Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

TASK FORCE MEETING

October 21, 1998

Minutes

I. INTRODUCTION

Opening comments were made by Colonel William Conner, who convened the fifteenth meeting of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force at 9:35 a.m. on October 21, 1998, in the Conservation Hearing Room of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The agenda is shown as enclosure 1. The Task Force was created by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA, commonly known as the Breaux Act), which was signed into law (PL 101-646, Title III) by President Bush on November 29, 1990.

II. ATTENDEES

The attendance record for the Task Force meeting is presented as enclosure 2. Listed below are the six Task Force members.

Dr. Len Bahr, State of Louisiana
Mr. William Hathaway, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. David Frugé, U.S. Department of the Interior
Mr. Don Gohmert, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Mr. Tom Bigford, U.S. Department of Commerce
COL William L. Conner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chairman

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes for the meeting held on July 23, 1998, were discussed. COL Conner praised the work of Dr. Bahr on the productive meeting held on October 20, 1998 with the State Wetland Authorities. Mr. Tom Bigford announced that he will be moving to another job position in his agency, and this meeting of the Task Force would be his last to serve for the Department of Commerce. Mr. Bigford also indicated that Mr. Jim Burgess of his agency would be filling the Department of Commerce position on the Task Force. COL Conner commended Mr. Bigford for his extensive and meaningful involvement as a Task Force member of the CWPPRA Program, and wished him well in his new challenges. Mr. Bill Hathaway made the motion to approve the minutes and Mr. Don Gohmert seconded the motion. The minutes of the Task Force meeting held on July 23, 1998 (enclosure 3), were then approved unanimously.

IV. TASK FORCE DECISIONS

A. Recommendation of Procedure for Conducting the 9th Priority Project List (PPL).

Mr. Edmond Russo provided a brief overview of the new planning process for 9th PPL projects. Dr. Steve Mathies presented the recommendation of the Technical Committee to approve the procedure for the 9th PPL process, which was refined through extensive efforts of the agencies and the State (enclosure 4). The most significant change to the process was the distinction between non-complex and complex projects, and the respective approaches outlined for developing these different project types. Non-complex projects were to be developed in a traditional manner. Complex projects would have a development plan that would address issues and analyses in the level of detail required. The course of study to arrive at the costs and benefits of complex projects would not be constrained to a single PPL cycle. This development stage would be planned prior to study initiation to extend through the number of PPL cycles necessary to ensure that the project could compete for funding on that future PPL when the project was fully developed. There were some minor recommendations for corrections/revisions to the procedure that were identified for compiling a final revision. These are reflected in the revised version, which is presented in enclosure 5.

Motion by Mr. Frugé: That the Task Force approve the PPL 9 Project Planning Process with recommended revisions.
Second to Motion: Dr. Bahr
Motion passed unanimously

Dr. Bahr recommended that due to the notable changes in the PPL process, a summary version be included in the public notice that announces the start of the 9th PPL. It was the consensus of the Task Force to pursue this recommendation.

B. Recommendation of Approval for the FY 99 Planning Budget.

Mr. Russo provided an overview of the FY 99 budget, which was refined by the agencies and the State through several iterations prior to this meeting. The original budget, which was presented to the Task Force in their meeting books, was replaced with a revision copy during the meeting. Mr. Russo explained that the revisions were very minor and did not effect the budget figures. The original FY 99 budget is contained in enclosure 4 following the Draft PPL 9 Planning Process. Likewise the revised FY 99 budget is presented in enclosure 5 after the Final PPL 9 Planning Process version.

Motion by Mr. Frugé: That the Task Force approve the FY 99 Budget.
Second to Motion: Mr. Gohmert
Motion passed unanimously

C. Discussion and Recommendation for Development of a Cash Flow Budgeting Procedure.

Dr. Mathies indicated that there are early stage developments of these concepts, but that the Task Force should provide guidance on such a procedure. A draft working proposal is contained in enclosure 6. Mr. Gohmert suggested that an Options paper be developed to elevate several possible methods for cash flow budgeting, and that a summary of pros and cons be compiled to compare the outlined options. Based on the comparative essay, a recommendation of the most favorable option should be stated for consideration of the Task Force in arriving at a decision for proceeding. Mr. Gohmert recommended that each agency should consider electing an individual with the appropriate background and experience in their organization to participate in developing the paper. Mr. Bigford mentioned that due consideration of the language contained in our Cost Sharing Agreements should be investigated to ensure compatibility with the options proposed for consideration. Ms. Vaughan suggested that consideration should also be given to grant requirements, permit requirements, and a timeline to "Zero Glidepath" of the Program, i.e., fiscal closeout of projects at the conclusion of the Program. Dr. Bahr suggested carefully phrasing the wording of the paper regarding program closeout, so that no momentum is lost in transitioning through reauthorization. By consensus of the Task Force, these guidelines were agreed upon for development of the Options Paper on Cash Flow Budgeting.

D. Recommendation of Project Deauthorization

Dr. Steve Mathies presented the recommendation of the Technical Committee to approve the deauthorization of Southwest Shore White Lake Protection (Demonstration Project), ME-12. Enclosure 7 contains that request. The standard operating procedures in effect for deauthorization were followed.

Motion by Mr. Hathaway: That the Task Force approve the deauthorization of Shore White Lake Protection (Demonstration Project), ME-12.
Second to Motion: Mr. Bigford
Motion passed unanimously

E. Report on Potential Cost Increases in the Program

In review of the spreadsheet on potential cost increases in the program, it was decided that any new project proposed additions be deleted from the spreadsheet. For this reason, the potential increase amount of $348,073 (total cost) for Chenier Au Tigre was deleted. Also, an error in the spreadsheet computations was identified for correction. For item 3.f., the correct figure for the Cumulative Federal Funding Status cell should have been $35,204,509. These changes revised the Total Funds Available for New Projects on the 8th PPL to $6,818.088. The original and revised spreadsheets are contained in

enclosures 8 and 9 (revised first sheet only), respectively. The decision for establishing the available dollars for PPL 8, based on approval of these potential cost increase items, was deferred until the next Task Force meeting.

F. Discussion and Recommendation for the Bayou Lafourche Project.

Mr. McQuiddy delivered a presentation of the latest available costs and benefits of the project, and indicated that some additional work would be necessary to complete the investigations. Several speakers and the Task Force ensued into a lengthy discussion after this presentation. Some indicated that this project has the potential to benefit the bayou, but uncertainty remains of the impacts to the local residents based on the results presented up to the present time. Also, some believed that further study was necessary to resolve questions of implementability, costs, and wetland benefits. There were some comments that the project would be appropriate for this program if final study results reveal that there are substantial wetland benefits. If the project would appear, after further study, to be primarily beneficial for other factors, such as water supply and quality, there was the suggestion that another funding source be pursued other than CWPPRA. Based on this, some believed that with the prospect the project would result in multi-use benefits, it may become appropriate that CWWPRA cost share on the project with other applicable authorities and/or partners.

After much debate, there was discussions to return a portion of the project construction funds, if an additional $500,000 would be approved to finalize the remaining investigations that have been initiated thus far.

Motion by Dr. Bahr: That $500,000 be granted for completion of studies, $11 million of construction funds of the project be returned to the General Fund until further study is completed, and the remaining funds be retained in the project ($3.7 million for E&D, $12 million for construction).
Second to Motion: Mr. Hathaway

With the State unable to vote on matters involving funding:
Opposed: USFWS, NMFS, and NRCS.
In favor: USEPA
Motion failed

Motion by Mr. Frugé: That all but $4.2 million for the Bayou Lafourche project be deobligated, that the Task Force approve expenditure of $500,000 for the initial additional engineering studies, that the remaining engineering and design studies would require the approval of the Task Force and that approval would be contingent upon adequate partners being identified that would provide in the Task Force's opinion sufficient financial support that would render our wetland contribution to be a cost effective one.

Mr. Hathaway indicated that there is no procedure in the Program to allow a motion to be heard by other than the sponsoring agency, regarding decisions of funding for that sponsor's projects. With the uncertainty of this, COL Conner indicated that he must disallow Mr. Frugé's motion at this time until a legal opinion could be provided on this matter. Consequently, the discussion came to a conclusion, where the matter would be resolved at a later date. Despite this, there was general consensus for providing at a minimum the required funding to complete the study questions. Ms. Vaughan stated that provision of such funds would have to be contingent on approval of the State's cost share by the State Wetlands Authority.

Motion by Mr. Gohmert: That $500,000 be granted to complete the required studies, contingent on approval of the State's cost share by the State Wetlands Authority.
Second by Dr. Bahr
Motion passed unanimously

G. Consideration for Approval of Final Monitoring Plans.

Dr. Mathies offered the recommendation of the Technical Committee for the Task Force to consider approval of the following project monitoring plans:

a. Nutria Harvest and Wetland Restoration Demonstration Project, LA-02;
b. Sweet Lake/Willow Lake, CS-11b;
c. Compost Demonstration Project, CS-26;
d. Plowed Terrace, CS-25;
e. Bayou Chevee, PO-22;
f. East Timbalier Sediment Restoration, TE-25;
g. Whiskey Island, TE-27; and
h. East Timbalier, TE-30

Motion by Mr. Gohmert: That these monitoring plans be approved as presented.
Second to Motion: Mr. Hathaway.
Motion passed unamiously

H. Recommendation for Approval of Bid Overrun Procedure.

Dr. Mathies presented the revised Bid Overrun Procedure (enclosure 10) for consideration of Task Force approval.

Motion by Mr. Gohmert: That the procedure be adopted by the Task Force.
Second to Motion: Mr. Hathaway
Motion passed unanimously

I. Recommendation for Approval of Project Implementation for Nutria Harvest Demonstration Project, LA-02TS

Enclosure 11 contains a letter of request for implementation of the Nutria Harvest project, which was presented by Messrs. Darryl Clark and Noel Kindler.

Motion by Mr. Frugé: That the project be approved for implementation as presented
Second: Mr. Gohmert
Motion passed unanimously

J. Report on Status of Updating Fully Funded Monitoring Plan Costs for Priority Project List Projects

Mr. Townsley provided an overview of the economic evaluations made to date. A summary is presented in enclosure 12. Of issue was whether agencies having completed projects should move towards returning excess project funds to the General Fund, in order to minimize the additional amount of funds that would be recommended to properly fund operation and maintenance (O&M) of projects. The Economic Workgroup indicated that if excess funds were returned to the General Fund, about $7.5 million would be needed to cover unanticipated O&M costs. If no excess funds from projects were returned to the General Fund, about $10.5 million would be needed for this. The Task Force endorsed agency reviews of completed projects, in order to return funds not deemed needed so that these evaluations could be completed by the next Task Force meeting.

K. Discussion on Decision to Establish Consistency of Acreage Amounts Reflected in Various CWPPRA Reports and Publications.

Dr. Mathies delivered the recommendation of the Technical Committee to ensure that we maintain consistency when publishing CWPPRA project acreage amounts, in order to avoid conflicting reports. It was the consensus of the Task Force to adopt this as a policy.

L. Delivery of Status Reports

Dr. Steve Mathies provided summaries of the reports, which are contained in enclosure 13.

V. DATE AND LOCATION OF NEXT TASK FORCE MEETING

The next Task Force Meeting was tentatively scheduled for January 20, 1999 at 9:30 a.m. in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Task Force members will be contacted with final meeting details at a later date.

VI. WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC

No written questions or comments were received from the public.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

The Task Force Meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

ATTENDANCE RECORD

DATE(S)	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	LOCATION
October 21. 1998 9:30 a.m.	COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT	Conservation Hearing Room Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Building 625 North 4th Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

PURPOSE

MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION TASK FORCE

PARTICIPANT REGISTER*

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION (Include mailing address if new or changed)	TELEPHONE & FAX NUMBERS
BRUCE LEHTO	USDA - NRCS Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	318-473-7756 (t) (f)
Gary Rauber	COE Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	504 862 2543 (t) 2572 (f)
Edmund Russo	COE Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	504 862-1496 (t) 2572 (f)
Greg Steyer	DNR Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	504 342 9435 (t) 6801 (f)
Wes McQuiddy	EPA Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	214-665-6722 (t) -6689 (f)
Jeanene Peckham	EPA Check for public meeting notice: ☑ P&E Subc. ☑ Tech. Com. ☑ Task Force	504-389-0736 (t) -0704 (f)
BRUCE PAUL	NRCS Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	318 473 7814 (t) (f)
Don Gohmert	NRCS Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	318 (t) 473-7751 (f)
David Frugé	DOI - USFWS Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	318/262-6630 (t) (f)
Rickey Ruebsamen	DOC/NMFS Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	225/389-0508 (t) 0506 (f)

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

Encl. 2

PARTICIPANT REGISTER (CONTINUED)

NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION (Include mailing address if new or changed)	TELEPHONE & FAX NUMBERS
E. Osborn	NMFS - Silver Spring Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	301-713-0174 (t) 301-713-0184 (f)
Diane O. Smith	DNR - CRD / Assistant Administrator Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	225/342-3949 (t) (f)
Steve Mathis	CCE Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	5041 (t) 862-2578 (f)
Ronny Paille	FWS Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	318 (t) 262.6662 ext 234 (f)
Oneil Malbrough	Jefferson, FL / CEFC Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	(504) 347-2100 (t) (f)
Jay Sallet	NRCS Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	(318)291-3060 (t) (f)
M. Gagliano	CEI for EPA Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	225-383-7455 (t) (f)
Bill Good	DNR Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	(t) 225-342-7308 (f)
Alvin Jones	MMS New Orleans Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	504-736-1713 (t) (f)
Steve Gamm	DNA Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	225 (t) 342-0961 (f)
Rick Hartman	NMFS Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	(t) (f)
John Ramsey	USGS Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	342-2077 (t) (f)
Martin Cancienne	Corps Billy Tauzin Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	504-621-8490 (t) (f)

PARTICIPANT REGISTER (CONTINUED)		
NAME	JOB TITLE AND ORGANIZATION (Include mailing address if new or changed)	TELEPHONE & FAX NUMBERS
Darryl Clark	US Fish & Wildlife Service Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	318-291-3100 (t) (f)
Michele Enright	N.O. Mayors Office Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	504-565-8115 (t) 504-565-6589 (f)
Doug Daigle	Coalition to Restore Coastal La Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	3446555 (t) 3440590 (f)
Jimmy Johnston	USGS - NWRC Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	(318) 266-8556 (t) (f)
	Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	(t) (f)
	Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	(t) (f)
	Check for public meeting notice: ☐ P&E Subc. ☐ Tech. Com. ☐ Task Force	(t) (f)
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Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

TASK FORCE MEETING

July 23, 1998

Minutes

I. INTRODUCTION

Opening comments were made by Dr. Len Bahr, who served in a dual role of Task Force Chairman and representative of the Governer's Office. Colonel Conner requested Dr. Bahr to serve as acting chair of the Task Force because he was unable to attend the meeting due to a death in his family. Dr. Bahr convened the fourteenth meeting of the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force at 9:40 a.m. on July 23, 1998, at the National Wetlands Research Center in Lafayette, Louisiana. The agenda is enclosure 1. The Task Force was created by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA, commonly known as the Breaux Act), which was signed into law (PL 101-646, Title III) by President Bush on November 29, 1990.

II. ATTENDEES

The attendance record for the Task Force meeting is enclosure 2. Listed below are the six Task Force members excluding Colonel Conner. Mr. Tom Bigford was represented by Mr. Tim Osborn. Also, Mr. Don Gohmert was represented by Mr. Bruce Lehto.

Dr. Len Bahr, State of Louisiana and Acting Chairman
Mr. William Hathaway, Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. David Frugé, U.S. Department of the Interior
Mr. Don Gohmert, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Mr. Tom Bigford, U.S. Department of Commerce

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes for the meeting held on April 14, 1998, were discussed. Dr. Len Bahr commented positively on the evolving synergy between Task Force agencies in conducting the Breaux Act Program. Mr. Bob Stewart of the National Wetlands Research Center was recognized by Mr. Dave Frugé, for his hospitality in providing the conference room at the center for the Task Force meeting. A memo of thanks was provided through Mr. Tim Osborn by Tom Bigford to the Task Force for their support of and participation in the Coastal Society's 16th International Conference (enclosure 3). Mr. Dave Frugé made the motion to approve the minutes and Mr. Tim Osborn seconded the motion. The minutes of the Task Force meeting held on April 14, 1998 (enclosure 4), were then approved unanimously.

Encl. 3

IV. TASK FORCE DECISIONS

A. Recommendation of Project Deauthorizations

Mr. Robert Schroeder presented the recommendation of the Technical Committee to approve the deauthorization of four projects: Pass-a-Loutre Crevasse, MR-7, MR-8/9a(USACE), Priority Project List (PPL) 3; Grand Bay Crevasse, BS-7, PBS-6(USACE), PPL 4; Avoca Island Marsh Creation, TE-35, CW-5i(USACE), PPL 6; and Bayou Boeuf Pumping Station, TE-33, XTE-32I(EPA), PPL 6. The standard operating procedures in effect for deauthorization were followed.

Motion by Mr. Tim Osborn: That the Task Force approve the deauthorization of Pass-a-Loutre, Grand Bay Crevasse, Avoca Island Marsh Creation and Bayou Boeuf Pumping Station.

Second to Motion: Mr. William Hathaway
Passed unanimously

B. Consideration for Initiation of Project Deauthorization

Mr. Britt Paul (NRCS) provided an overview to the Task Force on Southwest White Lake Shore Protection (Demonstration Project), from the 3rd PPL (enclosure 5) and requested initiation of project deauthorization by the Task Force. The concensus of the Task Force was to begin the process.

C. Report on the Status of the Needs List

Enclosure 6, contains the draft Needs List, which was presented by Rick Hartman (NMFS). Mr. Gary Rauber presented an overview of the effort. Ms. Katherine Vaughan had some concerns relative to accuracy of cost and WVA figures for projects listed.

Mr. Rick Hartman commented that figures represented a range of values, which are found in information contained in PPL's where detailed analysis was performed. Mr. Rick Hartman requested that agencies review the draft Needs List and comment to him concerning revision. Mr. Dave Frugé commented that FEMA feasibility Study results should be used to further refine Needs List figures, and that a current Needs List presentation be developed to give Congress a sense of our coastal restoration needs. Ms. Katherine Vaughan expressed concern that Congress could be misled by data included in the Needs List that may conflict with other more refined data that would come forward later on coastal restoration projects.

Based on differing views of the Needs List purpose among CWPPRA, Mr. Rick Hartman asked the Task Force whether a range of costs or an approximate cost was more desireable. Mr. Martin Cancienne commented that the Needs List will have to show some type of cost relationship to projects, with perhaps some qualifiers to demonstrate the enormous coastal restoration need

to Congress. Mr. Oneil Malbrough commented on proceeding with attaching costs to projects. He suggested that costs used be construction costs, not fully-funded costs. Mr. Martin Cancienne indicated that these cost figures will be ultimately used to make qualitative judgment calls on whether to build projects. Mr. Mark Davis indicated that the Needs List should be qualified on the premise of its intent. Issues of cost scale and order of magnitude are important to the presentation of the Needs List to Congress and the rest of the country. The Needs List is an interim step towards Coast 2050 strategies, which is effectively a higher purpose document than the Needs List. Dr. Bill Good commented that the Needs List is project-oriented whereas Coast 2050 is strategy-oriented. This could generate confusion in a comparative review of the documents. The Needs Lists introduction should include a statement of its purpose, (presentation of projects and construction costs), relative to the more comprehensive, higher order Coast 2050 document that is a plan for much more than just construction of projects.

It was agreed that the Needs List would consist of an overview and a simple listing of projects with their approximate cost. The document would be sent to our Senators and Congressmen, State Senate and House Natural Resource Committees, Coastal State Senators and House Members, and State Wetlands Authority Members.

D. Report on Status of Updating Fully Funded Monitoring Plan Costs for Priority Project List Projects

Mr. Tom Podany provided an overview with a description of the contents of updated documents handed out at the meeting (enclosure 7). Mr. George Townsley provided details of the economic evaluation of monitoring plan cost. Mr. Tim Osborn thanked NRCS and DNR for addressing this issue.
Ms. Katherine Vaughan asked the Task Force to vote on this, considering that the development of these costs have been completed. Mr. Jack Caldwell commented that budgeting items such as these be separated from the concept of cash flow and that the decision to approve them be treated individually of cash flow issues, so that a continuing fund would be available to handle unexpected monitoring costs increases. Mr. Greg Steyer provided revised monitoring plans to each Task Force member of their agencies' projects. He also provided revised spread sheets for monitoring plans and implementation costs (dated 7/17/98) (enclosure 7). Previous versions of these spread sheets, which were originally presented in the Task Force meeting book(dated 6/23/98), are also contained in enclosure 7.

E. Report on Status of Updating Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Costs for Priority Project List Projects

An O&M draft economic summary (enclosure 8) was provided by Mr. George Townsley. Also included in enclosure 8 is an example O&M economic evaluation for a project. Mr. Tom Podany said that

the Task Force did not need to take any action at this time, as the issue is being addressed and significant work has been done towards finalizing these costs.

F. Consideration for Approval of Procedures to Handle Bid Overruns

Mr. Tom Podany provided an overview of the Technical Committee's actions relative to these procedures as summarized for the Task Force (enclosure 9). Mr. Dave Frugé offered additional language. Mr. Bill Hathaway expressed reservations with approving these procedures at this time, in order to allow the Task Force agencies to further evaluate and consider additional language and revisions offered at the July 23, 1998 Task Force meeting. Mr. Tim Osborn requested that no vote be made today, but that each agency act in accordance with these proceedings on an interim basis until all agencies are satisfied with the language.. Mr. Jack Caldwell asked that the Task Force approve the procedure, contingent on a motion to reconsider at a later date, and that a follow up fax vote by the Task Force on revised language be executed within a week. In lieu of the motion Dr. Bahr requested that this be done.

G. Report on Status of Task Force Directive to Consider Revised Procedures for the Development, Selection, and Funding of Priority Project Lists (PPLs)

Dr. Len Bahr recommended the Engineering Work Group be included in refinements. Mr. Tom Podany indicated that all Work Groups and the public are open to provide input to the idea of developing a selection procedure for an $80 million List once every two years, based on a two-year-long PPL process initiated at the close of PPL 8. Mr. Jack Caldwell pointed out that the statutory requirements requires that we are to annually prioritize projects. The Task Force indicated that this was only required up to the development of the 1993 Restoration Plan. At Mr. Tom Podany's request, the Task Force agreed to use the 2 yr cycle for budgeting purposes in FY 99. Mr. Tim Osborn suggested that the prospect of a 2 yr cycle be proposed to the public in a formal notice. The Task Force could base their decision on public response and the continued formulation of the 2 yr cycle by the Technical Committee. The Task Force agreed.

H. Report on Other Anticipated Project Cost Increases

New Cut Closure project was proposed for funding by EPA. There was concern expressed as to whether it should be shown on the proposed budget without consensus for funding (enclosure 10). The Engineering Work Group was directed to look at New Cut Closure proposal for a cost perspective. EPA and DNR are looking at cost for the prospect of a contract modification to the ongoing barrier island work. The decision on PPL 8's available dollars was based on items of this proposed budget being deferred until future Task Force meetings. A lengthy discussion ensued

concerning the process used to select and earmark funds to build projects. Some expressed the perception that there is a problem when $200 million remains unexpended 9 yrs into the program. There was a sense that another procedure was needed to prioritize funding for projects based on the annual funding needs of projects ready for construction or in construction phase. In this way, larger, more complex and expensive projects that enter into a long design and construction process could be funded in stages as necessary, such that in the interim period prior to completion, smaller projects that can be quickly implemented could be built. Mr. Mark Davis proposed that this is a policy issue that needs to be discussed at the next Task Force meeting. Ms. Katherine Vaughan suggested that projects such as Myrtle Grove be used as a prototype for staged funding. Dr. Len Bahr asked that this be addressed also in the selection process refinement as previously directed.

I. Discussion of Cost Sharing Percentages for Phases of 5th and 6th PPL Projects

Mr. Tom Podany provided the discussion of cost sharing percentages. The consensus of the Task Force was that the intent of the legislation on cost sharing is that all project costs for projects approved on the 5th and 6th list would be cost shared 90%/10% (enclosure 11).

J. Request for Construction Approval for Mississippi River-Gulf Outlet (MRGO) Disposal Area Marsh Protection, PO-19, XPO-71, and Status Report on West Bay Sediment Diversion Project, MR-3,FMR-3 (enclosure 12).

Mr. Bill Hicks provided the summary for the projects. Motion was made by Mr. Dave Frugé for approval of the MRGO project.

Second to Motion: Mr. Tim Osborn
Passed unaimously

Mr. Hicks indicated that the current cost estimate for the West Bay project has changed from $13 million to $16 million. In consideration of this estimated cost increase, there was general consensus of the Task Force that this continues to be a project worth pursuing.

K. Delivery of Status Reports

Mr. Tom Podany provided all summaries (enclosure 13). Mr. Oneil Malbrough asked when there would be another opportunity to provide public input on the progress and direction of MRSNFR. Mr. Podany indicated that scheduling another public meeting would be considered.

L. Status of the Coastwide Strategy (Coast 2050)

Dr. Bill Good provided a summary of the status to develop the coastwide strategy. A date in October will be coordinated to brief the Task Force again.

M. Report of Program Performance and Project Implementation

Dr. Steve Mathies provided the summary on Program Performance and Project Implementation (enclosure 14). A large portion of the $223 million funds are scheduled to be spent in the next 2 yrs. Dr. Mathies asked that the Task Force, through the Outreach Committee, coordinate ground breaking ceremonies. He also suggested that national leaders including the President, and Vice-President be invited.

N. Outreach Committee Report

Enclosure 15 contains the Outreach Committee Report and a handout provided at the meeting when ground breaking is scheduled. Mr. Herb Bourque (USDA-NRCS) briefed the Task Force on Watermarks proposed budget with an example of the proposed increase in color pages to increase readership. Also, to increase the total printed issues to 1500 copies a year allowing for 4 issues per annum.

Coordination is being initiated to bring the White House Wetlands Task Force Working Group on a tour of Coastal Louisiana, which will be spear headed by the Corps with assistance of the State.

V. DATE AND LOCATION OF NEXT TASK FORCE MEETING

The next Task Force Meeting was tentatively scheduled for October 21, 1998 at 9:30 a.m. in Baton Rouge, LA. Task Force members will be contacted with final meeting details at a later date. A joint meeting of the Task Force and the State Wetlands Authority is scheduled for October 20th in Baton Rouge to discuss the outputs of Coast 2050.

VI. WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC

No written questions or comments were received from the public.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

The Task Force Meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Draft Planning Process for the 9th Priority Project List (PPL) and the Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 Planning Program Budget

Encl. 4

October 21, 1998

Planning Process
for the Remainder of the 8th Priority Project List (PPL) and the 9th PPL
for the Development of the Fiscal Year 1999 Planning Program Budget

1.0 Introduction.

For completion the Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 planning budget, the finalized version of the PPL 9 planning process is described in the following. This process was used for the 9th PPL to complete the FY 99 Planning Schedule and Budget for each agency, as shown in Encl. 2. For budgeting purposes, tasks previously established for the 8th PPL that will occur in FY 99 are contained in Encl. 2. These tasks are not described below. In Encl. 2, tasks for PPL 8 and 9 are identified by "PL" category and sequence number. Other FY 99 tasks for which costs should also be estimated are listed in Encl. 2 below the PL tasks.

2.0 Background on the Formulation of the PPL 9 Planning Process.

In order to establish a protocol for the project planning process, initial work was necessary to finalize the particulars of the PPL 9 planning program. What follows are steps or activities deemed by the P&E as necessary for development of PPL 9 and subsequent lists.

PL 9010 – Initial Process Formulation. A draft proposal for the PPL 9 project planning process was disseminated the week of August 24, 1998, for review and comment by Coast 2050 participants, local governments, the public, and members of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee (P&E).

PL 9015 – Intermediate Process Formulation. During a meeting of the P&E in New Orleans on September 1, 1998, the initial draft proposal was discussed and comments were made for consideration. Coast 2050 participants, local governments, and the public were invited to attend the meeting and provide their input. A revised proposal was produced based on the discussion at this meeting, which was re-distributed to the P&E the week of September 7, 1998 for advance review prior to their next meeting.

PL 9020 – Final Process Formulation. A P&E meeting was convened in Baton Rouge on September 11, 1998, to discuss and make further comments on the PPL 9 planning process, with a view towards establishing the FY 99 budget. Further comments were incorporated that were formulated as a result of the Technical Committee meeting held in Baton Rouge on October 8, 1998. The planning process presented in the following constitutes a recommended final version of the PPL 9 planning process.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING AGENDA

Conservation Hearing Room
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Building
625 North 4th Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

October 21, 1998
9:30 a.m.

Tab

I. Meeting Initiation
   a. Introduction of Task Force Members or Alternates
   b. Opening Remarks by Task Force Members

II. Adoption of Minutes from the July 23, 1998 Meeting ..... D

III. Consideration for Approval of Procedures for the 9th Priority Project List (PPL) and the FY 99 Planning Budget. (Tisdale) - 9:30 am to 9:45 am ..... E

IV. Discussion of Concepts for Cash Flow Budgeting of Future Selected and Approved PPL Projects. (Tisdale) - 9:45 to 10:15 am ..... F

V. Report on Other Anticipated Project Cost Increases. (Mathies) - 10:15 to 10:45 am ..... G

VI. Consideration for Approval of Procedures to Handle Bid Overruns. (Mathies) - 10:45 pm to 11:00 pm ..... H

VII. Recommendation of Project Deauthorization of Southwest Shore White Lake Protection (Demonstration Project), ME-12. (Paul) - 11:00 pm to 11:15 pm I

VIII. Consideration for Approval of Project Implementation for the Nutria Harvest and Wetland Restoration Demonstration Project, LA-02. (Mathies) - 11:15 pm to 11:30 pm ..... J

Lunch 11:30 am 12:30 pm

IX. Discussion of the Bayou Lafourche Project. (Tisdale) - 12:30 am to 1:15 am ..... K

Encl. 1

TASK FORCE MEETING AGENDA
(continued)

Tab

X. Consideration for Approval of Final Monitoring Plans. (Steyer) - 1:15 pm to 1:30 pm
a. Nutria Harvest and Wetland Restoration Demonstration Project, LA-02;
b. Sweet Lake/Willow Lake, CS-11b;
c. Compost Demonstration Project, CS-26;
d. Plowed Terrace, CS-25;
e. Bayou Chevee, PO-22;
f. East Timbalier Sediment Restoration, TE-25;
g. Whiskey Island, TE-27; and
h. East Timbalier, TE-30 L

XI. Review and Discussion for Decision on: (Tisdale) - 1:30 pm to 2:00 pm
a. Acreage Amounts Reflected in Various CWPPRA Reports and Publications;
b. Annual Reporting on Status of Projects in Implementation Phase; and
c. Implementation of "As-Builts" Database for Completed Projects..... M

XII. Delivery of Status Reports: (Mathies) - 2:00 pm to 2:45 pm
a. Program Performance and Project Implementation;
b. 8th Priority Project List;
c. Report to Congress;
d. Feasibility Study Steering Committee;
e. Outreach Committee Report;
f. Needs List;
g. Atchafalaya Liaison Group; and
h. State Conservation Plan..... N

XIII. Report on Status of Updating Fully Funded Costs for Monitoring Plans and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) for Priority Project List Projects. (Mathies) - 2:45 pm to 3:00 pm..... O

XIV. Status of the Coastwide Strategy, Coast 2050. (Good) - 3:00 pm to 3:15 pm..... P

XV. Additional Agenda Items and Request for Public Comments - 3:15 pm to 3:45 pm..... Q

XVI. Date and Location of the Next Task Force Meeting - 3:45 pm to 4:00 pm..... R

Adjourn - 4:00 pm

Finalized Planning Process for the 9th Priority Project List (PPL) and the Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 Planning Program Budget

Encl. 5

December 1, 1998

Planning Process for the 9th Priority Project List (PPL) and the Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 Planning Program Budget

1.0 Introduction.

The finalized version of the PPL 9 planning process is described in the following. This process has been instituted by the Task Force through the work and recommendations of the Planning & Evaluation Subcommittee and Technical Committee. The FY 99 Planning Schedule and Budget for each agency reflects this process and is shown in Encl. 1. For budgeting purposes, tasks previously established for the 8th PPL that will occur in FY 99 are contained in Encl. 1. These tasks are not described below. In Encl. 1, tasks for PPL 8 and 9 are identified by "PL" category and sequence number. Other FY 99 tasks for which costs should also be estimated are listed in Encl. 1 below the PL tasks. Encl. 2 is a flowchart for the PPL 9 planning process.

2.0 Background on the Formulation of the PPL 9 Planning Process.

In order to establish a protocol for the project planning process, initial work was necessary to finalize the particulars of the PPL 9 planning program. What follows are steps or activities deemed by the P&E as necessary for development of PPL 9 and subsequent lists.

PL 9010 – Initial Process Formulation. A draft proposal for the PPL 9 project planning process was disseminated the week of August 24, 1998, for review and comment by Coast 2050 participants, local governments, the public, and members of the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee (P&E).

PL 9015 – Intermediate Process Formulation. During a meeting of the P&E in New Orleans on September 1, 1998, the initial draft proposal was discussed and comments were made for consideration. Coast 2050 participants, local governments, and the public were invited to attend the meeting and provide their input. A revised proposal was produced based on the discussion at this meeting, which was re-distributed to the P&E the week of September 7, 1998 for advance review prior to their next meeting.

PL 9020 – Final Process Formulation. A P&E meeting was convened in Baton Rouge on September 11, 1998, to discuss and make further comments on the PPL 9 planning process, with a view towards establishing the FY 99 budget. Further comments were incorporated that were formulated as a result of the Technical Committee meeting held in Baton Rouge on October 8, 1998. On October 21, 1998, the Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force approved the PPL 9 Planning Process and FY 99 Schedule and Budget, contingent on minor edits identified during the meeting.

3.0 Methodology for Development, Evaluation, Selection, and Funding of Projects on the 9th PPL.

For tasks described in that to follow, estimated dates are shown in Encls. 1 and 2. Preliminary locations are provided for cases where there will be meetings as part of these tasks.

3.1 Investigation Phase. In regional nomination workshops open but not limited to the public, local governments, the State, and Federal Agencies, participants will be invited to nominate projects for consideration as candidate and demonstration projects for the 9th PPL. Each project proposed as a candidate or for demonstration purposes must support one or more Coast 2050 strategies in order to qualify for consideration in the process. It will be recommended that projects be proposed with the intention of specifically addressing Coast 2050 regional strategies recognized as being among the most important to coastal restoration.

PL 9025 – Regional Nomination Workshops. Four meetings, one in each of the Coast 2050 regions, (Cameron, Morgan City, and two meetings in New Orleans) will be conducted by the P&E to receive project nominations from any interested party for the 9th PPL. Invitation for these meetings will include the public, State and local government representatives, Federal Agencies, the State, the CWPPRA Workgroups[1], and the Regional Planning Team (RPT) of Coast 2050.

Any number of projects will be accepted for nomination in each Coast 2050 region. After receiving nominations in each region, the focus of the regional meeting will be to engage in interactive discussions of the projects nominated. The purpose of these discussions will be to arrive at a select group of projects per region, through general consensus of meeting attendees, to carry forward for consideration in the PPL 9 planning process. The goal of each regional meeting will be to qualitatively identify up to 15 of the total number of nominee and demonstration projects that exhibit the highest potential for addressing Coast 2050 strategies. At the conclusion of each meeting, the P&E will approve the consensus-based group of up to 15 projects for the region. If necessary, the P&E will establish a 15-project cutoff of the consensus-based group of projects, in the event the number of projects recommended through discussions exceeds 15.

After finalizing the list of up to 60 projects for the four regions, no additional projects of any type will be added to the PPL 9 process after this stage. A public announcement will be mailed to present the final list of nominee and demonstration projects. A brief description and map of the projects will be included in the package.

[1] Engineering Workgroup (EngWG), Environmental Workgroup (EnvWG), Economics Workgroup (EcoWG), Monitoring Workgroup (MWG), Academic Advisory Group (AAG), and real estate specialists from both the Corps and DNR.

PL 9030 – Nominee Project Review and Assignment. In one scoping meeting (Lafayette) involving the public, local governments, agencies/State, Workgroups, and the RPT, the 60 nominee and demonstration projects carried forward will receive a cursory review for discussion and comment. Additionally, there will be an opportunity to address issues of interest and concern. During this review, each nominee project will be categorized by level of effort necessary to fully evaluate and construct, as either:

- non-complex, with only basic analyses[2] required, or
- complex, where the analysis will be considered relatively detailed in nature.[3]

At the completion of the meeting, there will be an attempt to assign at least one complex project to each Federal Agency and the State. Each Federal Agency and the State will adopt up to 15 complex and non-complex projects of the 60, depending on staffing, and/or other factors, for preliminary investigation-level research after this meeting. There will be an attempt to assign an equitable distribution of complex and non-complex projects to each Federal Agency and the State, depending on the number of these projects of the 60.

PL 9040 – Scoping and Screening Phase. For projects of the 60 nominees proposed as candidates, the purpose of this phase will be to: (1) raise technical issues of concern, (2) screen each nominee project against qualification criteria for candidate projects, and (3) identify investigations and analyses that will be necessary during the development phase.

In preparation for this phase, preliminary investigation-level research will be performed by agencies and the State that are respectively assigned to nominee projects in task PL 9035. This background work will include identification of historical trends and their causes and effects, current conditions (using existing monitoring and other available information), and forecasted no-action changes for 5, 10, 15, and 20 years into the future. Agencies of nominee projects will bring to this meeting any available schematics, photographs, hydrographs, etc., as deemed necessary to facilitate discussions.

A two- to three-day-long scoping and screening meeting (Baton Rouge) will be conducted by the P&E, with participation of the public, local governments, Workgroups, and the RPT. It is very important that at this stage all agencies and the State involve their engineering expertise in support of these meetings, to include but not be limited to engineers in the following functions/disciplines: waterways, hydraulics/coastal, geotechnical, structures, relocations, and cost estimating.

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[2] The categorization of non-complex being the case where there is certainty and consensus of the problems and corrective measures proposed.

[3] Complexity defined as the case where advanced analyses will be required to address issues of uncertainty and/or lack of consensus of: (1) the existence of either a problem and associated magnitude, and/or (2) validity or functionality of proposed corrective measures.

In this stage, each nominee and demonstration project will be evaluated using the following criteria to determine if the project:

- appears to fall within the intent of the Act for restoration of vegetated wetlands (other benefit categories that may exist other than this should also be identified),
- is identified to have adverse effects/conflicts with existing features and/or facilities that are functioning for another genuine purpose,
- falls more within the scope of other programs/studies that are currently under way to address the stated problems,
- is technically not possible/not implementable, or against governmental policy.

By consensus of the P&E, all nominee and demonstration projects that have been favorably evaluated against these criteria will be recommended for carry-over into the next level of evaluation, which will be the candidate project phase. The P&E will then vote to determine the top complex projects non-complex projects of those projects passing the scoping and screening phase, based on the level of planning funds reasonably believed to be available by the P&E to carry out the proper development of the projects. The voting for complex and non-complex projects will occur in two separate lists, where the top 6 complex projects and top 30 non-complex projects would be respectively carried forward for development. Prior to voting, the P&E would be able to adjust the caps for projects to be carried forward, depending staffing and financial resources available under the Program. In this voting process, the sequencing of strategies of Coast 2050 will be the primary factor of consideration. Projects that pass the scoping/screening phase that are not voted among the top contenders for respective categories of non-complex/complex that year could be re-nominated in the next planning cycle for consideration.

Next, approximately 3 to 5 non-complex projects of the top 30 will be respectively assigned to each Federal Agency and the State for development. There will be an attempt to assign at least one complex project of the top 6 to each agency and the State, depending on agency/State position on their capacity for development of the complex project in consideration. During assignment of projects for development, projects initially assigned to agencies/State for background work could possibly transferred between agencies/State to level the work load of project development.[4]

The final list of candidate and demonstration projects will be presented to the Technical Committee (TC) for consideration and revision. The Task Force (TF) will receive a recommendation from the TC on a list of candidate and demonstration projects for the 9th PPL. The TF will review this list and provide the final list of candidate and demonstration projects for further development.

[4] Coordination will be made by the State for identification of Federal Sponsoring Agencies for projects assigned to the State for development.

3.2 Development Phase. In this phase, project development will occur for the candidate and demonstration projects. Demonstration and Candidate projects identified as non-complex will receive traditional PPL development. Demonstration projects that are proposed should exhibit new and innovative methods and technology, and will only have to be planned, engineered, and designed -- not analyzed for cost effectiveness. Complex projects will be developed through more detailed investigations and analyses outlined prior to initiation of development.

The P&E will provide the senior management and oversight for execution of project development, with sponsoring agencies/State selecting Project Managers (PM) from within their respective organizations to oversee this work. Each PM will report their project development status on a quarterly basis in written format (email), to the Chairman of the P&E, who will work with the PMs and the P&E to ensure timely execution of project development.

3.2.1 Complex Projects. For complex candidate projects, there will be more detailed analyses than that of traditional project development. Steps of a Project Development Plan (PDP) will be drafted by respective agencies/State sponsoring complex projects. As part of the PDP, the PM of complex projects will: (1) organize a plan of project development[5] (2) develop a work schedule, (3) identify the technical resources that will be used[6], and (4) estimate costs for completing tasks for development. It is expected that the PDP of a complex project would result in a development duration of about 1 to 3 years long. Therefore, it is not anticipated that complex projects where PDP execution is initiated during the PPL 9 planning cycle will be completely developed until a subsequent PPL planning cycle. Developed complex projects will be scheduled for completion and competition on a subsequent PPL to the 9th PPL.

PL 9050 – Compilation of PDPs for Complex Projects. In drafting the PDP, consideration will be given to employ of some or all of the following steps, which are outlined below as guidance to facilitate complex project development. Draft PDPs will be compiled within 3 months after assignment to agencies/State for development.

- **Step A.** Specify the issues, problems, and opportunities.
- **Step B.** Inventory and forecast the no-action conditions for 5, 10, 15, and 20 years into the future.
- **Step C.** State the study objectives and establish screening criteria for assessing the potential of alternative plans for meeting the objectives. Formulate alternative plans and their respective increments/scales to address the wetland problems and surrounding issues, based on public input and

[5] Simplified framework for agency consideration in organizing PDPs, which was derived from the Planning Primer, IWR Report 97-R-15, dated November 1997, and the Planning Manual, IWR Report 96-R-21, dated November 1996. These documents can be downloaded from the Internet from the location: http://www.wrsc.usace.army.mil/iwr/currpt.htm.

[6] This may be in-house resources, contract services, or resources of another agency or the State.

technical considerations.[7] Objectively apply screening criteria to alternative plans and/or respective increments/scales to eliminate any that do not meet this criteria.

- **Step D.** Evaluate the effects of implementing each of the alternative plans and their respective increments/scales, by accomplishing that which follows. Refer to Paragraph A.1 of the Appendix for detailed explanations of technical analyses of the PPL 9 process.

  - **Step D.1** Completing/determining the required engineering, environmental compliance, and real estate analyses, with graphical layout of the results on a site map to address the problem statement,

  - **Step D.2** Establish the objectives of the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and Monitoring Plan (MP). Each agency sponsoring a project will formulate the O&M and MP objectives for their projects, and the EngWG and EcoWG will respectively refine these objectives of O&M and MP during their sessions of project review and comment. The objectives established for O&M and MP should respectively reflect only those deemed most valuable by the EngWG and EnvWG in their review of projects.

  - **Step D.3** Estimate the cost of each alternative plan and increment/scale for: Project Construction (PC) with 25% contingencies, Engineering and Design (E&D), Environmental Compliance, Real Estate Requirements (RE), Permitting (PR), Project Management (PM) (COE -- $500/yr admin., $30,000 min. for proj. mgt., up to 6% PC, and DNR -- 2% of PC min.), Construction Supervision and Inspection (S&I), and Periodic/Annual Costs (PAC), to include: O&M and MP of the project,

  - **Step D.4** Coordinate for completion of the Wetland Value Assessments (WVAs) of each alternative plan and increment/scale,

  - **Step D.5** Coordinate for an economic evaluation of each alternative plan and increment/scale to develop their respective fully funded first costs, and

[7] Alternative plan, as used in this planning process, is defined as a proposed system to be studied, which consists of a number of measures assembled to function either separately or in unison to accomplish one or more objectives of the project. Scale, as used in this planning process, is defined as a specific size of an alternative plan that possesses all of the same measures that function either separately or in unison to accomplish one or more objectives of the project. Increments, as used in this planning process, are defined as respective constant-scale configurations of an alternative plan, that possesses varying combinations of measures of those comprehensively contained in the alternative plan, which function either separately or in unison to accomplish one or more objectives of the project. The criteria to identify the difference between alternative plans lies in the difference of fundamental strategy, or method of approach, that these plans respectively employ to accomplish the project objectives.

- **Step D.6** Execute incremental cost effective analyses for each alternative and respective increment/scale.

- **Step E.** Perform a comparison of the results from Step D for the suite of alternative plans considered to arrive at the alternative plan and increment/scale for that candidate project that is the most incrementally cost effective[8].

- **Step F.** Select a recommended plan for the candidate project, based on the study objectives and any other factors, such as issues, support for specific alternative plans, etc. Rationale will be provided for selection of the recommended plan.

PL 9055 – Review and Comment of Draft PDPs for Complex Projects. Draft PDPs of complex projects will be disseminated by the PMs of complex projects to the P&E, Workgroups, and the RPT for review and comment. Written comments will be sent by reviewers to the respective project PMs for resolution and revision of the PDPs. Comments not incorporated by PMs in the final project PDPs will be resolved in a written reply to reviewers.

PL 9056 – Draft PDP Discussions for Complex Projects. Reviewers and PMs of complex projects will convene in up to 3 meetings (Baton Rouge), as required, to discuss resolutions to comments of draft PDPs and to negotiate the final format of the PDPs. Also, these meetings will be conducted to negotiate budgeting of the PDP tasks in the current and out fiscal years. Depending on the number of complex project PDPs, tasks of the PDPs may have to be spread among several FYs in order to not exceed the unallocated level of planning funds available.[9]

PL 9057 – PDP Finalization for Complex Projects. In this task, each agency/State will finalize their PDP based on the results of task PL 9056. Finalized PDPs will be disseminated to members of the P&E for formal approval, funding, and management oversight during PDP execution.

PL 9060 – Development of Complex Projects. The Task Force has reserved about $740,000, as identified as being available in FY 99 for this task, which will be provided to agencies/State as necessary based on the requirements of approved PDPs that are finalized and are ready for execution. This is shown in the "totals" column of Encl. 1.

The PM of each project will prepare work products of the PDP for review and comment, based on input of the PM's technical resources. Work products from each step of the studies will receive review and comment by designated Workgroups and the RPT. The focus of review and comment will be to ensure accuracy, consistency, and correction

[8] This is defined as that plan having the lowest incremental fully funded first cost above the next smaller plan in cost, in the sequence of plans of cost per unit benefit. The program "TWR Plan" was developed for this purpose by the Institute for Water Resources. IWR Plan may be downloaded from the Internet from the site: http://www.pmcl.com/iwrplan/Download1.htm.

[9] Refer to PL 9060 for the level of funds available in FY 99 for complex project development.

of errors, and omissions. Table 1 presents a matrix of work responsibilities that describes the proponents for producing/refining (PR) products, and reviewing/commenting (RC) on products. All review comments must be resolved for the latest task of the executed PDP under review, prior to the PM of the complex project initiating the next step of the PDP.

Table 1
Matrix of Work Responsibilities

	Sponsoring Agency	EngWG	EnvWG	EcoWG	MWG	AAG	RPT
Step A	PR	RC	RC			RC	RC
Step B	PR	RC	RC			RC	RC
Step C	PR	RC	RC		RC	RC	RC
Step D							
Step D.1	PR	RC					RC
Step D.2	PR	RC			PR/RC		RC
Step D.3	PR	RC			RC		RC
Step D.4			PR/RC		RC	PR/RC	RC
Step D.5				PR/RC			RC
Step D.6	PR	RC	RC	RC		RC	RC
Step E	PR	RC	RC	RC		RC	RC
Step F	PR	RC	RC	RC		RC	RC

For Step C and Steps D.1 through D.3, there will be an initial EngWG review/comment of the work products for recommendations on refining the engineering aspects. After this, there will be review/comment by the EnvWG to recommend refinements to optimize the wetland benefits. The refined work products will then receive final review/comment form the EngWG to complete the final work products.

Each sponsoring agency will prepare a project development report to document and present the results of each step of the study.[10] The technical data, information, analyses, and designs, for the project development steps will be placed in appendices of the report. An executive summary of the report will summarize the recommended plan, its fully funded first cost and the average annual benefits. Members of the P&E will review draft versions of the reports and provide written comments to PMs of these projects resolution and report finalization.

3.2.2 Non-Complex Projects. The tasks shown below will only be necessary at a minimum, for the development of non-complex projects. Other pertinent aspects not described below that are necessary for development of certain non-complex projects should also be completed on a case by case basis. It is expected that traditional project development for non-complex projects will be completed within a year. This is described in Steps D.1 through D.5 of Task PL 9050, which are shown by task for non-complex projects in the following.

[10] Guidance available in the Planning Manual, pp. 230-237.

PL 9160 – Development of Project Information for WVA (Non-Complex Projects). Each sponsoring agency/State will develop project information for WVA and provide to EnvWG Chairman in advance of task PL 9063.

PL 9161 – Develop Designs and Cost Estimates for Non-Complex Projects. Each sponsoring agency/State will develop designs and cost estimates and provide to EngWG Chairman in advance of task PL 9062.

PL 9162 – EngWG Project Review. This consists of: (1) an initial review of designs and cost estimates to ensure accuracy, consistency, and identification of errors, and omissions, and (2) a second review after the EnvWG meets to make suggestions for improvements after the initial review of the EngWG is complete.[11] This will be up to 10 meetings (Baton Rouge). Additionally, there will be a joint meeting with the EnvWG to determine longevity/sustainability and risk/uncertainty of the projects (Baton Rouge).

PL 9163 – EnvWG Project Review and Evaluation of Benefits. This consists of: (1) an initial review of project features after the initial review of the EngWG, and (2) a second meeting after the EngWG meets to complete the WVAs. This will be up to 10 meetings (Baton Rouge) and up to 20 field trips. Additionally, there will be a joint meeting with the EngWG to determine longevity/sustainability and risk/uncertainty of the projects (Baton Rouge).

PL 9164 – Preparation of Project Fact Sheets. Each sponsoring agency/State will prepare project fact sheets to summarize the results of project development.

PL 9165 – EcoWG Project Evaluations. The EcoWG will convene to perform economic evaluations for the candidate projects. This will not be necessary for demonstration projects.

PL 9166 – Project Fact Sheet Submittal. Each sponsoring agency/State will submit their project fact sheets to the Chairman of the P&E for presentation of the projects to the public.

PL 9065 – Public Results Presentation. The P&E, with the coordination and support of the RPT, will present the projects to each of the Coast 2050 regions to solicit public input. Brief summaries of the developed candidate and demonstration projects will be assembled and delivered via public notice to the Coast 2050 regional participants for this input, which will used in the project ranking process.

PL 9070 – Candidate Project Ranking. Based on the CWPPRA ranking criteria, each candidate project will be ranked against the others, with the results of the ranking presented to the P&E. At this stage, the P&E will make the determination for each candidate project whether it is systemic or non-systemic. This will be done through facsimile voting. Refer to Paragraph A.2 of the Appendix for detailed explanations of project ranking for the PPL 9 process.

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[11] See Steps D.1 through D.3 of task PL 9050, for details of the recommended contents of engineering and design work for non-complex projects.

3.3 Selection and Funding Phase. Following the Development Phase, the P&E, TC, and TF will convene successively to produce the 9th PPL. This will occur in a timeline to facilitate the development of the annual publication of the State's *Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration plan.* for its submittal by June 1st of the calendar year to the State Legislature for approval.

PL 9075 – P&E Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding. The P&E will meet (New Orleans) to review and discuss the results of the ranking to formulate a recommendation for selection and funding of a prioritized list of projects on the 9th PPL.

PL 9080 – TC Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding. The list of recommended projects for selection and funding will then be presented at one Technical Committee (TC) meeting (Baton Rouge) for their consideration and revision.

PL 9085 – TF Selection and Funding of the 9th PPL. The Task Force (TF) will receive a recommendation from the TC in a meeting (Lafayette), for a list of projects for the 9th PPL. The TF will review this list and determine the final prioritized list of projects for selection and funding.

4.0 Documentation and Reporting of the 9th PPL.

PL 9090 – PPL 9 Report Development. The entire planning process up through selection and funding of the 9th PPL will be documented in a 9th PPL report.

PL 9095 – Upward Submittal of the PPL 9 Report. This report will be submitted to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (ASA) for Civil Works (CW).

PL 9100 – Submission of the PPL 9 Report to Congress. The report will be reviewed and submitted to Congress by the ASA (CW).

APPENDIX

A.1. Explanation of Technical Analyses for PPL 9 Projects

A.1.1 Designs and Cost Analysis. During the plan formulation process, each of the Task Force agencies assume responsibility for developing designs, and estimates of costs and benefits for a number of candidate projects. The cost estimates for the projects are to be itemized as follows:

1. Construction Cost
2. Contingencies Cost (25%)
3. Engineering and Design
4. Environmental Compliance
5. Supervision and Administration (Corps ($500/yr administrative and $30,000 minimum, up to 6% of construction per project for project management, and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LADNR) Project Management (2% of construction)
6. Supervision and Inspection (Construction Contract)
7. Real Estate and Permitting
8. Operation and Maintenance
9. Monitoring

In addition, each lead agency is to provide a detailed itemized construction cost estimate for each project.

An Engineering Work Group has been established by the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee, with each Federal agency and the State of Louisiana represented. The work group reviews each estimate for accuracy and consistency.

When reviewing the construction cost estimates, the work group verifies that each project feature had an associated cost and that the quantity and unit price for those items were reasonable. In addition, the work group reviews the design of the projects to determine whether the method of construction is appropriate and the design is feasible.

All of the projects are to be assigned a contingency cost of 25 percent because detailed information such as soil borings, surveys, and -- to a major extent -- hydrologic data are not available, in addition to allowing for variations in unit prices.

Engineering and design, environmental compliance, supervision and administration, and supervision and inspection costs are to be reviewed for consistency, but ordinarily are not changed from what was presented by the lead agency.

A.1.2 Benefit Analysis (WVA). The Wetland Value Assessment, or WVA, is a quantitative, habitat-based assessment methodology developed for use in prioritizing project proposals submitted for funding under the Breaux-Johnston Act. The WVA quantifies changes in fish and wildlife habitat quality and quantity that are projected to emerge or develop as a result of a proposed wetland enhancement project. The results of the WVA, measured in Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs), can be combined with economic data to provide a measure of the effectiveness of a proposed project in terms of annualized cost per AAHU protected and/or gained.

The Environmental Work Group are to develop the WVA for each project. The Environmental Work Group is assembled under the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee of the CWPPRA Technical Committee. The Environmental Work Group includes members from each agency represented on the CWPPRA Task Force. The WVA was designed to be applied, to the greatest extent possible, using only existing or readily obtainable data.

The WVA process has been developed strictly for use in ranking proposed CWPPRA projects; it is not intended to provide a detailed, comprehensive methodology for establishing baseline conditions within a project area. Some aspects of the WVA have been defined by policy and functional considerations of the CWPPRA; therefore, user-specific modifications may be necessary if the WVA is used for other purposes.

The WVA is a modification of the Habitat Evaluation Procedures (HEP) developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1980). HEP is widely used by the Fish and Wildlife Service and other Federal and State agencies in evaluating the impacts of development projects on fish and wildlife resources. A notable difference exists between the two methodologies. The HEP generally uses a species-oriented approach, whereas the WVA uses a community approach.

The WVA process was developed for application to the following coastal Louisiana wetland types: fresh marsh (including intermediate marsh), brackish marsh, saline marsh, and cypress-tupelo swamp. Future reference in this document to "wetland" or "wetland type" refers to one or more of those four communities.

The WVA operates under the assumption that optimal conditions for fish and wildlife habitat within a given coastal wetland type can be characterized, and that existing or predicted conditions can be compared to that optimum to provide an index of habitat quality. Habitat quality is estimated or expressed through the use of a mathematical model developed specifically for each wetland type. Each model consists of the following components:

1. a list of variables that are considered important in characterizing fish and wildlife habitat:
   a. V_1--percent of wetland covered by emergent vegetation,
   b. V_2--percent open water dominated by submerged aquatic vegetation,
   c. V_3--marsh edge and interspersion,
   d. V_4--percent open water less than or equal to 1.5 feet deep,
   e. V_5--salinity, and
   f. V_6--aquatic organism access.
2. a Suitability Index graph for each variable, which defines the assumed relationship between habitat quality (Suitability Index) and different variable values; and
3. a mathematical formula that combines the Suitability Index for each variable into a single value for wetland habitat quality; that single value is referred to as the Habitat Suitability Index, or HSI.

The WVA models have been developed for determining the suitability of Louisiana coastal wetlands for providing resting, foraging, breeding, and nursery habitat to a diverse assemblage of fish and wildlife species. Models have been designed to function at a community level and therefore attempt to define an optimum combination of habitat conditions for all fish and wildlife species utilizing a given marsh type over a year or longer.

The output of each model (the HSI) is assumed to have a linear relationship with the suitability of a coastal wetland system in providing fish and wildlife habitat.

A.1.3. Economic Analysis. The Breaux Act directed the Task Force to develop a prioritized list of wetland projects "based on the cost-effectiveness of such projects in creating, restoring, protecting, or enhancing coastal wetlands, taking into account the quality of such coastal wetlands." The Task Force satisfied this requirement through the integration of a traditional time-value analysis of life-cycle project costs and other economic impacts and an evaluation of wetlands benefits using a community-based version of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Habitat Evaluation Procedure. The product of these two analyses was an Average Annual Cost per Average Annual Habitat Unit figure for each project, which was used as the primary ranking criterion. The method permits incremental analysis of varying scales of investment and also accommodates the varying salinity types and habitat quality characteristics of project wetland outputs.

The major inputs to the cost effectiveness analysis are the products of the lead Task Force agencies and the Engineering and Environmental Work Groups. The cost estimates of each project are to be evaluated and refined into estimates of annual implementation costs and respective AAHUs.

Implementation costs are to be used to calculate the economic and financial costs of each wetland project. Financial costs chiefly consist of the resources needed to plan, design, construct, operate, monitor, and maintain the project. These are the costs, when adjusted for inflation, which the Task Force uses in budgeting decisions. The economic

costs include, in addition to the financial cost, monetary indirect impacts of the plans not accounted for in the implementation costs. Examples would include impacts on dredging in nearby commercial navigation channels, effects on water supplies, and effects on nearby facilities and structures not reflected in right-of-way and acquisition costs.

The stream of economic costs for each project are to be brought to present value and annualized at the current discount rate, based on a 20-year project life. Beneficial environmental outputs are to be annualized at a zero discount rate and expressed as AAHUs. These data are then to be used to rank each plan based on cost per AAHU produced. Annual economic costs are also to be calculated on a per acre basis. Financial costs are to be adjusted to account for projected levels of inflation and used to monitor overall budgeting and any future cost escalations in accordance with rules established by the Task Force.

Following the review by the Engineering Work Group, costs are to be expressed as first costs, fully funded costs, present worth costs, and average annual costs. The Cost per Habitat Unit criterion is to be derived by dividing the average annual cost for each wetland project by the Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU) for each wetland project. The average annual costs figures are to be based on price levels for the current year, the most current published discount rate, and a project life of 20 years. The fully funded cost estimates developed for each project are to be used to determine how many projects could be supported by the funds expected to be available in the current fiscal year. The fully funded cost estimates include operation and maintenance and other compensated financial costs.

A.2. Candidate Project Ranking Process.

In an attempt to make the selection process rigorous, use is to be made of a procedure developed by the Technical Committee. This procedure takes into account various criteria to produce an overall ranking of candidate projects. The criteria are evaluated such that each project would have a maximum value of 10 points. Each criterion iss weighted in a manner deemed appropriate by the committee to reflect its relative importance, and the sum of the resulting values yields a score for each project. Candidate projects are to be ranked according to these scores to produce a recommended list for consideration by the Task Force. The Technical Committee requires a two-thirds majority vote for any deviation from the ranked list. Table 1 of the Appendix lists the criteria and their assigned weights.

Table 1
Candidate Project Ranking Criteria

Criterion	Weight
Cost-Effectiveness	0.55
Longevity/Sustainability	0.15
Support of Restoration Plan Strategy	0.15
Supporting Partnerships	0.05
Public Support	0.05
Risk/Uncertainty	0.05
Total	1.00

A.2.1. Cost-Effectiveness. The committee agreed that cost-effectiveness is the single most important criterion in the ranking and selection of projects (it is, in fact, the only criterion mentioned in the Act). For this reason, the committee assigned a weight of 0.55 to the cost-effectiveness index, so that it would count for more than half of a project's total score. The index itself is based on a comparison of the relative values of projects' cost-effectiveness as measured by the ratio of average annual costs to average annual habitat units. A base 10 logarithm is used to prevent skewing of the results in the case of a project with a very high average annual fully funded cost/AAHU (very low cost-effectiveness). The equation for determining the cost-effectiveness index is given below.

Cost-effectiveness index of project n = $5\log_{10}(100(E_n/E_1))$,

where E_1 = average annual fully funded cost/AAHU of the most cost-effective project

and E_n = average annual fully funded cost/AAHU of project "n"

In the case of the most cost-effective project (the project with the lowest average annual fully funded cost/AAHU), the term E_n/E_1 has the value of unity, and the cost-effectiveness index is 10.

A.2.2. Longevity/Sustainability. This criterion measures a project's estimated ability to continue to produce wetlands benefits over time. Projects that achieve long-term maintenance or restoration of natural processes (such as sediment transport via a crevasse) and can be sustained without extensive replacement actions will be favored over projects that will produce only short-term benefits or require extensive maintenance or replacement of project features to sustain long-term wetland benefits. The determination of longevity/sustainability is to be made by the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups, considering the following factors.

1. The ability of a project (including planned operation, maintenance, and replacement actions) to provide wetland benefits through the end of the 20-year project life.
2. The project's ability to provide wetland benefits beyond target year 20 without any further operation, maintenance, or replacement of project features. This evaluation would consider effects of anticipated site-specific conditions, such as hydrology, wave energy, saltwater intrusion, subsidence, and landscape conditions.
3. The extent that a project provides sediment, or facilitates or maintains peat build-up, sufficient to withstand or offset relative sea level rise and storm events.
4. Predictions of longevity/sustainability made through use of reliable simulation models, especially in the case of projects where there is substantial uncertainty and such models can be employed at a reasonable cost and in a timely manner.

Each work group representative and the assigned member of the Academic Assistance Group is to score each project based on the one condition from among those listed below which they determined to be most applicable. An average score will then be taken.

1. Project expected to continue providing substantial wetland benefits more than 40 years after construction: 10 points.
2. Project expected to provide substantial wetland benefits 30 to 40 years after construction: 7 points.
3. Project expected to cease providing substantial wetland benefits 20 to 30 years after construction: 3 points.
4. Project expected to cease providing substantial wetland benefits less than 20 years after construction: 0 points.

A.2.3. Support for Restoration Plan. Candidate projects that are identified in the November 1993 *Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Restoration Plan* or subsequent revisions as "critical" projects are to be given a score of 10 in this category. Candidate projects that are listed as supporting or altogether new received a score of 3.

A.2.4. Supporting Partnerships. The State's required cost share for CWPPRA projects is derived from the State's Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Fund (Trust Fund). The degree to which non-Federal partnering entities agree, in writing, to contribute all or part of the State's cost-share with non-Trust Fund sources will weigh favorably in project selection; contributions could consist of cash or in-kind services, including those covering maintenance, operation, or replacement expenses. Donation of land rights would not be considered as a financial contribution. The following formula is to be used to calculate the partnership index, which cannot exceed 10 points:

Partnership Index = 10(PS/SS),

Where: SS = dollar amount of the required percent non-Federal cost share[1]

and PS = dollar amount of the non-Federal partner contribution (other than that provided via the Trust Fund).

A.2.5. Public Support. The degree of public support (evidenced by written endorsement or testimony at a CWPPRA-related public meeting) is an indicator of a project's acceptability and implementability.

Traditionally in past lists, values were assigned according to which of the following conditions applied to each project.

1. Project is supported by local and State elected officials and Congressional representatives: 10 points.
2. Project is supported by 2 of above entities: 7 points.
3. Project is supported by 1 of above entities: 3 points.
4. Project without support by any of the above entities: 0 points.

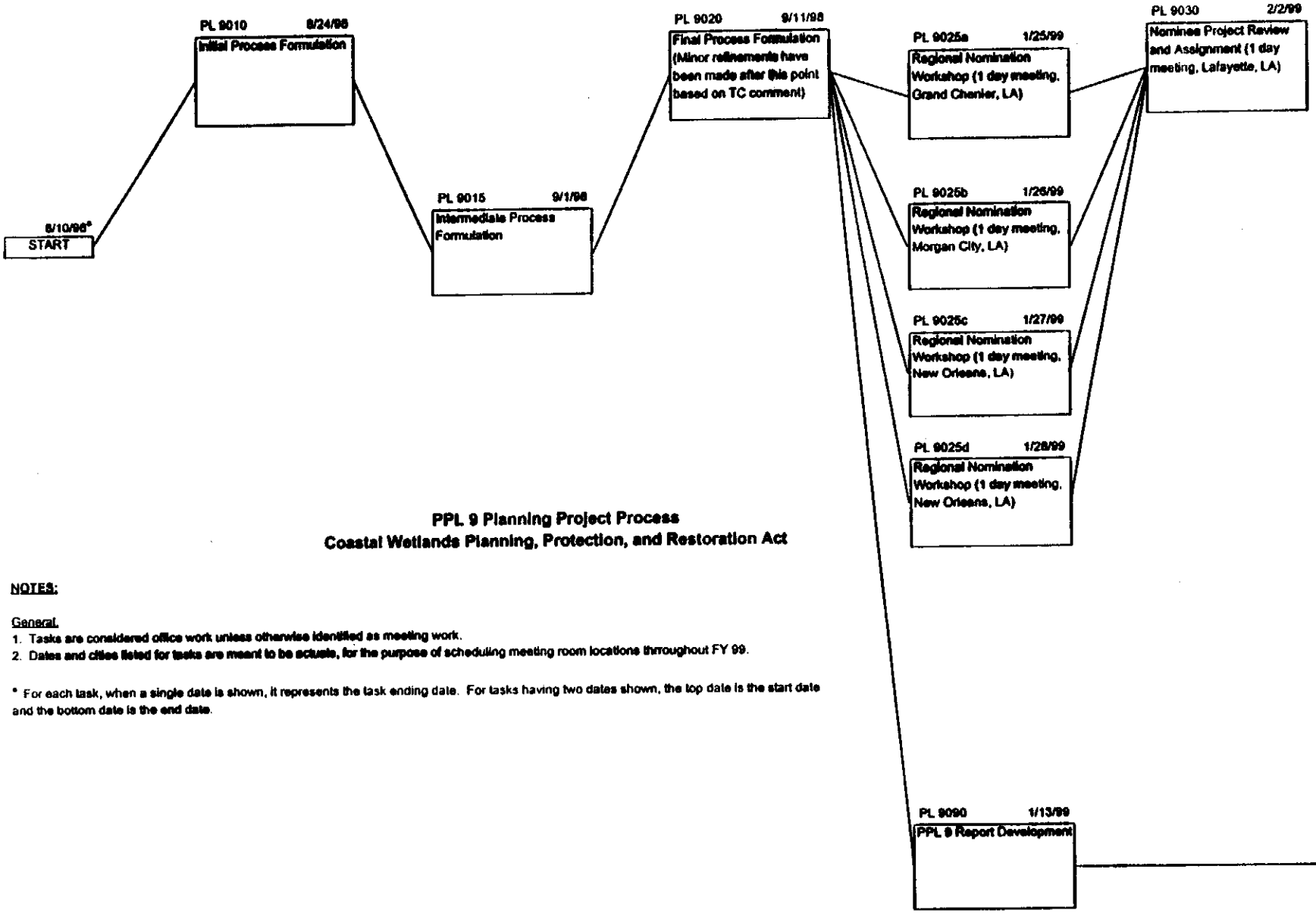
A.2.6. Risk/Uncertainty. Projects with a greater probability of long-term success are ranked higher than those for which there is a greater level of uncertainty regarding success. Uncertainty may stem from a project's location in a rapidly changing or subsiding area, vulnerability to hurricane damage, or the use of untested or otherwise questionable methods. Risk may arise when contaminated sediments, water quality issues, or other problems are involved.

Each Task Force agency's Environmental Work Group member and a representative from the Academic Assistance Group will score each project between 0 and 10. The higher the score the greater the degree of confidence that the project will meet its objectives. Points are to be averaged for each project to determine the final raw scores.

[1] The cost share is set at 85% Federal – 15% Non-Federal for PPL 9 and beyond.

NOTE: Number shown in parentheses in line item tasks represents the number of meetings for that task.

Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	End Date	CWPPRA COSTS												
						Dept. of Interior				State of Louisiana							
					USACE	USFWS	NBS	USGS Rsln	USGS BR	DNR	DWF	Gov. Ofc	EPA	USDA	USDC	Total
PL	8080	Agencies Prepare Fact Sheets for PPL8 Projects	9/15/98	10/28/98		815							1,163	10,913	3,299	16,190
PL	8090	EcoWG Evaluates Project Effectiveness for PPL8 Projects	10/1/98	10/14/98	7,432								1,865	6,460		15,757
PL	8100	Lead Agencies Submit Fact Sheets for PPL8 Projects	10/28/98	10/28/98						3,717					503	4,220
PL	8105	Present Candidate Projects for PPL8 to Public (3)	11/3/98	11/5/98	8,734	2,853				5,403		4,779	4,530	5,639	2,705	34,643
PL	8110	Engr & Env Wrk Grps Apply Selection Criteria for PPL8 Projects	11/4/98	11/4/98	3,035	2,445				2,463			3,470	2,777	1,107	15,297
PL	8120	P&E Selects Draft PPL8 Projects (1)	12/1/98	12/1/98	5,059	2,038				1,231		2,868	5,674	4,183	1,359	22,412
PL	8130	TC and CPG Review and Approve PPL8 Recommendation (1)	12/8/98	12/8/98	3,548	2,445				465		2,868	3,133	3,067	1,359	16,875
PL	8140	Present Draft PPL8 Projects to Louisiana Natural Resources Committee	1/7/99	1/7/99	2,474					2,640		2,868	985	582	503	10,052
PL	8150	Agencies Prepare Input for PPL8 Report	1/7/99	1/7/99	8,833	2,853				8,431			924	5,021	503	26,565
PL	8160	Task Force Reviews and Approves PPL8 (1)	1/14/99	1/14/99		3,872				1,335		2,868	4,328	4,280	4,861	21,544
PL	8170 8180	Prepare/Finalize PPL8 Report	1/15/99	4/15/99	30,376					426			1,006	2,829	252	34,889
PL	8200	Submit PPL8 Report to ASA(CW)	3/2/99	3/2/99	898											898
PL	8250	ASA(CW) Reviews PPL8 Report	3/4/99	3/4/99												0
PL	8300	ASA(CW) Submits PPL8 Report to Congress	3/31/99	3/31/99												0
				Subtotal page 1	70,389	17,321	0	0	0	26,111	0	16,251	27,078	45,741	16,451	219,342



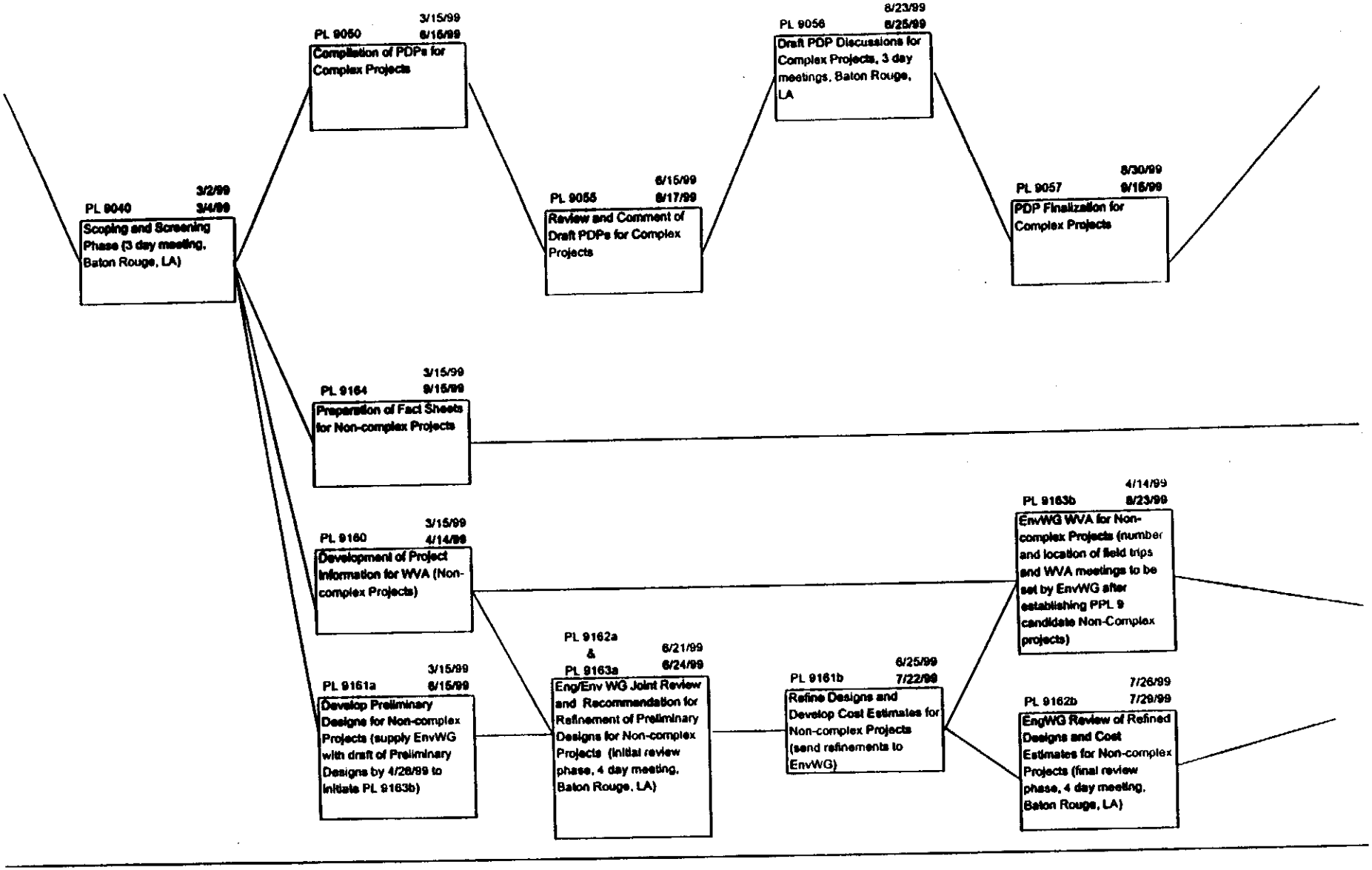
PPL 9 Planning Project Process
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act

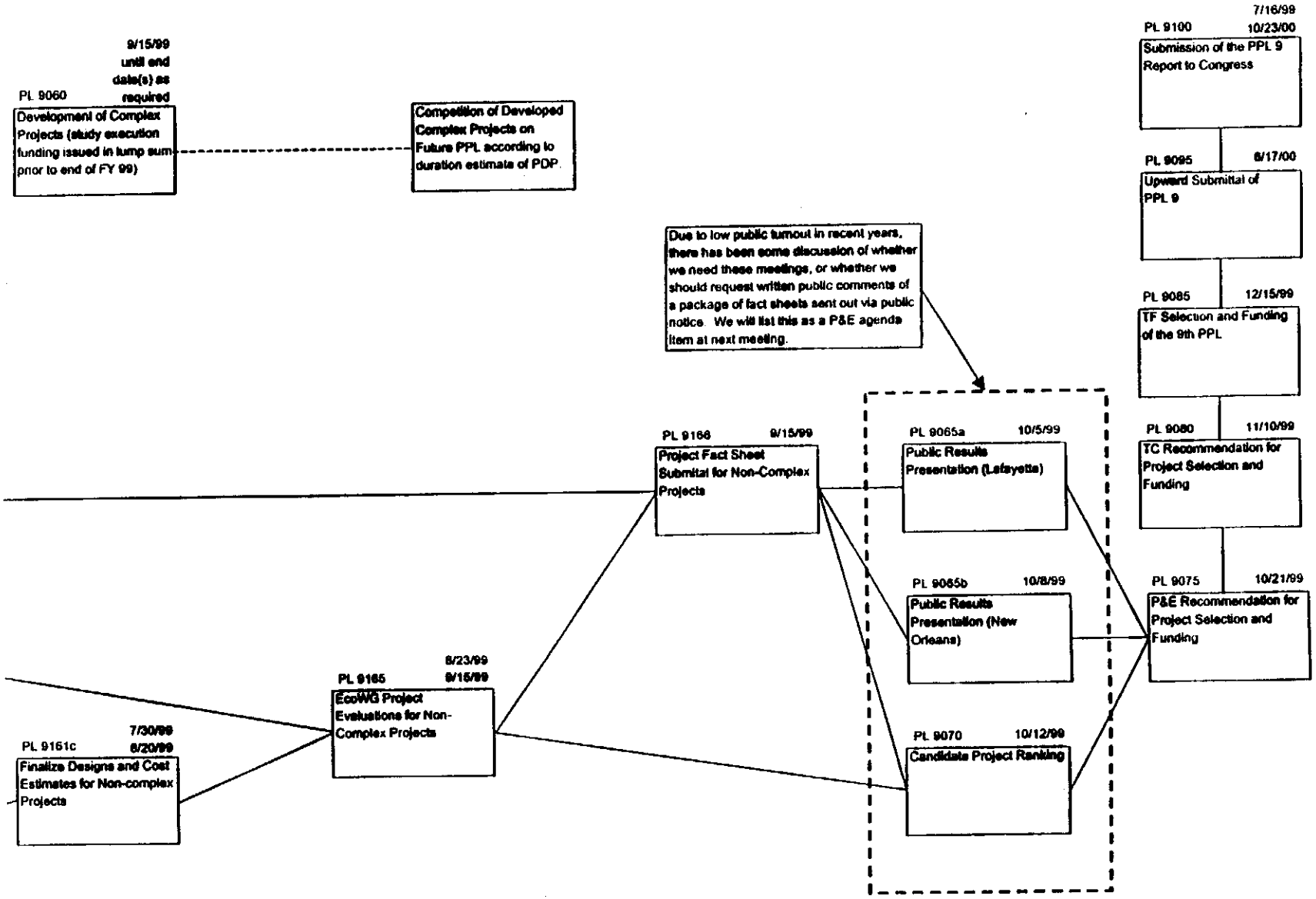
NOTES:

General

1. Tasks are considered office work unless otherwise identified as meeting work.
2. Dates and cities listed for tasks are meant to be actuals, for the purpose of scheduling meeting room locations throughout FY 99.

* For each task, when a single date is shown, it represents the task ending date. For tasks having two dates shown, the top date is the start date and the bottom date is the end date.


PL 9040
3/2/99
3/4/99
Scoping and Screening Phase (3 day meeting, Baton Rouge, LA)
PL 9050
3/15/99
6/16/99
Compilation of PDPs for Complex Projects
PL 9055
6/15/99
8/17/99
Review and Comment of Draft PDPs for Complex Projects
PL 9056
8/23/99
8/25/99
Draft PDP Discussions for Complex Projects, 3 day meetings, Baton Rouge, LA
PL 9057
8/30/99
9/15/99
PDP Finalization for Complex Projects
PL 9164
3/15/99
9/15/99
Preparation of Fact Sheets for Non-complex Projects
PL 9160
3/15/99
4/14/99
Development of Project Information for WVA (Non-complex Projects)
PL 9161a
3/15/99
6/15/99
Develop Preliminary Designs for Non-complex Projects (supply EnvWG with draft of Preliminary Designs by 4/28/99 to initiate PL 9163b)
PL 9162a
&
PL 9163a
6/21/99
6/24/99
Eng/Env WG Joint Review and Recommendation for Refinement of Preliminary Designs for Non-complex Projects (initial review phase, 4 day meeting, Baton Rouge, LA)
PL 9161b
6/25/99
7/22/99
Refine Designs and Develop Cost Estimates for Non-complex Projects (send refinements to EnvWG)
PL 9163b
4/14/99
8/23/99
EnvWG WVA for Non-complex Projects (number and location of field trips and WVA meetings to be set by EnvWG after establishing PPL 9 candidate Non-Complex projects)
PL 9162b
7/26/99
7/29/99
EngWG Review of Refined Designs and Cost Estimates for Non-complex Projects (final review phase, 4 day meeting, Baton Rouge, LA)


PL 9060
9/15/99
until end date(s) as required
Development of Complex Projects (study execution funding issued in lump sum prior to end of FY 99)
Competition of Developed Complex Projects on Future PPL according to duration estimate of PDP
Due to low public turnout in recent years, there has been some discussion of whether we need these meetings, or whether we should request written public comments of a package of fact sheets sent out via public notice. We will list this as a P&E agenda item at next meeting.
PL 9100
7/16/99
10/23/00
Submission of the PPL 9 Report to Congress
PL 9095
6/17/00
Upward Submittal of PPL 9
PL 9085
12/15/99
TF Selection and Funding of the 9th PPL
PL 9080
11/10/99
TC Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding
PL 9075
10/21/99
P&E Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding
PL 9168
9/15/99
Project Fact Sheet Submittal for Non-Complex Projects
PL 9065a
10/5/99
Public Results Presentation (Lafayette)
PL 9065b
10/8/99
Public Results Presentation (New Orleans)
PL 9070
10/12/99
Candidate Project Ranking
PL 9165
8/23/99
9/15/99
EcoWG Project Evaluations for Non-Complex Projects
PL 9161c
7/30/99
8/20/99
Finalize Designs and Cost Estimates for Non-complex Projects

Draft Working Proposal of the Procedures
for Implementation of the 9th Priority Project List (PPL) Process and Beyond

Encl. 6

October 21, 1998

Draft Working Proposal of the Procedures for Implementation of the 9th Priority Project List (PPL) Process and Beyond

Introduction.

The purpose of the PPL planning phase of CWPPRA is to produce an ordered list of implementable wetland restoration projects that are identified in descending order of cost effectiveness. There are two fundamental and parallel functions that facilitate this planning phase, which are:

- Development – the rational process used to identify coastal wetland problems and proposed corrective measures, and
- Selection and Funding – the procedure that is ultimately chosen to prioritize developed projects and determine which of those will be built.

Issues of the Planning Phase.

There is general consensus that issues of concern exist in the process and procedures used in planning projects on the PPLs. Many of these issues were raised and discussed during the Planning & Evaluation Subcommittee Meeting conducted on September 1, 1998, which include:

- Sufficient time for project development based on that project's individual technical analyses and evaluation needs – would better ensure quality and accuracy of cost for projects,
- Synchronization of the PPL funding cycle with the State's annual funding cycle, such that there is no conflict of interest in the duration set for each PPL cycle – would create better fiscal harmony between the CWPPRA Program and the State,
- Sizing the selection of projects on a particular PPL for the small to large projects on the List that the Task Force deems worthy of funding for that cycle, without regard to the constraint of $40 million available per List – would ideally allow the implementation of good projects that otherwise go unbuilt,
- Eliminating the adverse effect of "stockpiling" of funds on each PPL, which occurs through the selection then reserving of funds on each List until these projects are engineered, designed, constructed, on through operation and maintenance (O&M) and monitoring – would tend to limit selection and funding of smaller short implementation duration projects that can be built prior to large, long implementation duration projects,
- Provision of an urgency for timely implementation of projects that are approved and funded – would demonstrate the quality and efficiency of the Program at accomplishing coastal restoration, objectives,
- Maintenance of staff required by Federal Agencies and the State for project planning, engineering, construction, O&M, and monitoring – would ensure that projects under the Program are sheparded from "cradle to grave",

Encl. 1

- Adhering to the language of the Act by presenting an annual PPL to Congress – would eliminate any perception of deviance from the direction of the Act, and
- Demonstration of an urgency for continuing authorization prior to the end of existing authorization – would reinforce the continuance of the Program beyond the second authorization to complete the work that is needed.

Working Proposal for Resolution of Issues.

There has been a general consensus to use a longer period of time for the PPL process. However, there is no general agreement of the format for developing or adopting such a process. Upon deliberation of the issues at the forefront of the PPL process, it may be that the notion of a two-year process, while well intended to produce better, and possibly bigger projects, appears to have conflicting effects in addressing the issues. In considering the issues concurrently to formulate an overarching planning process, it can be contended that they are all interrelated, and therefore, must be treated together and in concert to arrive at a functional solution. In the following, an overview of a possible planning approach is described, which is intended to address all of the issues at once. For brevity, details of the process are not described in this overview. Rather, these details are described in Enclosure 1. Refer to Enclosure 1 in instances greater clarity and definition is desired for any particular component of the following.

- **General Procedure.** There would be an annual list of projects assembled for ranking, selection, and funding, which would be set in motion in synchronization with the State's fiscal cycle. In order for each project to enter the list for competition on a particular PPL, project development would have to be completed according to established and approved project development guidelines.
- **Project Screening.** Once a year, projects would be nominated for consideration. These projects would undergo an intense interagency-working group (IWG) screening phase. Also, in this stage, the project would be categorized as either non-complex or complex.
- **Project Development.** The specific tasks for projects that passed the screening phase would first be identified and scheduled for development by the IWG. The tasks of the schedule would reflect the level of work involved in project development, which would be formulated under the general guidelines of either a non-complex project or a complex project. Tasks described in the guidelines that are deemed unnecessary for particular projects could be eliminated in the scheduling process. The total project development duration would be established based on this schedule according to the amount of time needed for complete and efficient evaluation. There would be no time constraint on this development process, but would generally be limited to less than 5 years, to reflect the scope of the CWPPRA Program for building projects that are not so large that they should be considered under WRDA or some other authority. All project schedules would be depicted in one integrated master planning schedule, to estimate which PPL each project would be ready for competition on, whether it be the current PPL or a subsequent PPL. The budget for the development process would be scheduled for each project in each fiscal year, as necessary into future PPL budgets. Adjustments could be made in the project tasks prior to initiation of project development, to ensure that the cap of $5 million is not exceeded in any one year, taking first into account the fixed management and administrative costs that would occur each year. If necessary, tasks

for particular projects would be split or moved from one fiscal year to another to balance the planning budget for each out year. Planning funds in earlier years not scheduled for expenditure would be carried over for use in out years as necessary. Through these procedures, project development for any one project would not be constrained into a limited timeframe that would adversely impact proper project development. Quarterly progress reports would be submitted to indicate the progress of project development, to aid in making adjustments for timely completion of project development. This will ensure that each project as scheduled will enter PPL competition on time. As part of the project development phase, an estimate of the proposed annual spending schedule for the 20-year project life would be established. The schedule of annual spending costs would include engineering and design, construction, O&M, and monitoring.

- **Project Ranking, Selection, Funding, and Integration into the Project Funding Schedule of the Program.** Each year, projects that are completely developed according to schedule would be ranked and considered for selection with regard to wetland restoration value and not constrained in total dollar amount by the traditional cap of $40 million. Those projects selected and funded each year would be reported as selected under that PPL. Projects not selected and funded could be re-nominated in the next cycle for competition, if this is desired. No further evaluation would be necessary for re-nominated projects, unless there are proposed changes. For funded projects, there would be an annual funding schedule, which would extend from the current PPL through out year PPLs as the project actually needed funds, as established in the schedule of annual spending established for that project. The annual costs for selected and funded projects would be integrated into a master schedule of annual spending. In the master PPL spending schedule, the out year PPLs would contain scheduled annual spending for various phases of funded projects as only required each year. In no case would the cost a single funded project be assigned to a single PPL, since no project implementation, O&M, and monitoring can be completed in a single year. Costs that would be scheduled to occur beyond the last PPL of the upcoming reauthorization would be scheduled in out years of the last PPL that is scheduled to occur through the next Act, and would be provided to agencies for expenditure annually over 20 years according to the schedule of spending for that project. The total dollar value of all of the PPLs would not be exceeded, but rather the total of the funds would be budgeted as needed up to the maximum amount over the course of the duration of required spending. The running total of the dollar value of funded project phases would be accounted for on each PPL and would be planned and managed to not exceed the total equal to $40 million plus any carryover funds from the previous list that is unexpended in that year. This procedure for scheduling of the funds allocation of the next Act would lead to a higher implementation rate and would be a great impetus for continuing re-authorization of the Act. An example of a conceptual funding schedule for a point in time in the FY 2002 (PPL 9 through PPL 12) is contained in Encl. 2.

Conceptual Project Funding Schedule ($1000)

	FY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	etc
		PPL 9	PPL 10	PPL 11	PPL 12	PPL 13	PPL 14	PPL 15	PPL 16	PPL 17	PPL 18	PPL 19	PPL 20		
Starting/Carryover Funds for each PPL:		40,000	79,925	119,673	88,233	71,613	44,558	43,758	66,858	105,858	40,000	40,000	40,000		
	Project Approval List														
PPL 9	Project "A"	35	70	25,000	1,000	100									
	Project "B"	25	55	100	15,000	4,500	3,000	2,500	300						
	Project "C"	15	27	35,000	7,000										
	Unallocated Carryover	39,925													
PPL 10	Project "E"		15	55	5,000	12,000	300								
	Project "F"		25	70	150	30,000	4,500	400							
	Project "G"		60	11,000	3,000	300									
	Project "H"														
	Unallocated Carryover		79,673												
PPL 11	Project "I"			30	25,000	100									
	Project "J"			35	70	55	8,000	4,000	200						
	Project "K"			150	400	20,000	25,000	10,000	500						
	Unallocated Carryover			48,233	31,613	4,558	3,758	26,858	65,858						
PPL 12	etc.														

Note: This scenario is a conceptual funds allocation plan that shows spending from PPL 9 through PPL 12 -- it is a conceptual financial "snapshot" of funds allocation in FY 2002. The various phases of projects would be funded as necessary on each PPL into the future, according to actual need for expendature for E&D, construction, monitoring, O&M, etc. This means of funds management would allow planning of the actual size of each list as the funds are allocated each year for selected projects. Funds from each PPL would be carried over if there was not $40,000,000 worth of spending in that particular year. Funds carryover from previous lists and continued allocation for 20 yrs beyond PPL 20 would be scheduled up to FY 2030-- this funds scheduling would be completed on PPL 20 and expended through FY 2030.

State of Louisiana

M.J. "MIKE" FOSTER, JR.
GOVERNOR

JACK C. CALDWELL
SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

December 17, 1997

Donald W. Gohmert, State Conservationist
Natural Resource Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71302

RE: De-authorization of CWPPRA Project ME-12 SW Shore White Lake Protection, (Demonstration Project) Federal Sponsor, NRCS
Cost Share Agreement No. 68-7217-4-58
DNR Agreement No. 35-95-20

Dear Mr. Gohmert:

The above mentioned CWPPRA project has demonstrated that planting California bulrush as a wave dampening technique along a one-mile section of the southwest shoreline of White Lake is not effective in preventing the encroachment of White Lake into the interior fresh water vegetation and the shallow water areas of Deep Lake. Results recorded, through project monitoring, show that of the initial 3,200 California bullrush plants established in the project area, only 35 plants are still present. The plants that are present have 3 to 5 stems and exhibit no lateral spread. LDNR/CRD feels that this demonstration project indicates that it is not feasible to plant and maintain vegetative planting in the designated project area because of the high water levels and wave energy. Therefore LDNR/CRD, as sponsoring state agency, recommends that this project be deauthorized. This action will save any additional monitoring and/or maintenance expenditures.

Should you concur with our recommendation, as sponsoring federal agency, we are requesting your assistance in securing deauthorization of this project through proper channels.

If additional information is needed or you have any questions, please contact my office at (504) 342-2710, or Katherine Vaughan, Assistant Secretary, Office of Coastal Restoration and Management at (504) 342-1375.

Sincerely,

Jack C. Caldwell
Secretary

cc: Katherine Vaughan, Assistant Secretary
Gerry Duszynski, Assistant Administrator

Encl. 7

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural Resources
Conservation Service

5151 Government Street
Alexandria, Louisiana
71302

January 23, 1998

Mr. Jack Caldwell
Secretary, LDNR
P. O. Box 94396
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9396

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

RE: Deauthorization of CWPPRA Project ME-12 SW Shore
White Lake Protection (Demonstration Project)

I have received your letter of December 17 regarding the deauthorization of the above referenced project. I concur with your recommendation. By copy of this letter I am requesting the CWPPRA Task Force initiate the formal deauthorization procedures for this project.

Sincerely,

Kevin Brown, Acting

Donald W. Gohmert
State Conservationist

cc: CWPPRA Task Force

Potential Cost Increases of the Program
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act

Program Database Starting Point (as of October 15, 1998)	Total Costs	Non-Federal Costs	Federal Costs	Cumulative Federal Funding Status ($125,774)
1. Adjustments[4]				
a. Fully-Funded Cost of Chenière Au Tigre increase	$348,073	$34,807.30	$313,266	($439,040)
b. Fully-Funded Cost of Approved Monitoring Plans[1]	$1,447,895	$217,184	$1,230,711	($1,669,750)
c. Monitoring Plan Contingency Fund	$1,552,105	$232,816	$1,319,289	($2,989,040)
e. Anticipated Oyster Lease Impacts	$800,000	$120,000	$680,000	($3,669,040)
f. Anticipated O&M Increases[5]	$7,500,000	$1,125,000	$6,375,000	($10,044,040)
g. Anticipated Bayou Lafourche Project Increases[2]	-	-	-	UNKNOWN
Subtotal	$11,648,073	$1,729,807	$9,918,268	
2. Additional Potential Deauthorizations				
None	$0	$0	$0	
3. Deferrals	Total Deferred	Non-Fed. Share of Deferred Amt.	Fed. Share of Deferred Amt	Cumulative Federal Funding Status
a. Delta-Wide Crevasses	$2,736,950	$273,695	$2,463,255	($12,507,295)
b. Penchant Basin Plan	$7,051,550	$705,155	$6,346,395	($18,853,690)
c. Lake Boudreaux Basin	$4,915,650	$491,565	$4,424,085	($23,277,775)
d. Nutria Harvest Demo	$1,100,000	$110,000	$990,000	($24,267,775)
e. Bayou Lafourche Siphon	$7,500,000	$750,000	$6,750,000	($31,017,775)
f. Myrtle Grove Siphon	$5,000,000	$500,000	$4,500,000	($36,017,775)
Subtotal	$ 28,304,150	$4,245,623	$24,058,528	
4. Other Adjustments				
			Amount	
Estimated FY 99 Federal Construction Allotment			$41,000,000	$4,982,225
5. Estimated Available Funds			Amount	
Federal Funds Available for New Projects on 8th List			$4,982,225	
Non-Federal Matching Share			$879,208	
Total Funds Available for New Projects On 8th List[3]			$5,861,434	

NOTES:

[1] Fully funded costs subject to verification and inflation factors applied by Economic Work Group.

[2] Estimate pending provision by the Environmental Protection Agency, based on resolution of technical issues and their associated costs.

[3] Excludes Funds for DNR's proposed 20% O&M Contingency for Storms and Vandalism ($8 million).

[4] For PPL all projects, save PPL 5 & 8, 85-15 cost sharing was used. PPL 5 & 8 projects use cost sharing at 90-10 for all proposed increases, based on the Task Force decision for approval of this ratio during the July 23, 1998 meeting.

[5] This figure has been estimated by the Economics Workgroup for the case all project accounts are cleared of O&M contingency funds. This figure is currently estimated at $10.5 million, for the case project accounts are not cleared of contingency funds. The Economics Workgroup plans to complete refinements of these figures within the next 30 to 60 days.

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CEMVN-PM-C

14-Oct-98
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COST SHARING RESPONSIBILITIES

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Current Estimate (a)	Expenditures thru 30 Nov 97 (b)	Unexpended Funds (c)	75% x Current Est (d)	75% x Expd + 85% x Unexp (Pl 0-4, 7) 90% Cur Est PL 5 & 6 (e)	Increase Over Orig 75% Cost (e-d)
0	1	238,871	123,202	115,669	179,153	190,720	11,567
1	17	48,406,261	12,588,076	35,818,185	36,304,696	39,886,514	3,581,819
2	15	55,560,723	13,983,957	41,576,766	41,670,542	45,828,219	4,157,677
3	17	45,862,721	8,547,741	37,314,980	34,397,041	38,128,539	3,731,498
4	10	15,850,753	239,888	15,610,865	11,888,065	13,449,151	1,561,087
5	9	51,935,552	2,404,603	49,530,949	38,951,664	46,741,997	7,790,333
6	13	38,860,035	120,738	38,739,297	29,145,026	34,974,032	5,829,005
7	4	14,267,748	0	14,267,748	10,700,811	12,127,586	1,426,775
Total	86	270,982,664	38,008,205	232,974,459	203,236,998	231,326,757	28,089,759
	Fed Share	231,326,757			203,236,998	231,326,757	
	N/F Share	39,655,907			67,745,666	39,655,907	
	Available Fed	231,200,983				231,200,983	
	Available N/F	50,835,216				50,835,216	
	Total Available	282,036,199					
	Federal Balance	(125,774)				(125,774) Fed	
	N/F Balance	11,179,309				11,179,309 Non Fed	
	Balance	11,053,535 (Fed & N/F)				11,053,535 Total	

CEMVN-PM-C

14-Oct-98
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COST SHARING RESPONSIBILITIES

P/L	Total No. of Projects	Current Estimate (a)	Expenditures thru 30 Nov 97 (b)	Unexpended Funds (c)	75% x Current Est (d)	75% x Expd + 85% x Unexp (Pl 0-4, 7) 90% Cur Est PL 5 & 6 (e)	Increase Over Orig 75% Cost (e-d)

Notes:

(1) Includes Federal work allowances through FY 98.

(2) Project total includes74 active projects, 10 deauthorized projects, 1 pending project deauthorization and the Conservation Plan.

(2) Includes the 4 approved funded projects on PL 7 ($13,917,722).

(3) Includes 10 deauthorized projects:

Fourchon	White's Ditch
Bayou LaCache	Avoca Island
Dewin-Rollover	Bayou Boeuf (Phased)
Bayou Perot/Rigolett	Grand Bay
Eden Isles	Pass-a Loutre Crevasse

(4) Includes 1 pending deauthorization (to be deauthorized at the 21 Oct 98 Task Force meeting).
SW Shore/White Lake Demo

(5) Includes monitoring estimate increases approved at 23 July 98 Task Force meeting

(6) Includes $7.6M cost increases approved by Task Force 21 Nov 97.
(Isles Dernieres +$4.1, Whiskey Island +$1.8, Atchafalaya Sed +$0.4, and Big Island +$1.3).

(7) Includes 16 Jan 98 Task Force approved cost increase for W. Pt a-la-hache (PL 3, +$3.2M).

(8) Includes 14 Apr 98 Task Force approved cost increases for Grand Bayou (PL 5, +$4.0M and West Bay (PL 1, +$3.0M).

(9) Expenditures are through 30 Nov 97 and do not reflect all non-Federal WIK credits; costs are being reconciled.

(10) Non-Federal available funds are unconfirmed.

(11) Bayou Perot/Rigolettes (PL 3) grant remains open (project is deauthorized). Current estimate carried is $1,844,750.
Preliminary close-out expenditures total $17,145.88. This would decrease the current estimate by $1,827,604.12.
Expenditures would be decreased from $1,293,118.29 to $17,145.88, releasing $1,275,972.41.

Potential Cost Increases of the Program
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act

Program Database Starting Point (as of October 15, 1998)	Total Costs	Non-Federal Costs	Federal Costs	Cumulative Federal Funding Status ($125,774)
1. Adjustments[4]				
~~a. Fully-Funded Cost of Cheniere Au Tigre increase~~	~~$248,072~~	~~$34,807.30~~	~~$213,266~~	($125,774)
b. Fully-Funded Cost of Approved Monitoring Plans[1]	$1,447,895	$217,184	$1,230,711	($1,356,485)
c. Monitoring Plan Contingency Fund	$1,552,105	$232,816	$1,319,289	($2,675,774)
e. Anticipated Oyster Lease Impacts	$800,000	$120,000	$680,000	($3,355,774)
f. Anticipated O&M Increases[5]	$7,500,000	$1,125,000	$6,375,000	($9,730,774)
g. Anticipated Bayou Lafourche Project Increases[2]	-	-	-	UNKNOWN
Subtotal	$11,300,000	$1,695,000	$9,605,000	
2. Additional Potential Deauthorizations				
None	$0	$0	$0	
3. Deferrals	Total Deferred	Non-Fed. Share of Deferred Amt.	Fed. Share of Deferred Amt	Cumulative Federal Funding Status
a. Delta-Wide Crevasses	$2,736,950	$273,695	$2,463,255	($12,194,029)
b. Penchant Basin Plan	$7,051,550	$705,155	$6,346,395	($18,540,424)
c. Lake Boudreaux Basin	$4,915,650	$491,565	$4,424,085	($22,964,509)
d. Nutria Harvest Demo	$1,100,000	$110,000	$990,000	($23,954,509)
e. Bayou Lafourche Siphon	$7,500,000	$750,000	$6,750,000	($30,704,509)
f. Myrtle Grove Siphon	$5,000,000	$500,000	$4,500,000	($35,204,509)
Subtotal	$ 28,304,150	$4,245,623	$24,058,528	
4. Other Adjustments			Amount	
Estimated FY 99 Federal Construction Allotment			$41,000,000	$5,795,491
5. Estimated Available Funds			Amount	
Federal Funds Available for New Projects on 8th List			$5,795,491	
Non-Federal Matching Share			$1,022,597	
Total Funds Available for New Projects On 8th List[3]			$6,818,088	

NOTES:

[1] Fully funded costs subject to verification and inflation factors applied by Economic Work Group.

[2] Estimate pending provision by the Environmental Protection Agency, based on resolution of technical issues and their associated costs.

[3] Excludes Funds for DNR's proposed 20% O&M Contingency for Storms and Vandalism ($9 million).

[4] For PPL all projects, save PPL 5 & 6, 85-15 cost sharing was used. PPL 5 & 6 projects use cost sharing at 90-10 for all proposed increases, based on the Task Force decision for approval of this ratio during the July 23, 1998 meeting.

[5] This figure has been estimated by the Economics Workgroup for the case all project accounts are cleared of O&M contingency funds. This figure is currently estimated at $10.5 million, for the case project accounts are not cleared of contingency funds. The Economics Workgroup plans to complete refinements of these figures within the next 30 to 60 days.

Encl. 9

21 October 1998

CWPPRA Project Bid Overruns (Pre-award)

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

Occasionally bids on CWPPRA projects may exceed the authorized amount plus the 25% contingency amount. When bids exceed the authorized amount plus the 25% contingency amount, the options are:

Option 1) allow the acceptance period to expire and abandon the project

Option 2) reject all bids, reduce the scope of the project and re-advertise

Option 3) request additional funding from the Task Force and award the contract

DISCUSSION:

Option 1) is not an acceptable option if the project is needed.

Option 2) may be required if the bids are obviously so far over the available funding that the Task Force would not consider additional funding requests.

Option 3) the most desirable option if the overrun is not excessive enough to be considered under Option 2) as a candidate for rejection, scope reduction and re-advertisement.

If option 2 or 3 is selected, the resulting cost effectiveness should be evaluated for substantial increases in cost/habitat unit (i.e. 25% above original). This will require a review of the change in benefits by the Environmental Work Group and approval by the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee

Provisions in bidding procedures by the State of Louisiana allow for acceptance of a bid within a 30-calendar day window after the offer is made.

Provisions in bidding procedures by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, under the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) allow for acceptance of a bid within a 60-calendar day window after the offer is made.

Provisions in bidding procedures by the Corps of Engineers, under the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR), mandate acceptance of a construction bid within a 30 calendar day window after the offer is made, unless the bidder grants an extension in 30 day increments.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) The final engineers cost estimate must have been reviewed and updated within 90 days prior to advertisement.

2) If the final estimate, prior to advertising, equals or slightly exceeds the authorized amount less the 25% contingency amount, the bid package should contain a base bid, and additive or deductive alternatives that would allow the project to be awarded within the allocated funds plus the 25% contingency amount. The base bid with additive or deductive alternates provides additional flexibility if the base bid is lower than anticipated.

3) If the final estimate is within the available funds (authorized amount) prior to bidding and the base bid without alternates approach was used but the bid exceeded the authorized amount plus the 25% contingency amount, the sponsor agency (federal or state) will notify each of the agencies on the Task Force of their intention to request additional funds within 15 days of receipt of bids. The sponsor should also provide the other members of the Task Force bid data and any information that supports the request for additional funds at the same time.

4) If the final estimate is within the available funds (authorized amount) prior to bidding and the base bid with alternates approach was used but the bid exceeded the authorized amount plus 25% contingency amount, the sponsor agency (federal or state) would apply deductive alternates to get the project within available funds. **In no case should the lead agency implement, without Task Force approval, the LADNR, and local cost share sponsor concurrence, a deductive alternative that would reduce the original project's cost-effectiveness by more than 25%; this will require prior consultation with the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee and the appropriate work groups.** If after taking deductive alternatives the base bid still exceeds authorized funds plus 25% contingency, the sponsor will notify each of the agencies on the Task Force of their intention to request additional funds within 15 days of receipt of bids. The sponsor should also provide the other members of the Task Force bid data and any information that supports the request for additional funds at the same time.

NOTES:

1) The State of Louisiana must agree to cost share in the additional funds requested.

2) If a project has already received approval for a cost increase above the 25% contingency then it must stay within the budgeted amount for construction.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
825 Kaliste Saloom Rd
Building 2, Suite 102
Lafayette LA 70508

FAXFORM
FAX (318) 262-6663

COMM (318) 262-6662 (223)

Date: October 7, 1998

To: Steve Mathies, Edmund Russo, COE; fax 504-862-2572

From: Darryl Clark

Subject: Nutria Demonstration Project Letters for the October 8, 1998 Technical Committee Meeting

Pages attached: 5

Steve and Edmund,

Attached are copies of the letter we sent to you on September 29, 1998 in which we requested approval from the Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee to begin implementation of the Nutria Demo project. I also attach our recent October 5th letter to Terry Howey of CMD requesting a Coastal Zone Consistency determination for the project.

We would like for the Nutria Demo project implementation to be approved by the Technical Committee at tomorrow's meeting for it to then move up to the October 21, 1998 Task Force Agenda. The approval is conditioned on receipt of the executed Coast Share Agreement between DNR and the USFWS and receipt of the Coastal Zone Consistency. The Service has filed for a "categorical exclusion" concerning the NEPA requirements and thus will not be preparing an Environmental Assessment.

Ronny Paille and Gerry Bodin of our office will be present at the Technical Committee meeting and will present the request for Nutria Project implementation.

Thanks

Darryl Clark

cc: Dave Frugé

Encl. 1

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
825 Kaliste Saloom Road
Brandywine Bldg. II, Suite 102
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

September 29, 1998

Dr. Steve Mathies, Chairman
Planning and Evaluation Subcommittee
Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation
and Restoration Task Force
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 60267
New Orleans, LA. 70616-0267

Dear Dr. Mathies:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hereby requests approval to begin implementation of the Nutria Harvest and Wetlands Demonstration Project (LA-2, PTV-5), authorized by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (Task Force) under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). The requested approval would be granted pending execution of the Cost Share Agreement between the Service and the State of Louisiana. If approval is granted, Service would utilize the $1,040,000 approved to date by the Task Force.

Project Description

The project was approved by the Task Force in April 1997 as part of Priority Project List 6 (PPL 6). Funding will be used to develop nutria trapping incentive and marketing programs within the Louisiana coastal zone; no construction activities are involved. Louisiana's coastal wetlands have been eroding in part because of grazing (herbivory) by the nutria, a rodent species introduced from South America. This project will help to control nutria populations in coastal Louisiana and thereby reduce the impacts of nutria herbivory on coastal marshes. The project will include a nutria trapping economic incentive program, and will attempt to create a market for nutria meat for human consumption. The development of a market for nutria meat would ultimately increase prices paid to trappers for nutria. The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries will implement the project, and will conduct a monitoring program to determine the level of program success in reducing nutria herbivory on coastal marshes.

CWPPRA Section 303 (e) Consistency

No real estate acquisition will be required for construction, due to the non-construction nature of this project. The only land rights needed would be for monitoring activities; if such rights are

needed for that purpose, they would be acquired by the State of Louisiana. Based on the nature of this project, we believe that the standard Section 303 (e) consistency determination from the Corps of Engineers is not applicable. Furthermore, we believe that the lands to be benefitted by this project will be administered for the long-term conservation of fish and wildlife populations.

We do not believe that overgrazing by cattle in the area of anticipated project benefit is occurring, or will occur in the future. The project will not lead to overgrazing or increased grazing of the marsh by cattle. The project, if successful, will reduce the present overgrazing of certain marsh areas by nutria, an introduced species.

Project Costs and Expenditures

The total cost for the project is $2,140,000. The CWPPRA Task Force to date has approved the first phase, $1,040,000, of the total project costs. It is anticipated that the remaining $1,100,000 will be approved by the Task Force at the time that PPL 8 is approved. We estimate that $116,012 have been expended to date for initial project implementation activities, primarily for aerial pre-project monitoring surveys and marketing activities. The projected budget is provided below:

Category	Amount
Trappers Incentive Program	$1,332,184
Nutria Meat Marketing Program	300,000
Project Management and Admin.	10,000
Project Monitoring	497,816
Total	$2,140,000

Cost Share Agreement

A cost share agreement has been completed and awaits signature by officials of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources and the Service. We anticipate that the CSA will be fully executed within 30 days.

Environmental Compliance Documentation

Based on the Department of the Interior's revised procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), we have determined that the project meets the requirements for a categorical exclusion; therefore, no further NEPA documentation is required. Trapping is a normal animal harvesting activity that is not regulated under the Clean Water Act (Section 404)

or the Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10) processes administered by the Corps of Engineers. Trapping is regulated by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, but is exempt from regulation by the Louisiana Coastal Resources Coastal Use Permitting Program. The Service will, nevertheless, request a coastal zone consistency determination from the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. There is no need for a hazardous, toxic or radiologic waste (HTRW) assessment of this project, as it will not involve any construction.

Should you have any further questions, please contact Darryl Clark (318/262-6662 ext 223) of my office.

Sincerely,

David Fruge
Field Supervisor

cc: Carrol Clark, LDNR, Baton Rouge, LA
Britt Paul, NRCS, Alexandria, LA
Rick Hartman, NMFS, Baton Rouge, LA
Jeanene Peckham, EPA, Baton Rouge, LA

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
825 Kaliste Saloom Road
Brandywine Bldg. II, Suite 102
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

October 5, 1998

Dr. Terry Howey, Administrator
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
Coastal Management Division
Post Office Box 44487
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Dear Dr. Howey:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hereby requests a consistency concurrence from the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program for the implementation of the Nutria Harvest and Wetlands Demonstration Project (LA-2, PTV-5). That project was authorized by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force (Task Force) under the authority of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). The Service has determined that this project is consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Resources Program for reasons stipulated in this letter.

Project Description

The project was approved by the Task Force in April 1997 as part of Priority Project List 6 (PPL 6). Funding will be used to develop nutria trapping incentive and marketing programs within the Louisiana coastal zone; no construction activities are involved. Louisiana's coastal wetlands have been eroding in part because of grazing (herbivory) by the nutria, a rodent species introduced from South America. This project will help to control nutria populations in coastal Louisiana and thereby reduce the impacts of nutria herbivory on coastal marshes. The project will include a nutria trapping economic incentive program, and will attempt to create a market for nutria meat for human consumption. The development of a market for nutria meat would ultimately increase prices paid to trappers for nutria. The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) will implement the project, and will conduct a monitoring program to determine the level of program success in reducing nutria herbivory on coastal marshes. Federal (CWPPRA) funding will be transmitted to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) Coastal Restoration Division which will, in turn, reimburse the LDWF for their project invoices. Thus, this project is a partnership between the Service and the State of Louisiana, with the State being the primary implementing entity.

Project Costs and Expenditures

The total project cost is $2,140,000. The Task Force has approved the first phase ($1,040,000) of the total project costs. It is anticipated that the remaining $1,100,000 will be approved by the Task Force at the time that PPL 8 is approved. The projected budget includes: 1) a Trappers Incentive Program ($1,332,184); 2) a Nutria Meat Marketing Program ($300,000); 3) Project Management and Administration ($10,000); and 4) Project Monitoring ($497,816).

Environmental Compliance Documentation

Based on the Department of the Interior's revised procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), we have determined that the project meets the requirements for a categorical exclusion; therefore, no further NEPA documentation is required. Trapping is a normal animal harvesting activity that is not regulated under the Clean Water Act (Section 404) or the Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10) processes administered by the Corps of Engineers. Trapping is regulated by the LDWF, but is exempt from regulation by the Louisiana Coastal Resources Coastal Use Permitting Program. The Service, nevertheless, hereby requests a consistency concurrence from the LDNR. There is no need for a hazardous, toxic or radiologic waste (HTRW) assessment of this project, as it will not involve any construction.

Should you have any further questions, please contact Darryl Clark (318/262-6662 ext 223) of my office.

Sincerely,

David W. Fruge
Field Supervisor

cc: Cheryl Baker, LDNR, Baton Rouge, LA
Noel Kinler, LDWF, New Iberia, LA

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING
October 21, 1998

REPORT ON STATUS OF UPDATING FULLY FUNDED COSTS FOR MONITORING PLANS AND OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PLANS FOR PPL PROJECTS

For Information.

Dr. Steve Mathies will deliver a summary of the Technical Committee concerning a review of cost increases for approved and unapproved monitoring and O&M plans. The Economics Workgroup (EcoWG)has been tasked to complete the economic evaluation to fully fund monitoring plans, based on guidance provided by the Technical Committee. The current schedule calls for this evaluation to be completed by the next Task Force meeting.

Evaluations are currently in progress for the O&M evaluations on PPLs 1 through 7. Completion of evaluations has been delayed while working with each agency to refine each O&M plan. The EcoWG is also preparing each O&M base plan to cover all of the O&M costs in each project budget. The workgroup is currently adjusting the evaluation analysis process based on review recommendations of the agencies and the State, and is in the process and re-evaluating each project with the new information. Upon completion of evaluations, the EcoWG will forward the draft documents to each agency and request a review of the evaluations for finalization. This is estimated to require about one month's time after agency/State review. The last estimate showed that there may be a need for an additional $7.5 million to $10.5 million for O&M on the projects for PPL 1 through 7. The funding level difference is based on whether the surplus funds in one project remain in the respective project account or if these surplus funds are transferred from the account and redistributed to projects with shortages of funds.

The EcoWG is also presently involved in the PPL 8 evaluations. The workgroup has modified the evaluation procedure to more closely resemble the effort used in the Monitoring and O&M re-evaluation process.

Suggested Action:

No action by the Task Force is required until the EcoWG has completed indexing the costs for inflation. At that point, lead agencies can identify from the fully funded costs whether the 125% cost limitation has been exceeded. Based on this, lead agencies can request Task Force approval of cost increases on a project by project basis. The Technical Committee can then make a final report to the Task Force of all monitoring plan cost increases and the impact of these increases on the program.

COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT

TASK FORCE MEETING
October 21, 1998

DELIVERY OF STATUS REPORTS

For information.

Dr. Steve Mathies will report to the Task Force on the status of the:

a. Program Performance and Project Implementation. Report enclosed for information;
b. 8th PPL. The work is on schedule for selection of a List in January 1999;
c. Report to Congress;
d. Feasibility Study Steering Committee. Current fact sheets enclosed for the Louisiana Barrier Shoreline Study and the Mississippi River Sediment Nutrient and Fresh Water Redistribution Study (MRSNFR);
e. Outreach Committee Report;
f. Needs List;
g. Atchafalaya Liaison Group; and
h. State Conservation Plan. A favorable report to Congress, prepared by the EPA, USFWS, and USACE, on the first six months of the plan, was completed in June 1998.

FACT SHEET

CELMN-PD-FE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Mississippi River Sediment, Nutrient and Freshwater Redistribution Study

1. PURPOSE: To determine means to quantify and optimize the available resources of the Mississippi River to create, protect and enhance coastal wetlands and dependent fish and wildlife populations in coastal Louisiana. To plan, design, evaluate and recommend for construction projects utilizing the natural resources of the Mississippi River in order to abate continuing measured loss of this habitat and restore a component of wetland growth.

2. FACTS:

a. Status.

i. Tasks Completed: Initial analyses completed include land use, habitat type and land loss, endangered and threatened species documentation, and existing water supply demand. Spatial distribution of these parameters has also been developed for the study area. Hydraulic modeling of riverine impacts for multi-diversion combinations is complete. Data and design information development for the intermediate concept plans are complete. Modeling of the hydraulic effects of the combined MRSNFR and Barrier Shoreline study alternatives in the Barataria basin have been run. The wetland evaluations for the intermediate study alternatives have been completed. Real estate cost estimates have been completed

ii. Tasks Underway: Engineering and environmental write up for inclusion to the study draft report is nearing completion. The Miss. River Ship Channel Improvement (MRSCI) recon study was recently terminated. This study was investigating alternatives dealing with navigation and navigation maintenance common to the MRSNFR study. As a result of the termination the MRSNFR study will be overseeing the completion of the analyses initiated by the MRSCI study. This will require additional time in the schedule, however no additional funding should be required. The study efforts are being closely coordinated Coast 2050 planning process. This coast wide multi-interest public planning process will directly influence the implementability of all study alternatives. A completion date of Dec 1998 is projected for a draft study report.

iii. Budget: The current total time and cost estimate calls for a study duration of 41 months and a cost of $4.1 million, including 25 percent contingencies. The Task Force also established a steering committee to oversee and coordinate all CWPPRA funded studies and approve the study scopes and estimates.

Total Estimated Cost (100% Fed)	$4,007,500
Allocated through FY 1995	$919,000
Allocated for FY 1996	$993,400
Allocated for FY 1997	$1,458,600
Allocated for FY 1998	$562,500
Balance to Complete After FY 1998	$75,000

b. Issues.

i. Coordination of existing water resources uses is, and will continue to be, a major issue in project development. While specific measures may not effect all uses uniformly, or on a consistent annual or seasonal basis, it should be anticipated that some use will be impacted for virtually every action.

ii. Legal issues involving outputs that would be commonly measured as benefits will also require attention. There are numerous liability issues stemming from proprietary interests, assumed or real, in surface conditions as related to specific user interests.

iii. The composite of these issues has a direct effect on the local sponsors ability and willingness to participate in these projects. The resultant project and legal costs as well as operational conflicts can potentially be a deterrent to local sponsorship.

The Coast 2050 effort should be an effective means of coordinating and addressing these issues.

c. Study Authority. This study was authorized by the Louisiana Coastal Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Task Force established under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) and is funded with CWPPRA planning funds. The Corps of Engineers was directed by the Task Force to be the lead agency in the execution of this study.

d. Location. The study area is comprised of the entire Mississippi River Deltaic Plain, from the East Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee eastward to the Louisiana-Mississippi state border. The area is bounded to the south by the Gulf of Mexico. The area encompasses approximately 6.4 million acres or 10,000 square miles.

e. Problems and Solutions Being Investigated. The study will investigate existing modifications to natural deltaic processes and resultant loss of coastal wetlands and assess potential uses of the sediment, nutrient and freshwater resources found in the Mississippi River to modify or reverse these trends. Hydraulic modeling will be used to establish the availability of the riverine resources which are to be applied and the effect of reallocation of these resources. After an intermediate screening, lump sum component costs, unit habitat outputs, and the value of resultant attendant resource outputs will be developed Alternative analysis will be accomplished primarily with existing information. Economic evaluation of the intermediate alternatives will consider positive and negative National Economic Development type impacts as credits and debits toward the cost of each alternative. The final recommendations will be based on the evaluation of environmental outputs versus costs of an alternative as described in Draft EC 1105-2-206.

STUDY MANAGER: TIM AXTMAN, (504) 862-1921

October 13, 1998

PROJECT FACT SHEET

PROJECT: Louisiana Barrier Shoreline Feasibility Study

1. **PURPOSE**: To assess and quantify wetland loss problems linked to protection provided by barrier formations along the Louisiana coast. The study will identify solutions to these problems, attach an estimated cost to these solutions, and determine the barrier configuration which will best protect Louisiana's significant coastal resources from saltwater intrusion, storm surges, wind/wave activity and oil spills. These resources include, but are not limited to, oil and gas production and exploration facilities, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, pipelines, navigable waterways, and fragile estuarine and island habitats.

2. **FACTS**:

a. Study Authority. This study is authorized pursuant to the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (CWPPRA). The study is funded by 100 percent federal funds from the CWPPRA planning budget. The CWPPRA Task Force, which implements the Act, directed the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources to be the lead agency for the barrier shoreline feasibility study. The Louisiana Governor's Office of Coastal Activities also assists in the implementation of the study. A steering committee composed of federal agency representatives provides input and oversight to the study.

b. Location. The study area encompasses the barrier shoreline formations between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers, the chenier plain barrier formations in Vermilion and Cameron Parishes, and the Chandeleur Islands.

c. Problems and Solutions Being Investigated. The study will investigate coastal wetland coastal use and resource loss linked to barrier shoreline deterioration.

d. Status. A contract for the feasibility study was let to T. Baker Smith and Sons of Houma, Louisiana.

The three year study is broken into three geographic phases. Phase 1 (year 1) focuses on the region between Raccoon Point and the Mississippi River. Phase 2 (year 2) focuses on the chenier plain. Phase 3 (year 3) focuses on the Chandeleur Islands, the Lake Pontchartrain/Lake Borgne land bridge, and the coastal wetlands east of the Mississippi River.

The feasibility study will generate the following information for each phase: A. Review of prior studies, reports, and existing projects; B. Conceptual and quantitative system framework; C. Assessment of resource status and trends; D. Inventory and assessment of physical conditions and parameters; E. Inventory and assessment of existing environmental resource conditions; F. Inventory and assessment of existing economic resource conditions; G. Forecast trends in physical and hydrological conditions with no action; H. Forecast trends in environmental

resource conditions with no action; I. Formulation of strategic options; J. Assessment of strategic options; K. Identification and assessment of management and engineering alternatives; L. Description and rationale for the selected plans; M. Project implementation plans and; N. Final report and EIS collaboration.

Report Status (*Italics* indicate that the draft report is under review by the CWPPRA Feasibility Study Steering Team and **Bold** indicates that the draft report is under revision by the contractor following Steering Team comment. Projected dates reflect the best optimistic estimate for report completion of the study manager.	Status
A. Review of prior studies, reports, and existing projects	Final
B. Conceptual and quantitative system framework	Final
C. Assessment of resource status and trends	Final
D. Inventory and assessment of physical conditions and parameters	Final
E. Inventory and assessment of existing environmental resource conditions	Final
F. Inventory and assessment of existing economic resource conditions	Final
G. Forecast trends in physical and hydrological conditions with no action	**Draft**
H. Forecast trends in environmental resource conditions with no action	**Draft**
Ha. Forecast trends in economic resource conditions with no action	**Draft**
I. Formulation of strategic options	Final
J. Assessment of strategic options	**Draft**
K. Identification and assessment of management and engineering alternatives	Final
L. Description and rationale for the selected plans	11/98
M. Project implementation plans and	11/98
N. Final report and EIS collaboration.	11/98

Total estimated cost (100% federal) $1,433,213

e. Issues. The potential use of Ship Shoal sand in rebuilding the barrier islands has meant that Minerals Management Service (MMS), the agency which manages minerals on federal property, must be consulted for EIS work. A contract for an EIS has been let and managed by the MMS with the input of the other CWPPRA agencies. The Department of Natural Resources, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the MMS have signed a Memorandum of Agreement which assigns responsibility to the agencies in completing the EIS. The EIS effort is currently on hold pending the outcome of the Phase 1 and a determination of the economic effectiveness of using Ship Shoal as a sediment source for island restoration.

The scope of Phase 2 is being revised per Task Force recommendations from the September 1997 meeting. Schedules and budgets are being developed by DNR and will be available for Steering Team review in early April 1998. The Department of Natural Resources has submitted a proposal to the Task Force to alter the scope of Phase 2 to an intensive hydrologic data

collection effort in the chenier plain that will identify more effective means of lowering water levels in the Mermentau Lakes Sub-basin and address large-scale hydrologic management in the Calcasieu/Sabine Basin. The Task Force has authorized $50,000 to begin study design for this effort.

The contractor has exceeded the state imposed three year limitation to complete Phase 1 of the study resulting in automatic termination of the contract effective May 1, 1998. This has necessitated development of a new scope of services to complete the remaining deliverables called for in the Phase 1 scope of services. A new contract has been approved to complete Phase 1 only. A revised approach for Phase II is described above and will begin in early FY99. The future of the Phase III effort is unclear at this time and will require future Task Force action.

STUDY MANAGER: Steven Gammill, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, (504) 342-0981

Coastal Wetlands Planni[illegible]ction, and Restoration Act
Fiscal Year 1999 Proposed P[illegible]nning Schedule and Budget

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NOTE: Number shown in parentheses in line item tasks represents the number of meetings for that task.

CWPPRA COSTS

Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	End Date	Dept. of Interior					State of Louisiana						Total
					USACE	USFWS	NBS	USGS Rstn	NPS	DNR	DWF	Gov. Ofc	EPA	USDA	USDC	
PL	9010	Initial Process Formulation	8/10/98	8/24/98	[illegible]											0
PL	9015	Intermediate Process Formulation (1)	9/1/98	9/1/98												0
PL	9020	Final Process Formulation (1)	9/11/98	9/11/98												0
PL	9025	Regional Nomination Workshops (4)	1/11/99	1/15/99	14,914	16,247				10,715		4,779	15,508	6,703	10,555	79,421
PL	9030	Nominee Project Review and Assignment (1)	1/19/99	1/19/99	2,627	8,504				11,177		2,868	3,318	3,662	2,605	34,761
PL	9040	Scoping and Screening Phase (3)	3/2/99	3/4/99	6,675	20,376				19,121		4,779	26,271	23,117	25,905	128,244
PL	9050	Compilation of PDPs for Complex Projects	3/15/99	6/15/99	64,873	24,452				95,206			40,562	25,205	21,701	271,998
PL	9055	Review and Comment of Draft PDPs for Complex Projects	6/15/99	8/17/99	16,264	8,558				17,953		2,868	13,204	16,035	8,777	83,659
PL	9056	Draft PDP Discussions for Complex Projects (3)	8/23/99	8/25/99	4,921	6,558							4,886	7,004	7,014	32,383
PL	9057	PDP Finalization for Complex	8/30/99	9/30/99	7,594	5705							2,500	4,018	2,518	22,335
PL	9060	Development of Complex Projects	10/12/99	until												0
PL	9160	Development of Project Information for WVA (Non-Complex Projects)	3/15/99	4/14/99	16,762	18,339	22,305			18,913			20,690	26,423	30,795	156,227
PL	9161	Develop Designs and Cost Estimates for Non-Complex Projects	3/15/99	7/14/99	102,352	51,911			3,500	40,149			32,040	89,230	28,277	347,459
PL	9162	EngWG Project Review for Non-Complex Projects (10)	7/21/99	8/25/99	20,418	7,336				7,818			5,183	11,978	1,788	54,521
PL	9163	EnvWG Project Review and Evaluation of Benefits for Non-Complex Projects (10)	4/14/99	8/25/99	30,255	77,091				19,013			29,420	34,312	29,790	219,881
PL	9164	Preparation of Project Fact Sheets for Non-Complex Projects	3/15/99	9/15/99	7,114	4,279				7,221			3,636	8,510	5,036	35,795
PL	9165	EcoWG Project Evaluations for Non-Complex Projects	8/30/99	9/15/99	9,145	2,038				6,493			1,494	5,207		24,377
PL	9166	Project Fact Sheet Submittal for Non-Complex Projects	9/15/99	9/15/99						4,694					503	5,197
PL	9067	Public Results Presentation (2)	10/5/99	10/8/99		6,113				4,352				5,639		16,104
PL	9070	Candidate Project Ranking (End of FY 99 tasks for PPL 9)	10/12/99	10/12/99	4,043	4,075							6,612	2,450		17,180
PL	9075	P&E Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding (1)	10/21/99	10/21/99	[illegible]											0
PL	9080	TC Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding (1)	11/10/99	11/10/99												0
PL	9085	TF Selection and Funding of the 9th PPL (1)	12/15/99	12/15/99												0
PL	9090	PPL 9 Report Development	1/13/00	5/27/00												0
PL	9095	Upward Submittal of the PPL 9	6/17/00	6/17/00												0
PL	9100	Submission of the PPL 9 Report to Congress	7/18/00	10/23/00												0
PM	9010	Program Management--Coordination	N/A	N/A	145,090	31,074				37,339		7,647	79,535	57,030	101,858	459,573
PM	9020	Program Management--Correspondence	N/A	N/A	64,956	4,075				62,314		7,647	19,442	18,098		176,532
PM	9030	Prog Mgmt--Budget Development and Oversight	N/A	N/A	67,719	12,226				24,677		4,779	26,687	28,768	34,874	199,730
PE	9010	P&ES Mtngs (7 mtngs; prep and attendance)	N/A	N/A	16,061	7,336				4,781		7,647	9,609	13,531	4,329	83,294
RP	3020	Corps Prepares and Submits Revisions to Rest. Plan	N/A	N/A												0
SC	9010	Steering Com Mtngs (4 mtngs; prep and attend)	N/A	N/A	8,600	6,113				3,887		7,647	8,415	9,989	6,244	50,895
TC	9010	Tech Com Mtngs (4 mtngs; prep and attend)	N/A	N/A	19,056	9,189				8,061		7,647	11,887	12,946	7,151	75,717
TF	9010	Task Force mtngs (4 mtngs; prep and attend)	N/A	N/A	34,256	12,226				8,306		19,117	16,465	16,321	20,853	125,544
CT	2050	Coast 2050	N/A	N/A	42,880	6,113	33,761			6,601		5,250	66,350	13,827	16,036	188,818
PO	9010	Public Outreach	N/A	N/A	75,000	2,038	17,635			13,173		1,912	8,535	10,777	11,205	140,175
ER	9010	Prepare Evaluation Report (Report to Cong)	N/A	N/A		2,038	10,652			22,001			496	2,696	6,511	44,396
CN	9010	State Consistency Determination	N/A	N/A						2,214						2,214
MS	9010	Miscellaneous Technical Support	N/A	N/A			23,379	8,800		46,737	15,800					94,716
				Subtotal page 2	785,575	355,990	107,632	8,800	3,500	502,915	15,800	84,587	460,549	452,478	383,325	3,151,149
				Total by Agency	855,984	373,311	107,632	8,800	3,500	529,028	15,800	100,838	477,627	468,217	399,778	3,370,491

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Coastal Wetlands Planni[illegible]ction, and Restoration Act
Fiscal Year 1999 Propos[illegible]ming Schedule and Budget

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NOTE: Number shown in parentheses in line item tasks represents the number of meetings for that task.					CWPPRA COSTS												
					Dept. of Interior					State of Louisiana							
Task Category	Task No.	Task	Start Date	End Date	USACE	USFWS	NBS	USGS Rstn	NPS	DNR	DWF	Gov. Ofc.	EPA	USDA	USDC	Total
PL	9010	Initial Process Formulation	8/10/98	8/24/98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PL	9015	Intermediate Process Formulation (1)	9/1/98	9/1/98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PL	9020	Final Process Formulation (1)	9/11/98	9/11/98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PL	9025	Regional Nomination Workshops (4)	1/11/99	1/15/99	14,914	16,247				10,715		4,779	15,508	6,703	10,555	79,421
PL	9030	Nominee Project Review and Assignment (1)	1/19/99	1/19/99	2,627	8,504				11,177		2,868	3,318	3,662	2,605	34,761
PL	9040	Scoping and Screening Phase (3)	3/2/99	3/4/99	8,675	20,376				19,121		4,779	26,271	23,117	25,905	128,244
PL	9050	Compilation of PDPs for Complex Projects	3/15/99	6/15/99	64,873	24,452				95,205			40,562	25,205	21,701	271,998
PL	9055	Review and Comment of Draft PDPs for Complex Projects	6/15/99	8/17/99	16,264	8,558				17,953		2,868	13,204	16,035	8,777	83,659
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PL	9057	PDP Finalization for Complex	8/30/99	9/15/99	7,594	5705							2,500	4,016	2,518	22,335
PL	9060	Development of Complex Projects	9/15/99	until												0
PL	9160	Development of Project Information for WVA (Non-Complex Projects)	3/15/99	4/14/99	18,762	18,339	22,305			18,913			20,690	26,423	30,795	156,227
PL	9161	Develop Designs and Cost Estimates for Non-Complex Projects	3/15/99	7/14/99	102,352	51,911			3,500	40,149			32,040	89,230	28,277	347,459
PL	9162	EngWG Project Review for Non-Complex Projects (10)	7/21/99	8/25/99	20,418	7,336				7,818			5,183	11,978	1,788	54,521
PL	9163	EnvWG Project Review and Evaluation of Benefits for Non-Complex Projects (10)	4/14/99	8/25/99	30,255	77,091				19,013			29,420	34,312	29,790	219,881
PL	9164	Preparation of Project Fact Sheets for Non-Complex Projects	3/15/99	9/15/99	7,114	4,279				7,221			3,638	8,510	5,036	35,798
PL	9165	EcoWG Project Evaluations for Non-Complex Projects	8/30/99	9/15/99	9,145	2,038				6,493			1,494	5,207		24,377
PL	9166	Project Fact Sheet Submittal for Non-Complex Projects	9/15/99	9/15/99						4,694					503	5,197
PL	9065	Public Results Presentation (2)	10/5/99	10/8/99		6,113				4,352				5,639		16,104
PL	9070	Candidate Project Ranking (End of FY 99 tasks for PPL 9)	10/12/99	10/12/99	4,043	4,075							6,612	2,450		17,180
PL	9075	P&E Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding (1)	10/21/99	10/21/99						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PL	9080	TC Recommendation for Project Selection and Funding (1)	11/10/99	11/10/99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PL	9085	TF Selection and Funding of the 9th PPL (1)	12/15/99	12/15/99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PL	9090	PPL 9 Report Development	1/13/99	5/27/00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PL	9095	Upward Submittal of the PPL 9	6/17/00	6/17/00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PL	9100	Submission of the PPL 9 Report to Congress	7/16/00	10/23/00												0
PM	9010	Program Management--Coordination	N/A	N/A	145,090	31,074				37,339		7,647	79,535	57,030	101,858	459,573
PM	9020	Program Management--Correspondence	N/A	N/A	64,956	4,075				62,314		7,647	19,442	18,098		176,532
PM	9030	Prog Mgmt--Budget Development and Oversight	N/A	N/A	67,719	12,226				24,677		4,779	26,687	28,768	34,874	199,730
PE	9010	P&ES Mtngs (7 mtngs; prep and attendance)	N/A	N/A	16,061	7,336				4,781		7,647	9,609	13,531	4,329	63,294
RP	3020	Corps Prepares and Submits Revisions to Rest. Plan	N/A	N/A												0
SC	9010	Steering Com Mtngs (4 mtngs; prep and attend)	N/A	N/A	8,600	6,113				3,887		7,647	8,415	9,989	6,244	50,895
TC	9010	Tech Com Mtngs (4 mtngs; prep and attend)	N/A	N/A	19,056	9,169				8,061		7,647	11,687	12,948	7,151	75,717
TF	9010	Task Force mtngs (4 mtngs; prep and attend)	N/A	N/A	34,256	12,226				8,306		19,117	15,465	15,321	20,853	125,544
CT	2050	Coast 2050	N/A	N/A	42,880	6,113	33,761			6,601		5,250	65,350	13,827	15,036	188,818
PO	9010	Public Outreach	N/A	N/A	75,000	2,038	17,535			13,173		1,912	8,535	10,777	11,205	140,175
ER	9010	Prepare Evaluation Report (Report to Cong)	N/A	N/A		2,038	10,652			22,001			498	2,696	6,511	44,396
CN	9010	State Consistency Determination	N/A	N/A						2,214						2,214
MS	9010	Miscellaneous Technical Support	N/A	N/A			23,379	8,800		46,737	15,800					94,716
				Subtotal page 2	785,575	355,990	107,632	8,800	3,500	0 502,915	15,800	84,587	450,549	452,476	383,325	3,151,149
																0
				Total by Agency	855,964	373,311	107,632	8,800	3,500	0 529,026	15,800	100,838	477,627	498,217	399,776	3,370,491

REVISION DURING TF MEETING THIS PAGE

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Possible Fiscal Year 1999 Budget

7 Oct 98

	FY95 Amount ($)	FY96 Amount ($)	FY97 Amount ($)	Proposed FY98 Amount ($)	Estimated FY99 Amount ($)	
State of Louisiana						
DNR	416,700	495,500	371,100	360,073	529,026	
Gov's Ofc	94,200	84,900	95,300	93,505	100,838	
LDWF	20,000	20,000	15,800	15,800	15,800	
Total State	530,900	600,400	482,200	469,378	645,664	
EPA	252,300	310,700	354,700	346,270	477,627	
Dept of the Interior						
USFWS	152,400	183,600	235,800	232,136	373,311	
NBS	87,500	67,800	73,200	45,219	107,632	
NBS Mntrng		62,000 1	0	0	90,000	
USGS Reston		8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	
USGS Baton Rouge	7,800	10,600	12,000	12,000	0	
Natl Park Service	0	0	0	0	3,500	
Total Interior	247,700	332,800	329,800	298,155	583,243	
Dept of Agriculture	509,500	595,900	434,900	438,099	498,217	
Dept of Commerce	331,900	304,800	317,300	335,909	399,776	
Dept of the Army	759,200	862,100 2	792,000	673,801	855,964	
Agency Total	2,631,500	3,006,700	2,710,900	2,561,612	3,460,491	
Feasibility Studies						Total
Barrier Shoreline Study	1,007,000	594,400 9	107,600 9	550,000 8		2,259,000
Study of Chenier Plain					200,000	
Miss R Diversion Study	919,900	993,000 4	1,457,600 3	562,900	75,000	4,008,400
Total Feasibility Studies	1,926,900	1,587,400	1,565,200	1,112,900	275,000	
Miscellaneous						
Reformat GIS Land Loss Data*					35,000	
Academic Advisory Group	117,000	75,000	115,000 7	95,000	100,000	
Public Outreach	56,050	129,000	165,000 6	275,000	240,700	
DNR Video Repro	1,000					
GIS/Oyster Lease Maps	40,000		105,100 5	80,264	85,086	
Gov's Office Workshop			15,000			
GIWW Data collection			68,000			
COAST 2050			239,000 10	827,800	61,000	1,430,800
Total Miscellaneous	214,050	204,000	707,100	1,278,064	521,786	
Total Allocated	4,772,450	4,798,100	4,983,200	4,952,576	4,257,277	
Unallocated Balance	227,550	201,900	16,800	47,424	742,723	
Total Unallocated	227,550	429,450	446,250	493,674	1,236,397	

1 amended 28 Feb 96

2 $700 added for printing, 15 Mar 96 (TC)

3 transfer $600k from '97 to '98

4 transfer $204k from MRSNFR TO Barrier Shoreline Study

5 increase of $15.1k approved on 24 Apr 97

6 increase of $35k approved on 24 Apr 97

7 increase of $40k approved on 26 Jul 97 from Corps Planning Funds

8 includes $200k to complete Phase 1 EIS, and $350k to develop Phase 2 feasibility scope

9 Assumes a total of $420,000 is removed from the Barrier Shoreline Study over 2 years from Phase 1 EIS.

10 Excludes $20k COE, $5k NRCS, $5k DNR, $2k USFWLS, and $16k NMFS moved to COAST 2050 during FY 97 for contracts & @$255k absorbed in agency FY 97 budgets for a total of: $303,000

*New Item

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

Fiscal Year 1999 Budget

7 Oct 98

	FY95 Amount ($)	FY96 Amount ($)	FY97 Amount ($)	Proposed FY98 Amount ($)	Estimated FY99 Amount ($)	
State of Louisiana						
DNR	416,700	495,500	371,100	360,073	529,026	
Gov's Ofc	94,200	84,900	95,300	93,505	100,838	
LDWF	20,000	20,000	15,800	15,800	15,800	
Total State	530,900	600,400	482,200	469,378	645,664	
EPA	252,300	310,700	354,700	346,270	477,627	
Dept of the Interior						
USFWS	152,400	183,600	235,800	232,136	373,311	
NBS	87,500	67,800	73,200	45,219	107,632	
NBS Mntrng		62,000 1	0	0	90,000	
USGS Reston		8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	
USGS Baton Rouge	7,800	10,600	12,000	12,000	0	
Natl Park Service	0	0	0	0	3,500	
Total Interior	247,700	332,800	329,800	298,155	583,243	
Dept of Agriculture	509,500	595,900	434,900	438,099	498,217	
Dept of Commerce	331,900	304,800	317,300	335,909	399,776	
Dept of the Army	759,200	862,100 2	792,000	673,801	855,964	
Agency Total	2,631,500	3,006,700	2,710,900	2,561,612	3,460,491	
Feasibility Studies						Total
Barrier Shoreline Study	1,007,000	594,400 9	107,600 9	550,000 8		2,259,000
Study of Chenier Plain					200,000	
Miss R Diversion Study	919,900	993,000 4	1,457,600 3	562,900	75,000	4,008,400
Total Feasibility Studies	1,926,900	1,587,400	1,565,200	1,112,900	275,000	
Miscellaneous						
Reformat GIS Land Loss Data*					35,000	
Academic Advisory Group	117,000	75,000	115,000 7	95,000	100,000	
Public Outreach	56,050	129,000	165,000 6	275,000	240,700	
DNR Video Repro	1,000					
GIS/Oyster Lease Maps	40,000		105,100 5	80,264	85,086	
Gov's Office Workshop			15,000			
GIWW Data collection			68,000			
COAST 2050			239,000 10	827,800	61,000	1,430,800
Total Miscellaneous	214,050	204,000	707,100	1,278,064	521,786	
Total Allocated	4,772,450	4,798,100	4,983,200	4,952,576	4,257,277	
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