JOINT PUBLIC NOTICE

May 20, 2019

United States Army Corps of Engineers New Orleans District Regulatory Branch 7400 Leake Ave. New Orleans, La. 70160-0267 (337) 291-3141/ FAX (337) 291-3040 David.M.Soileau@usace.army.mil Project Manager David Soileau Permit Application Number MVN-2013-02198-MR State of Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Post Office Box 4313 Baton Rouge, La. 70821-4313 Attn: Water Quality Certifications (225) 219-3225 FAX (225) 325-8250 Elizabeth.Hill@la.gov Project Manager Elizabeth Hill WQC Application Number WQC # 190502-01

Interested parties are hereby notified that a permit application has been received by the New Orleans District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to: [] Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1151; 33 USC 403); and/or [X] Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (86 Stat. 816; 33 USC 1344).

Application has also been made to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, for a Water Quality Certification (WQC) in accordance with statutory authority contained in Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Title 30, Chapter 11, Part IV, Section 2074 A(3) and provisions of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (P.L.95-17).

BIG WOODS MITIGATION BANK IN CALCASIEU PARISH

NAME OF APPLICANT: Peace River Mitigation, LLC; Care of: Matrix New World Engineering, Land Surveying, and Landscape Architecture, P.C.; Attention: Lee Womack; 2798 O'Neal Lane, Building F; Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70816.

LOCATION OF WORK: The 883.4-acre site is located approximately 5.5 miles north of Vinton, Louisiana, in Calcasieu Parish as shown on attached drawings (Latitude: 30.282118° N, Longitude:–93.594902° W). The Project is located within the Calcasieu-Mermentau River Basin, Hydrologic Units 08080205 and 08080206.

<u>CHARACTER OF WORK</u>: Remnant agricultural levees will be removed and resultant material will be used to fill associated artificial drainage features. Elevated earthen beds associated with an existing slash pine plantation will be removed with a bedding rack or commercial disk to restore natural contours. Appropriately 657.5 acres of the site will be planted with longleaf pine seedlings, and 130.7 acres will be planted with an appropriate assemblage of bottomland hardwood species. All work is being done for the purpose of constructing a mitigation bank.

The comment period for the Department of the Army Permit and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality WQC will close <u>30 days</u> from the date of this joint public notice. Written comments, including suggestions for modifications or objections to the proposed work, stating reasons thereof, are being solicited from anyone having interest in this permit and/or this WQC request and must be mailed so as to be received before or by the last day of the comment period. Letters concerning the Corps of Engineers permit application must reference the applicant's name and the Permit Application Number, and be mailed to the Corps of Engineers

at the address above, <u>ATTENTION: REGULATORY BRANCH</u>. Similar letters concerning the Water Quality Certification must reference the applicant's name and the WQC Application Number and be mailed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality at the address above.

The application for this proposed project is on file with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality and may be examined during weekdays between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Copies may be obtained upon payment of costs of reproduction.

Corps of Engineers Permit Criteria

The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impacts, including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefit which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriments. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof; among those are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, historic properties, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, floodplain values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, considerations of property ownership and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is soliciting comments from the public, federal, state, and local agencies and officials, Indian Tribes, and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine whether to make, modify, condition, or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

The New Orleans District is unaware of properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places near the proposed work. The possibility exists that the proposed work may damage or destroy presently unknown archeological, scientific, prehistorical, historical sites, or data. Issuance of this public notice solicits input from the State Archeologist and State Historic Preservation Officer regarding potential impacts to cultural resources. After receipt of comments from this public notice the Corps will evaluate potential impacts and consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and Native American Tribes in accordance with Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act, as appropriate.

Our initial finding is that the proposed work would neither affect any species listed as endangered, nor affect any habitat designated as critical to the survival and recovery of any endangered species listed by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Utilizing Standard Local Operating Procedures for Endangered Species in Louisiana (SLOPES), dated October 22, 2014, between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ecological Services Office, the Corps has determined that the proposed activity would have no effect on any species listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

This notice initiates the Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) consultation requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The applicant's proposal would result in the destruction or alteration of <u>N/A</u> acre(s) of EFH utilized by various life stages of red drum and penaeid shrimp. Our initial determination is that the proposed action would not have a substantial adverse impact on EFH or federally managed fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico. Our final determination relative to project impacts and the need for mitigation measures is subject to review by and coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

If the proposed work involves deposits of dredged or fill material into navigable waters, the evaluation of the probable impacts will include the application of guidelines established by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Also, a certification that the proposed activity will not violate applicable water quality standards will be required from the Department of Environmental Quality, before a permit is issued.

Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider this application. Requests for public hearings shall state, with particularity, the reasons for holding a public hearing.

You are requested to communicate the information contained in this notice to any other parties whom you deem likely to have interest in the matter.

for

Martin S. Mayer Chief, Regulatory Branch

Enclosure

Draft Prospectus for the Proposed Big Woods Mitigation Bank

Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana

May 2019

Sponsor:



Peace River Mitigation, LLC P.O. Box 1179 Minden, Louisiana 71058-1179

Agent:

MATRIXNEWORLD

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Table of Contents

1. I	NTRODUCTION	.1
1.1	SITE LOCATION	1
2. F	PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	.1
2 1	COLOCICAL SUITABLETVOE THE SITE/DASELINE CONDITIONS	י <u>-</u> ר
J. I	COLOGICAL SUITABILITY OF THE SITE/BASELINE CONDITIONS	. 2
3.1	LAND USE	2
3	3.1.1 Historical Land Use	2
Ĵ	3.1.2 Existing/Current Land Use	2
3.2	SOILS	3
3.3	HYDROLOGY	4
j ~	3.3.1 Contributing Watershed	4
ز	3.3.2 Historical Hydrology and Drainage Patterns	4
ز	3.3.3 Existing/Current Hydrology and Drainage Patterns	4
3 2 4	5.3.4 JUPISAICTIONAL WELLANAS	5
3.4	VEGETATION	5
2	9.4.1 HISTORICAL Flant Community	5
35	Cenedal Need for the Project in this Adea	5
5.5	GENERAL NEED FOR THE I ROJECT IN THIS AREA	0
4. I	ESTABLISHMENT OF A MITIGATION BANK	.6
4.1	SITE RESTORATION PLAN	7
4	4.1.1 Soils/Hydrologic Work	8
4	4.1.2 Vegetative Work	8
4.2	TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY	9
4.3	CURRENT SITE RISKS	9
4.4	LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF THE SITE	LO
5. I	PROPOSED SERVICE AREA	10
6. (OPERATION OF THE MITIGATION BANK	10
61	DDOIECT DEDDESENTATIVES	11
6.2	OUALIEICATIONS OF THE STONSOD	11 11
63	PROPOSED LONG-TERM OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES	יד 1
64	SITE PROTECTION	 1
6.5	Long-Term Strategy	12
7 T	DEEEDENCES	17
/. 1	NET ENERG	۲2

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Table 1	Pre-Restoration Habitat Acreage Summary
Table 2	Soil Map Unit Components and Hydric Status
Table 3	Post-Restoration Habitat Acreage Summary
Table 4	Areas Not Proposed for Restoration or Enhancement
Table 5	Bottomland Hardwood Species Selection List

List of Figures

Figure 1	Vicinity Map
Figure 2	Site Location Map
Figure 3	Land Use Map
Figure 4	1952 Aerial Photograph
Figure 5	1967 Aerial Photograph
Figure 6	1978 Aerial Photograph
Figure 7	1985 Aerial Photograph
Figure 8	1998 Aerial Photograph
Figure 9	2010 Aerial Photograph
Figure 10	2017 Aerial Photograph
Figure 11	Soils Map
Figure 12	Contributing Watershed Map
Figure 13	LIDAR Map
Figures 14, 14a-14d	Existing Site Plans
Figures 15, 15a-15d	Restoration Site Plans
Figure 16	Cross Section A-A'
Figure 17	Cross Section B-B'
Figure 18	Cross Section C-C'
Figure 19	Cross Section D-D'
Figure 20	Cross Section E-E'
Figure 21	Service Area Map

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination
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1. INTRODUCTION

The following report has been prepared to summarize the existing conditions of the proposed Big Woods Mitigation Bank (BWMB or Site or tract) and assess the potential for establishing a mitigation bank to provide compensatory wetland mitigation for unavoidable impacts to wetlands associated with Department of the Army (DA) permits authorized under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972 and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New Orleans District. The report summarizes the mitigation potential on the proposed 883.4-acre Site in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.

1.1 Site Location

The approximate 883.4-acre tract (Site) is sited south of the Houston River and north of the Sabine River Diversion System, approximately 5.5 miles north of Vinton, Louisiana (**Figure 1**). The Site is centered at approximate Latitude 30.282118°' Longitude - 93.594902° in Sections 9, 10, 15, and 16, Township 9 South, Range 12 West, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana (**Figure 2**).

The BWMB is in the South-Central Plain Level III Ecoregion, Flatwoods Level IV Ecoregion (35f, Daigle et. al. 2006). Additionally, the Site is the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Lowland Forest and Crop Land Resource Region (LRR T), which compromises 16,365 square miles, the majority of the BWMB is located in the Western Gulf Coast Flatwoods (MLRA 152B, NRCS 2006) and a small southern portion in the Gulf Coast Prairies (MLRA 150A, NRCS 2006). The MLRA 152B and MLRA 150A are in the Coastal Plain Province of the Atlantic Plain (NRCS 2006), which is characterized by nearly level plains that have low local relief and are dissected by rivers and streams that flow toward the Gulf of Mexico.

Calcasieu Parish has a humid, subtropical climate characterized by relatively high rainfall. The average annual rainfall is 52.38 inches. Average annual daily temperatures range from a minimum of 43° to a maximum of 90° Fahrenheit (USDA 1988).

2. PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The proposed BWMB will encompass 883.4 acres placed in a conservation easement, including 807.4 acres in which wetland enhancement activities are proposed. The goal of Peace River Mitigation, LLC (Peace River) will be to convert 807.4 acres (91% of tract) of monoculture slash pine plantation to a sustainable longleaf pine savannah and bottomland hardwood ecosystem; including: 267.9 acres of longleaf pine savannah enhancement, 220.7 acres of longleaf pine savannah rehabilitation, 5.7 acres of longleaf pine savannah restoration, 46.1 acres of bottomland hardwood enhancement, 3.3 acres of bottomland hardwood restoration.

3. ECOLOGICAL SUITABILTY OF THE SITE/BASELINE CONDITIONS

This section describes the ecological suitability of the site to achieve the objectives of the proposed mitigation bank, including the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the bank site and how that site will support the planned types of aquatic resources and function, as stated in 33 CFR 332.8(d)(2)(vii)(B). This section provides the baseline/current site conditions on and adjacent to the proposed site.

3.1 Land Use

3.1.1 Historical Land Use

Based on U.S. Department of Agricultural, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) 2011 National Land Cover Data Set the majority of the of the BWMB and surrounding land use is agricultural land, including cultivated crops, pasture, and timber (Figure 3). Additionally, available aerial photography (1952-2017, Figures 4 - 10), indicates the BWMB was utilized for cultivated rice production prior to 1952 through 1985 (Figures 4 - 7). At some point between 1985 and 1998 rice production ceased on the tract and the land use on BWMB was converted to pine timber production, which the BWMB is currently utilized for today (Figures 8 - 10).

During the period when the BWMB was utilized for rice production, on-site hydrology was severely hampered through the construction of levees and drainage features, many of which are still present on the tract, but do not currently expedite water on or off the tract.

3.1.2 Existing/Current Land Use

The major land use on the BWMB consists of timber production in the form of bedded and non-bedded slash pine plantation (803.9 acres, 91% of the tract). The remainder of the tract (Figures 14a - 14b) consists of other waters of the U.S. (10.6 acres), remnant agricultural levees (9.5 acres), existing utility and drainage easements (55.4 acres), and existing roads (4.0 acres). Table 1 contains pre-restoration habitat descriptions and acreages of jurisdictional wetlands and upland areas proposed for enhancement and restoration activities within the BWMB.

Class	Habitat	Acreage
	Non-bedded Slash Pine-Dominant	316.2
Jurisdictional Wetlands/Waters	Bedded Slash Pine-Dominant	306.4
	Other Water of the U.S.	10.6
Non Invisitional Auson	Slash Pine-Dominant Uplands	181.3
INON-JURISUICTIONAL AREAS	Roads	4.0

Table 1: Pre-Restoration Habitat Acreage Summary

Class	Habitat	Acreage
Other	Remnant Agricultural Levees	9.5
Other	Existing Easements	55.4
TOTALS 883.4		

3.2 Soils

The NRCS Web Soil Survey (**Figure 11**) shows that the Site may be underlain by five soil map units (NRCS Web Soil Survey 2017). Glenmora silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (Ge); Guyton silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded (Go); Guyton-Messer complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded (Gy); Kinder-Gist complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes (Kd); Prairieland silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded (Lt). **Table 2** depicts the soil map unit's individual soil components, component percentage, and hydric status within Calcasieu Parish (NRCS Survey Area Data: Version13, September 23, 2017).

Map Unit Name	Soil Series/ Component	Component Percentage	Hydric Status		
Glenmora sil	Glenmora silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes				
	Glenmora	80-95	No		
	Messer	0-10	No		
	Caddo	0-5	Yes		
	Kinder	0-5	Yes		
Guyton silt lo	pam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, o	occasionally flo	oded		
	Guyton	80-90	Yes		
	Glenmora	0-10	No		
	Caddo	0-10	Yes		
	Messer	0-10	No		
Guyton-Mess	Guyton-Messer complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded				
	Guyton	50-65	Yes		
	Messer	25-45	No		
	Caddo	0-10	Yes		
	Brimstone	0-5	Yes		
	Glenmora	0-10	No		
Kinder-Gist complex, 0 to1 percent slopes					
	Kinder	55-70	Yes		
	Gist	25-35	No		
	Acadia	0-10	No		
	Glenmora	0-10	No		

Table 2: Soil Map Unit Components and Hydric Status

Map Unit Name	Soil Series/ Component	Component Percentage	Hydric Status
Prairieland silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, rarely flooded			ed
	Prairieland	73-86	Yes
	Edgerly	8-18	No
	Crowley	1-7	No
	Midland	1-7	Yes
	Kaplan	1-5	No
	Kinder	1-5	No

3.3 Hydrology

3.3.1 Contributing Watershed

The BWMB is sited in the Lower Mississippi Region, Louisiana Coastal Subregion, within the Calcasieu-Mermentau River Basin. The BWMB is split between two, eightdigit USGS HUCs (sub-basins). The northern portion of the Site is in USGS HUC 08080205 (West Fork Calcasieu), while the southern portion of the Site is in USGS HUC 08080206 (Lower Calcasieu). Additionally, USGS splits the BWMB into two watersheds, with the northern portion of the Site in the Houston River Watershed, while the southern portion of the Site is in the Sabine Canal – Bayou Choupique Watershed. These USGS watersheds are additionally broken down, to split the tract into two separate sub-watersheds, with the northern portion of the tract sited in the Bear Head Creek-Houston River sub-watershed, and the southern portion of the tract sited in the Sabine Canal-Spring Gully sub-watershed (**Figure 12**).

3.3.2 Historical Hydrology and Drainage Patterns

Historically, the northern third of the tract drained via an unnamed tributary north/northeast to the Houston River. Prior to the construction of the Sabine River Authority (SRA) Diversion System, the southern two-thirds of the tract historically drained southeast through two unnamed tributaries to Coon Gully, which ultimately emptied into the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW).

3.3.3 Existing/Current Hydrology and Drainage Patterns

Similar to historic drainage patterns, the northern third of the tract still drains north/northeast and the southern two-thirds of the tract drains southeast (Figure 13). The northern drainage is currently intercepted by an east/west man-made drainage feature which appears to have been constructed to facilitate rice cultivation on the BWMB and lands north of the BWMB, prior to 1952. The southern drainage is currently intercepted by the Sabine River Authority (SRA) Diversion System approximately 0.2 mile south of the tract. Additionally, remnant levees and drains are present on the Site which also appear to be associated with rice cultivation on the BWMB, prior to 1952. The majority of these remnant drains are confined to the BWMB and/or originate within the BWMB.

3.3.4 Jurisdictional Wetlands

A request for preliminary jurisdictional determination (JD) was submitted to the USACE, New Orleans District on behalf of Weyerhaeuser NR Company for the subject tract in 2013. A field investigation was conducted by Conestoga-Rovers & Associates, Inc and the USACE New Orleans District on November 15, 2013. Following the field investigation, a preliminary JD was rendered on December 17, 2013 (MVN-2013-02190-SR). On December 11, 2018, a request for renewal of preliminary JD MVN-2013-02190, was submitted on behalf of Peace River to the USACE, New Orleans District. The amended preliminary JD was issued March 4, 2019, a copy of which is included as **Appendix A**.

3.4 Vegetation

3.4.1 Historical Plant Community

The NRCS Longleaf Pine Initiative (LLPI) identifies the Site as being within the historical range of longleaf pine savannah. It appears that longleaf pine was likely the dominant overstory species on BWMB, with a diverse herbaceous component likely consisting of broomsedges (*Andropogon* spp.), panic grasses (*Panicum* spp.) three-awn grasses (*Aristida* spp.) plume-grasses (*Erianthus* spp.), beak-rushes (*Rhychospora* spp.), yellow-eyed grasses (*Xyris* spp.). The habitat also likely supported a variety of forb species, such as lobelias (*Lobelia* spp.), gerardias (*Rhexia* spp.), milkworts (*Polygala* spp.), and bladderworts (*Utricularia* spp.).

Bottomland hardwoods were likely found within lower elevation, very poorly drained portions of the BWMB, currently characterized by NRCS as being underlain with inclusions of Guyton silt loam. The dominant species likely consisted of water oak (*Quercus nigra*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), cherry-bark oak (*Quercus pagoda*), swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*), red maple (*Acer rubrum drummondii*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), Elliott's blueberry (*Vaccinium elliottii*), yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*), arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*), and southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*).

3.4.2 Existing Plant Community

Dominant species identified on the BWMB includes primarily slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) with sweet-gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Chinese tallow tree (*Triadica sebifera*), southern bayberry (*Morella cerifera*), yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*), Elliot's blueberry (*Vaccinium ellioti*), long-leaf wood oats (*Chasmanthium sessiliflorum*), slender wood oats (*Chasmanthium laxum*), lamp rush (*Juncus effusus*), angle-stem beak sedge (*Rhynchospora caduca*), bushy bluestem (*Andropogon glomeratus*), broom-sedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*,), cypress panic grass (*Dichanthelium dichotomum*), saw-tooth blackberry (*Rubus argutus*), and cat greenbrier (*Smilax glauca*).

3.5 General Need for the Project in this Area

As noted in the *Natural Communities of Louisiana*, western longleaf pine savannahs are floristically rich, herb dominated wetlands (LNHP 2009), with a very high floristic diversity (LNHP 1996). At the beginning of the 17th century, there were an estimated 90 million acres of longleaf pine forests with nearly 900 different plant species in the southeastern United States. In western Louisiana, the historic range of longleaf pine included all or parts of Acadia, Allen, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Evangeline, Jefferson Davis, Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine, St. Landry, and Vernon Parishes. The habitat type has been reduced by 95-99% of its original extent in the Lower West Gulf Coastal Plain ecoregion in the southwest and west central portions of Louisiana. Threats to western longleaf pine savannahs include construction of roads, pipeline or utilities, conversion to loblolly and slash pine plantations, fire exclusion or inappropriate fire regimes, use of chemical herbicides or fertilizers, invasive or alien species, and hydrological alterations.

In 2009, America's Longleaf Restoration Initiative (ALRI) was launched through collaboration with many stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, state and federal agencies, private industry, universities and research extensions, and private landowners. The 15-year goal of the ALRI is to increase longleaf pine acreages by 3.4 to 8.0 million acres. In 2010, the NRCS established the LLPI to partner with landowners to restore longleaf forests, in support of the ALRI. The goal of the LLPI is to restore an additional 4.6 million acres of longleaf pine ecosystems in their natural range by 2025. Within Louisiana, Allen Parish, along with Beauregard, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, Vernon, and Washington Parishes, is listed as a priority area by NRCS for longleaf pine restoration. The restoration and preservation of longleaf pine habitat within BWMB is consistent with and supports the goals of both the ALRI and the LLPI.

As development activities increase in the Calcasieu Basin, a need for high quality mitigation to offset for unavoidable impacts to longleaf pine savannahs and bottomland hardwoods will increase. According to a study conducted for the SWLA Economic Development Alliance, approximately \$65 billion in capital investment is planned in southwest Louisiana, consisting of Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, and Jefferson Davis Parishes. As a result of the influx of capital investment, it is predicted that southwest Louisiana, most of which is located within the Calcasieu Basin, could see an increase of 50,000 new residents by the year 2020 (Adrian and Icaza).

In addition, longleaf pine savannahs provide habitat for 23 species of conservation concern in Louisiana, including the federally-listed red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) which is currently listed as an endangered species in Calcasieu Parish.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF A MITIGATION BANK

This section described how the mitigation bank will be established, as stated in 33 CFR 332.8(d)(2) (ii); the technical feasibility of the proposed mitigation bank, as stated in 33

CFR 332.8(d)(2) (iv); and the assurance of sufficient water rights to support the long-term sustainability of the mitigation bank, as stated in 33 CFR 332.8(d)(2)(vii)(A).

4.1 Site Restoration Plan

This section provides information on the proposed soils/hydrologic and vegetative work that was determined to be necessary for restoration and/or enhancement of the proposed site.

Tables 3 and **4** contain post-construction habitats and acreage descriptions for the proposed restoration and enhancement of wetlands and uplands associated with the 883.4-acre tract, as well as areas not proposed for restoration and enhancement activities.

Habitat	Re- Establishment (Currently Other Waters and Levees)	Rehabilitation (Currently Bedded Slash Pine)	Enhancement (Currently Non-bedded Slash Pine)	Restoration
Bottomland Hardwood Wetlands	3.3 acres	81.3	46.1 acres	N/A
Longleaf Pine Savannah Wetlands	5.7 acres	220.7	267.9	N/A
Longleaf Pine Uplands	N/A	N/A	N/A	163.2
Hardwood Uplands	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2
Totals	9.0 acres	302 acres	314 acres	182.4 acres

 Table 3: Post-Restoration Habitat Acreage Summary

Table 4: Areas Not Proposed for Restoration or Enhancement

Areas	Acreage
Existing Easements	56 acres
Other Waters of the U.S.	6 acres
Existing Roads	4 acres
Fire Lanes	9.5 acres
Remnant Levees to Remain	0.5 acre
Totals	76 acres

4.1.1 Soils/Hydrologic Work

The Sponsor will restore hydrologic conditions by removing remnant agriculture levees constructed prior to 1952, which no longer serve a function on the BWMB. The material from the levees will be utilized to fill drainages which entirely commence and terminate within the tract and/or begin within the tract and were historically constructed to expedite water off the tract (**Figures 15a-15d**). Following the removal of levees and filling of historic, man-made drainage features, existing beds associated with the slash pine plantation, which currently restricts lateral sheet flow on the tract, will be removed with a bedding rack or commercial disk (**Figure 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20**). Prior to conducting the vegetative work, a chemical herbicide treatment of the tract will be conducted, followed by an initial burn administered a minimum of four weeks following the herbicide application.

4.1.2 Vegetative Work

Longleaf Pine

Following hydrologic restoration, longleaf pine seedlings will be planted on approximately 657.5 acres during the standard planting season (December-March). As lower planting densities are optimal for longleaf pine ecosystem restoration, seedlings shall be planted using 12 x 12 spacing for an initial stocking level of 302 trees per acre. The Sponsor will target 50 trees per acre for the Year 1 survival criteria and 40 longleaf per acre for Year 5.

Herbaceous understory will be re-established through natural recruitment. The native ground cover communities that historically characterized the great majority of the bank have been severely impacted by the pine plantation management. Prescribed fire will arguably be the most important long-term management tool used on the tract to reestablish the native grasses, forbs, and herbaceous plants. Burning is essential for rehabilitation/perpetuation of grass-herbaceous ground-cover communities. Among other effects, properly timed fires stimulate native grass and herbaceous plants to grow vigorously, flower and produce seeds, stimulate longleaf pine to grow out of the "grassstage", and control brown spot needle-blight on young longleaf.

Bottomland Hardwoods

Approximately 130.7 acres of bottomland hardwood re-establishment, rehabilitation, and enhancement areas will be planted with an appropriate species mixture of bottomland hardwoods during the standard planting season (December-March). These areas are primarily underlain with Guyton silt loam and exhibit lower elevation, very poorly drained areas which do not appear to be conducive to longleaf pine establishment. These areas are proposed based on a combination of factors, including: the presence of Guyton silt loam, elevations at or below 26' NGVD, are adjacent to existing other waters of the U.S., and occur in large enough tracts to minimize negative influences from the proposed burning regime associated with the longleaf pine areas. Thin fingers and small inclusions of Guyton silt loam were not proposed as bottomland hardwood re-establishment, rehabilitation, or enhancement, due to the potential negative influences from the proposed fire regime for the longleaf pine savannah areas.

Seedlings will be planted on approximately using 9 x 9 spacing for an initial stand density of at least 537 seedlings per acre. A mixture of at least 60 percent hard-mast and a maximum of 40 percent soft-mast-producing species will be planted in accordance with the following species selection list (**Table 5**). If seedling availability renders a discrepancy of more than five percent from the desired mixture of hard-mast to soft-mast species, New Orleans District approval to modify the plan will be obtained. A mixture of the following species will be planted to restore bottomland hardwoods:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MAST	Percentage
Laurel oak	Quercus laurifolia	Hard	10%
Texas red oak	Quercus texana	Hard	10%
Willow oak	Quercus phellos	Hard	10%
Water oak	Quercus nigra	Hard	10%
Cherrybark Oak	Quercus pagoda	Hard	10%
Overcup Oak	Quercus lirata	Hard	5%
Water hickory	Carya aquatica	Hard	5%
Percent Composition		60%	60%
Sweet gum	Liquidambar styraciflua	Soft	8%
Bald cypress	Taxodium distichum	Soft	8%
Red maple	Acer rubrum	Soft	8%
Black gum	Nyssa sylvatica	Soft	8%
Sugar-berry	Celtis laevigata	Soft	8%
Percent Composition		40%	40%

Table 5: Bottomland Hardwood Species Selection List

4.2 Technical Feasibility

The Site is relatively isolated and not threatened by surrounding land uses (current or proposed). The construction work required to complete accomplish restoration on BWMB is routine in nature and feasible, consisting primarily of removal of bedded rows and berms in order to return the site to its pre-agriculture hydrologic conditions, as well as vegetative plantings of longleaf pine and bottomland hardwood species.

4.3 Current Site Risks

The primary site risk associated with the BWMB is the current influx of oil, gas and LNG transmission lines intended to service the southwestern Louisiana and southeast Texas industrial complex. Due to the presence of several utility corridors which traverse the BWMB, the potential for additional co-located pipelines may exist. The existing corridor/easement acreages have been excluded from the restoration plan acreage, but will be within the conservation servitude boundary. Although the easements will not be

subordinate to the conservation servitude while the pipeline(s) is operational, it will be protected by the conservation servitude in the event the easements are terminated.

Although common within the vicinity of the BWMB, Peace River does not anticipate any risks to the Site from oil and gas exploration or production. According to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Strategic Online Natural Resources Information System (SONRIS), there are two one oil and gas wells (Serial Number 973336 and 239148) located adjacent to the BWMB project area. According to SONRIS, one (Serial number 97336) was permitted on September 1, 2005 but was never put into service and the permit was allowed to expire, while the other well (Serial Number 239148) was plugged and abandoned December 28, 2008.

4.4 Long-Term Sustainability of the Site

Active and adaptive management will ensure the long-term viability and sustainability of the BWMB including, but not limited to, invasive species control, prescribed burning, appropriate monitoring, and boundary maintenance. No long-term structural management of water control structures will be required for the success of BWMB.

According to Article 667 – *Limitations on Use of Property*, of the Louisiana Civil Code, states that although a landowner may do with his estate whatever he pleases, still he cannot harm his neighbor. The proposed BWMB will depend primarily on precipitation, and seasonal high-water tables. Long-term hydrology maintenance will not depend on the utilization of water captured from irrigation wells; therefore, sufficient water rights are ensured for such purposes. The Sponsor does not foresee any adverse impacts on neighboring properties as a result of this project.

5. PROPOSED SERVICE AREA

The BWMB is located in the West Fork Calcasieu USGS HUC 08080205 and the Lower Calcasieu HUC 08080206 of the Calcasieu Basin. The BWMB service area will include non-tidally influenced wetlands within entire Calcasieu Basin which includes HUCs 08080203, 08080204, 08080205, and 08080206 (Figure 21), within portions of Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Natchitoches, Rapides, and Vernon Parishes. Portions of HUC 08080206 extend south to the Gulf of Mexico and are characterized by tidally influenced fresh, brackish, and salt marsh wetland habitats. The BWMB will not offset impacts for tidally influenced wetlands in HUC 08080206.

6. OPERATION OF THE MITIGATION BANK

This section describes how the proposed Bank will be operated, as stated in 33 CFR 332.8(d)(2) (ii) and provides details on the proposed ownership arrangements and long-term management strategy for the mitigation bank, as stated in 33 CFR 332.8(d)(2) (v.)

6.1 Project Representatives

Sponsor:	Peace River Mitigation, LLC P.O. Box 1179 Minden, Louisiana 71058-1179 ray@loneoakmitigation.com (318) 337-0928
Agent:	Matrix New World Engineering Lee Womack 2798 O'Neal Lane, Building F Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70816 lwomack@matrixneworld.com (225) 508-4813
Landowner:	Crest Natural Resources, LLC 4725 Highway 28 East Pineville, Louisiana 71360

6.2 Qualifications of the Sponsor

Peace River Mitigation, LLC has twelve years' experience in the mitigation banking business, with four approved mitigation banks: one in the USACE New Orleans District (Pelican Echo Mitigation Bank, MVN-2009-02857) and six in the USACE Vicksburg District (Pelican Wardview Mitigation Bank, MVK-2010-00809; Pelican Foster Mitigation Bank, MVK-2012-00197; Dorcheat Bayou Mitigation Bank, MVK-2006-1017; Dorcheat Bayou Mitigation Bank North Expansion, MVK-2006-1017; Little Bodcau Mitigation Bank, MVK-2014-00676, and Bashaway Creek Mitigation Bank, MVK-2014-00569). Currently, Peace River has one mitigation bank pending in the USACE New Orleans District (Beacons Gully Mitigation Bank, MVN-2016-01011), two mitigation banks pending in the USACE Vicksburg District (Kelly Bayou, MVK-2014-00602 and Three Creeks Mitigation Banks, MVK-2017-00951) and one in the USACE Mobile District (Arlington Plantation Mitigation Bank, SAM-2014-00722).

6.3 Proposed Long-Term Ownership and Management Representatives

The long-term manager and owner of the BGMB will be Crest Natural Resource, LLC (Crest Natural Resources).

6.4 Site Protection

The Sponsor will execute a perpetual conservation servitude held by a non-profit conservation group (pursuant to the Louisiana Conservation Servitude Act, R.S. 9:1271 et. seq.). A copy of the conservation servitude will be filed in the real estate records of the Mortgage and Conveyance Office of Calcasieu Parish and shall be provided to the USACE for review and approval prior to filing. After filing, a copy of the recorded

conservation servitude, clearly showing the book, page and date of filing, will be provided to the USACE.

6.5 Long-Term Strategy

Long-term management will consist of monitoring, prescribed burning, vegetation management, invasive species control, boundary maintenance, site protection and funding of such activities. The wetland habitats will be managed to increase and maintain the biological, chemical, and physical wetland functions of the BWMB and to provide forested habitat capable of supporting populations for priority wildlife species (e.g., native wildlife and Nearctic-Neotropical migrants).

A long-term management plan will be included with the Draft Mitigation Banking Instrument, which will detail long-term management needs, costs and identify a funding mechanism. The Sponsor and Long-term Steward, its Owner, or its heirs, assigns or purchasers shall be responsible protecting land contained within the BWMB in perpetuity. An interest-bearing long-term management account, specifically an escrow account, will be established to insure adequate funding is available to cover the costs of these activities in the future.

7. REFERENCES

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- Louisiana Natural Heritage Program. 2009. The Natural Communities of Louisiana. Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.
- Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2006, Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook.

- Smith, Latimore. 2006. The Rare and Sensitive Natural Wetland Plant Communities of Interior Louisiana. Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Louisiana Natural Heritage Program.
- Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/ Accessed [10/23/2018].
- United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1988. Soil Survey of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.

FIGURES







Figure No.

17-565-A007

Drawing No.





Legend	1000 - 1
Bigwoods Mitigation Bank (883.4 acres)	1978 Aerial Photograph Mitigation Bank Prospectus Calcasieu Parish Louisiana
	Peace River Mitigation, LLC Bigwoods Mitigation Bank
Source: U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S). Aerial Single Frame Photo ID: AR5780026910338 [aerial photo]. Sinux Falls, S. Dak : FROS Data Center October 9, 1978	Drawn By CET Approved By LAW Engineering Progress Date 10/16/2018 Figure No.





Mitigation Bank Prospectus Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana

Peace River Mitigation, LLC

Bigwoods Mitigation Bank

Digwoods Miligaton Dank				
1,200	600	0	1,200	
			Fee	et
		Drawn By	CET	
MATRIXNE	WORLD	Approved By	LAW	Q
Engine	ering Progress	Date	10/16/2018	0
		Drawing No.	17-565-A012	Figure No.

Source: Base map comprised of 1998 aerial photography from the Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office (LOSCO).



Peace River Mitigation, LLC

Bigwoods Mitigation Bank

BIGWOODS MILIGALION BAIK				
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			Fee	et
		Drawn By	CET	
MATRIXNE	WORLD	Approved By	LAW	0
Engin	ering Progress	Date	10/16/2018	3
		Drawing No.	17-565-A013	Figure No.

Source: Base map comprised of 2010 aerial photography from the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP).



Peace River Mitigation, LLC

Bigwoods Mitigation Bank

	Digwood3 i	inigation Dai	IIX	
1,200	600	0	1,200	
			Fee	et
		Drawn By	CET	
MATRIXNE	NORLD	Approved By	LAW	10
Enginee	ring Progress	Date	10/16/2018	IU
		Drawing No.	17-565-A014	Figure No.

Source: Base map comprised of 2017 aerial photography from USDA/FSA Aerial Photography Field Office, National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP).















17-565-A018

























APPENDIX A

PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT 7400 LEAKE AVE **NEW ORLEANS LA 70118-3651**

March 4, 2019

Operations Division Surveillance and Enforcement Section

Mr. Lee Womack Matrix New World 4451 Bluebonnet Blvd Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809

Dear Mr. Womack:

Reference is made to your request, on behalf of Peace River Mitigation LLC, for a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) jurisdictional determination on property located in Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, Township 9 South, Range 12 West, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana (enclosed map). Specifically, this property is identified as approximately 900 acres southwest of Big Woods Starks Road, northeast of No Seven Road, and north of the Sabine River Diversion Canal near Big Woods.

Based on review of recent maps, aerial photography, and soils data, we have determined that part of the property is wetland and may be subject to Corps' jurisdiction. The approximate limits of the wetland are designated in red on the map. A Department of the Army (DA) permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required prior to the deposition or redistribution of dredged or fill material into wetlands that are waters of the United States. Additionally, a DA permit will be required if you propose to deposit dredged or fill material into non-wetland waters subject to Corps' jurisdiction. Nonwetland waters that may be subject to Corps' jurisdiction are indicated in blue on the map.

You and your client are advised that this preliminary jurisdictional determination is valid for a period of 5 years from the date of this letter unless new information warrants revision prior to the expiration date. Additionally, this determination is valid for the identified client only and is not to be used for decision-making by any other individual or entity.

Should there be any questions concerning these matters, please contact Dr. Rosie Schwamenfeld at (337) 291-3045 and reference our Account No. MVN-2013-02190-1-SR. If you have specific questions regarding the permit process or permit applications, please contact our Western Evaluation Section at (504) 862-2261.

> Sincerely, OBERLIES.BRIAN.MC Digitally signed by OBERLIES.BRIAN.MC INNIS.1230779739 DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PKI, INNIS.1230779739

ou=USA, cn=OBERLIES.BRIAN.MC Date: 2019.03.04 10:38:09 -06'00'

for Martin S. Mayer Chief, Regulatory Branch



PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (PJD) FORM

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR PJD: 3/4/19

B. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON REQUESTING PJD:

Lee Womack, Matrix New World 4451 Bluebonnet Blvd, Baton Rouge, LA 70809

C. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: MVN-2013-02190-1-SR

D. PROJECT LOCATION(S) AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION: (USE THE TABLE BELOW TO DOCUMENT MULTIPLE AQUATIC RESOURCES AND/OR AQUATIC RESOURCES AT DIFFERENT SITES)

State: Louisiana County/parish/borough: Calcasieu City:

Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format):

Lat.: 30.2818 ° Long.: -93.5979 °

Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: unnamed tributaries

E. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

S Office (Desk) Determination. Date: 2-20-19

Field Determination. Date(s):

TABLE OF AQUATIC RESOURCES IN REVIEW AREA WHICH "MAY BE" SUBJECT TO REGULATORYJURISDICTION.

Site number	Latitude (decimal degrees)	Longitude (decimal degrees)	Estimated amount of aquatic resource in review area (acreage and linear feet, if applicable)	Type of aquatic resource (i.e., wetland vs. non-wetland waters)	Geographic authority to which the aquatic resource "may be" subject (i.e., Section 404 or Section 10/404)
			640.1 acres	wetland	404
			19,980 feet	nonwetland water	404

SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for PJD (check all that apply)

Checked items should be included in subject file. Appropriately reference sources below where indicated for all checked items:	
X Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the PJD requestor:	
Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the PJD requestor.	

	 Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report. Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report. Rationale:
	Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
	Corps navigable waters' study:
X	U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: USGS NHD data. USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
X	U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: <u>1:24000 Lunita</u> .
X	Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: NRCS wss
	National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name:
	State/local wetland inventory map(s):
X	FEMA/FIRM maps: 1% and 0.2% annual flood hazard zones
	100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929) Photographs: X Aerial (Name & Date): CIR: 98,04,08,10,13
	or X Other (Name & Date): google earth pro
\times	Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: 2013-02190-1-SR (12-17-13)
\mathbf{X}	Other information (please specify): <u>lidar</u>

IMPORTANT NOTE: The information recorded on this form has not necessarily been verified by the Corps and should not be relied upon for later jurisdictional determinations.

SCHWAMENFELD.ROS E.ELLEN PALUMBO.138657102 PALUMBO.1386591702 PALUMBO.1388591702

Signature and date of Regulatory staff member completing PJD requested by mail

Signature and date of person requesting PJD (REQUIRED, unless obtaining the signature is impracticable)¹

¹ Districts may establish timeframes for requestor to return signed PJD forms. If the requestor does not respond within the established time frame, the district may presume concurrence and no additional follow up is necessary prior to finalizing an action.

- The Corps of Engineers believes that there may be jurisdictional aquatic resources in the review area, and the requestor of this PJD is hereby advised of his or her option to request and obtain an approved JD (AJD) for that review area based on an informed decision after having discussed the various types of JDs and their characteristics and circumstances when they may be appropriate.
- 2) In any circumstance where a permit applicant obtains an individual permit, or a Nationwide General Permit (NWP) or other general permit verification requiring "preconstruction notification" (PCN), or requests verification for a non-reporting NWP or other general permit, and the permit applicant has not requested an AJD for the activity, the permit applicant is hereby made aware that: (1) the permit applicant has elected to seek a permit authorization based on a PJD, which does not make an official determination of jurisdictional aquatic resources; (2) the applicant has the option to request an AJD before accepting the terms and conditions of the permit authorization, and that basing a permit authorization on an AJD could possibly result in less compensatory mitigation being required or different special conditions; (3) the applicant has the right to request an individual permit rather than accepting the terms and conditions of the NWP or other general permit authorization; (4) the applicant can accept a permit authorization and thereby agree to comply with all the terms and conditions of that permit, including whatever mitigation requirements the Corps has determined to be necessary; (5) undertaking any activity in reliance upon the subject permit authorization without requesting an AJD constitutes the applicant's acceptance of the use of the PJD; (6) accepting a permit authorization (e.g., signing a proffered individual permit) or undertaking any activity in reliance on any form of Corps permit authorization based on a PJD constitutes agreement that all aquatic resources in the review area affected in any way by that activity will be treated as jurisdictional, and waives any challenge to such jurisdiction in any administrative or judicial compliance or enforcement action, or in any administrative appeal or in any Federal court; and (7) whether the applicant elects to use either an AJD or a PJD, the JD will be processed as soon as practicable. Further, an AJD, a proffered individual permit (and all terms and conditions contained therein), or individual permit denial can be administratively appealed pursuant to 33 C.F.R. Part 331. If, during an administrative appeal, it becomes appropriate to make an official determination whether geographic iurisdiction exists over aquatic resources in the review area, or to provide an official delineation of jurisdictional aquatic resources in the review area, the Corps will provide an AJD to accomplish that result, as soon as is practicable. This PJD finds that there "may be" waters of the U.S. and/or that there "may be" navigable waters of the U.S. on the subject review area, and identifies all aquatic features in the review area that could be affected by the proposed activity, based on the following information:

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Ар	plicant: Peace River Mitigation, LLC	File Number: MVN-2013-02190-1-SR	Date: 3/4/19	
Att	Attached is:		See Section below	
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)		A	
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)		В	
			C	
	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMIN	ATION	D	
	/ PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERM	INATION	E	
SE de <u>htt</u> reg	SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/RegulatoryProgramandPermits/appeals.aspx or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.			
A:	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept	ot or object to the permit.		
•	ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may a final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permissio Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms associated with the permit.	sign the permit document and return it to the n (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your the LOP means that you accept the permit and conditions, and approved jurisdictional o	district engineer for work is authorized. in its entirety, and determinations	
•	• OBJECT: If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.			
B:	PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appe	al the permit		
•	ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.			
•	APPEAL: If you choose to decline the proffered permit you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of of this form and sending the form to the division enginee days of the date of this notice.	(Standard or LOP) because of certain terms Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by er. This form must be received by the division	and conditions therein, y completing Section II on engineer within 60	
C: Ap mu	C: PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.			
D: pro	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATIOn ovide new information.	ON: You may accept or appeal the ap	proved JD or	
•	ACCEPT: You do not need to notify the Corps to accept date of this notice, means that you accept the approved	t an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corp JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to app	is within 60 days of the beal the approved JD.	
•	APPEAL: If you disagree with the approved JD, you mand Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II form must be received by the division engineer within 60	y appeal the approved JD under the Corps of this form and sending the form to the divi) days of the date of this notice.	of Engineers sion engineer. This	
E: reę ap pro	E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.			

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL	or OBJECTIONS TO AN IN	VITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a rev the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any sup	iew of the administrative record	l, the Corps memorandum for review officer has determined	
is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the ap	pellant nor the Corps may add	new information or analyses	
administrative record.		intration that is already in the	
POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORM	IATION:		
If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact:	If you only have questions regard also contact:	ling the appeal process you may	
Brad Guarisco	Kyle Gordon		
Chief, Surveillance & Enforcement Section	Administrative Appeals Review Officer		
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Mississippi Valley Division		
New Orleans 1 A 70118	rleans LA 70118 Vicksburg MS 39181-0080		
504-862-2274 601-634-5820 FAX: 601-634-5816			
RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of	fentry to Corps of Engineers pe	ersonnel, and anv	
government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will			
be provided a 15 day notice of any site investigation, and wil	I have the opportunity to partici	pate in all site investigations.	
	Date:	Telephone number:	
Signature of appellant or agent.			