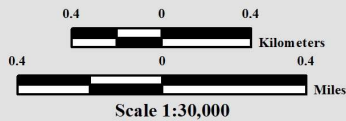


Produced by:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Assessment Branch
 Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
 2019 NAIP CIR



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



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2020-11-0026
 Map Date: July 16, 2020

PPL30 Flat Lake Gulf Shoreline Protection Project

Project Location:

Region 4, Mermentau Basin, Vermilion Parish

Problem:

The Rockefeller State Wildlife Refuge in Cameron and Vermilion Parishes, Louisiana, is currently experiencing erosion rates in excess of 40 feet (ft) per year along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline. Recent estimates indicate erosion of the Refuge's shoreline are as high as 48 ft per year in the project area, which is equivalent to approximately 13.4 acres (ac) of shoreline wetlands lost per year in the area proposed to be protected by the project. Left to face this erosion without any protection, the Refuge's shoreline will continue to retreat landward leaving less marsh complex, which could have substantial impacts on the Refuge and surrounding areas. Without stabilizing the Refuge coast, the shoreline of the Flat Lake headlands may retreat over 1,000 ft within a 20-year timespan. The erosion of the Flat Lake headlands at this rate is equivalent to 268 ac of Louisiana's coastal shoreline wetlands lost to erosion in the project area, without action.

Goals:

The primary restoration goal of the project is to design and construct a 2.53-mile-long foreshore breakwater structure with flared gaps that will reduce beach and saline marsh loss along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline of the Rockefeller Refuge. The project design is similar to the Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project (ME-18), and would offer protection for the western and eastern headlands of Flat Lake, spanning from East Little Constance Bayou on the west to Rollover Bayou on the east.

Proposed Solution:

This project would protect 268 acres of saline marsh and open water habitat by slowing erosion of the Gulf of Mexico shoreline. A breakwater utilizing a light-weight aggregate core (LWAC) would be constructed approximately 150 ft offshore along the -3.0 ft (NAVD88) contour, and generally follow the shape of the shoreline, with flared gaps every 1,500 ft. The western LWAC breakwater (1.25 miles/6,612 linear ft) would extend from the inner mouth of East Little Constance Bayou to the western opening to Flat Lake, while the eastern LWAC breakwater (1.28 miles/6,754 linear ft) would continue from the eastern opening of Flat Lake to the inner mouth of Rollover Bayou.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in the conservation/preservation of 225 acres of saline marsh over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$48,142,988.



Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Brandon Howard; NOAA; (225) 380-0050; Brandon.Howard@noaa.gov



Flat Lake Gulf Shoreline Protection (PPL30 Candidate)



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



Scale: 1:35,000

Map ID: 2020-11-0032
Map Date: August 6, 2020

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

Image Source:
2019 NAIP CIR

PPL30 East Prong Marsh Creation and Terracing

Project Location:

Region 4, Calcasieu-Sabine Basin, Cameron Parish, Cameron Prairie NWR

Problem:

Historically this area was dominated by saw grass marsh. Loss of the historical saw grass marsh can be attributed to saltwater intrusion from the Calcasieu Ship Channel in the 1950s. Hurricane Audrey (1957) exacerbated the impacts to the dying saw grass system. A combination of human-induced hydrologic changes and severe storm events has resulted in virtually all of the habitat changes and land losses in the Calcasieu-Sabine Basin. The Cameron-Creole Watershed Project (CCWP) was implemented by the NRCS in 1989 to reduce saltwater intrusion and stimulate restoration through revegetation. Land loss is estimated to be -0.06 %/yr. based on USGS data from 1984 to 2019. Comparatively, USGS - LA Land Change Trends data from 1985-2016, estimates land change for the Calcasieu-Sabine Basin, Lambert Lake Unit at -1.67 %/yr.

Goals:

The primary goals of this project are to restore degraded wetland habitat and provide increased protection from storm surge and flooding. Specific objectives: 1) create 435 acres of emergent marsh, 2) nourish 101 acres of emergent marsh, and 3) create 16 acres (25,000 LF) of terraces.

Restoring marsh in the Cameron-Creole Watershed is a strategy identified by the FWS' *Vision for a Healthy Gulf of Mexico Watershed*, and would benefit trust resources such as migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, and wading birds. Additionally, restoring these marshes may be beneficial to at-risk species such as the black rail, seaside sparrow, and salt-marsh topminnow.

Proposed Solution:

This project would create 435 acres of marsh, nourish 101 acres of existing fragmented marsh, and create 16 acres of terraces (25,000 LF) in Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge. The initial target fill elevation is +1.00 feet (NAVD88). Constructed containment dikes would be gapped as needed by year 3 to provide tidal exchange after fill materials settle and consolidate. Terraces would be planted with appropriate marsh species. Adjacent bayous would be dredged with a spray dredge nourishing 101 acres of marsh 100 ft. inland of the bayous. In addition, dredging the bayous would increase the storage capacity of those bayous and help reestablish the natural tidal ingress and egress of the watershed. The proposed project would be synergistic with the following projects: CS-04a, CS-17, CS-49, CS-54, and CS-78.

Project Benefits:

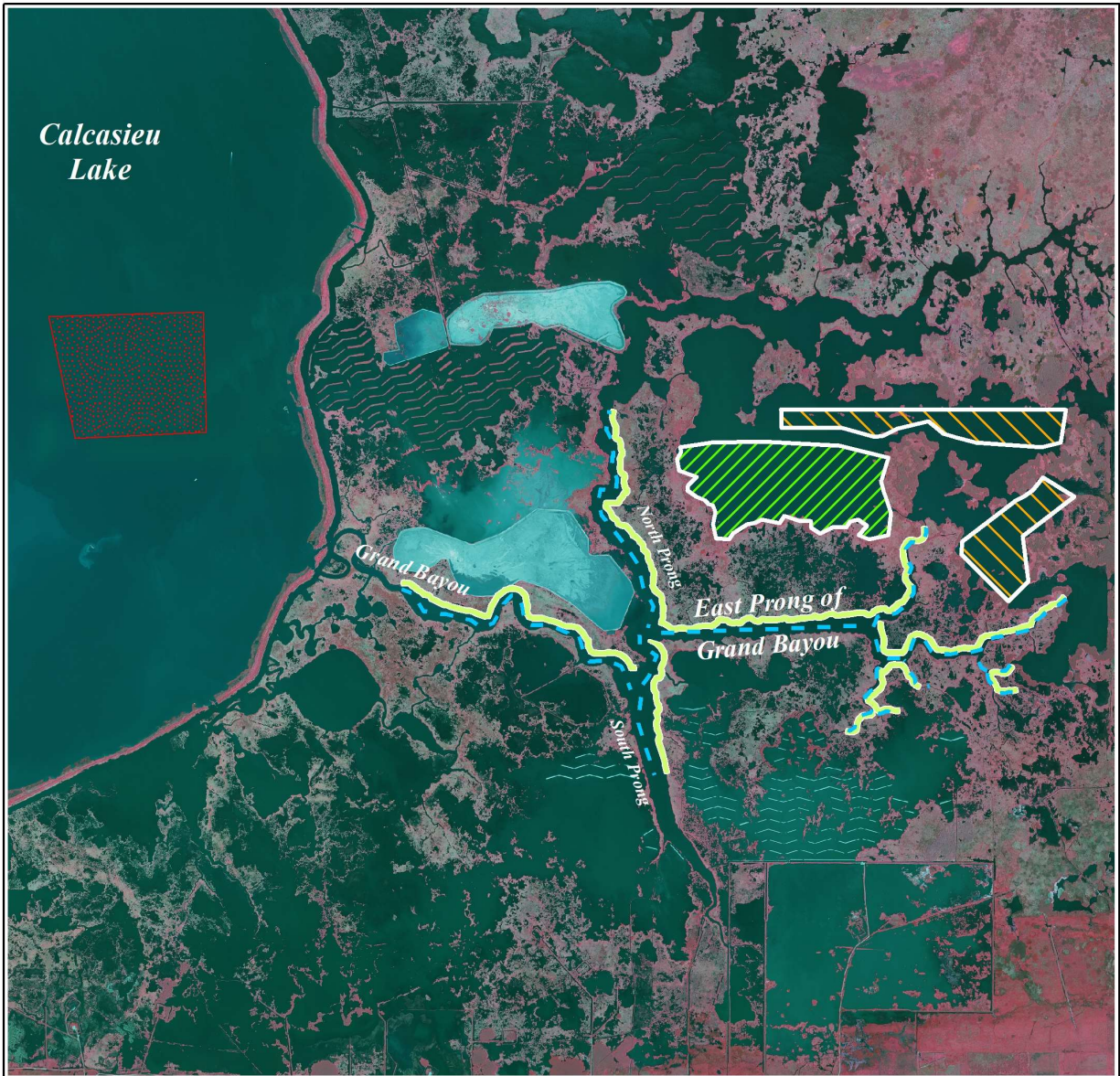
The project would result in 440 net acres over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$33,932,460.







Preparer of Fact Sheet:

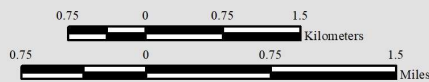
Robert Dubois, FWS; (337) 291-3127; robert_dubois@fws.gov



East Prong Marsh Creation and Terracing (PPL30 Candidate)



- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
|  | Dredge Channel * |  | Terrace Field * |
|  | Marsh Creation * |  | Borrow Site * |
|  | Marsh Nourishment * |  | Project Boundary |
- * denotes proposed features



Scale: 1:65,000

Map ID: 2020-11-0033
Map Date: July 28, 2020

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

Image Source:
2019 NAIP CIR

PPL30 Candidate Project Evaluation Matrix

10/19/2020

Project Name	Region	Parish	Project Area (acres)	Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU)	Net Acres	Total Fully Funded Cost	Fully-Funded Phase I Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost incl O&M	Average Annual Cost (AAC)	Cost Effectiveness (AAC/AAHU)	Cost Effectiveness (Cost/Net Acre)
Reggio Marsh Creation and Hydrologic Restoration	2	St Bernard	484	161	283	\$33,638,138	\$3,648,496	\$29,989,642	\$2,031,530	\$12,618	\$118,863
Spanish Lake-Grand Lake Marsh Creation	2	Plaquemines	683	185	442	\$41,960,392	\$4,069,330	\$37,891,062	\$2,560,940	\$13,843	\$94,933
Phoenix Marsh Creation - West Increment	2	Plaquemines	411	114	307	\$43,675,107	\$3,432,337	\$40,242,770	\$2,625,670	\$23,032	\$142,264
Grand Bayou Ridge and Marsh Restoration - Increment 2	2	Plaquemines	395	167	301	\$43,545,418	\$3,617,962	\$39,927,456	\$2,620,097	\$15,689	\$144,669
Bay Raccourci Marsh Creation - Increment 2	3	Terrebonne	290	79	237	\$29,481,022	\$2,962,500	\$26,518,522	\$1,777,615	\$22,501	\$124,392
West Branch Marsh Creation Project on Marsh Island	3	Iberia	566	212	379	\$44,669,497	\$4,200,199	\$40,469,298	\$2,705,264	\$12,761	\$117,861
North Marsh Restoration (North Increment)	3	Vermilion	541	106	219	\$52,811,098	\$4,451,129	\$48,359,969	\$3,047,004	\$28,745	\$241,147
Southeast Pecan Island Marsh Creation and Terraces	4	Vermilion	654	176	357	\$38,953,329	\$3,785,381	\$35,167,948	\$2,359,682	\$13,407	\$109,113
Flat Lake Gulf Shoreline Protection	4	Vermilion	352	73	225	\$48,142,988	\$2,194,694	\$45,948,294	\$2,908,718	\$39,845	\$213,969
East Prong Marsh Creation and Terracing	4	Cameron	906	168	440	\$33,932,460	\$3,258,945	\$30,673,515	\$2,047,059	\$12,185	\$77,119

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Technical Committee Meeting Announcement

Date: December 3, 2020

Technical Committee Meeting

Time: 9:30 a.m.

Location: Virtual - WebEx

<https://usace1.webex.com/meet/alice.p.kerl>
Meeting Number: 199 743 4008
USA Toll-Free: 844-800-2712
Access Code: 199 743 4008
Security Code: 1234

The evaluation results will be presented for all the PPL 30 candidate projects. The public is invited to attend and provide comments on the candidate projects. The Technical Committee will vote & recommend projects for PPL 30 selection. The Technical Committee will also consider requests for construction (Phase II) approvals.

Written comments may be provided no later than November 20, 2020 to the CWPPRA Task Force by mail or email to:

**Colonel Stephen F. Murphy
District Engineer, New Orleans
c/o: Sarah C. Bradley
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
7400 Leake Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118**

Email:

Sarah.C.Bradley@usace.army.mil

