

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Minutes from the 11 December 2014 CWPPRA Technical Committee Meeting

1. Mr. Brad Inman opened the meeting at 9:35 a.m. The following Technical Committee members were in attendance:

Mr. Rick Hartman, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)  
Ms. Karen McCormick, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
Mr. Bren Haase, Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)  
Mr. Darryl Clark, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)  
Mr. Britt Paul, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)  
Mr. Brad Inman, sitting in for Mr. Troy Constance, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE),  
Chairman

A copy of the agenda is included as **Encl 1**. A copy of the sign-in sheet is included as **Encl 2**.

2. Mr. Inman introduced himself and asked the members of the Technical Committee to introduce themselves.

Mr. Inman asked if the Technical Committee had any opening remarks.

Mr. Clark made an announcement about the Sabine Refuge Marsh Creation Cycles 4&5 Project. This is a beneficial use project where CWPPRA is paying the additional cost of beneficially using dredged material from the USACE Calcasieu Ship Channel dredging to create marsh. Due to the effective partnership between USFWS, USACE, CPRA, and the Port of Lake Charles, CWPPRA may be able to build a total of 800 to 900 acres of marsh as part of this project, compared to an initial estimate of only 200 acres. This is very positive news and a great example of the various agencies working together to achieve coastal restoration.

Ms. McCormick announced that Mr. Aaron Hoff, who has been an EPA contractor for many years, will be leaving EPA on January 5, 2015. She thanked him for his contribution to the CWPPRA Program.

Mr. Inman thanked the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) for allowing CWPPRA to use their facilities for the meeting. He also announced that Mr. Garret Graves, the former CPRA representative on the CWPPRA Task Force, was recently elected to US Congress representing District 6. Mr. Inman noted that having a representative who thoroughly understands coastal issues can only be good for coastal Louisiana and the CWPPRA Program. Finally, Mr. Inman announced that Ms. Susan Bergeron, the CWPPRA Outreach Coordinator, would be leaving CWPPRA because she was selected to be the director for the Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program (BTNEP). Ms. Inman congratulated Ms. Bergeron and presented her with a certificate of appreciation. Ms. McCormick added that Ms. Bergeron will bring a lot to the BTNEP Program but that she would be missed by CWPPRA.

Mr. Inman reminded everyone of the rules of public participation. The public will be given a chance to comment on each agenda item; if a member of the public would like to make a comment, he or she should use the microphone provided and clearly speak their name and affiliation. Mr. Inman also reminded everyone to sign in.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee regarding the agenda. There were no comments regarding the agenda from the Technical Committee.

**DECISION: Mr. Clark made a motion to approve the agenda as written. Ms. McCormick seconded. All Technical Committee members voted in favor and the motion passed.**

3. Agenda Item 2. Report: Status of CWPPRA Program Funds and Projects (Susan Mabry, USACE). Ms. Mabry provided an overview of the status of CWPPRA accounts and available funding.

Ms. Susan Mabry reported on the status of CWPPRA Program Funds. The current estimate for PPLs 1-23 is \$2.2 billion. Funding through FY19 is estimated to be \$2.0 billion. The current approved is \$1.6 billion, which includes Phase I and II, Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and monitoring. The current funded is \$1.5 billion for all Phase I and II projects with incremental funding.

CWPPRA has available funds of \$10.7 million from the October meeting. Based on the estimated \$68.2 million to be received from the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the \$2.5 million to be returned from project deauthorizations, the amount available for the December meeting is \$81.5 million.

Today CWPPRA has 200 projects; 148 are active projects, including: 101 that have completed construction, 29 in Phase I, and 18 in Phase II. Four projects have been transferred, four projects are inactive, and 44 have been deauthorized.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Clark noted that the numbers presented by Ms. Mabry are for Construction and do not include the \$5 million for Planning.

Mr. Inman reminded the audience that the \$68.2 million anticipated from the DOI is an estimate and can increase or decrease. Ms. Mabry noted that last year CWPPRA received \$4.7 million less than anticipated.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

4. Agenda Item 3. Decision: Request for a Change in Scope and Name Change for the PPL 22 – Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery Marsh Creation #3 Project (BA-164) (Brad Crawford, EPA). The EPA and CPRA requested a project scope and name change for the BA-164 project. Because the estimated amount of sediment required to meet project goals (and associated costs) have increased substantially from the Phase 0 estimate, the project has been modified to reduce the

*scope, and one of the original restoration cells was altered to avoid a conflict with the proposed Mid-Barataria Diversion. The revised project includes an estimated 252 acres of marsh creation plus 26,379 linear feet of terraces, while the original concept included 415 acres of marsh creation only. The fully-funded cost estimate has changed from the original \$38,279,163 to an estimated \$34,320,925 with a change from 383 net acres to 230 net acres, respectively. The EPA and CRPA requested approval of the scope change and also requested a name change to reflect the addition of terraces to the project to “Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery Marsh Creation #3 and Terracing.” No additional funds are needed to complete Phase I of this project and EPA will be seeking Phase II funding immediately. The Technical Committee voted on a recommendation to the Task Force regarding the requested scope and name change for the Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery Marsh Creation #3 (BA-164) project.*

Mr. Brad Crawford, EPA, provided an overview of the Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery Marsh Creation #3 (BA-164) Project. This project is located in Region 2, in Plaquemines and Jefferson Parishes, in the Barataria Basin. The original project consisted of two cells totaling 414 acres of marsh creation and nourishment. However, the original placement conflicted with the Mid-Barataria Diversion, so the Plaquemines Parish cell was split into two and moved. Additionally, the geotechnical investigation revealed that additional material would be needed, which increased the cost. Therefore, the project team would like to change the marsh creation component in Areas B & C to terraces to keep the project cost competitive. The features of the revised project would be 252 acres of marsh creation and 26,379 linear feet of terraces. The fully funded cost would decrease to \$33 million, but the cost per net acre would increase from approximately \$100,000 to approximately \$149,000.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee. There were no comments from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

**DECISION: Ms. McCormick made a motion to recommend that the Task Force vote to accept the scope and name change as requested by EPA and CPRA. Mr. Hartman seconded. All Technical Committee Members voted in favor and the motion passed.**

5. Agenda Item 4. Report/Decision: 24<sup>th</sup> Priority Project List (Kevin Roy, USFWS). *The Environmental Workgroup Chairman presented an overview of the ten PPL 24 candidate projects and one demonstration candidate project. The Technical Committee voted to make a recommendation to the Task Force for selecting PPL 24 projects for Phase I Engineering and Design.*

Mr. Kevin Roy, USFWS, presented each of the ten candidate projects, providing the fully funded cost and the net acres of each project.

Region	Basin	PPL 24 Nominees	Agency
1	Pontchartrain	New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization & Marsh Creation	USFWS
1	Pontchartrain	Shell Beach South Marsh Creation	EPA/USACE
1	Pontchartrain	Bayou Bienvenue Marsh Creation	EPA

Region	Basin	PPL 24 Nominees	Agency
2	Barataria	Grand Bayou Marsh Creation & Terracing	USFWS
2	Barataria	East Leeville Marsh Creation & Nourishment	NMFS
3	Terrebonne	West Fouchon Marsh Creation & Marsh Nourishment	CPRA
3	Terrebonne	Bayou Dularge Ridge Restoration & Marsh Creation	NRCS
3	Teche-Vermilion	South Humble Marsh Creation & Nourishment	USFWS
4	Mermentau	Southeast Pecan Island Marsh Creation & Freshwater Introduction	NRCS
4	Calcasieu-Sabine	No Name Bayou Marsh Creation & Nourishment	NMFS

	PPL 24 Demonstration Project Nominee	Agency
DEMO	Innovative Bedload Sediment Collector Demonstration	USACE

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Inman noted that the CWPPRA agencies are still doing the project evaluations with the same amount of money that was used when the Program began; there has not been a budget increase for 25 years.

Mr. Hartman reminded the audience that the Technical Committee usually selects the top four projects for Engineering and Design (E&D). However, he recommended that the Technical Committee not decide how many projects to fund this year until after the vote for Phase II funding to see how much funding is available. If Phase II voting warranted, he requested the Technical Committee to consider potentially moving five projects into Phase I this year. The rest of the Technical Committee agreed with him. Mr. Inman announced that they would see if there is a clear break between the top four projects and the bottom six, and they may or may not decide to recommend an additional project after the Phase II vote.

Mr. Inman stated that CWPPRA received dozens of support letters and resolutions from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local governments, and other groups, and that everyone on the Technical Committee has reviewed those letters.

Regarding the demonstration project, Mr. Clark stated that it received 9 points out of a possible 18. After reviewing the technique, USFWS feels that this project would not function better than a regular hydraulic or hopper dredge or submersible pump. He recommended not considering the Innovative Bedload Sediment Collector Demonstration Project any further. Mr. Paul agreed with Mr. Clark. No Technical Committee Member voted to support the demonstration project.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public.

Ms. Carol Giardina, a resident of Lake Catherine and member of the Lake Catherine Civic Association, spoke in support of the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation Project. Living in Lake Catherine has shown her firsthand the effects of coastal erosion. This project would protect the natural landbridge in Orleans parish and also act as a

buffer for all parishes surrounding Lake Pontchartrain. The project would protect residents, businesses, natural resources, and habitat. She strongly supports this project.

Mr. Archie Chaisson, parish administrator for Lafourche Parish, spoke in support of the West Fourchon Marsh Creation and Marsh Nourishment and East Leeville Marsh Creation and Nourishment projects. Port Fourchon is the economic driver for Lafourche Parish, so the Parish supports anything that can continue to protect this critical infrastructure. Regarding the East Leeville Project, Mr. Chaisson stated that he was happy to see the cells north from the original proposal, because this alignment will protect the unelevated portion of LA 1 between Leeville and Golden Meadow, which is projected to have 30 closures per year by 2020.

Ms. Laurie Cormier, Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, spoke in support of the No Name Bayou Marsh Creation and Nourishment Project. She stated that the State Master Plan shows \$23.4 billion in damages if nothing is done to protect this area of the State, and that estimate does not include the large amounts of industrial expansion expected to occur in Calcasieu Parish over the next few years. The State cannot afford to wait to protect this area. Additionally, she noted that the storm surge for Hurricane Ike was the same height as the Cameron shoreline, and anything that can lower the storm surge is greatly needed.

Mr. Ron Harper, City of New Orleans, asked for support for the Bayou Bienvenue Marsh Creation and New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation Projects on behalf of the mayor of New Orleans. The City has worked with other agencies in the past on Bayou Bienvenue, and has even gotten the attention of the White House on the importance of this area. The State Master Plan speaks to the importance of this area; it is in the highly populated city of New Orleans, in a community that is trying to come back from Hurricane Katrina. There has been a lot of support and a lot of attention given to Bayou Bienvenue, and this project would be critical in bringing more attention to the area, which would show residents that government officials are concerned for that area. Moving the Bayou Bienvenue Project forward would show a level of commitment commensurate with the importance of the area. Additionally, the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation Project is an overall great project which would break down wave actions and protect the communities behind it.

Ms. Janet Rhodus, Launch Leeville, asked for the Technical Committee's support for the East Leeville Marsh Creation and Nourishment Project. In the 25 years of the CWPPRA Program, there has never been a project in this area. The marsh on the east side of Leeville has basically vanished. It is consistent with the Master Plan, and they are losing marsh daily at a rapid rate.

Mr. Nic Matherne, Terrebonne Parish, spoke in support of the Bayou Dularge Ridge Restoration and Marsh Creation Project. The importance and success of this area is very obvious. A number of successful projects have been constructed north of this project, and every year CWPPRA continues to have a number of projects proposed in this area. Those monies are at a significant risk because Grand Pass is 1,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep right now, allowing large volumes of high salinity water to intrude from the south. This area is critical to protecting western Terrebonne and the projects that CWPPRA has already built. This project could be constructed using very little containment for the marsh creation cells. Additionally, the scientist who

proposed the project believes that there may be a cheaper way to construct this than what is currently being considered.

Ms. Albertine Kimble, Plaquemines Parish, spoke in support of the Grand Bayou Marsh Creation and Terracing Project. This area is the fastest disappearing area in the U.S. and is vital to Plaquemines Parish. She noted that there is no levee for 3.9 miles south of the siphon, which would help protect against saltwater intrusion.

Ms. Amanda Moore, National Wildlife Federation, stated that the Technical Committee should have received three letters for the projects in the area of the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO) from a variety of NGOs and community organizations. These agencies have been united for many years to restore the MRGO area. The three projects in this area that are currently nominated are the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation, Bayou Bienvenue Marsh Creation, and Shell Beach South Marsh Creation. The New Orleans Landbridge Project is important to increase wildlife habitat, but is also a critical line of defense for the 1.5 million people that live around Lake Pontchartrain. It would also protect other complementary projects in the area, including private restoration and Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) projects. The Bayou Bienvenue Project is very dear to the MRGO Coalition. It is a highly visible project that would provide abundant recreational opportunities as well as the opportunity to educate the public about CWPPRA, the State Master Plan, and coastal restoration in general. A viewing platform in this area already gets thousands of visitors from around the world every year, and this project would provide a great opportunity for future work to complement this project through volunteerism. Finally, the area around the Shell Beach South Project in St. Bernard is deteriorating despite previous work and needs more. This would also complement other projects in the area and protect the surrounding communities.

Ms. Theryn Henkel, Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation (LPBF), spoke in support of the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation, Shell Beach South Marsh Creation, and Bayou Bienvenue Marsh Creation projects. The LPBF has long recognized the New Orleans Landbridge as a critical feature of the multiple lines of defense strategy to protect communities around the Lake, such as Laplace and the Northshore. The Shell Beach South Project would protect the community of Shell Beach and also provide protection to the levee that protects Chalmette and the Lower 9<sup>th</sup> ward. The Bayou Bienvenue project could be leveraged to gain additional dollars for restoration across the coast because it is visited often by the public and government officials.

Ms. Elise Snoeren, Lake Catherine Civic Association Board and resident of Lake St. Catherine, spoke in support of the New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization and Marsh Creation Project. She stated that Highway 90 is one of the main evacuation routes for the City of New Orleans, so it is incredibly important to protect that infrastructure as well as the permanent residents.

Ms. Rachel Pickens, Lower 9<sup>th</sup> Ward Center for Sustainable Engagement and Development, spoke in support of the Bayou Bienvenue Marsh Creation Project. She stated the Center goes to the Bayou Bienvenue platform and teaches about coastal restoration every day, and every day the

community is becoming more aware of the importance of this area. The restoration of Bayou Bienvenue will further increase the sustainability and resiliency of the Lower Ninth Ward.

Mr. Billy Broussard, Vermilion Corporation, spoke in support of the South Pecan Island Marsh Creation and Freshwater Introduction and South Humble Marsh Creation and Nourishment Projects. A great feature of the Pecan Island Project is its freshwater introduction component. This area was cut off from fresh water when the road was constructed in the 1950s. Reintroducing freshwater and sediment into the area would go a long way to ceasing the massive amounts of erosion and would bring back submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). Regarding the South Humble Project, restricting the tidal flow between those large areas of open water would help preserve the marsh creation aspect of the project. These large areas of open water were marsh less than 10 years ago, and that marsh never evolved a tolerance for the tidal fluctuation that currently occurs. Restricting the flow through the rock lining would go a long way to preserve the creation aspect of this project.

The Technical Committee then voted on the projects. The voting results were as follows:

Region	Project	COE	State	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	No. of votes	Sum of Point Score	Phase I Fully Funded Cost	Phase II Fully Funded Cost
4	No Name Bayou Marsh Creation & Nourishment	5	4	4	1	6	5	6	25	\$2,724,524	\$25,528,613
1	New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization & Marsh Creation	4	5	3	6	2	3	6	23	\$1,942,143	\$15,607,174
1	Shell Beach South Marsh Creation	6		5	3	4		4	18	\$3,176,569	\$24,924,951
3	West Fouchon Marsh Creation & Marsh Nourishment		6	2	4	3		4	15	\$3,201,929	\$26,203,835
4	Southeast Pecan Island Marsh Creation & Freshwater Enhancement			1	2	1	6	4	10	\$3,903,670	\$34,682,893
2	East Leeville Marsh Creation & Nourishment	2	3			5		3	10	\$3,971,658	\$30,911,550
1	Bayou Bienvenue Marsh Creation	1	1	6				3	8	\$3,801,431	\$30,418,484
2	Grand Bayou Marsh Creation & Terracing		2		5		1	3	8	\$3,263,637	\$34,142,143
3	Bayou Dularge Ridge Restoration & Marsh Creation	3					4	2	7	\$3,840,532	\$38,884,780
3	South Humble Marsh Creation & Nourishment						2	1	2	\$3,600,021	\$30,889,634

**DECISION: Mr. Clark made a motion to recommend that the Task Force vote to approve the following projects moving forward to Phase I E&D: No Name Bayou Marsh Creation & Nourishment; New Orleans Landbridge Shoreline Stabilization & Marsh Creation; Shell Beach South Marsh Creation; and West Fourchon Marsh Creation & Marsh Nourishment. Mr. Paul seconded. All Technical Committee members voted in favor and the motion passed.**

6. Agenda Item 5. Report/Decision: Request for Phase II Authorization and Approval of Phase II Increment 1 Funding (Brad Inman, USACE). The Technical Committee considered requests

for Phase II authorization and approval of Increment 1 funding for cash flow projects for recommendation to the Task Force. Due to limited funding, the Technical Committee recommended a list of projects for Task Force approval within available program construction funding limits. Each project listed in the following table was discussed individually by its sponsoring agency. Following presentations and discussion on individual projects, the Technical Committee ranked all projects and voted to recommend two projects to the Task Force for Phase II authorization and funding.

Agency	Project No.	PPL	Project Name	Construct Start Date	Fully-Funded Phase I Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost	Total Fully Funded Cost Est.	Net Benefit Acres	Total Cost per Acre
NMFS	ME-18	10	Rockefeller Gulf Shoreline Stabilization	Apr 2016	\$2,408,478	\$31,768,000	\$34,176,478	256	\$133,502
NMFS	TE-51	16	Madison Bay Marsh Creation & Terracing	Jan 2016	\$3,002,171	\$41,291,829	\$44,294,000	334	\$132,617
FWS	CS-54	20	Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation	Jan 2016	\$2,376,789	\$26,330,899	\$28,707,688	476	\$60,310
NMFS	CS-59	21	Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration	Sep 2015	\$3,165,322	\$28,071,419	\$31,236,741	489	\$63,879
EPA	BA-164	22	Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery – Marsh Creation #3	Jan 2016	\$3,415,930	\$30,904,995	\$34,320,925	230	\$149,221

Each agency gave a short presentation about the features of their nominated project.

### **Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization**

Dr. John Foret, NMFS, presented an overview of the PPL 10 Rockefeller Refuge Gulf Shoreline Stabilization (ME-18) Project. This project is located in Cameron Parish on Rockefeller Refuge. It was originally proposed in PPL 10, and was sponsored by EPA and USACE, but was since transferred to NMFS. The project team has worked diligently to maintain the project goals, which were to halt the 46 feet/year shoreline erosion in front of Rockefeller Refuge, protect the saline marsh habitat, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat. This area is not a true beach but rather fragmented light shells. The beach has moved northward with each cold front, exposing the marsh behind the beach. The project area has very difficult site conditions, with extremely poor load-bearing capacity soils. The project team reviewed 84 design alternatives, and ultimately implemented a demonstration project which was constructed and monitored three test sections through CIAP. Based on those results, NMFS asked and was granted a scope change to reduce the project size in April 2013. The current project area is three miles long adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, starting on a high oyster ridge at Joseph’s Harbor Canal and extending westward. The project incorporates the three demonstration test sections. The project consists of a foreshore rock panel with lightweight core, and will emulate the existing shoreline. A bioengineered oyster reef will be used for breaks within the rock dike every 1,500 linear feet. Lightweight aggregate has been used in Louisiana, although when this project was originally approved for Phase I funding, it was relatively new. Gaps will allow ingress/egress and evacuation of water, but are situated so that the wind will not cause erosion. The project benefits

450 acres of marsh and open water habitat and would result in 256 net acres at the end of the 20-year project life. This project has little to no maintenance requirements, consisting only of signs and pilings to warn people in the Gulf. LDWF is the permit applicant and has agreed to accept project liability after the 20-year project life. Without this project, the area is losing 17 acres per year and the Gulf of Mexico moves 46 feet closer to the critical infrastructure behind the shoreline. If this project is funded and constructed, the current engineering work could be used to continue the project features further west using the same template for future projects. The fully funded cost is \$34.2 million, and the Phase II Increment I request is \$30.9 million.

### **Madison Bay Marsh Creation & Terracing**

Dr. Foret presented an overview of the PPL 16 Madison Bay Marsh Creation & Terracing (TE-51) Project. This project is located in Terrebonne Parish in the vicinity of Wonder Lake, south and east of Montegut, and due south of the Pointe aux Chenes Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The project area has one of highest land loss rates in the coastal zone. The project was originally approved in 2006, and had a scope change in 2012. During the Phase I process, the project was moved to the east of Wonder Lake. The goals of the project are to construct and maintain an intertidal marsh elevation for the longest period of time within the 20 year project life. The project would protect the Montegut Flood Protection Levee and St. Jean Charles Ridge from wave energy by reducing the open water fetch of Wonder Lake/ Madison Bay. Terraces would protect the marsh creation cells, which are located along the St. Jean Charles Ridge. The project would use existing infrastructure and historical features to emulate a bayou between the two cells, and it includes a water exchange point within the ridge itself. The project team received a tremendous amount of cooperation from Terrebonne Parish on this project. Terrebonne Parish installed instrumentation on their terracing just north of this project, which showed that this project is viable and settlement curves are appropriate. The project team would use oil and gas infrastructure canals to get from the borrow site in Madison Bay to the project area. The project benefits 943 acres of habitat, and would result in 334 net acres at the end of the 20-year project life. The fully-funded cost is \$44.3 million, with a Phase II Increment I request of \$40.8 million. This project is located within an area with one of the highest land loss rates in the State, offers protection to the St. Jean Charles Ridge, and establishes the first line of defense for the future alignment of the Morganza to the Gulf Hurricane Protection Project.

### **Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation**

Ms. Angela Trahan, USFWS, presented the PPL 20 Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation (CS-54) Project Phase II funding request. The project is located in the Calcasieu-Sabine Basin in the Cameron-Creole Mapping Unit on the southeastern shoreline of Calcasieu Lake, north of the Grand Bayou main artery. It received Phase I funding in 2012. The project would rebuild the marsh lost due to scour and storm surge by Hurricanes Rita and Ike, and the current shallow water depth would allow for more marsh to be rebuilt with a smaller amount of funding. The project would recreate the low salinity brackish marsh in the open water areas immediately behind the Cameron-Creole Watershed levee north of Grand Bayou. It includes two marsh creation cells totaling 616 acres, which would be strategically placed to reinforce the natural banklines of bayous in the area. A Ducks Unlimited terracing project is located between the two proposed marsh creation cells. The northern cell is on Miami

Corporation property and would create 177 acres and nourish 41 acres. The southern cell is on USFWS property and would create 376 and nourish 22 acres. The platform is there, and the sooner material can be put back on that platform, the cheaper the project will be to construct. The target elevation will be 1.1 and the project would result in 476 net acres at the end of the 20-year project life. The borrow site would be in Calcasieu Lake, which is a designated oyster seedground. The project team has conducted surveys and realigned the borrow area to avoid buried or exposed shell, pipelines, and an LDWF shrimp sampling site. The borrow area is a relatively large 390 acres because to allow for shallow dredging to minimize low dissolved oxygen. The monitoring plan includes borrow area surveys and water quality monitoring for dissolved oxygen and potential for hypoxia. USFWS has coordinated appropriately with LDWF and the Lake Charles chapter of the Coastal Conservation Association, who are in full support of the project. This project should be funded today to take advantage of the shallow open water. It would help buffer the tidal exchange within the watershed and restore marshes that support fish and wildlife resources. The fully-funded cost estimate is \$28.7 million and the Phase II Increment I request is \$25.7M.

### **Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration**

Dr. Foret presented the PPL 21 Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration (CS-59) Project Phase II request. This project is located in Cameron Parish, in close proximity to the Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation Project presented by Ms. Trahan. Like that project, this area was scoured by Hurricanes Rita and Ike and water levels average 0.5 feet, which means the area has a good, stable platform to construct sustainable marsh. This project is located south of the West Cove unit, halfway between Cameron and Holly Beach, and immediately north of LA 82. Altered hydrology, drought stress in the early 2000s, saltwater intrusion, and hurricane-induced wetland losses have caused interior marsh breakup, and the fragmented areas have coalesced with Oyster Lake to become open water. Modifications to the project during Phase I increased the acreage and decreased the cost of the project. The current project objectives are to create/nourish 605 acres of marsh, construct 17,550 linear feet of terraces, and recreate tidal creeks and ponds to emulate natural conditions. A large, almost 500-acre borrow site will allow for shallow dredging to minimize dissolved oxygen problems and also potentially allow the use of the borrow area for more than one project. The material will cross LA 82, so the project team has coordinated with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) to minimize disruption to traffic. The project team plans to leave the pipeline in place to potentially be able to use it again. The marsh will use containment, but existing infrastructure, including the existing marsh/ridge, will be used where possible. Mud Pass, located north of the project area, has a slightly higher elevation and functions as a ridge in this area. Containment dikes will be degraded within three years of construction. The terracing component will offset wind generated wave fetch to reduce scour on the newly created marsh platform, and the outfall areas will allow for drainage. The marsh will have a finished elevation of 1.3 to 1.4. The project will result in net acres of 489 at the end of the 20-year project life. Water depth in this area will increase over time, so the sooner this project can be completed, the cheaper it will be. It provides sustainable, productive habitat to an area experiencing rapid interior marsh breakup, serves to restore the historical hydrology, and is a cost effective project. The fully funded cost is \$31.2 million, and the Phase II Increment I request is \$27.6 million.

Mr. Clark congratulated the NMFS team on getting three projects ready for Phase II funding requests. Dr. Foret agreed that it was truly a team effort.

### **Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery and Marsh Creation #3**

Mr. Crawford presented an overview of the PPL 22 Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery and Marsh Creation #3 (BA-164) Project. This project was approved for Phase I funding in January 2013, and is ready to go to bid less than two years later because of the great effort expended by CPRA and the project team. The project is in Region 2, in the Barataria Basin, in Plaquemines and Jefferson Parishes. It consists of 252 acres of marsh creation in one cell and two cells of terracing totaling 26,400 linear feet using sediment from the Mississippi River. This project has considerable synergy with other projects, and as a result landrights are already 75% complete. It is an extension of the first Bayou Dupont Project, BA-39, and is in the same area as the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline, which is currently under construction. The project would result in 230 net acres after 20 years. This project would stabilize the Barataria Landbridge, and would be sustained by the Mid-Barataria Diversion. Most importantly, there is a very unique opportunity to sequence the projects to save in mobilization/demobilization costs. The ongoing Long Distance Sediment Pipeline mobilization/demobilization could be part of this project. More than five miles of pipeline have been laid for that project, and this project could save several million dollars by using that pipe. Therefore, now is the time to fund this project to take advantage of this opportunity. The fully funded cost is \$34.3 million and the Phase II request is \$33.6 million.

Mr. Paul asked if the current cost estimate includes the cost savings of using the existing pipeline. Mr. Crawford answered affirmatively.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Inman asked for the available funding amount after the Phase I funding recommendations. Ms. Mabry announced that \$70,451,278 is available.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public.

Mr. Phillip Trosclair, LDWF, thanked the Rockefeller Refuge project team. The 46 feet of land being lost per year that was cited is an average, and some places are losing closer to 70 feet per year. LDWF has used their own funding sources to Band-Aid this area, but they need assistance. Funding this project will lead to the next step, and then the next. The projects being established on Rockefeller Refuge and other adjacent areas are all dependent upon this project. A large amount of research is performed on Rockefeller Refuge, and they are in the process of constructing a new \$5 million lab and rebuilding a dorm to expand this research. Rockefeller is well known for providing this type of great learning opportunity for the next generation. Additionally, they receive over 200,000 visitors per year, and the gas that they buy benefits the CWPPRA Program. Mr. Trosclair thanked CWPPRA for proceeding with the project thus far and asked for their continued support.

Mr. Dean Roberts, Stream Wetlands Services, spoke in support of the Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration Project on behalf of 30 landowners in the project area. Over \$80 billion in industrial

investment and expansion is expected to occur in southwestern Louisiana over the next few years, much of which is in close proximity to this project. It is projected that up to 50,000 people will be moving to southwestern Louisiana in the next 10 years, and many will be moving to Cameron for work. Highway 27/82 is a major artery for Cameron and a hurricane evacuation route. The section of highway near this project is the weakest link from Texas to Cameron with marsh scour behind it. Chenier LNG has a pipeline corridor north of this project area; that right-of-way was brought back to preconstruction elevation, and within two years it was accepted as completely restored. That pipeline stands out not as a scar but as a testament to the successful restoration work that can be achieved in this area. This site is ready for this type of nourishment and beneficial use, and it is important that private landowners partner with the government to restore the coast successfully.

Ms. Marnie Winter, Jefferson Parish, spoke in support of the Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery Project. Due to synergy with the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline this is the perfect time to construct this project to stabilize the landbridge.

Mr. Buddy Baker, Director of Coastal Operations for LDWF, spoke in support of the Rockefeller Gulf Shoreline Stabilization Project. There are a number of multi-million dollar restoration projects right behind this area that are dependent upon this area being saved. Without the shoreline protection those projects won't last. This 3-mile project would be a start and would provide leverage to help the State get other funding sources for more stretches of shoreline. LDWF has invested a lot of money into this area, and has three marsh restoration projects that are currently ongoing. They need some assistance with protecting this shoreline. Finally, Mr. Baker noted that the project team has performed significant research on what technology will work in this area and a good strategy has been developed based on that information.

Ms. Kimble supported the Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery Project. BA-39, BA-38, and the Long Distance Sediment Pipeline are all working to protect this area, and this project would work with those projects to protect the levees, ConocoPhillips, and Highway 23.

Ms. Cormier stated that Southwestern Louisiana has been neglected for too long. Many areas of the southwestern coast have a real need and are vulnerable to further land loss. Specifically, Calcasieu Parish cannot wait any longer for action. The Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, City of Lake Charles, and other agencies have provided letters and resolutions in support of the three projects in the area that are nominated for Phase II construction funding. Calcasieu Parish recognizes that when Cameron Parish is protected, Calcasieu Parish is also protected. Ms. Cormier noted that two areas of the State were deemed necessary to protect to 500-year level of protection: New Orleans and Lake Charles. The time is now, and they need to start protecting and restoring the area that the world is looking at for economic development.

Mr. Matherne spoke in support of the Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing Project. Eastern Terrebonne is the poster child for wetlands loss; Terrebonne Parish loses a football field of land every five hours. This is an emergency need that desperately needs to be addressed. The settlement curves on nearby projects look great, and the terraces that have already been built prove that the project is constructible and sustainable.

Ms. Leslie Suazo, Ducks Unlimited, spoke in support of the Madison Bay Marsh Creation and Terracing and Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery projects. Madison Bay is a very vulnerable area in Terrebonne Parish and is one of the areas of greatest need. The sense of urgency has been with Terrebonne Parish for years. In January 2015, Ducks Unlimited will be constructing a significant terrace field between Island Road and the Twin Pipeline Corridor on the east bank of Bayou Pointe Au Chien. Within the last year, a significant terrace field on the east bank of Bayou Terrebonne was also completed, and before and after photos show amazing growth of SAVs. Ms. Suazo expressed confidence that the Madison Bay Project would produce similar results. This project has support from the Parish and other programs. A marsh creation project at Island Road is currently in Phase I. This area could have been written off long ago but now has some hope. Regarding the Bayou Dupont Project, Ms. Suazo commented on the amazing turnaround by EPA to get this project ready in such a short period of time and stated that it has been on everyone's wish list for a long time.

The Technical Committee then voted on the projects. The voting results were as follows:

PPL	Project No.	Project	COE	EPA	FWS	NMFS	NRCS	State	No. of Agency Votes	Sum of Weighted Score	Phase II, Increment 1 Funding Request	Cumulative Phase II, Increment 1 Funding
21	CS-59	Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration	3	2	1	3		3	5	12	27,557,097	28,071,419
20	CS-54	Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation	1	1	3		3	2	5	10	25,745,513	26,330,899
22	BA-164	Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery - Marsh Creation #3	2	3			1	1	4	7	30,217,559	30,904,995
10	ME-18	Rockefeller Gulf Shoreline Stabilization				2	2		2	4	30,908,631	31,768,000
16	TE-51	Madison Bay Marsh Creation & Terracing			2	1			2	3	40,806,278	41,291,829

Ms. Allison Murry, USACE, announced that the top three votes for Phase II funding were: Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration, Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation, and Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery #3. Ms. Mabry stated that if the top two projects were recommended for approval for Phase II funding, the Program would have approximately \$17 million in funding remaining. Mr. Inman reported that the project team for the Bayou Dupont Project would investigate scaling the project to see if it could fit within that funding constraint. Mr. Haase reminded the EPA project team that the Planning and Evaluation (P&E) Subcommittee and the Technical Committee would need approximately two weeks to review the modified project prior to the Task Force Meeting in January. Ms. McCormick agreed that the project team could provide information to CWPPRA by January 10, 2015.

**DECISION: Mr. Paul made a motion to recommend that the Task Force vote to approve Phase II funding in the amount of \$53,302,610 for the Oyster Bayou Marsh Restoration (CS-59) and Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation (CS-54) Projects. Mr. Haase seconded. All Technical Committee members voted in favor and the motion passed.**

7. Agenda Item 6. Report: Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) Report (Dona Weifenbach, CPRA). Ms. Weifenbach provided a report on CRMS.

Ms. Dona Weifenbach, CPRA, presented the current status of CRMS. CRMS completed 15 Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring (OM&M) reports in 2014. They are currently working on project synopses for six projects for the 2015 Report to Congress. CRMS is also in the process of finishing the Coastwide Elevation Survey; all surveys should be available on the CRMS website by mid-March 2015. They are beginning to schedule the 2015 Coastwide photography. The present CRMS contract expires on July 31, 2015, so a new contract will be issued next year.

Ms. Weifenbach reported that the Coastal Information Management System (CIMS) will be replacing the Strategic Online Natural Resources Information System (SONRIS) and will house all CPRA data and documents. CPRA is partnering with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) on this effort and the transition should be seamless for users. Training on the new system will be offered, and the contacts for this effort are Ed Haywood, CPRA, and Craig Conzelmann, USGS.

Ms. Weifenbach then presented an overview of how to use CRMS data to evaluate three constructed marsh creation projects: BA-39, CS-28, and TE-44.

The Sabine Refuge (CS-28) Project, Cycle 1 was constructed in 2001, while Cycle 3 was constructed in 2007. Cycle 1 was planted around the edges with *Spartina alterniflora*. The target marsh creation for both cycles is brackish marsh. Cycle 1 is now dominated by *Spartina alterniflora*, while Cycle 3 is dominated by *Distichlis spicata*. CRMS data shows that the Floristic Quality Index (FQI) scores are average for a saline marsh, whereas the reference site scores are low. The project is also stable and gaining elevation, while the reference site is losing elevation.

The Bayou Dupont (BA-39) Project, constructed by EPA in 2009, was pumped to an elevation of 2.0 feet and should settle to 1.3 feet, although it is too early in project life to determine a final elevation. Project specific monitoring data shows that the dominant vegetation in the project area is the planted vegetation *Paspalum vaginatum*, and aggressive pioneer species indicative of a transitional community. Compared to the CRMS reference site, the trajectory of both the quality and the quantity of vegetation is positive. CRMS data is annual, whereas project specific monitoring occurs every three years. CRMS data shows how often the marsh platform is flooded and gives the project a hydrologic index score of 93, which is very high and indicates optimal water level and salinity conditions for plant growth.

The Lake Mechant (TE-44) Project, constructed by USFWS in 2010, had target marsh elevations of 3.5 to 4.0 feet and is expected to settle to 2.5 feet; the elevation is still above the target. There is not a CRMS site in the project area but there is a reference site. The percent land change data shows land loss since the 1980's but an increase in land since the project was constructed.

An important part of monitoring is the lessons learned and recommended improvements listed in the OM&M reports. The BA-39 Project shows that *Paspalum vaginatum* plantings were successful and should be considered for future plantings with similar conditions. The CS-28

Project shows that dredge cells will vegetate without the addition of plantings on the edge; Cycle 3 vegetated as quickly as Cycle 1 from the seed bank along. Additionally, it is not necessary to pre-dig trenasses for tidal ingress and egress.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Hartman asked for clarification on whether the plantings are necessary. Ms. Weifenbach clarified that it is site-specific, but that it does not appear to be necessary in the Calcasieu-Sabine Basin. However, soil type varies widely across the State, and the project team for a specific project would need to look at reports for other projects within the project area.

Mr. Hartman suggested that a State scientist explore this issue and try to determine what conditions make plantings warranted. Mr. Clark agreed. Ms. Weifenbach agreed that the State could investigate this further.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

8. Agenda Item 7. Report/Decision: Status of 2015 Report to Congress (Darryl Clark, FWS). *The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is leading the development of the 2015 Report to Congress (RTC) and presented a status of the report's progress and requested Technical Committee concurrence of the report outline and schedule. The draft plan for the 2015 RTC development is to proceed with an outline similar to the 2012 RTC, including new restoration information, such as the RESTORE Act, and updated project information from 2012 to 2015. The schedule is to complete the first draft by May 2015, the second draft by July 2015, and the semi-final draft by August 2015 in time for Technical Committee and Task Force approval in September and October 2015. Publishing and distributing the report will be in January 2016. The Technical Committee considered and voted to make a recommendation to the Task Force concerning the draft Report to Congress development proposal.*

Mr. Clark stated that USFWS will be working with Ms. Weifenbach and CPRA to highlight six projects for the 2015 Report to Congress. Scott Wilson and his staff at USGS will work with USFWS to edit the document. The format will be same as the 2012 Report to Congress; it will include an introduction, 2013-2015 Phase I & II projects, six projects, and other Program developments such as the RESTORE Act and the Trust Fund reauthorization. The schedule will officially begin with the Task Force approval of the path forward, although USFWS will likely start work following the Technical Committee recommendation. The first draft should be complete by May 2015, the second draft by July 2015, and the final draft by August 2015. Publication is anticipated in January 2016. The roles of other CWPPRA agencies will be to review each of the drafts and provide any comments.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Hartman stated that NMFS provided their recommendations for the six project highlights on the morning of the meeting. Mr. Clark thanked Mr. Hartman and the other agencies for their recommendations. He also thanked Ms. McCormick and EPA for producing the 2012 Report.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

**DECISION: Mr. Hartman made a motion to recommend that the Task Force vote to approve the path forward for the 2015 Report to Congress as suggested by USFWS. Ms. McCormick seconded. All Technical Committee members voted in favor and the motion passed.**

9. Agenda Item 8. Decision: Request for Approval for Final Deauthorization of the PPL 3 - West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-04c) (Garvin Pittman, CPRA). *CPRA requested approval for final deauthorization of the West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-04c) Project. The project team determined that many of the proposed benefits of BA-04c were being met by the current operation of the structure, and the marginal benefits that could be achieved through this project could be achieved more cost-effectively by improving existing operations. The Technical Committee considered and voted to make a recommendation to the Task Force to approve the final deauthorization of BA-04c.*

Mr. Haase recommended foregoing the presentation, since the same presentation has been made at prior Technical Committee and Task Force Meetings. The Technical Committee agreed.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee. There were no comments from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

**DECISION: Mr. Haase made a motion to recommend that the Task Force vote to approve final deauthorization of the West Pointe a la Hache Outfall Management (BA-04c) Project. Mr. Clark seconded. All Technical Committee Members voted in favor and the motion passed.**

10. Agenda Item 9. Decision: Request for Approval for Final Deauthorization of the PPL 16 – Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection (ME-24) (Brad Inman, USACE). *USACE and CPRA requested approval for final deauthorization of the Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection (ME-24) Project. During the annual review of unconstructed projects in 2013, the P&E Subcommittee recommended transferring lead federal sponsor from USACE to EPA. After reviewing the updated cost estimates, EPA did not accept transfer and the P&E Subcommittee recommended deauthorization. The Technical Committee considered and voted to make a recommendation to the Task Force to approve the final deauthorization of ME-24.*

Mr. Inman stated that this issue was discussed at the last Technical Committee Meeting. The USACE was the sponsor and offered to transfer it to EPA, but EPA did not accept the transfer. The project costs are currently double the original estimates.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee. There were no comments from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

**DECISION: Mr. Haase made a motion to recommend that the Task Force vote to approve final deauthorization of the Southwest Louisiana Gulf Shoreline Nourishment and Protection (ME-24) Project. Ms. McCormick seconded. All Technical Committee members voted in favor and the motion passed.**

11. Agenda Item 10. Decision: Request for Approval to Initiate Deauthorization of the PPL 19 – Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration (BA-76) Project (Cecelia Linder, NMFS). *NMFS and CPRA requested approval to initiate deauthorization procedures on the Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration Project (BA-76) due to securing construction funds for this project from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Phase III Early Restoration Plan in October 2014. This project had a favorable 95% design review through the CWPPRA process but did not secure Phase II funding approval in 2012 and 2013. The Technical Committee considered and voted to make a recommendation to the Task Force to approve to initiate deauthorization of the Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration Project.*

Ms. Cecelia Linder, NMFS, stated that the project received funding from the BP Phase II Early Restoration Program. NMFS has not had any charges to the project since it was submitted by the State as a candidate for BP funds. NMFS is ready to close the project in the CWPPRA Program.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee. There were no comments from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

**DECISION: Mr. Haase made a motion to recommend that the Task Force vote to approve to initiate deauthorization of the Chenier Ronquille Barrier Island Restoration (BA-76) Project. Mr. Hartman seconded. All Technical Committee members voted in favor and the motion passed.**

12. Agenda Item 11. Decision: Request for Approval to Initiate Deauthorization of the PPL 17 – West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation (BA-47) (Bren Haase, CPRA). *CPRA and NRCS requested that formal deauthorization procedures be initiated for the West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation (BA-47) Project. This project is currently being constructed utilizing remaining CWPPRA funds from the Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation (BA-42) Project. The Technical Committee considered and voted to make a recommendation to the Task Force to approve initiating deauthorization of West Pointe a la Hache Marsh Creation (BA-47).*

Mr. Haase reported that this project is being constructed through a different funding source.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to discussion from the Technical Committee. There were no comments from the Technical Committee.

Mr. Inman opened the floor to comments from the public. There were no public comments.

**DECISION: Mr. Paul made a motion to recommend that the Task Force vote to approve initiating deauthorization procedures for the West Point a la Hache Marsh Creation (BA-47) Project. Mr. Haase seconded. All Technical Committee members voted in favor and the motion passed.**

13. Agenda Item 12. Additional Agenda Items (Brad Inman, USACE).

There were no additional agenda items.

14. Agenda Item 13. Request for Public Comments (Brad Inman, USACE).

Mr. Inman thanked Ms. Murry for preparing all of the materials for the Technical Committee and Task Force Meetings.

Mr. Clark again congratulated Ms. Bergeron for her new job with BTNEP; he stated that he hates to lose her from the CWPPRA Program and has enjoyed working closely with her on many issues.

15. Agenda Item 14. Announcement: Date of Upcoming CWPPRA Program Meeting (Brad Inman, USACE).

January 27, 2015	11:00 a.m.	Region IV Planning Team Meeting	Lafayette
January 28, 2015	9:00 a.m.	Region III Planning Team Meeting	Houma
January 29, 2015	8:00 a.m.	Region I Planning Team Meeting	Lacombe
January 29, 2015	11:30 a.m.	Region II Planning Team Meeting	Lacombe
February 24, 2015	10:30 a.m.	Coastwide Electronic Voting	<i>via email, no meeting</i>

16. Agenda Item 15. Announcement: Date of Upcoming CWPPRA Program Meeting (Brad Inman, USACE).

The Task Force meeting will be held January 22, 2015 at 9:30 a.m. at the USFWS Southeast Louisiana Refuges Complex (Big Branch), 61389 Highway 434, Lacombe, LA.

17. Agenda Item 16. Scheduled Dates of Future Program Meetings (Brad Inman, USACE).

January 22, 2015	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lacombe
January 27, 2015	11:00 a.m.	Region IV Planning Team Meeting	Lafayette
January 28, 2015	9:00 a.m.	Region III Planning Team Meeting	Houma
January 29, 2015	8:00 a.m.	Region I Planning Team Meeting	Lacombe
January 29, 2015	11:30 a.m.	Region II Planning Team Meeting	Lacombe
April 16, 2015	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	New Orleans
May 14, 2015	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	Lafayette
September 10, 2015	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge
October 15, 2015	9:30 a.m.	Task Force	New Orleans
December 10, 2015	9:30 a.m.	Technical Committee	Baton Rouge

18. Agenda Item 17. Decision: Adjourn. Mr. Clark made a motion to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Haase seconded. Mr. Inman adjourned the meeting at 12:40 p.m.